Fortieth Congress—Third Session.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner moved to take up the joint resolution granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln. Carried.

Mr. Sumner moved to fill the blank with the words "five thousand dollars."

Mr. Conkling asked for the reading of the report of the Committee on Pensions on the resolution, which was read. It sets forth that the committee see no legal ground whatever upon which Mrs. Lincoln's request can be granted.

Mr. Davis said he could not vote for the resolution, because it was a dangerous precedent in action on one pension law.

Mr. Conness moved to amend by striking out "pension," and inserting "allowance." He thought that by putting the appropriation in that form no one would object to it.

Mr. Hendricks could not vote an allowance, because it would be introducing into the United States the mischievous system of governments annuities, which had been found so oppressive to the people in other countries.

Mr. Howard was in favor of granting Mrs. Lincoln a pension as the widow of the Commander-in-chief, duly by an assassin acting in the interest of the rebellion.

Mr. Van Winkle said he was in favor of granting her an annuity as in some other form, when he was satisfied she needed it.

Messrs. Morton and Yates were in favor of granting her a pension.

Mr. Van Winkle stated that he had been informed Mrs. Lincoln got $30,000 out of her husband's estate, which, with the balance of his salary for the year in which he was killed, gave her $60,000, a very comfortable sum, he thought, for a single lady, and she could save out of her house and other wise provided for.

Mr. Conness withdrew the amendment, and was willing to vote for the appropriation as a pension, as proposed by the committee, because it so that Mrs. Lincoln should get the money.

Mr. Patterson (N. H.) stated that he had been a member of the committee in the House, to which the first proposition to grant Mrs. Lincoln a pension had been referred, and he remembered that Judge Davis, the executor of Mr. Lincoln's estate, had declared before the committee that he had divided among the members of the family $70,000.

Mr. Sumner stated that he had proposed to fix the sum at $5,000, and he had done so because if the proposition made very soon after Mr. Lincoln's death, to give all his widow and children the whole of his term had been carried out, the interest on the principal for one year would be that year; and second, because the Senators had voted themselves such an annual salary, and as Mrs. Lincoln did not see how they could well vote a less sum as a pension to the widow of the murdered President.

Mr. Ferry then moved to take up the special order of business, the Washington market bill.

Mr. Nye appealed to him to let the Senate vote upon the resolution to give Mrs. Lincoln a pension. The market bill was merely of local interest, while the pension was of interest to the whole country and to the country and to the world.

Mr. Ferry's motion was carried—yeas 21, nays 18—and the Washington market bill was taken up by the Senate.

Mr. Morton moved to suspend the order and take up the bill repealing the Tenure of Office act, which he thought the country should pass within a day or two. Mr. Edmunds also desired to have the bill acted upon, and Mr. Sherman also wished it disposed of, saying he was in favor of unconditionally repealing the Tenure of Office act.

Mr. Ferry hoped the market bill would be acted upon, as it was intended to meet a want of the Washington decent market accommodations.

After further discussion as to the order of business, Mr. Fessenden, despairing of the Senate's doing done to-day, moved to adjourn, but afterwards substituted a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business, which was carried; so at 2.45 the Senate went into executive session, and soon after took a recess until 7 P. M.

Evening Session.—The Senate in executive session was devoted to the consideration of pensions, reported from the Committee on Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the Senate took up in the House bill, removing the disabilities of Hill from a great many persons (named in the bill) in the Southern States.

The bill was passed by a unanimous vote.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, the House resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to allow the New York and Oswego Railroad Company to lay their rails on certain lands belonging to the United States, was taken up and passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported on saturday from the Committee on Ways and Means, providing for supplementary to the National Banking bill, Mr. Blaine (Me.) in the Chair as Speaker *pro tem*.

Mr. Barnes addressed the House in elucidation of the principles of the bill under consideration.

Mr. Coburn followed in advocacy of the amendment which he offered in committee of reference to the redistribution of bank circulation.

Mr. Randall made an argument in advocacy of the amendments reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, the object of the measure being to strike out the fourth section of the Senate bill, and to substitute for it the following:

That upon the transfer and delivery of the United States bonds to be held as security for United States, as provided for in section 16 of the act to which this is supplementary, the Comptroller of the Currency may furnish to the association making such deposit circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as the act to which this is supplementary, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the par value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds at the par value thereof, and bearing interest at a rate not less than five per centum per annum, and the amount of such circulating notes to be furnished to each association shall be apportioned in proportion to its paid-up capital, than as follows: To each association whose capital shall not exceed $200,000, 90 per centum of such capital; to each association whose capital shall exceed $200,000, and shall not exceed $ 00,000, 70 per centum of such capital; to each association whose capital shall exceed $ 00,000, and shall not exceed $1,000,000, 50 per centum of such capital; to each association whose capital shall exceed $1,000,000, 30 per centum of such capital; but no association shall have an amount of circulation more than its capital stock paid in. Every association having a larger amount of circulating notes than is herein provided for shall, as soon as practicable, withdraw from circulation, and return to the Comptroller of the Currency, "to be cancelled," all its circulating notes in excess of the amounts herein prescribed, and on failure to withdraw, "from any such cause," such excess of circulation after Oct. 1, 1869, the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized and required to sell and buy interest which may become due on any of the bonds deposited in Treasury belonging to such association until such circulation is redeemed. And it shall be made the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to require, "in such manner as he may deem expedient, all national banking associations having circulation in excess of the amounts herein prescribed, to withdraw and return to the Comptroller of the Currency the amounts of such excess notes, and the Comptroller of the Currency shall cause to be published such notice as may be required under the provisions of the act to which this act is supplementary, in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas," containing substantially the provisions of this act, to an amount not exceeding $12,000,000, and to such associations in such States which may be organized under the provisions of this act, which may have to be supplied in the States and Territories, other than those above named, which shall have circulation in excess of the exact ratable proportion of circulating notes to be issued, which shall be withdrawn and notes directed under the provisions of this act to be withdrawn and returned; provided that no circulation hereby authorized to be issued shall be issued to any banking association which may have failed and returned, so that the aggregate of circulation of all national banking associations shall at no one time exceed $300,000,000.

Mr. Kelley moved the previous question on the bill and amendments, which was seconded with the understanding that the vote would be taken to-morrow, and then at half-past four the House took a recess till half-past seven. The evening session to be for the consideration of the internal revenue bill.

Evening Session.—The House re-assembled at half-past seven in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the tax bill.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Ways and Means, offered a large number of amendments, chiefly verbal, to the tobacco sections, which were formally agreed to.

The only amendments of importance soon to have been as follows: To require stamps to be purchased only from the Collector of the district; to change the tax on paper cigarettes so as to make it read: "On cigarettes of paper, not exceeding one pound four ounces per thousand, 50 cents per thousand. On cigarettes of paper, exceeding one pound four ounces per thousand, and not exceeding three pounds per thousand, $1 50 per thousand: and providing that all cigars now held in any United States bonded warehouse, subject to import duty, shall pay the same duty as though imported after the passage of this act.

All the amendments of the Committee of Ways and Means having been disposed of, Mr. Holman offered a new section to tax the interest on United States bonds ten per cent. The being put upon him voting the amendment was withdrawn, with the understanding that it might be offered in the House.

Mr. Randall offered a new section, making it unlawful for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund any money paid on account of interest taxes and where the sums exceed $5000, to require the party to file such claims for taxes in property paid shall be presented by the claimant in the United States District Court, in the district where the revenue was collected.

After considerable discussion and some modifications, not affecting the substantial merits of the amendment, it was agreed to.

Mr. Morehead, of Pa., moved the paragraph taxing tobacco 16 cents per pound was amended by striking out 16 cents per pound.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Holman offered his amendment taxing the interest on United States bonds ten per cent.

Mr. Allison then moved the previous question on the bill and pending amendments.

The previous question was seconded, and all the amendments, including Mr. Holman's, to the whole were agreed to.

Mr. Holman's amendment was then rejected, there being only eight affirmative votes.

The bill was then passed, and the House, at 9 P. M., adjourned.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 16.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 2 P. M.

Mr. Chesebrough (Erie) had passed a bill to allow the Buffalo and Washington Railroad Company to borrow money to complete and equip their road.

Mr. Baker rose to a question of privilege, and said that on Friday he had asserted that Mr. Shearer was wrongfully deprived of his seat as Representative from Philadelphia. He now desired to say that he was mistaken in the remark, to reflect on Mr. Bann or the committee, whom he believed to be composed of honorable gentlemen.

The following bills on the private calendar were passed finally:

One changing the time of certain elections in Lancaster city, and for other purposes.

One requiring the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county to provide stationery for the courts.

One authorizing the sale and holding the elections in Lebanon county.

One exempting from taxation the Industrial Home for Girls, in the Third Ward, Philadelphia.

One for the relief of the Lutheran Orphans' Home, in Philadelphia. (This bill provides for the punishment of cruelty to animals, and imposes a money for admission to bull, bear, dog or cock fights; for carrying concealed weapons; to an inhuman manner, and for abandoning to die in any public place lost, injured or diseased or disabled creature.)

One authorizing the appointment of an inspector of petroleum for Lancaster county.

One authorizing the authorities of Lebanon to borrow money to pay off indebtedness.

One supplementary to the act to incorporate the Church Extension Society of the United States.

One authorizing the Wilkesbarre and Pittston Railroad Company, now the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company, to use the telegraph along their line, and connect their railroad with the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Hazleton or Jansville.

One incorporating the Richard Street Railway Company, in Bucks county.

House bill allowing the Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Telegraph Company to use lines along any roads controlled by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

One authorizing the Wyalusing and Reading Railroad Company to borrow money to build branches.

One supplementary to the act providing for the incorporation of manufacturing companies.

One allowing the Blockley and Merion Turnpike Company to increase certain tolls.

One fixing the number and duties of certain officers in Philadelphia. (This is the bill offered by Mr. Connell, and is to take effect upon the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents).

A supplement to the act to incorporate the South Ward, in Chester, to procure a supply of water.

An act to incorporate the Susquehanville and Muncicy Turnpike Company.

The supplement to the Park bill and the Police bill were both objected off the calendar, and will be passed over for one week. Also, the House bill to extend Broad street, Philadelphia, to the United States.

A bill was considered exempting the property of certain lodges of Odd Fellows in Philadelphia and elsewhere from taxation. It was passed by a vote of 21 to 9, after a speech made by Mr. Naglee, who said that they had no just claim to such exemption.

The bill and others of this class would take thousands of dollars, from the Treasury, and the taxpayers would suffer. The district attorney had as much right to have their property exempted as these societies. He hoped the time that all such bills would be defeated.

The House bill exempting the property of the German Society from taxation was passed upon in a representation that it was a purely charitable organization.

The act authorizing the East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God to incorporate bodies from their church at Germantown was passed.

Senator Connell's bill limiting the fees of the Register of Wills and the Board of Health was next to the House. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fessenden.—The morning session was principally occupied by the consideration of more than a hundred petitions for and affecting ferries, plank roads, poor houses, pensions, &c., in the legislative committee of the whole. The following were also passed, and sent to the Senate:

Authorizing the Philadelphia and Reading Telegraph Company to erect lines in the coal regions.

Authorizing the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company to declare stock dividends.

Authorizing William H. Severn, of Philadelphia, to sell certain lands.

Authorizing counties to incorporate building and loan associations.

The following Senate bills were also passed:

Relating to the sale of the property of the Philadelphia courts. (Appointment by the Governor.)

Repealing the act relative to party walls in Philadelphia.

Supplement to act incorporating the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

Supplement to act incorporating the Union Passenger Railway (embracing Fifth and Sixth, Spring Garden street.)

Mr. Rogers objected to an act exempting the property of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia from taxation, and it was postponed.

Mr. Rogers objected to an act to incorporate the Philadelphia Iron Diking Company. Postponed.

Mr. McMullin objected to an act relative to incompatability of members of Council to offices, and to an act exempting certain real estate of the Home for the Missionary Society from taxation. Postponed.

A contest took place over an act relative to the collection of school tax in Solebury township, which was passed. Messrs. McMullin and Rogers favored an amendment, which it was claimed by Mr. Boone (Bucks), in a lengthy speech, would destroy the validity of the bill. The amendment was finally defeated by a vote of 46 to 46, a majority of a quorum not voting for it. Adjourned.

The New British Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The formal opening of the new Parliament, postponed last year in consequence of the resignation of Disraeli's ministry, took place this afternoon. The members of the House of Commons were summoned to attend at the bar of the Chamber of Peers to hear the royal speech. The Queen was not present, but her Majesty's speech was delivered by royal commission, and was read to the assembled houses by the Lord Chancellor. The speech is in substance as follows:

"The Queen assures the Lords and Commons that the relations of Great Britain with all foreign Powers are at present on an excellent footing. The hostilities, which threatened to break out in the East, have been prevented by a conference of the great Powers at Paris.

"The hope is expressed that the negotiations with the United States will place on a firm and satisfactory basis the friendship which should ever exist between England and America.

"The disturbances in New Zealand are to be regretted, but the Queen is sure that the prudence and moderation on the part of the government will prevent a recurrence of such unhappy events.

"The estimates which will be laid before the House of Commons will be framed with a view to retrenchment, consistent with the efficiency of the administration of the service. The continued suppression of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland is regarded as unnecessary.

"The ecclesiastical arrangements for Ireland are to be considered by Parliament." On this subject the Queen concludes as follows:

"I am persuaded that a careful regard will be had to the interests involved, and that through the application of principles of equal justice to the question before them, that Parliament will secure the undivided feeling of the people of Ireland on the side or loyalty and law, and the memory of past contention, and cherish the sympathies of an affectionate people."

The Insurrection in Cuba.

The New York *Herald's* special from Havana, February 15, by way of Key West, February 16, says:

The Captain-General has issued a decree abolishing the freedom of the press, and re-establishing the censorship. Military trials are to be restored. General Dulce has threatened with severe punishment those who continue to correspond after the leniency and mercy extended to them.

Many thousands, as well as the best portion of the people, are opposed to the policy adopted by the Spaniards. The members of the Cuban party are alarmed, and continue to fly from the island in large numbers.

Food is scarce and is 8 per cent. premium.

The citizens are to raise $25,000,000 for the government. Many are leaving the island to avoid the exactions.

Representations have been sent to Washington in regard to imprisoned American citizens.

The Captain-General has refused to listen to appeals in their behalf by the American Consul, because the latter is considered to have no diplomatic character. The Spaniards threaten to exterminate the disaffected by starvation should they refuse to accept the proclamation. In this respect the soldiers sympathize with the Spaniards, and should the insurgents nor the government will be able to protect the members of the revolutionary party from violence. The rebel forces in the districts of Villa Clara and Cienfuegos number over 25,000. They are divided into two bodies, one near Cienfuegos, another near Camiaguin, Puerto Principe, near Manicaligua. They have destroyed the railways and telegraph lines. Great confusion prevailed at Trinidad. Railroad and telegraph communication with that city is cut off. Numerous parties of young men have left the cities and joining the rebellion. An engagement took place at San Cristoval. The rebels are commanded by Garcia Presto. The government troops were defeated and compelled to retreat. It is supposed that the object of Presto is to aid the rebels in the Villa Clara district, and an expedition under Cisneros.

A serious affair took place at Guanasacro, which twenty Spaniards were wounded. The rebels had the best of it. Several persons have been shot in the streets of Havana by unknown parties. Cardenas, among them the British Consul. Advices from the Cauto city was increasing, and a break was imminent. The police, being unpaid, have been disbanded, and their duty is discharging with increased violence.

A general parade of the volunteers will be held on Sunday week. Alcalde Evry and some prominent citizens have been arrested. The Banco subscribes $150,000 to equip and sustain volunteers. Advices from Nuevitas are to the 11th instant. Everything remains quiet in that district, in which the insurgents lost thirty killed and a number of wounded in Dr. Arglagas.

A portion of the volunteers have arrived at Gotara from Holguin, and the rebels have disappeared from that quarter.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM	FOR	SAILS
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3
Java	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3
Baltimore	Liverpool	Baltimore	Feb. 3
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Feb. 3
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 4
North America	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 4
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Feb. 6
Columbia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
Cambria	Liverpool	Boston & N York	Feb. 9
Atlantic	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10
City of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Feb. 10
Hibernia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
Germania	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
United Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 13
Saxonia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 17
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 17
England	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
Ville de Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 20
Ville de Paris	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Abyssinia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 27
Java	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27

TO DEPART.

City of Mexico	New York	Feb. 20
Hermann	New York	Feb. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Feb. 24
New York	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 24
United Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 27
Saxonia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
England	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Ville de Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 27
Ville de Paris	Liverpool	New York	Mch. 3
Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	Mch. 3
Abyssinia	New York	Hamburg	Mch. 6
Java	Liverpool	New York	Mch. 6

THE COURTS.

The Dempsey Murder.

[CONCLUSION OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—Officer James Rose, sworn.—A little past 10 o'clock on the night of this occurrence I went with Robert Dempsey to the house in Arch-ave. seven; Mrs. Donahue was there crying, and holding a baby in her arms; I asked her what the matter was, and with that Donahue came out of the back room; I asked him questions and understood both of his hands were as they had been washed with blood, he said, "Officer, I give myself up; and I did not mean to kill Sally and have taken a little table; I then took the candle and went up stairs, and in the room at the top of the second floor; he was still breathing very hard, and there was a good deal of blood on the floor; I then went down for Doctor Hoskor; I remained in the room with the corpse, and while I was there Donahue came.

Mary Donahue, sworn—I am the daughter of the accused. On the night of this occurrence I was sitting with the baby in my lap; father was up, putting a book-case with his knife, and I was sitting on a chair; mother was at the table; she had the book-case, I told him to give me the oil and he would put it in the lamp; he did so, and I went to bed; I heard Mr. Dempsey come up two or three steps of the stairway, and he called my father several times; I heard my father say that Dempsey went down, and about twenty minutes after I heard a noise between Tobaniapec and Sally said: "This place stinks from that Joe in there;" I said, was still a baby; he was sitting on a chair. "The brute hasn't pluck enough to come out while I have a knife;" Dempsey, Jennings, hence at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Norman, Crowell, hence at Boston yesterday.

Steamer Ariadne, Eldridge, from New Orleans 6th inst. at Boston.

Steamer Bellona, Pinkham, cleared at Boston 30th ult. for this port.

Steamer Ocean Queen, Sherman, at Baltimore 15th inst. for Savannah and Ft. Orlando via Key West.

Steamer Ella Ward, Hallock, at Baltimore 15th inst. for Savannah.

Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, was discharging at Demerara 30th ult.

Brig Union T (Br), Tufts, cleared at Matanzas 4th inst. for Boston.

Brig Adeline Richardson, Wright, was remained at Matanzas 4th inst.

Brig Ocean Queen, Thompson, for loading at Matanzas 6th inst. for Boston.

Brig Ida L Palmquist, Rowe, remained at Matanzas 6th inst.

Brig Ida L Palmquist, Ray, from St Martin's for this port, was spoken 12th inst off Fenwick Island Shoals.

Brig Brandywine, 5 days from Newbern, NC, at New York yesterday.

Brig J S Detwiler, cleared at Savannah yesterday for this port.

Brig Ocean Queen, Sherman, at Baltimore 15th inst. for Savannah and Ft. Orlando via Key West.

Brig