FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—The bill to repeal the Tenure-of-office act was considered.

The expiration of the morning hour brought up a unfinished business the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-office act.

Mr. Edmunds resumed his argument against the bill.

Mr. Thayer offered a substitute for the pending bill, providing that the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices is hereby made and the same is hereby declared to be inoperative and void, from and after the passage of this act; provided, however, that the President shall report to the Senate within ten days from the beginning of his recess, all appointments made by him during the preceding recess of the Senate, which require confirmation by the Senate.

Mr. Sherman urged the repeal of the act. Mr. Cole favored the substitute of Mr. Thayer. Mr. Carpenter spoke at length in favor of retaining the law. Mr. Morton advocated its repeal.

At four o'clock the Senate, on motion of Mr. Drake, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The consideration of the joint resolution to supply omissions in the enrollment of bills of the general appropriation bills of last session was continued.

Mr. Dawes reported that the Committee on Appropriations had looked into the matter, and had found no occasion to intimate any lack of industry on the part of any officer of the House connected with the enrollment of bills.

Mr. Lynch moved to amend the paragraph by making it apply only to internal revenue bonded warehouses.

Mr. Dawes presumed there would be no objection to that amendment.

Mr. Allison said there would be.

Mr. Lynch explained that the omitted paragraph was intended to apply only to internal revenue bonded warehouses, but this language was broad enough to make it applicable to custom warehouses.

Mr. Mungen argued briefly against the joint resolution.

Mr. Cobern expressed the belief that it was the duty of the House to correct the mistake in enrolling the bill.

Mr. Schenck proposed, when the House was called upon to decide, whether it is the duty to correct also a blunder in legislation. Such a proposition should not have been put in the appropriation bill. The reduction of the tax on whisky had worked well, and should not be affected in such a way. Last year the tax had produced only $15,000,000, but now it was producing at the rate of $60,000,000 a year, and the Government therefore could well afford to let the officers to do its own business. The fact that it was being done so long had probably led to the belief that the large collection of revenue from that source, the proposition against the repeal of legislation in an appropriation bill about taxes, about other subjects, about finance, and about anything and everything.

Mr. Butler said that the question was whether an enrolling clerk, by accident or design, should be allowed to change a law taking millions from the Treasury; and whether, when it came back to the House for correction, there can be a body brought in to prevent such correction. He did not know that there was such a lobby now, but he knew that there was a very strong pressure in favor of keeping this provision out of the law.

Mr. Schenck—Will the gentleman state from what source that pressure comes, and on whom it is exerted?

Mr. Butler—Every man can see as well as I can; every man can understand as well as I can understand, and I am not to be drawn into a discussion, by an attempt to get up a side issue.

Mr. Schenck—Is that an answer? The gentleman intimates that there is a lobby here pressing to prevent this paragraph being stricken out. I want him to define that thing of life, if he dare, to the shape of a direct charge against anybody.

Mr. Butler—I dare stand up for the Treasury of the United States. The gentleman from Ohio has a high courage to stand up for the whisky ring. The country may judge between us.

Mr. Schenck—The gentleman states that which he knows to be untrue, if he knows anything about it.

Mr. Butler—I supposed the result would be that we should get into some discussion. I understand the gentleman from Ohio thoroughly. I know fully all his ins and outs. Some day he will come to understand me pretty well.

Mr. Schenck—Are you a prophet?

Mr. Butler—I shall take care that it shall be done.

Mr. Schenck—Just when you please.

Mr. Butler—Let us not be diverted from this question. I find that this clause has been dropped out this item in the enrollment of this bill has been before the legislative committee in the House, stating his case to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and asked for the purpose, restore in him.

Mr. Schenck—I never heard of the case before that clerk came to my seat, while the gentleman from Massachusetts was making an attempt to attack upon him or somebody for doing what his own colleagues (Mr. Dawes) admits he was acting but an accident.

Mr. Butler—I am confined to parliamentary language, and yet I have not received it. I made no abusive attack on anybody. I stated the facts, and I state them again. At 3 o'clock in the morning this provision was in the law; at 5 o'clock it was not in the law. It was taking a million and a half of dollars a year interest in having it stricken out. I did not say that in the face of the country. Gentlemen are exceedingly sensitive. Every my sensitive soul as my mother friend from Indiana [Mr. Holman] gets a little sensitive about it. I do not intend on any occasion to be sensitive. "Let the galled jade wince: my withers are unwrung." I stated the simple plain facts, and I have not a word to retract nor a word to add to them.

Referring to Mr. Schenck's statement as to the increase of revenue from whisky, Mr. Butler said that whisky had to be withdrawn from bonded warehouses before there could be any increase, but it was only taking the goose that laid the golden egg, that would meet the great emergency of the Government, and ask him how much tax had been collected between the 30th of April and the 20th of December. Time would show whether he was right, or the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means was right, and "Time at last makes all things even"—even bad tempers. [Laughter.] The House should correct the mistake of its clerk, and that is the duty of the Ways and Means bring in a bill to repeal it if they have. [Laughter.]

Mr. Schenck, at a further stage of the discussion, stated that he suggested to the House and showed that the revenue received from whisky in July, August and September last was $24,455,000, of which only $1,071,988 came from whisky taken out of bond.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Blair, Farnsworth, Winans and Schenck, and finally closed.

Mr. Holman moved to strike out the paragraph about bonded warehouses. Rejected—yeas 49, nays 107.

The question was then taken on Mr. Lynch's amendment, and it was rejected.

The joint resolution was then passed; yeas 100, nays 43.

On motion of Mr. Paine the Senate joint resolution respecting provisional governments in Virginia and Texas was taken from the Speaker's desk and referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Ketcham presented a resolution of the Assembly of the State of New York, in favor of the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law, and the House at half-past four adjourned.

The Assignments of Naval Officers.

Officers of the navy have been directed by the general order just issued from the Navy Department to inform the Secretary of the Navy of their actual place of residence. This is done to facilitate where they live, so they may be assigned to duty at points nearest their place of residence, not only as a convenience to themselves, but also to save the Government the expense of expenses when ordered to distant points instead of those near their homes. It is stated by the Secretary of the Navy, the sea service officers hereafter will be for a period of three years, counting from the day they receive their orders until they are detached, on the return of their vessel to the United States. Officers who have been three years at sea will, on their return, be allowed three years at a shore station, and, to make it fair for all officers, will not take their turns on the different stations. Those officers now on the Mediterranean station will not be ordered there again until they have performed duty on the coast of Brazil, China, Pacific and Home Squadrons, which will be the tour of duty.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—Mr. Connell introduced a bill incorporating the Philadelphia Lighterage Company, with Samuel T. Bodine, A. J. Derbyshire, S. J. Christian and others as incorporators, with a capital of $100,000, which may be increased, and with the object of constructing, owning, hiring, and operating tugboats, barges, and other lighters, "and of transporting them up upon the Delaware and Schuylkill grain, produce, lumber, &c., &c.

Also, one extending Cemetery avenue, in the Twenty-seventh Ward.

House bill relative to turnpike and plank roads in Philadelphia was amended so as to provide that a majority of the stockholders should consent to the changes to be awarded by the court, and then passed finally.

This bill makes it lawful for turnpike or plank road companies, whose roads lie, in whole or in part, in Philadelphia, or any ten citizens, to have the Court of Quarter Sessions refer to an examiner such petitions as they may make for release from taxes, and also provides for the ascertainment of the road to the city upon the payment of the appraised value. Mr. Stinson made an attempt the other day to amend the bill so as to protect the stockholders as above, but failed, but to-day, after an able argument, succeeded in having the amendment adopted.

The "park bill" came up on third reading, and passed finally.

The bill allowing parties in interest to be witnesses came up on second reading, and elicited a lengthy debate. It was finally passed by 24 yeas to 8 nays.

Senate bill relating to supervisors of the Twenty-second Ward, as amended by the House, passed finally.

The following Senate bills were passed finally: Incorporating the Philadelphia Gas Company; incorporating the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company.

The House bill, giving the street-cleaning power to the Board of Health, was passed, and now goes to the Governor.

The following Senate bills were also passed:—Incorporating the American Club; incorporating the Medical Society of Pennsylvania; preventing the mutilation of public show-bills; authorizing the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Railroad Company to take bonds for the preservation, security and strength of any bridge they erect.

HOUSE.—The following private bills were passed.

House bill relating certain collateral inheritances, was passed.

House bill providing for the appointment of a commissioner of deeds for Philadelphia.

Senate bill exempting the property of the Industrial Home for Girls in the Third Ward, from taxation.

Senate bill vacating a portion of Green lane, in Twenty-first Ward.

Senate supplement to consolidation act relative to appointment of municipal claims.

Senate bill authorizing Laurel Hill Cemetery to hold additional lands.

The special business of the evening was the discussion of the fifteenth constitutional amendment, and the ratification of this State. The speeches were by Corcoran, Democrat, Rex, Republican, and others, and were continued to a late hour without reaching a vote. The hall of the House was crowded. The arguments were in substance the same as those urged by prominent leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties in Congress at the time of the consideration of the constitutional amendment.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered upon the floor of the House in the course of the afternoon, and an attempt was made at the opening of the discussion by Mr. Kelley, of Philadelphia, to bring them before the House.

They represent the sentiment of the State:

Whereas, It is provided in the State Constitution that all the amendments to the Constitution of the United States shall be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, precisely as adopted by two successive Legislatures and ratified by the people, and whereas, the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the fifteenth amendment, now before the House, with if ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, precisely as adopted after and amend the third section of article 1 of the Pennsylvania constitution, by votes of the Legislature of the United States institutions or foreign to our own, be deprived of the sacred right of franchise, and that change, if any, ought to be made in their organic law; therefore

Resolved, That the consideration of the so-called fifteenth amendment be postponed until the second Tuesday in January, 1870, for action by the Legislature now in session, so that the sovereign people of Pennsylvania may, through their representatives, have the opportunity of giving their decree in favor of its adoption or rejection.

The above preamble and resolution were objected to by Mr. Davis, Republican, and were withdrawn.

The Argentine Republic.

On Tuesday Don Manuel R. Garcia was introduced to the President by the Secretary of State as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic. He made the following remarks:

Mr. President: I have the distinguished honor of placing in your hands the credentials which accredit me as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic in the United States. I beg to assure you, Sir, that my Government, of the esteem and admiration which it, and I, have for the great American Republic, and of the lively desire which animates it to have drawn closer and closer the relations of friendship and commerce which unite both nations on the basis of reciprocal institutions by which we have taken yours as a model.

I flatter myself with the hope that during my stay in the United States I shall be so fortunate as to merit your good will and confidence, in order to enable me to duly fill the honorable and delicate mission with which my Government has intrusted to me, and that I may fill up the measure of my duties with the kindness by the same valued consideration which was so freely accorded in the conciliatory and friendly manner in which the President replied as follows:

Mr. Garcia, I welcome you as the diplomatic representative of the Argentine Republic in this great country. It shall be my endeavor during your mission to reciprocate the kind sentiments which you express on behalf of your government, and to cherish and strengthen those relations of friendship and commerce which now unite both nations. I notice that your letter of credence is signed by your predecessor, now the Chief Magistrate of the Argentine Republic.

The high personal and official character which he so distinguished while here warrants the assumption that, in selecting you as minister of this republic, he was actuated by his sound discretion, and had no reason to apprehend that your career would justify his choice. A similar confidence is entertained by me.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

The State Agricultural Society assembled in the hall of the House, at Harrisburg, yesterday. Joshua Wright, of Washington county, was chosen temporary President, and Hiram Corson and John Speakman temporary Secretaries. On motion of Colonel Thomas F. Knox, a committee was appointed to inform the Governor and Secretary of State Jordan to participate, when they entered the hall.

The following permanent officers were then unanimously elected: President, John W. Geary; Vice Presidents, Col. Thomas F. Knox, John Price, Johnson Dun, B. R. Cardin, Thomas Cochran; Secretaries, Hiram Corson, John Speakman.

An address was delivered by Governor Geary, in which he reviewed the importance of agricultural interests of the State, and expressed an earnest invitation, by every means in his power, to foster and protect them. Speeches were also made by Senators White and Coleman.

The Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Difficulty.

The Joint Commission to settle the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound difficulty will meet in New York to-day. For the British Government, Hon. John Rose; for the United States, Hon. Alexander S. Johnson; Hon. R. R. Cartie, umpire. Counsel for the United States, Caleb Cushing, and for the British Government, Hon. Charles D. Day, of Canada. Counsel will be heard orally to-day. The testimony will be taken and submitted later. The United amount of claims of the two countries is six millions. The treaty of 1846, negotiated by ex-President Buchanan and Lord Packenham, stipulated for the protection of the rights of those companies during the continuance of the license granted by the British Government. It is now sought to found upon that license a claim to the fee of the territory so occupied, which the United States resists.

The International Exhibition in Holland.

The following circular was sent to the Governors of the principal manufacturing States by the Secretary of State on the 9th inst.:

Supposing that some of the citizens of the State of —— may be interested in the proposed exhibition of articles for daily household use, to be held at Utrecht, in Holland, in the months of August and September, 1869, I have the honor to inclose a translation of a note of the 27th ult., which M. Manzi, the Netherlands Minister, has addressed to this department, together with the regulations which accompanied it.

Mr. Manzi has been informed that, while it was deemed inexpedient for this Government to assume any agency in the matter, the department would take pleasure in communicating to the Governors of the States such information in regard to the proposed exhibition as would enable citizens of those states who may be desirous of taking part in it to do so.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
E. B. WASHBURNE.

[Translated for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

BY BARON HESSE.

I have given a recipe for "kidney pies," but now a demand arrives for a similar dish for lent. So I tell you how to make little pies of cod fish.

Patty-pan Fish Pies.—Take a soft-roed carp, a tench and an eel, stew them in white wine, season with salt, pepper, onions, parsley, a bay leaf and lump of butter; after cooking, take out the fish, cut the flesh from the bones, and form a paste of it by beating slightly with a wooden spoon; then when the fish was cooked; pass it through a sieve and fill your patty-pans, lined with puff paste.

The patty-pans, after having been covered also with the paste, and having a hole in the middle, and the edges soldered with a little water, should be baked in a moderately warm oven, or a "warm oven," that is, at the moment of serving with melted butter, in which a little nutmeg has been grated.

If you wish to be a luxury, cook partially in the liquor of the fish-stew as many oysters as there are patty-pies, and place one on the top of the filling of each patty-pan.—*Petit Journal.*

IMPORTATIONS.

BRIGOLA—Bilbo Steele Parker, Fritz—31st ceda 15 vessels and 50 bbls fish, to Jas Barron, Jr & Co.

Cheesman & Co; quantity rail and screws—120 casks Wm Cramp & Sons; 1 case mdse, Thos Dobson; 1 do, Jas Dobson; 1 do, Jas Dobson; 1 do, Jas