FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

HOUSE.—Mr. Paine introduced a bill providing that at any election for member or delegate to Congress, all votes cast for any person ineligible to office under the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, shall be null and void, and that the person having the highest number of votes for the persons eligible to office shall be the representative or delegate. He stated that the bill had the approval of the Committee on Elections. The bill was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Wilder, from the Conference Committee, on the concurrent resolution to create a Committee on Retrenchment, reported a report of the committee. The committee consist of four Senators and five Representatives, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to abolish the office of chief of staff to the General of the army. He said it was the unanimous report of the committee, and had the assent of the General. The bill was passed.

Mr. Logan, from the same committee, also reported a bill providing that no retired officer of the army shall be hereafter assigned to duty or any kind, or be entitled to receive more than the pay and allowance provided by law for retired officers of his grade, and that all such appointments heretofore made shall terminate within thirty days of the passage of this act. After explanation by Mr. Logan, the bill was passed.

Mr. Logan also, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution directing that the vacancies existing in the Adjutant-General's department at the time of the passage of the late army appropriation bill, shall be exempted from the provisions of that act in relation to the grades of officers. After discussion between Messrs. Logan and Butler, the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Lynch moved to suspend the rules for the offering and adoption of a resolution creating a select committee of fourteen members to inquire into the causes of the great reduction of American tonnage engaged in the foreign carrying trade, and the great depression in the navigation interests of the country, and to report what measures are necessary to increase the ocean tonnage; revive our navigation interests, and regain their control over the trade of the world, which it once held among the nations as a great maritime power. The rules were suspended, and the resolution was offered and adopted.

Mr. Lawrence introduced a bill to limit public expenditures.

Mr. Lawrence offered a resolution providing that the concurrent resolution by which the final adjournment of Congress is fixed for the 10th day next, and which is now pending before the Senate, be recalled for further consideration, and that a message be sent to the Senate requesting the return of the same. He said he was in favor of that the bills now before the Reconstruction Committee are bills that ought to be acted upon at the present session. The reconstruction of Mississippi, Texas and Virginia was a matter of state; for Georgia, were undoubtedly necessary, and it would be impossible to pass the appropriation bills at the present session. To adjourn next Friday. There Congress was going to do nothing. There were other matters of importance before Congress which ought to be attended to, and which could not be attended to within that time. A long discussion followed.

Mr. Farnsworth thought all the necessary business could be got through with on Saturday and Friday. Mr. Dawes also opposed the resolution. Mr. Butler thought it ought to be allowed to remain in session, and said "no man frightened me by saying the care of the Nation." We should take care of everybody."

Mr. Kendall hoped the previous question would be voted down. The previous question was not seconded—22 to 68—and then Mr. Garfield, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution to increase the members to demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. Johnson moved to suspend the rules that he might offer Mason's resolution declaring that, in passing the resolution for the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, the States were not intended that Chinese or Mongolians should be considered citizens.

The rules were not suspended—yeas 42, nays 106—a strictly party vote.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide an authority for the Secretary of the Treasury to admit free of duty any picture, statuary, or work of fine art from a foreign country for free exhibition in the United States on satisfactory bond that the same shall be re-exported to the country from which further condition that its owner may within that time enter it for payment of duty and sell the same shall be cancelled. Passed.

Mr. Schenck, also, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the resolution adopted at the last session of Congress, to abolish, during the present session, the duty on the importation of crockery, declaring that while the House dare not admit any right in the Executive to enter into making power to conclude a treaty or convention with any foreign government by which import duties shall be mutually regulated, it is, however, of the opinion, and recommends to the President that negotiations with the Government or Great Britain shall be renewed at the earliest possible, to a definite conclusion, regarding commercial intercourse, and securing to America a witness the rights claimed by them in the fisheries on the coasts of the British Provinces in America, and for the free navigation of the Lawrence river, from its source to the sea. Adopted. Agreed.

United States Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, the motion of George W. Paschal, E. Blaine, Esq., of Texas, was admitted to act as counsel and attorney at law of this Court. On motion of Hon. William M. Evarts, Henry Stanbery, of Columbus, Ohio, and Wilslow, Esq., of New York, were admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors at this Court.

The following cases were considered in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

No. 101.—Charles F. Stansbury, appellant, vs. The United States. An appeal from the Court of Claims. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Court of Claims in this case.

No. 118. The United States ex relations Samuel C. Morgan, plaintiff in error, vs. Egbert Gates, Town Clerk of Beloit, defendant in error. Error to the United States for the District of Wisconsin. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this case, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of this court.

No. 281. Samuel C. Morgan, appellant, vs. The Town of Beloit. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs, and remanding the cause for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinions of this court.

No. 30. The same vs. Samuel C. Morgan. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

Nos. 28, 26, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34 and 35. The United States, appellants, vs. the steamships Elizabeth, Lilla, Quickstep, Ella, Troll, Ida, S. Connolly, Virgo, J. M. Sharp and Miss Semmes. Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the several appeals in these cases.

Nos. 43, 44, 46, 48, 63, 64. The steamers Treat, General Beauregard, Lowell and Cotton Plant, vs. F. D. Hine, appellant, vs. the United States. Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the several decrees of the said Circuit Court in this cause, and remanding the causes to the Circuit Court, with directions to dismiss the libels of Louisiana for further proceedings, in conformity to the opinion of this court.

No. 100. Enoch Jacobs, appellant, vs. Thomas F. Baker. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 39. William N. Whitely, *et al.*, appellant, vs. William A. Kirk, *et al.* Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 103. Samuel C. Morgan, appellant, vs. the town of Beloit. The Chief Justice announced the order of the Court that this cause be continued for further argument at the beginning of the next term of this Court upon points specified by the Court.

No. 104. John F. Parsons, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles S. Harrey in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. The Chief Justice announced the decision of the writ affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this case, with costs and interest by a divided Court.

The Chief Justice announced that next Friday being Good Friday, the court will not sit that day, and the motions put for hearing on that day will be heard on Friday next following.

No. 114. Dennis Mulligan, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas Corbett. The argument of this case was commenced by Hon. Garrott Davis, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and continued by J. W. Moore, Esq., of counsel for defendant in error.

CITY BULLETIN.

THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.—The examiners met yesterday afternoon.

Mr. John B. Long testified—The property No. 624 South street belongs to the Bedford Street Mission; the houses were burned out on the 3d, and on October there were no boxes on the lot.

Mr. Mitchell said—Henry Belcherich accused 624 South street, and 170 on one lot and 177 on the other list of voters.

Charles Keller testified that he resided at 618 Bedford street, and voted the full Republican ticket in the Sixth Division; they said he did not live in, and I didn't tremble then any more; they told me to register, I did so, and voted with me, and he was served in the same way; they told me to register, I did so, and voted; I know the men who said this; there was a gang of them in the yards all day; they did not vote a ticket, but they knew that all in the house but Dillon (the owner) would vote the Republican ticket; Dillon stood ten feet of the window; I had the pass at the time.

Peter Cassidy, 711 South Sixth; Geo. S. Craighead, 709 South; lost on the 31st; John F. Kingston, 711 South; John Stewart, 618 Bedford; William H. Buckingham, 702 South; William H. Lyons, 629 South, and Edward McGlynn, 709 south street, testified to having voted the Republican ticket in the Seventh Division, Third Ward, at the October election.

Patrick Barnes, testified—Formerly lived back of 719 South Seventh street; moved to Marriott's ave., between Fourth and Fifth streets, in April last; I didn't vote. [No. 205 on the list of voters in the Sixth Division, Ninth ward, colored.]

Patrick Burk testified—Lived back of 711 Bedford street last October; have lived there since last May; don't know John Ryan, Thomas Marshal or Michael Hayden; no such persons lived in my house, or that neighborhood, last October. [Ryan is 472, Marshal 881 and Hayden 242 on the list of voters in the Seventh, 711 Bedford st.]

Patrick Mealey testified—Will be twenty-six years old this month; my brother is younger than me; we came to this country seven years ago; have lived in Bedford street, going on seven; when I came to this country was between eighteen and nineteen months at least; I went to Shippen street, below Seventh (Seventh district), between Fourth and Fifth, and got my ticket; voted the Democratic ticket (minor's naturalization paper shown); a man in an office in Sansom street gave me that paper; Peter O'Malley recommended me to have known him for six or nine years; I saw O'Malley when he first came over; he was less than five years ago.

Thomas O'Mealey testified—I am over twenty-one years old (minor's naturalization paper shown); that is my paper; Peter O'Mealey vouched for me; didn't know Peter before he came to this country; got acquainted with him in Bedford street; have known him between six and seven years; I landed in this country in the October in August, 1863; my father told me that I was born in Eastern Canada; I was sworn to; I was sworn when I got the naturalization paper.

Thomas—[Laughing] My father has been here ten years; he is not a naturalized citizen; his name is William Gilmore; he lives in Bedford street.

Mr. Mann—Patrick Mealy is No. 211, and Thomas Mealy 212 on list of voters, both assessed at 741 Bedford street.

James McCall testified—Lived No. 608 Bedford street last October; John Richardson did not live there. [No. 89 on list of voters, extra assessed at 608 Bedford street.]

Daniel Mcarthur testified—Voted the Republican ticket in the Seventh Division, Fourth Ward, at October election; my son voted the Republican ticket there; he is dead now. [Was a Republican inspector, Timothy Mealey was the Democratic inspector; the judge was Helmbadger; Mr. Mealey took the tickets, when the election began, I kept the list—the tickets; sometimes Mealey put the names down in the book; before I found the names on the book; he would call out the names and sometimes he would say that he couldn't wait for me; that I was too slow; then he would put the votes in if there was no objection; when the vote slackened up we fixed up the votes from the list of my son, who was my clerk; during the election I did not challenge any body; all of the challenges came from Councilor; in no instance did I require a voter to take proof; I was so busy with the book that I could not attend to it.

ALEXANDER SWINDLER.—Jacob Trexler, alias John Edwards, had a final hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday afternoon, charged with obtaining money by false representations. He represented himself as an agent of benevolent institutions, and agent for the Guardians of the Poor, and would call upon poor families and promise to send them coal, groceries, &c., but in every instance would demand $2 to pay for the hauling of the property. The additional witnesses against him were examined. They were Mary Mahaney, of Cameron place, and Lizzie Rush, living at the Falls of Schuylkill. From these persons he secured $4 by his false representations. Twelve were committed for trial.

FALSE WRIGHT.—John Whalen, a potato dealer, was charged yesterday, before Alderman Kerr, on complaint of Paul J. Field, with selling him potatoes which did not weigh sixty pounds to the bushel. Mr. Field testified that he bought the potatoes as a friend, and that he was in the understanding was they should weigh sixty pounds to the bushel, but upon weighing three bushels of them they aggregated but between one hundred and forty and fifty pounds, when the weight should have been one hundred and eighty pounds. He also denied that he had guaranteed the weight, and to enable Mr. Field to produce his witness the case was continued for a further hearing.

BAIL FORFEITED.—Ezekiel Corson, otherwise known as Corson Ezekiel, who was arrested last week on a charge of pocket-picking, and held to bail by Alderman Kerr for a hearing yesterday, at the time specified, did not make his appearance, and the bail was forfeited. The prosecutor of Corson represented that he attempted to pick the pocket of the street cars, and afterwards at the Union Hall, Third and Arch streets.

SERIOUS THREATS.—John Eppolshemer was arraigned before Magistrate Kerr, yesterday afternoon, charged with using threatening language toward Mr. William H. Wannamaker, a grocer, doing business at the corner of Germantown road and Fifth street. Eppolshemer refused to give bail to him which was not give, and because he refused to do so he was committed to prison. He had not paid within ten days he would have his life. At the hearing the defendant reiterated the threat. He was held in $2,000 bail to answer.

FIRE RAISERS.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fire Department was held last evening in the Hall at Fifth and North streets. The ordinance submitted to Councils, some time since, establishing the fire police system, was discussed and unanimously approved.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

CAMDEN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Fire Department of the city of Camden is at the present time in a complete state of organization. It is composed of seven companies, numbering sixty members, all of whom have had many years of active service, and who are thoroughly competent for any emergency. The several companies belonging to the department are equipped with steam engines, apparatus, having ample hose, and all the minor appointments necessary to keep their splendid engines in working order. The department has five powerful steamers, two or more having been built within the past few months. In every respect Camden can boast of as efficient and handsomely equipped a Fire Department as any city in New Jersey.

HIGH SCHOOL HORSES.—The impression is gaining stength that it would be more conducive to the best interests of the citizens of Camden if instead of building a new city hall, as proposed by the Commissioners, which will have to be raised for the purpose) is appropriated towards erecting another high school building in which to educate the children. There are thousands of children in Camden who are unable to attend the public schools because of the want of accommodations.

DRUNKENNESS.—Yesterday one Bazell became much excited while "tanking-down" and consumed himself by lying down on the pavement. A crowd soon gathered, creating an excitement. His fun came to grief by the approach of an officer, to whom the latter administered with his amusing acrobatic exhibitions cost him the usual fine and costs.

Bazell, by the way, some months has been traveling around Camden collecting funds, alledging that he was doing so in the interest of the Catholic Church out in one of the Western territories. It was soon discovered that he was an impostor, and he suddenly left Camden for Philadelphia, where it is thought he is carrying on his operations.

MOVING THEE.—As the first of May approaches there is considerable "moving" among those themselves to find new place of residence. But the demand for comfortable houses is far ahead of the supply, notwithstanding the rapid increase in the number of dwelling houses.

RENEWS LODGINGS.—The practice indulged in by boys and others of lounging about the street corners has become a growing evil, and the authorities are resolved to abate the evil by the arrest of all who are thus found loitering with the free passage of footways.

Philadelphia Bank Statement.

The following is the weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up on Monday afternoon, which presents the following aggregates:

Capital Stock	$16,292,150
Loans and discounts	51,259,000
Specie	450,000
Due from other Banks	6,471,621
Due to other Banks	6,471,621
Deposits	31,359,000
Circulation	13,137,000
U. S. Legal Tender and Demand Notes	12,7,5150
Clearings	8,516,250

The following statement shows the condition of the Banks of Philadelphia, at various times during the last ten years:

1859.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulat'n.	Deposits.
Jan. 3	...$37,716,999	$39,453	10,593,719	31,992,969
Feb. 1	...40,643,819	999,769	10,593,251	33,050,551
Mar. 1	...40,643,819	999,769	10,593,251	31,050,551
April 5	...42,999,234	915,338	10,649,670	31,979,119
May 2	...43,999,234	915,338	10,649,670	31,979,119
June 1	...45,662,427	2,227,101	10,625,265	38,626,500
July 5	...45,662,427	2,227,101	10,625,265	38,626,500
Aug. 1	...45,662,427	2,227,101	10,625,265	38,626,500
Sept. 7	...45,684,668	922,960	10,625,268	38,626,697
Oct. 3	...45,684,668	922,960	10,625,268	38,626,697
Nov. 7	...46,731,646	220,901	10,613,513	34,217,695
Dec. 5	...46,731,646	220,901	10,613,513	34,217,695
1860.				
Jan. 2	...46,731,646	220,901	10,613,513	34,217,695
Feb. 1	...46,731,646	220,901	10,613,513	34,217,695
Mar. 1	...46,731,646	220,901	10,613,513	34,217,695
April 2	...46,731,646	220,901	10,613,513	34,217,695
May 7	...46,731,646	220,901	10,613,513	34,217,695
June 4	...46,731,646	220,901	10,613,513	34,217,695
July 2	...46,731,646	220,901	10,613,513	34,217,695
Aug. 6	...46,731,646	220,901	10,613,513	34,217,695
Sept. 3	...46,731,646	220,901	10,613,513	34,217,695
Oct. 1	...46,731,646	220,901	10,613,513	34,217,695
Nov. 5	...46,731,646	220,901	10,613,513	34,217,695
Dec. 3	...46,731,646	220,901	10,613,513	34,217,695

The following is a detailed statement of the business of Philadelphia during the year 1868, for the week, furnished by G. B. Arnold, Sec., Manager:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Mar. 16	$ 9,824,191 34	$950,147 09
" 17	10,041,787 58	1,040,997 04
" 18	8,849,288 57	982,932 54
" 19	8,836,289 46	1,000,000 00
" 20	4,907,231 39	778,331 62
" 21	3,978,172 16	1,000,000 00
	$46,437,160 50	$5,752,408 29
	$39,659,170 91	$5,516,602 50

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

ARRIVE.	FROM	DATE.
Bothnia	Liverpool	March 20
Atalanta	London	March 3
Manhattan	New York	March 3
Minnesota	Liverpool	March 10
Minnesota	Liverpool	March 10
Hibernian	Liverpool	March 11
Hibernian	Liverpool	March 11
Ville de Paris	Liverpool	March 11
Colorado	New York	March 11
Colorado	New York	March 11
Colorado	New York