FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—The finance bill was taken up. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Wilson, authorizing an increase of fifty million in the issue of circulating notes, and providing that in making the issue preference should be given to banking associations in States and sections of the country not already supplied with banking facilities. The amendment also provides that whenever the amount of United States bonds and circulating notes of national banks combined shall be in excess of seven hundred millions, the Secretary of the Treasury may retire and cancel United States notes to the amount of such excess, until the whole amount of United States notes outstanding shall be reduced to three hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Sherman explained in detail the provisions of the bill. The amendment of Mr. Pomeroy was then called for, and was rejected, yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. Morrill moved an amendment to the fourth section of the bill, providing that when a withdrawal of circulation from one point is required to supply the demand at another, no withdrawal shall be made upon banks having a capital exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. Lost.

Mr. Morrill offered another amendment to the fourth section, providing that no transfer of capital is demanded regulation shall be made for the required sum, commencing at banking circulation in cities having an aggregate of banking circulation more than double the amount which, in section sixth, gives the State banks a right to vote. Lost.

Mr. Kellogg moved to amend Mr. Wilson's amendment by authorizing an issue of $400,000,000 instead of $350,000,000.

Mr. Morton asked the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Kellogg) whether this amendment contemplated the relating of an equal amount of greenbacks.

Mr. Kellogg said it did.

Mr. Morton said that that would be a direct violation of the pledge contained in the bill, that United States to the payment of all their obligations in coin, and he could not consent to it.

The propriety of withdrawing the surplus currency from the South and West, was debated at length upon substantially the same grounds as in former discussions on the same question.

Without acting on the bill, the Senate took a recess, and went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—The speaker announced the appointment of the Select Committee on the Causes of the Reduction of American Tonnage, Messrs. Lynch, Buffington, Washburne (Wisconsin), Hotchkiss, Morrill (Maine), Judd, Blackburn, Calkin and Wells.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) introduced a bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and to secure the State of Georgia to the republican government thereof, under its new Constitution, referred to the Reconstruction Committee, and ordered to be printed.

The bill recites in a preamble that the Legislature of Georgia has refused to purge itself of members who were disqualified by the constitutional amendment, and has expelled legally qualified members, on the ground that certain persons of African blood, and that the State authorities are willing or are unable to protect the lives, liberties and property of lawful and unoffending citizens, thereby proving that the people had not complied with the terms or complied to the proclamation by which the restoration of Georgia was provided for, and that the government thereof has ceased in fact, publican or regular. It therefore authorizes and requires the President of the United States to summon forthwith, by proclamation, all persons appearing to have been elected to the Legislature according to the proclamation of Major-General Meade, of June 21, 1868, and qualified within six months of the passage of the act. Such legislature is invested with authority to organize, enactments and to do such legislative proceedings as are authorized by the Constitution of Georgia. The members of the Legislature are to take the test oath, except those whose political disabilities have been removed by whose political disabilities. The attempted expulsion of the African members of the Legislature is annulled and declared void. The President of the United States is required to place the State of Georgia a sufficient armed force to carry the act into execution, and to place the government in order aid and assistance in the administration of the laws, upon the requisition of the Governor.

The House then took up the bill to provide for the organization of a provisional government, which was under discussion on the previous day, and was addressed by Mr. Wood in opposition to the bill.

At the close of Mr. Wood's speech the bill was laid aside, and the House at a quarter past three, on motion of Mr. Butler (Mass.), proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, the first business being the Senate amendments to the House bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act.

Mr. Butler moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Pavenport (Ohio) moved to concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. Logan moved to amend the bill by a proviso that all civil offices, except Judges of the United States courts, which may be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since March 4, 1869, shall become vacant on June 30, 1869.

Mr. Butler moved the previous question.

Mr. Bingham appealed to the Speaker not to record the yeas and nays. The House, however, did second it—90 yeas to 59 nays.

Mr. Bingham called for the yeas and nays on ordering the main question, but the House refused to order them.

Several other dilatory motions, including a motion to adjourn, were voted down, and the main question was ordered, and the Senate amendments were then concurred in, including Logan's amendment, to the Judiciary Committee—yeas, 95; nays, 70, only ten Democratic votes in the negative. Adjourned.

The Missouri Oath of Loyalty.

In the United States Supreme Court yesterday the argument was concluded in the causes of F. P. Blair, Jr., plaintiff in error, vs. John S. Thompson, et al., and Warren Woodson, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Missouri, *ex relatione* Senator Drake. From the report of the proceedings, yesterday, maintaining that the elective franchise is not a natural right in this country, but a privilege. It is a privilege granted by sovereign authority. The people have the right to make laws for voters, and their power over the subject is unlimited.

He denied that the constitutional requirement, the taking of a test oath, was a punishment for crime, and that it was not a bill of attainder, and that the bill was not ex post facto law, and that it was not an attempt to visit punishment upon, at the head of a band of traitors, he had refused to take the oath required by the constitution, which he claimed had been taken another and a different oath. But the plaintiff, the Major-General in command, was not a party to the oath when he was a candidate for the Vice Presidency. He came forward and took the oath in order that he might vote.

Mr. Montgomery Blair, interrupting, said that was true, but the oath was taken under a law as unconstitutional.

Mr. Drake, continuing, said this claim on the part of Major-General Blair advanced in this Court under the circumstances was, in fact, the most extraordinary he had ever heard. In his petition he stated that on the 9th day of July, he broke of the war he took up arms at Camp Jackson and elsewhere, and was in armed hostility to the government of Missouri, headed by a rebel Governor and by the Major-General of the Rebel Guard, gotten up by and commanded by Sterling Price, commissioned by Governor Jackson to act against the United States.

Mr. Drake then quoted from the State constitution, to show that voters were required to take the oath that they had never been in active hostility to the United States, and their loyal authority, or the Government of Missouri, and argued that there was a difference in law between and in moral hostility. Governor Jackson's first act of war stripped him of the loyal character and made him a mere rebel, felonious and traitorous, without protection from constitutional authority. Jackson and his followers sought to overthrow the State government and to sever himself from the Union. To uphold the Constitution with legrity was the intention of the loyalists, since in arms to defend the State government. It could not be regarded as armed hostility to the State. The act did not proceed from enmity or hostility, but from a sense of duty, and patriotic motive. He was not acting in violation of law, but in obedience to the call of the Rebel Governor, and to take the oath was owing to his own obstinate will.

The Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, of the counsel for the plaintiff, regarded the question as of the greatest importance. This is not a political dispute between the State Government and the Federal Government, but the Supreme Court is asked to interfere, solely for the protection of citizens against their own State authorities, solely in the maintenance of that paramount and universal protection of citizens throughout the land, against State oppression, and maintenance of the bill of rights of the Federal Constitution, wherein the people of a State are protected from oppression by the government of a State.

He quoted from the tenth section of the Constitution of the United States to show that no State can pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law, and that such prohibition was a prohibition against condemnation and punishment of a man without trial by judicial authority. Justice is a principle as distinct from power as the Constitution is from the contract of Henry Clay, or the laws of life and liberty, and the privileges of the citizens, and to the rights of the Federal Government to protect him from oppression.

No mere legislative act can prosecute a crime. You cannot prescribe a crime in a statute or in a city. You cannot, by a legislative act, prosecute a man who voted for Grant or for Seymour. The constitution of Missouri provided that every free male citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, shall be deemed a qualified voter, &c. the General Assembly having power to exclude from offices of trust or profit all persons who have been guilty of perjury, or other infamous crimes.

The petitioner in this case, but when he returned to civil life he found that he could not, in the exercise of the elective franchise, vote, but by the exercise of the judicial power of the State imposed extraordinary punishment, or the conclusion of his remarks the court adjourned until Monday next.

Financial Statistics of Claim Agents.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury yesterday sent to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions a report of one of the number clerks, detailed by him to investigate the fraudulent practices of claim agents in the prosecution of claims for pay and bounty, in case of soldiers deceased. The Auditor says he has not time within his power to shock these frauds, but he has asked authority to organize a special detective system, he has not succeeded to the extent he otherwise might. So many fraudulent claims having lately been filed, he has suspended action on them, and has requested the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize an amount to cover $100,000 in addition to further regulation by Congress, affording greater protection to the government. The Committee of Ways and Means concurred entirely in the views expressed by the Auditor, and says: "The report shows the extent of the Union Pension Roll upon the government, and unless something be done at once to correct the growing evil, the government must be transfixed.

Like the Auditor, he regards the bill introduced by Senator Wilson as of vital importance, and hopes sincerely it will meet the approval of Congress. It appears, from the report and evidence, that a complete system of defrauding and cheating the colored claimants prevails in and around Memphis, Tennessee, and that the agents, claim agents and prosecuting claims by the claimants, are in one great fraud. The author of the report carried with him a large and ample material, gathered in behalf of widows, a test, and from the investigation he found nearly every case was fraudulent. In a few instances where the names of the same witnesses appeared in every case as a witness, or as a claimant, or as a claim agent, he found, upon examination, that in every case the witnesses were not in the place and did not know any of the widows; never saw them married and were never at the same places where the marriages were alleged to have occurred.

It appears that neither the claim agents, nor the claimants, or witnesses, can read or write, and cannot correctly explain to the witnesses the papers they are required to sign, and that the fact that these claim agents have used the names as a witnesses to several hundred marriages, in places widely apart, in the same year, and sometimes in the same month, is conclusive that the agent is the principal party to the frauds, and the claimant is only a tool in their hands.

Three men were killed during the disturbances of Sunday last, it is said, for replying to the insulting Spaniards.

A great crowd of Spaniards cheered over the secession of Illinois. He was shot on the spot in sight of the prisoners who were leaving for Africa. The volunteers had furiously demanded his life. The impression still prevails that Santiago de Cuba has been taken by the rebels, and it is reported that there are fresh outbreaks near Matanzas.

CITY BULLETIN.

CITY COUNCILS.—A stated meeting was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—The President submitted a communication from the Board of Health, transmitting the act of the Legislature, relative to the cleaning of the streets, and announcing that the Board is ready to comply with the requirements of the law.

Mr. Barlow submitted an opinion by the City Solicitor upon the new law. He says that the effect of the act is to transfer from the Highway Department to the Board of Health the entire control over street cleaning, but as far as it relates to the existing contracts awarded by the authority of this body, it is invalid and inoperative. Where there has been an actual abandonment of contracts, it leaves the matter in the City Solicitor's hands, but if the contract is not abandoned, it leaves the matter in the hands of the Board of Health.

Mr. Barlow then offered a resolution, requesting the Mayor to send to the Legislature a bill, drafted by Messrs. S. S. McGinn and Alexander Reed, for cleansing the streets, the same to take effect upon the approval of a majority of the contractors the amount which will then be due to them under the contracts.

The resolution, on motion of Mr. Barlow, was referred to the Joint Committee on Law and Health.

Mr. Barlow presented a petition from citizens of the First Ward, asking for an appropriation for the erection of a grammar school in the First Ward.

Mr. Francisco presented a communication from Albert Weber, of Brussels, asking for the payment of a certificate of loan for $10,000 in gold, dated November 4, 1860. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hockley submitted a resolution directing that the contractor for paving Market street with blocks be compelled to complete the work. Adopted.

Mr. Brooksy also presented a resolution making it unlawful to drive any vehicle through a funeral procession, under a penalty of twenty dollars. Referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Francisco presented a report from the Committee on Ordinances, recommending an appropriation of $27,500 for the erection of a school-house on Noble street, east of Sixth. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hockley from the Committee on Streets reported an ordinance relative to the lease of coal lands. Laid over.

An ordinance directing all money received for the sale of unseated lands, in Schuylkill county, to be invested in bonds, pending suits relative to the title of the lands which have been received, was passed.

The Committee on Railroads reported an ordinance providing for the removal of the railroad tracks from Market street, east of Fifteenth, on the 1st of April, 1869. Passed.

The same committee reported that the application of the West Chester Passenger Railroad Company to lay another track on the south side of Spring Garden street, had been considered, and the committee had not been able to discover any necessity for an additional track, as parties going east can readily be accommodated by the cars on Green street. A resolution to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the subject was adopted on the report.

Mr. Smith opposed the discharge of the Committee. He said that when the Union Passenger Railway Company was chartered, the people on Spring Garden street petitioned for a branch road to the Schuylkill. The laying of this second track will be an accommodation to all of people who live in the northwestern section of the city.

Mr. Francisco, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, said the committee had given the question mature deliberation. The residents on Spring Garden street thought that they wanted to have tracks some years ago, but now they find that they do not know some of the cars that run down. The Committee had examined the ordinance very carefully, and found a very strenuous opposition to the proposed track among the property holders on Spring Garden street.

Franciscoasserted that, two or three years ago, the Union Passenger Railway company wanted to lay a second track on a certain street, the Union Passenger Railway Company wanted to lay and had even gone so far as to get from Ald. McMullen's office a writ, under which the tools of the work were engaged in laying the track had been seized, and had never been released from the writ.

The resolution to discharge the Committee was lost.

Mr. Smith then moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted. Lost—yeas 10, nays 14.

Mr. Barlow introduced an ordinance appropriating $40,000 for the erection of a school-house on Dickinson street, between Sixth and Seventh. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

A resolution authorizing the Chief Engineer to associate with him H. J. Lombaert, Benjamin Miller and S. W. Roberts, in the preparation of plans for a bridge over the Schuylkill at Fairmount Park was adopted.

An ordinance rearranging the boundaries of the election divisions in the Twenty-fourth Ward was passed.

Mr. Francisco offered a resolution requesting the Legislature not to pass the bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Cattle Market Company. Adopted.

Mr. Kinz presented a resolution requesting the Legislature to repeal so much of the act which as provides for the imposition of fines and penalties on delinquent tax payers. Adopted.

The resolution from Common Council, relative to the expulsion of the members from the independence House Companies, was concurred in. Also, a resolution directing the removal of the stocks from Broad street on the 1st of July next. Also, the ordinance regulating the sale of milk. Also, the resolution for the appointment of a committee relative to the control of Petty's Island. Also, the resolution in request to the Legislature relative to Overseers of Blind's Orphans' Home. Also, several resolutions for the opening and grading of streets.

The resolution from Common Council to submit the question of the creation of public buildings on Penn or Independence Square was indefinitely postponed. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—Communication was received from the Board of Health submitting a copy of the act of the Legislature investing the Board with all the powers of Select and Common Councils and the Mayor and Highway Department relating to the cleansing of streets, &c.

Communication was received from John O'Byrne, Esq., setting forth that he had been instructed by thirteen poor laborers to sue C. H. Crawford, the street contractor, for arrears of wages for cleansing the streets, and suggesting that the money should be secured to the poor men due Mr. Crawford by the city. Referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning.

A communication was also received from the manager of the Philadelphia Gas Works, setting forth that the cemetery cannot be reached save through a portion of the road, which is at certain seasons entirely unfit for travel, and asking that it be repaired. Referred to Committee on Highways.

The Committee on Trusts and Fire presented an ordinance restoring to service the Hope Engine Company and the Independence Hose Company, which, after a long and warm discussion, the ordinance relative to the issuing of fire-alarm telegraphs.

The following veto message was received from the Mayor:

To the President and Members of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia.—GENTLEMEN.—I cannot give my approval to the ordinance of request to the State Legislature," which was passed by Councils, requesting the Legislature to pass a bill to authorize the organization of a permanent volunteer fire force for the city.

The preamble states matters which appear to be mere conjectures, and the ordinance is the apprehension of facts, as I am well convinced, which should be derived from the investigation as authorized and made. The Chief of Police report has expressed an opinion, and any further action on his part or by my direction was forborne, because the district-attorney, to whom exclusively belongs the examination of such questions, gave his official opinion that any interference by the city authorities with the proceedings then pending before the magistrate—a competent judicial tribunal—would be premature and improper. I am well persuaded that you were not fully advised of the facts, and that you had no intention to interfere upon a subject within the law-making power of the city, though the assertions of the preamble might mislead into the belief that you had done so.

The resolution is objectionable for many reasons; it is vague and obscure; to ask for a private act polite form is to request nothing that does not already exist, and which I not fully provided for by the act of Consolidation.

If it is intended to recommend the establishment of a new authority, or the conferring of any other not elected by the people, to manage police force, such a project can never have my approval. The responsibility will be better appreciated and the duty better performed by one elected by and thus directly responsible to the people.

The Act of Consolidation, so well prepared, would be greatly disfigured by a feature so foreign to its general spirit and tenor—an enactment which would be inconsistent with its other provisions; besides the experience of years has fully shown that a police force organized and controlled by an elective magistrate has been amply sufficient for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens. Very respectfully,

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

The consideration of the resolution was postponed.

Mr. Shoemaker offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a page to the Chambers, at a salary of $100 per year. Agreed to.

Mr. Hunsicker offered a resolution requesting the House of Representatives not to pass an act authorizing the sale of public ground from the provisions of the act against placing obstructions in the alleys of such places. Agreed to.

The bill compelling the Building Committee to submit to Select and Common Councils, for approval, before their adoption by said committee, postponed at previous meeting, was then taken up and passed finally. Yeas 19, nays 10.

A resolution creating a special committee of three from each chamber, in conjunction with the commissioners for the transfer of Petty's Island by the Secretary of War, was then agreed to.

Mr. Herzell offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to take steps to oust the Fire Department Passenger Railroad, for sailing their tracks on Ridge avenue.

Mr. Evans moved to refer to the Committee on Railroads, with power to act, the report of papers. Agreed to.

Mr. Jenkins offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to submit to the people of this city the question as to the location of the public buildings on Penn or Independence Square.

Mr. Hanna thought the resolution was entirely superfluous, believing that Councils had the power to do so.

Mr. Shoemaker was of the opinion that it should not be passed, as it would not add additional strength to the bill now before the Legislature, as an effort to defeat the project.

Mr. Evans was in favor of submitting the question to the citizens, believing that a large majority would vote in favor of it.

Mr. Willits opposed it, and advised Councils to wait until the Legislature decided upon their plans.

Mr. J. C. Martin moved to indefinitely postpone. Not agreed to—yeas 17, nays 21.

The resolution then passed, after being amended, "that it be submitted to the people whether they prefer the proposed or a modified one," on the affirmative vote of 21 to 17.

Mr. Shissler offered a resolution setting aside $15,000 in the appropriation to the Highway Department for the repairing of Passyunk road. Referred to the Highway Committee.

Mr. Gates offered an ordinance providing that downtown at large during any portion of the year may be captured, and that it shall apply to all portions of the city. Agreed to.

The following bills and resolutions from Select Council were concurred in:

Ordinance for discharging the Committee on Railroads from consideration of a resolution relative to the laying of railroad tracks on the south side of Market street, west of Twenty-fourth. Also, relative to the election divisions in the Twenty-fourth Ward; also, relative to the Committee on Election Divisions. Also, one relative to plans for the Fairmount Bridge; agreed to. Also, one relative to the Board of Health of Glenn Estate; agreed to. Also, one instructing the Highway Committee to lay out Lancaster avenue; agreed to. Also, one relative to the removal of the city railroad tracks from Market street, east of Fifteenth; agreed to. Also, one relative to the Hope Engine and Independence Hose Company; agreed to. Also, one requesting the repeal by the Legislature of the provisions of the fines and costs for the non-payment of the militia tax; agreed to. Also, one requesting the Legislature not to pass, and the Governor not to sign the bill to authorize the sale of ground.

Mr. Barsley, from the Committee on Highways, presented an ordinance providing for a sewer on Main street, from Cotton street to Chestnut, in Manayunk. Agreed to. Also, a resolution for the opening of Rose street, from Ridge avenue to Lancaster avenue; and also for the opening of Chestnut street. Agreed to.

FRAUDULENT COLLECTIONS.—Peter Roan was yesterday before Justice Kerr, at the Central Station, charged with obtaining money under false pretences. Roan went to the store of Davis McKeon & Co., No. 225 Church street, and represented that he was collecting funds for the Hope Engine Company, with which they intended to purchase a new line of forcing hose. Wm. H. Rivers, an employee of the firm and a member of the company, knew that Roan was not authorized by the company, and he, in order to prove it, was notified that he obtained money from Isaac Cox, Jr., and Co., No. 227 Church street, for the same purpose. He was held in $2,000 for trial.

FOREMAN OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.—The following new Councils of the O. U. A. M. have recently been instituted in this State:—Colwell Council, No. 190, Baldwin Council, No. 191, Octoraro Council, No. 192; Golden Centre Council, No. 193; Fox Royal Council, No. 194; Hawkins Council, No. 195, located at Broad and Spring Garden streets, and Marcellus Council, for Improvement Council (reorganized), Ninth and Spring Garden streets, and Marcellus Council, No. 196, in Lancaster county.

The following Councils of the Junior Order have also been granted:—Miami Council, No. 50; Keystone Council, No. 51, New Council, No. 52, and Niagara Council, No. 53.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

MEETING OF CAMDEN COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the City Council of Camden was held in the City Hall last evening. Thomas C. Knight, President, in the chair. A quorum being present, the roll call, as the first order of business, which were approved.

The list of reports from the various committees the chairman of the Finance Committee reported that since last statement he had drawn orders consistables, James C. Sloan, of North Ward, and reimburse Jacob Gaskill.

William Hawkins, of Middle Ward, had received the sum of twenty-five dollars for services in the office of the City Clerk during the month of 1867, for school purposes, $36 70; city and ward, $1,000; Fire Fund, $1,000; Sinking Fund, $6,392 57. On the tax warrant for 1868, he had received the sum of $10,000 in gold, for city and ward, $35 46. Total, $44 49. Balance uncollected, $5,116 67.

Joseph C. Thompson, City Clerk, had collected for tavern license, $101. Alden C. Scovel, Solicitor, had received the sum of $1,000 in gold, $2,000, he had also received on account of paving, grading and curbing, $1,000. Total amount received by him since last report, $1,736 96.

The Committee on Finance had carefully examined a large number of bills, and report-d that they had found the same correct. The City Clerk was directed to draw orders for the payment of the following named persons:

The bonds of the Collingwood and other officers, which were laid over from last meeting, were taken up. They were found correct in form, and after the sureties had affixed their signatures were accepted and the Clerk directed to place-d on file. The amounts of surcties demanded were the same as last year.

Various petitions were presented, and referred to the appropriate committees.

A number of bills were presented for the opening in the street, which were referred to recent elections were held, and also for election officers' salaries, which caused a long and warm debate, in which several members took part. It was contended that the sums demanded were too much, more than the laws in reference thereto would allow, and that some of the work could not be performed, and after all points had been considered by a remonstrance signed by a majority of Camdenites, the bills were passed as presented.

The License Committee reported that during the year 1868 there had been received for licenses, for taverns, $101; for retail dealers in liquor, $1 ouch to have been *retrial* (honest), the sum of $1,000 in gold, and on Wednesday last received applications for licenses for the present year, which are now in the hands of the committee.

Bills for lighting the street lamps, amounting to the enormous sum of $1,000, were presented, and after an explanation in reference to the matter, which had been fully and satisfactorily discussed, they were ordered paid.

The Special Committee on City Charter reported as having visited Trenton, and had done considerable lobbying. They had had a talk with the committee of the Legislature, and after a good supper at the American, they returned home in good and satisfactory spirits. Charter would go through the present Legislature, even if minus the amendment of the Mayor's appointment of the city. But, as a wise philosopher of Camden says, "Discretion is the better part of valor."

Some other unimportant business was disposed of and the Council adjourned.

IMPORTATIONS.

BRIG ROSA, Schr Hannah Ellis, Jr., Schr Delaware, Schr Ada Hoffman, Schr Ellen, Hence at New Orleans 24th inst.

Schr Rebecca Hardy, hence at Cardenas 17th inst.

Schr Ann Eliza Gale, hence at Cardenas 18th inst.

Schr Mary Stewart, Hardy, hence at Zaza 6th inst.

Schr Wave Crest Dawe, hence at Cardenas 16th inst.

Schr Ada Hoffman, Hoffman, hence at Cardenas 16th inst.

Schr Ellen, Hence at Cardenas 16th inst.

Schr T. Tasker, Allen, at Baltimore 26th instant from Boston.

Schr Thos Pattison, Mitchell, cleared at Baltimore 26th inst. for Boston.

Schr Geo Verrier, Small, cleared at Baltimore 26th inst. for New York.

Schr Ann Eliza, Gale, cleared at Baltimore 26th inst. for Camden, N.J.

Schr Rebecca B Allen, Case, hence for Nantucket, at Hyannis 24th inst.

Schr Gilbert S. Gibbs, sailed from New Bedford 25th inst. for Norfolk.

Schr L Blow, Blow, hence at Boston 25th inst.

NEW YORK.

Steamer Moselle, 96 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1856, 2 miles long, 16 feet wide, 8 feet deep, 2 engines, 12 inch stroke, 220 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1856, sold at $20,000.

Steamer Ocean Wave, 1 year old, 1 year in service, 60 feet keel, 17 feet beam, 8 feet hold, 2 engines, 12 inch stroke, 200 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1868, sold at $20,000.

Steamer Monmouth, 2 years old, 2 years in service, 60 feet keel, 17 feet beam, 8 feet hold, 2 engines, 12 inch stroke, 200 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1868, sold at $20,000.

Steamer Norman, Crowell, cleared at Boston 25th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr John Wesser, Greene, at Rockport 19th Jan from Baltimore.

Schr Lizzie Bridge, Allen, hence for Stettin, was spoken 6th inst. in 48.

Schr Ellen Stanwood, Brown, cleared at Baltimore 25th inst. for Manzanillas and Sisson Ayres.

Sloop Sam Shepherd, Evans, hence at Cienfuegos 16th inst.

Schr Ann Eliza Gale, sailed from Matanzas 17th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Sarah Leighton, sailed from Matanzas 18th inst. for this port.

Schr Rebecca Hardy, sailed from Cardenas 16th instant for Boston.

Schr Ellen Stanwood, sailed from Matanzas 16th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.

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Schr Ada Hoffman, Hoffman, hence at New Orleans 24th inst.

Schr Ellen, Hence at Cardenas 17th inst.

Schr Mary Stewart, Hardy, sailed from Cardenas 18th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Wave Crest, Dawe, hence at Cardenas 16th inst.

Schr Ada Hoffman, Hoffman, hence at Cardenas 16th inst.

Schr T. Tasker, Allen, at Baltimore 26th instant from Boston.

Schr Thos Pattison, Mitchell, cleared at Baltimore 26th inst. for Boston.

Schr Geo Verrier, Small, cleared at Baltimore 26th inst. for New York.

Schr Ann Eliza, Gale, cleared at Baltimore 26th inst. for Camden, N.J.

Schr Rebecca B Allen, Case, hence for Nantucket, at Hyannis 24th inst.

Schr Gilbert S. Gibbs, sailed from New Bedford 25th inst. for Norfolk.

Schr L Blow, Blow, hence at Boston 25th inst.

CHESS COLUMN

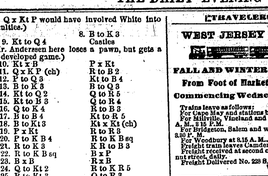
OF THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.
FRIDAY, March 26, 1869.

Answers to Correspondents.

"L. W. DAVIS."—We received the $2, and shall endeavor to furnish the Bulletin numbers. Shall be glad to receive further contributions.

"W. E. T." and "E. H."—Problems received.

Problem No. 654.
BY MR. E. LOYD.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Game No. 2171.

Played by Mr. Boskin, against two Amateurs in consultation.

(Knight's Defence—Scotch Opening.)

Wh. (ALLIES.)	Bl. (Mr. BOSKIN.)
1. P to e 4	P to e 4
2. B to B 4	K to Kt 5
3. Q K t to B 3	P to Q 4
4. P to Q 3	P x P

(White's play is very *Piano*, but for defensive purposes such a line of play is very effective.)

5. K t to B 3	K t to B 3
6. Castles	P to Q 3
7. B to K 3	B to K 3
8. P to Q 4	B x B
9. Q x B	P x P
10. P x P	B x K t
11. P x B	K t to K 4
12. P to K t 3	B x P
13. K t to K 3	Q to K 2
14. Q K t to Q	P to K t 3
15. Q R to K	Q R to K
16. Q R to B sq	Q to K 3
17. P to K R 3	K t to K 5
18. P to K 3	K t to B 3
19. K t to K 4	K t to K 4
20. P to R 3	Q to B 4
21. K t to K 5	K t x K t
22. R x K t	P x P

A good sacrifice, but not correctly followed up.)

	22. P x R
23. Q x P (ch)	K t to B 3

(This is a feeble step. *Pour parle.*)

	24. R to B 5 in the *coup pure.*)
25. B x P	K t to K t 5
26. P x Q	K t x Q
27. B x K t	K t x K t
28. P to Q R 4	R x K
29. P x R	P to Q 4
30. P to Q 5 (ch)	P to K 3
31. K to B 2	P to B 3
32. K to K 3	P to Q K t 2
33. K to B 2	P to K t 4
34. P x P	P x P
35. P to K t 3	P to K 5
36. P x P	P x P
37. K to K 3	K to K 4
38. K to Q 4	K to Q 3
39. K to K 3	K to K 4
40. K to B 2	K to Q 3
41. K to K 3	K to K 4
42. P to K 5 (ch)	K x P
43. P to K 6	P to K t 4
44. P to K 7	P to K t 5
45. K to B sq	P to K t 6
46. K to B 2	P x P
47. K to B 3	P to K t 7
48. K x P	P to K t 8 (Q) and wins.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

Game No. 2172.

In the Cafe Europa Tournament, between Messrs. Perrin and Mason.

(Sicilian Opening.)

Wh. (Mr. MASON.)	Bl. (Mr. PERRIN.)
1. P to e 4	P to e 4
2. K t to B 3	P to Q 3
3. B to K 5	K t to B 3
4. Castles	Castles
5. Q to K 2	P to Q R 3
6. P x P	P x P
7. Q x P (ch)	K t to Q 5
8. K t to K 4	K t x K t
9. P x K t	P to Q 4
10. B to B 2	B to Q 3
11. P to Q 4	P to K 3
12. P to Q 5	Q to K 2
13. K t to Q 2	P to K t 3
14. P x P	P x P
15. P to K 3	P to K 4
16. P to K 4	P to Q 5
17. P to K 5	P to Q 6
18. P x P	P x P
19. P x K t P	P x K t
20. Q x P	Q x Q
21. P x Q	P x P
22. K t x P	K t x K t
23. B x K t	P x B
24. R x P	R x R
25. P x R	P x P
26. B x B	B x B
27. K t to K 7 (ch)	K to K t 2
28. Q R to K	Q R to K
(Good again. White's battery is not to be shaken.)	
	29. Q R to B 4
30. R x R (ch)	Q x R
31. Q to Q 3 (ch)	K to K t 2
32. Q x Q	K t x Q
33. Q to K 4	K t to K 6
34. K t to K 5	K t to K 4
35. Q to B 3 (ch)	K to K t 2
36. K t to K 6	K t to K 5
37. K t to K 4	K to K 3
38. K to B 2	K to K 2
39. K to B 3, and wins.	

(6. Q x K t P would have involved White into difficulties.)

8. B to K 3	Castles
9. K t to Q 4	P to K 4

(Mr. Andersen here loses a pawn, but gets a well-developed game.)

10. K t x B	P x K t
11. Q x K P (ch)	K to B 2
12. P to Q 3	P to Q 4
13. B to K 3	B to Q 3
14. K t to Q 5	B x K t
15. Q x B	P x P
16. Q to K 4	R to B 3
17. Q R to Q	Q R to K
18. P to K B 4	K t to K 4
19. P x K t	P x K t
20. P to K B 4	K t to B 3
21. P x P	P x P
22. R to K B sq	R x R
23. R x R	K to K t 2
24. K to B 2	K to B 3
25. P to K t 3	P to K t 4
26. P to K 5	P to Q 5
27. P to Q 4	P to K 5
28. P to K 6	P x P
29. P x P	P to Q 6
30. P to Q 5	P to Q 7
31. P to Q 6	P to Q 8 (Q)
32. P x Q	P x Q
33. K t to K 4	K t to K 4
34. K t to K 6	K t to K 6
35. K t to K 4	K t to K 4
36. K t to K 6	K t to K 6
37. K t to K 4	K t to K 4
38. K t to K 6	K t to K 6
39. K t to B 5, and wins.	

LATOUR, CASSIMERES, &c.

JAMES & LEE HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE AD-DITIONS to their stock of Spring Goods, would respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers to the fact that they are now receiving Spring Goods, specially adapted to men and boys' wear, consisting in part of

CLOTHING GOODS.