FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—At the expiration of the morning hour the adjournment to Decision went over, and the Indian appropriation bill came up as unfinished business.

Several amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, and at 3.45 the bill was informally laid aside.

Mr. Trumbull, from the committee on conference on the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, made the report signing the bill agreed to the proceedings of the House. He explained the bill as agreed upon by the conferees.

The bill as it had passed the Senate required a direct vote of the Senate relating to confirmation the nomination of a new appointee, in order to reinstate the ex-officer; and the change made by the conference committee simply provided that when an officer was suspended by the President he should be reinstated at the end of the next session of the Senate, unless the nomination of his successor had been confirmed in the meantime.

Mr. Thurman could not vote for the report of the committee, because, according to his understanding, it would prevent the President from suspending any member of his Cabinet in a recess, no matter how obnoxious that member should have become. He supposed the Cabinet officers would gets the bill in the form that best suited them; but it was at least clear that the minority should be allowed to know what they were voting for, and, therefore he moved that the bill, as it had passed the Senate before, and the report of the Committee of Conference, should be laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. Lost—yeas 8, nays 35.

The report of the committee was then agreed to—yeas 42, nays 8. Those voting in the negative were as follows: Messrs. Byard, Casserly, Davis, McCreery, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman and Vickers.

Mr. Yates rose to a question of privilege. He had seen a statement in some of the papers of his State that in the previous debate on the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act he had made a remonda quoted an opinion of his (Mr. Yates), expressed on the impeachment trial, he dissented from it. The statement was incorrect. On the contrary, he had expressed the opinion he had stated that all he had said on the subject on the impeachment trial was quoted from.

The Senate, at 4.15, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Mississippi bill was again taken up, but not passed.

Mr. Farnsworth continued his remarks, as follows: Behind Johnson are the rebels of the United States, and with a good officer in charge of that military district, who was not afraid to act with any of those cliques in the rebel ranks, was it not better to leave the government of Mississippi as it now was until it should be admitted to full union into a State? Why impose a new discord, a new trouble, a new field of strife upon Congress, when long the contest? Were gentlemen afraid the President would not properly instruct his military commanders there? Were they afraid that the Congress of the country would be, under General Grant, used in hostility to the interests of the loyal people of Mississippi? He trusted not. He (Mr. Farnsworth) had shot his bolt against those days years ago in defence of the black man. While some gentlemen were acting with the party that was in conspiracy with the slaveholders to fasten the manacles more securely on the black man, he had fought it out on that line until the black man had procured not only his freedom, but the right to vote and hold office. He was just as willing now to take up the cudgel in defence of the white man. He was for the bill, but about a sweeping punishment of every man engaged in the late rebellion was not just. The main effect of anything of the sort was gone. While he would cheerfully opinion of unworthy Republicans from the leaders of the rebellion, he was willing to strike heavily against those who were in favor of extending the right of suffrage to every citizen of the United States not disqualified by crime—and crime fully proved. Until that was done there would be discord and strife and confusion in those States. He would therefore more to postpone the whole subject till next session.

Mr. Schenck said he would vote for the postponement of the whole subject till the next session of Congress. If it were not postponed he would be willing to have the constitution of Mississippi again submitted to the people, either in whole or in part. If that could not be done then he would vote against the bill in its entirety. It seemed to him that that bill involved a great defect, namely, the government of a State by convention—the worst form of government, a hydra-headed government, the preferred form of much that simple and more effective government, a government by the military arm, which the people of Mississippi were ready to come in under the Reconstruction Acts.

Mr. Woodward introduced a bill to test the constitutionality of reconstruction acts of Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stevenson, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring the seat vacant in the contest, from the Second Congressional district of Louisiana, in Mr. Sheldon, and gave notice that he would call it up next Friday.

Mr. Burr presented the minority report in the same case.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to allow defendants in criminal cases in United States Courts to be sworn. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

He also, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for the removal of disabilities from loyal citizens. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. The bill provides a general system for the removal of political disabilities imposed by United States courts in States or Territories where the persons applying resided during the war, disabilities that the applicants believe the Confederate general and State governments to have been rebellious and illegal, and that they repents of all acts done by him in the maintenance thereof.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Mississippi bill.

Mr. Dawes addressed the House in favor of the postponement of the bill until next session. He argued that the military arm was sufficiently strong and the military force sufficiently large, and the military heart sufficiently true to the principles of equal rights to protect the people of the State of Mississippi for the present under military control. Life would be more secure and more liberty under that than it would be under any other form of government. He thought it better for those lives life we have, than fly to others that we know not of.

Without disposing of the bill, the Senate bill supplementary to the currency act was, on motion of Mr. Garfield, taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The Senate joint resolution respecting the pay and allowances of enlisted men of the mining war, on motion of Mr. Logan, taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Whittemore introduced a bill to remove political disabilities. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee. Adjourned.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—The bill creating a Board of Public Trusts in Philadelphia came up on third reading.

Mr. Connell addressed the Senate in support of the measure. He declared the object to be to take the management of Girard College out of politics, and read the testimony of the College directors before the Committee of Investigation to show, by their own admission, that they had failed in their management, and that the will of Girard had been violated by their neglect of duty.

Mr. Bennzey replied at length, opposing the measure, mostly the passage of the bill, but it was finally passed by 20 yeas to 8 nays (Messrs. Connell and Stinson).

The bill consolidating the South Street Bridge loan was passed.

Also, the House supplement to the United Firemen's Insurance Company.

The bill for the better protection of life in the mines of Schuylkill came up, and a motion was made to make it a special order. The motion was lost, and the Senate adjourned.

Evening Station.—At the opening of the evening session a motion was made to consider the cattle bill, but

The Speaker decided that under one of the rules of the Senate it was necessary to take up the appropriation bill.

Mr. Stinson, of Montgomery, made some general remarks against the cattle bill.

The Senate then proceeded with the general appropriation.

An act providing for the increase of the facilities for the transaction of business upon the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and authorizing it to issue a consolidation loan for an amount not exceeding twenty million dollars, has passed both Senate and House. This bill provides for the issue of seven per cent. bonds, and in connection with the preceding legislation places the road upon a substantial financial footing. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—An act conferring certain rights upon the Courts of Butler county, in reference to the suit of that County vs. the Northwestern Railroad Company was opposed by Mr. Hong on the ground that it would take a large amount of money out of the city treasury. (Philadelphia holds securities of this railroad.)

Mr. Clark (Speaker) said that the interests of the city had been forfeited long since by a legal decision against the city. The bill was passed to a third reading and held over.

The act giving the farmers from Second street, it will be recollected, has passed the Senate. It then went to the House, and was reported adversely by the Committee of the House.

Mr. McMiller, of Montgomery, this morning moved to refer the bill back to the Committee, the evident object being to give them an opportunity to state their action, and report the bill favorably.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Bunn, who declared the bill to be an outrageous one, and by Messrs. Adams, Beans, of Bucks, and Daily.

The hour of one arrived, and Colonel Kelchner, arrived while the subject was being considered, and withdrew pending a vote, the House adjourned until evening.

Evening Session.—The general revised tax laws of the State were considered at the evening session. Adjourned.

CITY BULLETIN.

THE CONVENTION ELECTIONS.—Messrs. W. P. Maulick and S. M. Saltzer, assessors, hold their thirty-fourth session yesterday afternoon.

Thomas Moran testified—I keep a boarding-house No. 707 North Ninth street; had sixteen or eighteen men boarding with me last October; I had a tin tag on my door, which I showed to the recollect any man named Wm. Hughes; he might have been there; the most of the men were oysterman, and are away on their boats from ten to fifteen days at a time; they have wives and families at my house. William Hughes is assessed 707 Ninth street, and No. 11 is the last of voters.

Mr Mitchell said—Among the names mentioned by the witness as those of persons residing at his house in October, Robert Henderson, John H. Hanlisson, Robert Neill, John Bradley, Jas. Hagan, Wm. Richard Hanlisson are not assessed.

Jesse Moore testified—I have seen some of the names were taken at random from lists of taxables in other divisions, and asked if the witness to test the accuracy of his recollection.

William B. Campbell testified—Resided at 419 Second Second street last October; knew there was such a man as Robert Nazarene; he moved away from 419 Second street last October; he moved to Seventh street, above Pine; the house he moved from is 421 Second street; I (Nazarene is No. 322 on the list of voters of the Second Division; I (Nazarene) moved in on the same lot.) Two men lived on the same lot; I was in Adjutant Beitler's office and got a warrant for their arrest; I remember that one of the two men voted twice New York thieves, as was stated, to me by the parties supposed to know.

Edwin Major testified—Resided at Pennsylvania Hotel, No. 417 Second street, last October; William Dougherty came to the house on the 26th of September and registered himself as from New Orleans; he went away the day before the election; have not seen him since.

Dougherty is in the city summoned as a witness.

Mr. Mitchell said—Dougherty's name is not 172 on the list of votes.

Thomas Fitzwater testified—Fitzwater, testified to having voted the Republican ticket in the Eighth division last October, but not in the October election.

Michael Hagerty testified—I keep a boarding house No. 512 South Front street; had twenty or twenty-five boarders with me last October; at the time of the October election; these men are sailors and make my home when they are in port; there are about eight sleeping rooms in the house.

John Redman testified—Keep a boarding house No. 609 Penn street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; have seen twenty-five to thirty-two men in the house last October.

William Smith testified—Keep a boarding house No. 163 Lombard street; had twenty-five or twenty-six men there last October; have eight bedrooms in the house.

Jeremiah Nolen testified—Keep a boarding-house; had twenty-five or twenty-six and twenty-two men there last October; have eight bed-rooms in the house.

Wm. H. Ferrier testified—I was Republican inspector in the Seventh division, Eleventh Ward, at the October election; was at the polls all day; I saw the list of voters; I remember that I had opportunity to look for the names of voters, and other times I didn't; sometimes I would challenge a man, and before I could get an answer to him the judge would order the vote put in my box; the judge had a list of voters on the day, acting judge and inspector both; the judge of the election, when challenged, inspected eight or ten times during the day; I made in the neighborhood of sixty challenges during the day; a great many others were made by our party outside and a few by the other party; some of the outside challenges were not entered in my book; I was sworn and disregarded the most of my challenges were general; I made some challenges on residences in most of those cases there were vouchers; two men came up to me and gave residence on papers, and were allowed to vote without producing papers; a man named Hagerty voted on papers containing a name which was not his; there were plenty of men sixty years of age, and had lived in the city and adjoining years, voted on minors' papers; there were a great many men voted who never lived in the precinct; I was in office after the election I went to the places where these men said they resided, and was told that they never lived there; the names of these parties were Jas. Hagan, Robert Henderson, Wm. Richard, residence; D. H. Brackman, same residence; Jas. Hanlisson, same residence; Jas. Strange, Jr., Sr., Strange, Jr., Burcell row; J. York, same residence; Jas. Hanlisson, 27 Front street, was a convict; the lady of the house told me that he was in the penitentiary; three months before the election; Francis Whittick, 701 Front street; F. Ebbs, 702 Front street; Ludwig Leinber, 706 Front street, did not live at those places; Wehlang Joseph Diamond away from 715 St. John street some time before the election; James S. Her, who voted from 726 Dennison, was a resident of the Twentieth Ward; I identified him as residence; he swore that he did not live with his family in the Twentieth Ward; a rancher was sworn for him; Mr. M. Considine, in Harrell row, was challenged on papers and tax receipt, and his vote was refused twice in the morning, but in the afternoon it was taken without challenge; the vote was accepted; I remember said that he had been a voter six or seven years. Adjourned.

BAPTIST CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.—The anniversary of the Society for Baptist Church Extension for Philadelphia was held at the First Church, northwest corner of Broad and Spring streets, last evening. John W. Sexton, Esq., presided. Horatio G. Jones, recently ordained by Rev. Mr. Goodnow. The report of the Committee for the past year was read by Rev. Charles B. King, Esq. It stated that the Memorial Chapel, offshoot of the church, Broad and Brown streets, has wonderfully increased in strength and power. The report speaks of the new church about to be built at Broad and Reed streets. This locality is rapidly improving, and the field for religious work is very promising. The expenditures amount $12,000, of which $8,000 have been paid, leaving the balance to be yes made up. Its dimensions are 75 feet on Broad and 128 feet on Reed street. It is proposed to erect a brown stone edifice at a cost of $15,000. It will seat 800 persons. The gallery is to be arranged for infant scholars, and it is to be finished by October 1. The contract has already been signed. A resolution was adopted increasing the number of the members of the church extension from 9 to 20. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Lort, J. W. Smith and G. Dana Boardman, urging earnest efforts to be made to extend the benevolence and influence of the Baptist Church Extension Society. At the conclusion donations were solicited, and several subscriptions of $100 each and others of smaller amounts were pledged.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL VISIT.—Mayor Fox, accompanied by Chief Mulholland and a Committee of Councils, yesterday afternoon visited the Fourth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh and Eighteenth District and Harbor Police Station Houses, for inspection purposes.

THE MILITIA.—Last evening a meeting of commissioned officers of the First Division Pennsylvania Militia was held for the purpose of consulting in regard to what course to pursue with reference to the proposed legislation at Harrisburg touching the militia tax.

Major-General Pearson presided, and after stating the object of the meeting, called upon Colonel Bankson to read certain statistics of the Division. Fourteen months ago there were but twenty-four companies of all arms, four of which were not equipped. Of the twenty companies equipped, two encroaded upon the minimum number of men. Now the Division numbers over fifty companies, all equipped and armed, and seven rapidly filling, and of these organizations make a total of seventy-one companies, being a triple increase within about a year. Instead of two regiments, there are now seven.

Col. Bankson also referred to the legislation at Harrisburg, intending the bill prepared by the officers of the First Division, unless so altered by reducing the tax as to operate but little, he had consulted with the Adjutant-General of the State, who stated that he found it impossible to make any progress in behalf of the First Division, as the members from Philadelphia would not assist to pass the Division bill.

In response to a question by Colonel Neff, General Pearson stated that if the McCreary bill (general in its provisions) should be defeated, as well as the Division bill, the old law would remain in operation.

Colonel Randall gave the result of his visit to Harrisburg in regard to this matter. He stated to the Legislature instated that $2 tax was too much. After consultation it was agreed that it should be lowered to "Five Dollars" (bill if the members of the Legislature would stand by the other provisions. An amendment to that effect was made, but it faced not pass. Colonel Kelchner, of the Philadelphia members, seemed to be the only friend of the Division. They now propose to make the tax 50 cents without adding any penalty for non-payment, thus rendering the bill useless as a means of obtaining assistance for the expenses of the First Division. The bill also contempts every active fireman. McCreary's passed the House, and is in the Senate. The Division bill has passed the Senate branch, and is pending in the House. The members from Philadelphia after agreeing to support the Division bill, with $1 tax, have turned around on us plodge.

Colonel Latta stated that one of the members said that he could not vote for $1, while 50 cents was too much for the poor laboring man in Pennsylvania in his district. Col. L. did not believe that the poor man in his district, the passage of the Division bill, and the sentiment in Philadelphia was so hostile to it in favor of 50 cents. Nothing is to be expected from the people, and the division must perish, in the teeth of this opposition, bring the organization to that state as to compel the Legislature and support of the citizens of Philadelphia.

Colonel Neff inquired, if the militia of the First Division was compelled to support itself, could the men be expected to be ready to respond to a call to suppress insurrection or riot?

Colonel Bankson and Colonel Smith replied that the members is not prepared.

Col. Neff suggested that, if the was the state of affairs, that the two most numerous and expensive cavalry expenses, and yet be at the mercy of the call of the weak-kneed Republicans who ignore the fact that we are their constituents.

Col. Bankson said, if the State is not compelled to support a militia, that will not support one. Why should we be militiamen?

Colonel Randall suggested that perhaps the best plan to escape from our difficulties is to ask the Legislature to substitute a direct appropriation to assist the militia, instead of relying upon the tax. The speaker gave an account of his experience in collecting the tax. He found opposition from every quarter. Not well to do people complained that they could not be allowed to escape, while the poor man sent on means, who was protected by militia organizations, should be compelled to make up the deficiency.

Colonel Bankson said the people did not understand the purpose of this militia tax. They did not believe that any number of policemen would be able to control a mob of 1,000 ruffians. It was to understood that they have in our midst men educated to the use of the musket and bayonet, and if they engage in a riot they will not be frightened or deterred by a policeman's mace, but the military militia will become a necessity.

Colonel Baxter referred to the fact that many of the members of the Legislature are now joining military organizations, and yet know not what they are engaged in other objectionable practices.

After further debate, a resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature to take no memorialize the Governor and Legislature and lay before them the condition and prospects of the First Division, and asking such action as may be deemed wise.

Resolutions of thanks to Senator McCandless and Colonel Kelchner were adopted. Adjourned.

A TENDER IN TROUBLE.—Joseph McCluy, tender at the First District Station-House, was before Justice Kerr, at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, charged with criminal neglect of duty. It appeared that the duty of the officers of the First Division, unless so altered by reducing the tax as to operate but little, he had consulted with the Adjutant-General of the State, who stated that he found it impossible to make any progress in behalf of the First Division, as the members from Philadelphia would not assist to pass the Division bill.

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Colonel Baxter referred to the fact that many of the members of the Legislature are now joining military organizations, and yet know not what they are engaged in other objectionable practices.

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BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. F. GEN. TATHAM, } Committee on Marine Intelligence.
H. C. McCAMMON.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1869.

SUN RISES 5 41 | SUN SETS 6 26 | HIGH WATER, 5 36

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.

Schr Ann E Wheeler, Crowell, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.

Schr Ann F Wheeler, Dyer, from Sagua March 20, with molasses to Jas L Bewley & Co. Reported off the Capes 30th, heavy gale, Northeast, lost sails, etc.

Schr Ellen Pierce, Pierce, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to master. Reported off Cape May 31st, heavy gale, Northeast, lost sails, etc.

Schr Hannah Jones, Jones, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to master. Reported off Cape May 31st, heavy gale, Northeast, lost sails, etc.

Schr Mary Ann, Lockwood, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to master. Reported off Cape May 31st, heavy gale, Northeast, lost sails, etc.

Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to master. Reported off Cape May 31st, heavy gale, Northeast, lost sails, etc.

Schr Ellen Stanwood, Stanwood, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to master. Reported off Cape May 31st