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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

Is the State Senate yesterday a bill for the restoration of the Charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was introduced from the Railroad Committee, where it passed by a bare majority of one out of twenty-one votes. We hope the measure may be favorably acted upon in that branch of the Legislature, as, if it can fight its way through there, no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining concurrent action in the House. In the Senate the hard struggle will take place. Its friends, however, feel confident of success, and will exert their best efforts to promote its passage, an event which will prove of incalculable benefit to the western section of the State.

The Railroad Committee also acted on the question of Free Railroads, yesterday, and by a vote of eleven to nine agreed to report a very broad and liberal bill on the subject. This will probably be introduced into the House to-day.

THE recent terrible accident resulting from the explosion of fire-works stored on the shelves of a confectionary establishment in this city, by which three lives were lost, seems to demand a reform in that direction. We do not know that there is any ordinance in the city code which forbids the storing away of such dangerous property, but with the fearful occurrence of Saturday last fresh in our memory, we perceive a great want for one which will remove the evil. In some respects fire works are more dangerous than plain powder, and the caution used in handling the latter is not observed with the former. When fire is communicated to a mass of Roman candles, crackers, fire works and rockets there is no knowing where the danger to life and property will end, for in all directions the burning fragments and balls of fire are thrown. We think an ordinance forbidding, or at least regulating, the storage of fire-works should be passed by the City Council before another fearful explosion again brings the subject into notice.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—The City Councils of Columbus, O., have passed an ordinance to build a Water Works, which is to be submitted to the voters of the city.

—The Bryant House, at Jacksonville, Wisconsin, was burned yesterday. Loss $12,000; partially insured.

—J. R. O'Connor, a school teacher in Richfield, Minnesota, was put off the cars for failing to pay the extra ten cents exacted for not procuring a ticket, and was frozen to death.

—Joseph Rodgers was arrested at Memphis, Tenn., on Monday, while serving on the United States Jury, on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, on a charge of embezzling "twenty thousand dollars" worth of goods of A. L. Lacroix, of St. Louis, under false pretenses.

—There are rumors that one Rafael sailed in the steamer "Moro Castle," for New York, to lease bonds for Santa Anna, to enable the latter to prosecute his operations against the Mexican Government in Yucatan.

—The Woolen Mills at Bradfield, Me., largely owned by A. P. Morrill, have been obliged to suspend operations on account of low water, notwithstanding that Saco River was suspended for the same reason. All the mills in Lewiston are running as usual.

—Numerous protests have been received at the Treasury Department against the new measures adopted to prevent smuggling on the borders of Maine. The smuggled goods seized there last year were valued at over sixty thousand dollars.

—In the suit against John Leighton, instituted by the Franklin Mining Company, at Boston, for misappropriation of funds in certain transactions in which the Company was interested, the jury found a verdict for the Company, assessing damages at $19,000.

—The publication of the sale of St. Thomas was unofficial, as the authorities refused to give the details as the sale took place. The Danish Consul at New York was telegraphed to the Captain of the corvette Dogmarah at Secretary Seward's reply was satisfactory, and that the President of the United States had sent the treaty to the Senate for ratification.

—In the United States Supreme Court, yesterday, Chief Justice Chase announced that the Court, after considering the motion of Judge Black to advise the McArdle case upon the docket, had decided to hear the case on the first Monday in March. That decision gives satisfaction to the Radicals, as they hope by that time to have affairs in such a condition in the States of Mississippi and Alabama that even if the Court decides the Reconstruction Acts "unconstitutional," it will not seriously impede the work in those States.

Education in Holland

The *Full Mall Gazette* says: "A Dutch correspondent furnishes us with an account of public education adopted in Holland. It is based on an act passed in July, 1857. The first article of that law declares that primary education shall include reading, writing, arithmetic, the principles of syntax, the Dutch language, history, natural history and singing. The primary schools are divided into two classes, public and private. The former are established by the communes, the provinces, or the state, either jointly or separately. The other schools are private adventures which may be subsidized only when such conditions as may be deemed necessary by the authorities complied with. The subsidized private schools are, like the public schools, open to children are every sect; an amendment to establish separate schools for Jews was rejected by fifty-one to six votes, when the bill was before the second Chamber.

"The education is given by male and female teachers, who must have obtained a certificate of capacity and morality. Non-certificated teachers discovered in subsidized schools are liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment. It is directed that the number of schools to be established in each district shall be in proportion to the extent of the population. And, again, the teaching staff is graduated according to the number of pupils. One teacher is deemed sufficient when there are not more than seventy pupils at a school; when there are more than seventy and under one hundred pupils a subaltern; or sort of pupil teacher is allowed; and when the school can reckon one hundred pupils it is entitled to an assistant teacher. A has been said no religious distinctions are recognized in any of the subsidized schools, whether public or private. The teachers are bound to abstain from introducing matters of religious controversy into the course of instruction, and to avoid offending the susceptibilities of any sect. Religious education is left to the churches; but the schools may be used at that the purpose when the ordinary school hours are over. No teacher is allowed to undertake any other office without special permission from the authorities, and both the teachers and their families are prohibited from engaging in any branch of trade. A teacher has a right to retire on a pension after forty years' service, and when he has attained the age of sixty-five.

"Each district has to pay the cost of its schools and teachers out of the local funds, but a contribution may be required from the scholars, with the exception of the poorest class, who cannot afford to pay anything. The local authorities are required to deal they can to secure the attendance of the children of the poor. District commissioners and inspectors of various grades are appointed by the Home Minister, who is responsible for the general management of the schools. Strong objections have been raised to this system by the nitra-Protestant party."

—The Paris papers report that the utmost activity prevails in the French dock-yards, where there are no less than thirty-nine vessels in course of construction, including four armor-plated frigates, the same number of corvettes afloat, a gun-ship, likewise armor-plated, and a formidable armor-plated floating battery. Besides the foregoing there are screw frigate, six screw corvettes, and a screw transport, none of which are armor-plated. The actual sea-going force of the French navy now consists of 243 steamships and 110 sailing vessels, which, with the 59 in course of construction, gives a total of 504 ships of war.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1868.

SENATE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RAILROAD CHARGES.

Mr. SHOEMAKER, from the Committee appointed last year to investigate alleged extortionate charges by railroad companies, made a report of two hundred and fifty-four pages in pamphlet form. Three thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville bill was reported affirmatively.

TO TAX BANK CAPITAL.

Mr. BURNETT, of Monroe, presented a bill amending the revenue laws, by taxing the capital stock of banks three mills upon par value—if worth more in market, then upon the market value.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Providing that in elections for municipal officers outside of Philadelphia, voters shall vote for all municipal officers, including Councilmen, on one ballot, marked "city and ward officers."

Changing the name of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to Lake Shore.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD—VIOLATION OF CHARTER.

Attorney General Brewster, in a communication to the Senate, in answer to a resolution of inquiry passed last session, announces that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company have violated their charter by, not negotiating to build a branch to Erie.

THE STANTON RESOLUTIONS.

At the evening session the Stanton resolutions on final passage were debated till late. Amendments by Senators BURNETT and DAVIS, requiring the same policy of economy in the War Department as was followed by General Grant, were voted down.

The Senate at twelve o'clock, adjourned without action.

HOUSE.

Mr. RICHARDS, of Fulton, a resolution prohibiting the appointment of Special Committees hereafter. Indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. MANN, of Potter, the House will hereafter meet at 10 A. M.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, incorporating the Accommodation Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh; extending the mechanics lien laws to persons making oil tanks and other appliances in oil refineries.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Lancaster, restoring pensions to soldiers of 1812.

Mr. DIESE, of Clinton, validating titles made by administrators, &c., without authority.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Venango, taking five per cent of the taxes of Pitt Hole City; authorizing the closing of the Lock at Franklin, and the building of a chute in the dam at the expense of boats.

Mr. MULLIN, (Thomas,) of Philadelphia, repealing the first section of the Act of 1794, prohibiting the running of vehicles, cars, &c., on Sunday.

Mr. MAY, of Washington, a supplement to the Act of 1857, relative to the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company.

PRINTING THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Five thousand copies in English and fifteen hundred in German of the Governor's Message, after some debate, were ordered to be printed.

An amendment by Mr. MULLIN, (Thomas,) of Philadelphia, to include Judge Allison's answer, was declared out of order.

Free Railroad Law to Be Reported—Also, a Bill Entering the Charter of the Connellsville Railroad.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 21.—The Railroad Committee of the House to-day agreed by a vote of eleven ayes to nine nays to report to-morrow a very liberal Free Railroad law for the consideration of the House, also to report a bill restoring the rights of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

The Senate Committee has already reported the last bill.

Attorney General Brewster, to-day sent to the Pennsylvania Senate, a report relative to the A. & G. W. Railroad, setting forth that the Company has violated its charter by not completing the road to Erie, and that, unless they do so, *quo warranto* will consequently lie. The report was referred to the Railroad Committee.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

Reconstruction Bill Passed.

Yeas 123, Nays 45.

The Bill Reported to the Senate

Case of Senator Thomas, of Md

Currency Contraction Bill.

Report of Conference Committee.

Full Text of the Bill

Report of Conference Committee.

Full Text of the Bill

manifested a desire to maintain the Government.

Mr. BUCKALEW argued Congress could not legislate upon every individual case brought before them.

The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The House bill for the appointment of a Commission to examine and report upon spirit meters was taken up.

The question was on an amendment by the Committee on Finance, providing that the present Commission of the Academy of Science shall be added to the Commission.

After some debate Mr. HOWARD called for the order of the day, and the Senate took up the resolution for the admission of Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, upon taking the oath.

Mr. HOWARD spoke at some length against the resolution.

Mr. MORTON made an elaborate speech against the admission of Mr. Thomas, which he believed one of the original conspirators, and who would have been in the rebellion but that Maryland had been unexpectedly constrained to remain in the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS spoke in favor of the admission of Mr. Thomas, and Messrs. MORRILL, (Maine) and STEWART against it.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice he would press the vote to-morrow.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill came from the House and was referred.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to fund the public debt and amend the banking laws of the United states, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It provides that for the purpose of paying off the compound interest notes, three per cent. certificates, and other outstanding indebtedness payable in lawful money, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue coin bonds of the United States, authorized by act of February 25th, 1864, provided that whole amount shall at any time exceed four hundred millions of dollars, including those already issued, except in cases hereafter specified. The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue coupons or registered bonds in an amount sufficient to cover all existing obligations, which are to bear interest at not more than three and a half per cent. per annum, principal and interest, payable in coin, to be due fifty years, but redeemable in ten years after date at the option of the Government. They are to be exchanged at not less than par value for any bond, certificate, or other evidence of indebtedness of the United States, except legal tender notes which are not to be funded until authorized by Congress, and the new bonds shall be exempt from all taxation by State or local authority.

Section third provides that the limit of three hundred millions in amount of the existing notes shall be revoked, and that any National bank may receive eighty per cent. on the value of new bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for circulation, provided this does not exceed seventy per cent. on the bond market value. Reserve banks are required to substitute bonds of the new issue for those now deposited to an equal amount, keeping the same relation to circulation and capital, as required by this section, in case of new banks, under a penalty of forfeiture of old bonds and windingup their affairs by the Controller of Currency, in no case shall their notes are to be paid by a sufficient amount of legal tender notes which may be issued in excess of the five hundred millions heretofore authorized; but if the amount of United States notes and National Bank notes outstanding shall exceed seven hundred millions, the bonds deposited by the Banks may be ordered to them on receipt by the Treasurer of the amount of their outstanding notes in United States notes; and the Secretary is hereby provided for the creation of a sinking fund, by the retention of two-sevenths of the interest on the bonds now held or may be held in future by National banks, to secure circulating notes, in consideration of which the capital of the banks to be extended for twenty years, and in bonds as deposited; all shares of stock therein and their circulating notes shall be exempted from National, State and municipal taxation. The third section provides that from July 1st, 1868, to January 1st, 1869, one-eighth part, and after the last date, one-fourth part of the import duties shall be paid in United States notes; also that whenever the amount of national bank notes shall exceed three hundred millions, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the advice and consent of the Chairman of the Senate and Speaker of the House Committee of Ways and Means, shall fix the amount of United States notes equal to such excess, so that the whole amount of circulating and legal tender notes shall not exceed seven hundred millions, until legal tender notes outstanding be reduced to two hundred millions.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to devise some measure by which distilled spirits of American manufacture may be exported under the law.

The House proceeded to the regular order of business, being the motion of Mr. BUTLER to reconsider the vote ordering the main question on the bill and amendments from the Senate to Conference.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and was decided—yeas, eighty-three; nays, seventy-five.

So the vote was reconsidered, and Mr. BUTLER moved to lay his amendment giving the appointment of State officers to the Constitutional Conventions, and then on the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill and pending amendment on the table. Negatived.

The amendments offered by Mr. BINGHAM yesterday were agreed to without division.

Mr. BUTLER modified his amendment, and Messrs. STEVENS and KELLEY advocated it.

Mr. BUTLER's amendment was rejected—ayes fifty-three, nays one hundred and twelve.

The following is the vote on Mr. BUTLER's amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, (Ohio), Ashley, (Nev.), Banks, Brooks, Brookall, Butler, Cake, Carey, Churchill, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kansas), Cobb, Coburn, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Ferry, Fields, Gravely, Harding, Higby, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Kitchen, Lawrence (Ohio), Lawrence (Pa.), Lofland, Loughridge, Lynch, Mercur, Mullins, Newcomb, Mann, Perham, Raum, Schenck, Shanks, Stevens (Pa.), Tyer, Van Horn (Mo.), Van Wyck, Ward, Williams (Ind.), Wilson (Pa.), Windom—fifty-three.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Boyer, Broomall, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Cancher, Cook, Callom, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Galladay, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Holman, Hoopes, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, (Iowa) Hubbard, (W. Va.) Hubbard, (Conn.) Hurlburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jencks, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Ketchum, Knott, Koontz, Lincoln, Marshall, Marvin, McCarthy, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrissey, Munger, Myers, Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Paisley, Pomeroy, Price, Pruyn, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schofield, Stigreaves, Smith, Spaulding, Starkweather, Stevens, (N. H.,) Stewart, Stone, Taber, Trimbell, (Ky.,) Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Averman, Vanauken, Van Horn, (N. Y.,) Van Trump, Washburne, (Ills.,) Washburne, (Ind.,) Welker, Williams, (Pa.,) Wilson, (Iowa,) Wilson, (Ohio,) Wood, Woodbridge, Woodward—112.

The following is the vote on the Reconstruction bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley (Nevada), Ashley, (Ohio), Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Hosmas, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Broomwell, Buckland, Broomall, Cake, Churchill, Clark (Ohio), Clark (Kansas), Cobb, Coburne, Cook, Cullens, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Field, Garfield, Gravely, Griswold, Halsey, Harding, Higby, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (West Virginia), Hurlburd, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jencks, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Ketchum, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence (O.), Lincoln, Logan, Loughridge, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Munn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Paisley, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Selye, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens (Pennsylvania), Stevens (New Hampshire), Taylor, Thomas, Trimble (West Virginia), Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aken, Van Horn (New York,) Van Horn (Missouri, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne (Wisconsin,) Washburne (Illinois,) Washburn (Massachusetts,) Welker, Williams (Pennsylvania,) Williams (Indiana,) Wilson (Iowa,) Wilson (Ohio,) Wilson (Pennsylvania,) Winslow, Woodbridge—124.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Axtell, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Carey, Chandler, Eldridge, Fox, Getz, Glassbrenner, Galladay, Grover, Haight, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, (Conn.,) Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knott, Marshall, McCormick, Morrissey, Mungen, Neblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Pruyn, Robinson, Ross, Stigreaves, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Trimbell, (Ky.,) Van Aken, Van Trump, Wood, Woodward—forty-five.

The announcements were made that Mr. Morrill was paired off with Mr. Randal, and Mr. Morgan and Mr. Laflin were absent, the latter on account of the serious illness of his brother.

The bill then passed by a vote of one hundred and twenty-three to forty-five.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of 10-40 bonds issued through the Treasury Department since the 1st of October, 1867, the persons to whom sold, amount of commissions paid, &c; also, the reasons which, in the opinion of the Secretary, rendered it expedient to withdraw so large an amount of currency from the business of the country; also, what action had been taken concerning the withdrawal of 5-20 bonds held by the United States Treasurer to secure the circulation of National Banks and the substitution therefor of 10-40 bonds. Adopted.

Mr. ELLIOTT, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue for the relief of all classes of destitute in the South such dessicated potatoes and dessicated mixed vegetables as have accumulated during the war, and not now needed for the use of the army. Passed.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, presented a report on the contested case from the Second District of Kentucky. The report closes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That John Young Brown, having violated the oath given and countenance and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, is not entitled to take the oath of office as a representative in this House from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, or to hold a seat.

Resolved, That Samuel E. Smith, not having received the highest legal vote cast for a Representative in this House from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, is not entitled to a seat.

Resolved, That the Speaker be directed to notify the Governor of Kentucky that a vacancy exists in the representation in this House from the Second Congressional District.

Mr. KERR presented a minority report.

The matter was laid aside for future action.

The Senate joint resolution limiting contracts for stationery and printing for use in Executive departments to one year, was slightly amended and passed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, from the Post-office Committee, reported back the bill for the erection of a building at Peoria and a portion of the Post-office and Post-office, which was referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ELDRIDGE also reported a bill empowering the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad to build and maintain bridges across the navigable waters on its route, and declaring the railroad and bridges a post route. Passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH also reported a bill authorizing the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to build and operate a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Winona, Minnesota, in opposite to Minnesota, such bridge to be a post road.

Mr. ASHBURNE, Illinois, said he would like to offer an amendment to repeal the clause in the Act of 1866, relative to the Hennepin Canal, but desired to show the influence brought to bear on the House last Saturday by the Committee of Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts.

Mr. FARNSWORTH declined to allow the amendment to be offered. The bill passed.

The SPEAKER presented certain papers from the Secretary of War connected with the right of way through the Fort Leavenworth military reservation. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a memorial from the Wisconsin Legislature for a grant of land to aid in building a wagon road from Madison to Falls to Ashland. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a memorial of the Dakotah Legislature for a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth of Cheyenne River, Dakotah. Referred to same Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back several bills, which passed, and had them referred to Committees.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, from the same Committee, reported back a bill to amend the act regulating fees and costs in clerks, marshals and district attorneys in United States courts. Laid on the table.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the same Committee, reported a bill to provide for the District of Columbia.

After an animated discussion by Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, MARSHALL, of Illinois, and others against, and Messrs. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and others in favor of the bill, the previous question on ordering the main question on the bill was seconded by a vote of one hundred and fifty-one ayes, to twenty-five nays.

The question was then put on ordering the main question, being on the adoption of the minority report, and it was decided in the affirmative—ayes, eighty-three; nays, seventy-five.

So the rule was reconsidered, and Mr. BUTLER moved to lay his amendment giving the appointment of State officers to the Constitutional Conventions, and then on the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill and pending amendment on the table. Negatived.

The amendments offered by Mr. BINGHAM yesterday were agreed to without division.

Mr. BUTLER modified his amendment, and Messrs. STEVENS and KELLEY advocated it.

Mr. BUTLER's amendment was rejected—ayes fifty-three, nays one hundred and twelve.

The following is the vote on Mr. BUTLER's amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley (Ohio), Ashley (Nev.), Banks, Brooks, Brookall, Butler, Cake, Carey, Churchill, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kansas), Cobb, Coburn, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Ferry, Fields, Gravely, Hardings, Higby, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Kitchen, Lawrence (Ohio), Lawrence (Pa.), Lofland, Loughridge, Lynch, Mercur, Mullins, Newcomb, Mann, Perham, Raum, Schenck, Shanks, Stevens (Pa.), Tyer, Van Horn (Mo.), Van Wyck, Ward, Williams (Ind.), Wilson (Pa.), Windom—fifty-three.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Boyer, Broomall, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Cancher, Cook, Callom, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Galladay, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Holman, Hoopes, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, (Iowa) Hubbard, (W. Va.) Hubbard, (Conn.) Hurlburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jencks, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Ketchum, Knott, Koontz, Lincoln, Marshall, Marvin, McCarthy, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrissey, Munger, Myers, Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Paisley, Pomeroy, Price, Pruyn, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schofield, Stigreaves, Smith, Spaulding, Starkweather, Stevens, (N. H.,) Stewart, Stone, Taber, Trimbell, (Ky.,) Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Averman, Vanauken, Van Horn, (N. Y.,) Van Trump, Washburne, (Ills.,) Washburne, (Ind.,) Welker, Williams, (Pa.,) Wilson, (Iowa,) Wilson, (Ohio,) Wood, Woodbridge, Woodward—112.

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YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley (Nevada), Ashley, (Ohio), Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Hosmas, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Broomwell, Buckland, Broomall, Cake, Churchill, Clark (Ohio), Clark (Kansas), Cobb, Coburne, Cook, Cullens, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Field, Garfield, Gravely, Griswold, Halsey, Harding, Higby, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (West Virginia), Hurlburd, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jencks, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Ketchum, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence (O.), Lincoln, Logan, Loughridge, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Munn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Paisley, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Selye, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens (Pennsylvania), Stevens (New Hampshire), Taylor, Thomas, Trimble (West Virginia), Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aken, Van Horn (New York,) Van Horn (Missouri, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne (Wisconsin,) Washburne (Illinois,) Washburn (Massachusetts,) Welker, Williams (Pennsylvania,) Williams (Indiana,) Wilson (Iowa,) Wilson (Ohio,) Winslow, Woodbridge—124.

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The announcements were made that Mr. Morrill was paired off with Mr. Randal, and Mr. Morgan and Mr. Laflin were absent, the latter on account of the serious illness of his brother.

The bill then passed by a vote of one hundred and twenty-three to forty-five.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of 10-40 bonds issued through the Treasury Department since the 1st of October, 1867, the persons to whom sold, amount of commissions paid, &c; also, the reasons which, in the opinion of the Secretary, rendered it expedient to withdraw so large an amount of currency from the business of the country; also, what action had been taken concerning the withdrawal of 5-20 bonds held by the United States Treasurer to secure the circulation of National Banks and the substitution therefor of 10-40 bonds. Adopted.

Mr. ELLIOTT, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue for the relief of all classes of destitute in the South such dessicated potatoes and dessicated mixed vegetables as have accumulated during the war, and not now needed for the use of the army. Passed.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, presented a report on the contested case from the Second District of Kentucky. The report closes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That John Young Brown, having violated the oath given and countenance and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, is not entitled to take the oath of office as a representative in this House from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, or to hold a seat.

Resolved, That Samuel E. Smith, not having received the highest legal vote cast for a Representative in this House from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, is not entitled to a seat.

Resolved, That the Speaker be directed to notify the Governor of Kentucky that a vacancy exists in the representation in this House from the Second Congressional District.

Mr. KERR presented a minority report.

The matter was laid aside for future action.

The Senate joint resolution limiting contracts for stationery and printing for use in Executive departments to one year, was slightly amended and passed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, from the Post-office Committee, reported back the bill for the erection of a building at Peoria and a portion of the Post-office and Post-office, which was referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ELDRIDGE also reported a bill empowering the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad to build and maintain bridges across the navigable waters on its route, and declaring the railroad and bridges a post route. Passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH also reported a bill authorizing the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to build and operate a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Winona, Minnesota, in opposite to Minnesota, such bridge to be a post road.

Mr. ASHBURNE, Illinois, said he would like to offer an amendment to repeal the clause in the Act of 1866, relative to the Hennepin Canal, but desired to show the influence brought to bear on the House last Saturday by the Committee of Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts.

Mr. FARNSWORTH declined to allow the amendment to be offered. The bill passed.

The SPEAKER presented certain papers from the Secretary of War connected with the right of way through the Fort Leavenworth military reservation. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a memorial from the Wisconsin Legislature for a grant of land to aid in building a wagon road from Madison to Falls to Ashland. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a memorial of the Dakotah Legislature for a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth of Cheyenne River, Dakotah. Referred to same Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back several bills, which passed, and had them referred to Committees.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, from the same Committee, reported back a bill to amend the act regulating fees and costs in clerks, marshals and district attorneys in United States courts. Laid on the table.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the same Committee, reported a bill to provide for the District of Columbia.

After an animated discussion by Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, MARSHALL, of Illinois, and others against, and Messrs. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and others in favor of the bill, the previous question on ordering the main question on the bill was seconded by a vote of one hundred and fifty-one ayes, to twenty-five nays.

The question was then put on ordering the main question, being on the adoption of the minority report, and it was decided in the affirmative—ayes, eighty-three; nays, seventy-five.

So the rule was reconsidered, and Mr. BUTLER moved to lay his amendment giving the appointment of State officers to the Constitutional Conventions, and then on the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill and pending amendment on the table. Negatived.

The amendments offered by Mr. BINGHAM yesterday were agreed to without division.

Mr. BUTLER modified his amendment, and Messrs. STEVENS and KELLEY advocated it.

Mr. BUTLER's amendment was rejected—ayes fifty-three, nays one hundred and twelve.

The following is the vote on Mr. BUTLER's amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley (Ohio), Ashley (Nev.), Banks, Brooks, Brookall, Butler, Cake, Carey, Churchill, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kansas), Cobb, Coburn, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Ferry, Fields, Gravely, Hardings, Higby, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Kitchen, Lawrence (Ohio), Lawrence (Pa.), Lofland, Loughridge, Lynch, Mercur, Mullins, Newcomb, Mann, Perham, Raum, Schenck, Shanks, Stevens (Pa.), Tyer, Van Horn (Mo.), Van Wyck, Ward, Williams (Ind.), Wilson (Pa.), Windom—fifty-three.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Boyer, Broomall, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Cancher, Cook, Callom, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferris, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Galladay, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Holman, Hoopes, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, (Iowa) Hubbard, (W. Va.) Hubbard, (Conn.) Hurlburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jencks, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Ketchum, Knott, Koontz, Lincoln, Marshall, Marvin, McCarthy, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrissey, Munger, Myers, Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Paisley, Pomeroy, Price, Pruyn, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schofield, Stigreaves, Smith, Spaulding, Starkweather, Stevens, (N. H.,) Stewart, Stone, Taber, Trimbell, (Ky.,) Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Averman, Vanauken, Van Horn, (N. Y.,) Van Trump, Washburne, (Ills.,) Washburne, (Ind.,) Welker, Williams, (Pa.,) Wilson, (Iowa,) Wilson, (Ohio,) Wood, Woodbridge, Woodward—112.

The following is the vote on the Reconstruction bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley (Nevada), Ashley, (Ohio), Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Hosmas, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Broomwell, Buckland, Broomall, Cake, Churchill, Clark (Ohio), Clark (Kansas), Cobb, Coburne, Cook, Cullens, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eli