TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature -Bill to Prohibit Supreme Court or Prothonotaries from Exercising Jurisdiction in Naturalization Cases—Tax on Anthracite Coal-Pretection of Insane Persons-Protest Against Congress Incorporating Railroads-Militia Orin State Departments-Constion Real Estate Tax Due by of bribery. Counties-Eleventh District Contested Election Case-Bradford County Divorce Case -Bills Passed Finally.

1By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] HARRISBURG, January 27, 1869. SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. ERRETT: Supplement for Jones' Ferry Company, authorising them to make another landing; prohibiting the Supreme Court or Prothonotaries to exercise jurisdiction in naturalization

By Mr. DAVIS: For additional Law Judge in the Twenty-third Judicial Dis-

By Mr. HENSZEY: Relative to elections in Philadelphia. By Mr. RANDALL: Supplement to the

ninth section of the act of 1868, relative to taxes on corporations, increasing the tax on anthracite coal imposed in said By Mr. WHITE: For the better protection of persons charged with being in-

By Mr. WALLACE: Joint resolution protesting against Congress incorporating any railways within this Common-

By Mr. BURNETT: Providing for the enrollment of the militia, organization and discipline of the National Guard of Mr. WHITE introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Retronch- the additional information which up to ment and Reform to examine into the this hour has been obtained of the disasmanner of conducting the business of the several departments of the State government, with a view to ascertain if the administration cannot be reduced to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted

Rv Mr. ERRETT: Resolution requesting the Attorney General to communicate his opinion whether the act of Feb. for State purposes is constitutional so far as the same may be con-strued to repeal the tax of one-half mill imposed by act of 1861, the proceeds of which were pledged to the extinguishment of the Idan for arming the State, anthorized by act of 1881; and, if unconstitutional, what legal steps are neces-sary to continue in force said act of 1861.

RETRENCHMENT IN DEPARTMENTS. Senator WHITE, in introducing his resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to investigate with a view to cutting down de-partmental expenses, without being invidious, thinks among other things too much mone, is spent in the Adjutant General's Department, and that it ought to be put on a peace footing as to salaries and clerkships. PASTING AND FOLDING.

The Senate Retrenchment Committee, after examination, say that the Senate expenses for pasting and folding this year will not amount to more than Rauch & Cochran offered to contract for.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TAX DUE BY COUNTIES.

The SPEAKER presented a tabular statement from the Auditor General of the amount of taxes due by each county to the Commonwealth.

CONTESTED RECTION CASE. Mr. STRANG presented the report of the Contested Election Committee in the case of William M. Bunn, Republican, against Daniel Witham, Democratic member from the Eleventh (Philadelphia) District, in favor of Bunn, who

was sworn in.
Mr. DAVIS. Philadelphia, introduced a bill paying Mr. Witham for the whole n. Passed finally.

DIVORCE CASE. Nearly the whole session was occupied in discussing the bill divorcing Elliott Hurlburt and Olivia, his wife, of Brad-

PASSED FINALLY. The supplement, from the Senate, for the Erie Marine Hospital, passed finally; alse, a bill for the protection of livery stable keepers in Lawrence county.

THE CAPITAL.

EBy Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette-1 WASHINGTON, January 27, 1869.

VIRGINIA RECONSTRUCTION. C. H. Whittlesey, editor of the Richmond Journal, testified before the Reconstruction Committee to-day that he opposed the plan of the Virginia Committee of Nine for the restoration of that State into the Union, and considered it inexpedient at present to relieve the judicial officers in Virginia from political

THE PEABODY MEDAL

The President sent to Congress to-day the correspondence between Secretary Seward and George Peabody, relative to the gold medal presented to him by order of Congress. Mr. Peabody therein says: "Cherishing, as I do, the sincerest affection for my country, it is not possi-ble for me to feel more grateful than I do for this precious memorial of its regard."

OUIO RIVER BRIDGES. The Committee on Roads and Canals heard witnesses to day as to whether the bridges over the Ohio river are an ob-truction to commerce.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Maori Rebels in New Zealand Defeated in Battle-The Eastern Bifficulty Still Unsettled-American Minister Dix Asserts American Sympathy for Greece-Religious Excitement in Spain-The Disaster to the French Steamer Periere.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1

GREAT BRITAIN. London, January 27-Mr. Earnest Jones, the well known radical politician, died yesterday. He had just been informally chosen by ballot over Milner Gibson, a liberal candidate, to succeed ganization - Retrenchment Mr. Berley, one of the present members of Parliament from Manchester, in case tutionality of Repeal of Tax | the latter should be unseated on a charge

The directors of the Bank of Overend Gurney & Co., have been held for trial in bonds of twenty thousand pounds each. Official despatches have been received at the War Office from New Zealand They announce that a battle had taken place between the British troops and the Maori rebels at Poverty Bay, and that the latter were defeated with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The victory has restored tranquility in that quarter of the colony.

DUBLIN, January 27.--A meeting of influential citizens was held here last night, at which resolutions were adopted urging the government to pardon the Penian convicts.

MARINE NEWS.

HAVRE, January 27-Noon-The ship Alaska, with a cargo of cotton, from New Orleans, is on fire here, and will proba-ble be totally destroyed. She is owned in Boston.

LONDON, January 27 .- None of the firstclass passengers on the Pereire were seriously injured by the recent accident. Three of the crew were killed, and the following second-class passengers: Mr. Callaghan, a Catholic priest; Mr. Fouhr, a Frenchman, and Mr. Falkenburg, a German. The Pereire encountered a fearful tempest a few days out from Brest, in the course of which a heavy sea broke over her carrying away entirely her forward deck cabin, and inflicting other damage. She also sustained such injuries to her machinery as

ompelled her to put back to Havre under sail. LONDON, January 27, 6:30 P. M.-All ter to the French steamer Pereire, is an assurance that none of the American passengers on board were killed or injured.

MADRID, January 27 .- The government has laid claim to all libraries, archives and works of art churches, as property of the State. It was while carrying out the orders of the Government that the Governor of Burgos was assassinated. This event caused in-

tense excitement. Violent demonstrations have been made by the people in this city against the Papal Nuncio, and the government withdrawn its official recognition of

has withdrawn its official recognition of his diplomatic power. The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Burgos have been arrested and imprisoned.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

LONDON, January 27 .- The Levant Times publishes a rumor that Senator Nye, of Nevada, will succeed Mr. Morris as American Minister at Constantinople

in March next. The Greek Government will probably give in its adhesion to the conclusion of the Conference at Paris, but it is feared its signature will be accompanied by a reservation which can only tend to protract the difficulty with Turkey.

FRANCE.

Paris, Jan. 27 .- Gen. Dix, Minister of the United States, at a public banquet this evening, made a speech, in which he declared the cause of the Greeks was identical with the cause of liberty throughout the world, and he assured the people of Greece they had the sympathy of America.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. LONDON, January 27 .- Evering-Con

sols, 93%. Five-Twenty bonds, 75%. Erie, 26%. Illinois, 92%.
FRANKFORT, January 27.—Evening.— Bonds, 791/(6793).

PARIS, January 27.—Evening.—Bourse firm. Rentes, 70 francs, 25 centimes.

Liver gool. January 27.—Evening.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 4%(64%);

Orleans, 11%@11%. Sales were made of 12,000 bush California white Wheat at 11s 7d; red western No. 2, 9s. 10d@10s. Western Flour, 26s.@26s. 6d. Corn: No. Western Flour, 20a. @26a. 6d. Corn. No. 2 mixed, 34a. 4d. @35s; old, 34a. @34.2a, New Oats. 3a. 6d. Barley, 58a. Peas, 44s. 6d. Pork, 92a. 6d. Beef, 105a. Lard, 76s. Cheese, 74s. Bacon, 58s. Common Rosin, 5a. 7d; fine; 16s. Spirits Petroleum buoyant at 9s; refined firm at 1s. 10d. Tallow, 47s. Turpentine is firmer but not higher.

London, January 27.—Evening.—Tallow, 47s. 6d. Befined Petroleum is firm at 1s. 4d. Sugar buoyant and sells at

at is. 4d. Sugar buoyant and sells at 3d . Oalentta Tiinseed, 58s. HAVRE, January 29 .- Evening. on unchanged.

Antwere, January 27.—Evening.-Petroleum, 58½@59½ francs.

... Connecticut Democracy. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] HARTFORD, January 27 .- The Demoriagroup, January 21.—The Demo-cratic State Convention was well at-tended. T. M. Waller, of New London, presided temporarily, and made a strong speech in favor of paying bonds in gold. Hon. J. C. Loomis, of Bridgeport, was elected permanent chairman. Resolu-tions were adopted ignoring the Tarre tions were adopted ignoring the Tam-many platform. Resolutions were also many platform. Resolutions adopted in respect to the memory of T. H. Seymour. A speech was made by J. F. Babcock in support of the latter resolutions. The old ticket was renomi-

nated. West Virginia United States Senator.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.1 WHEELING, W. Va., January, 27.—At the Republican caucus to-day Gov. Boreman was unanimously nominated for United States Senator. No other nomi-

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M. FORTIETH CONGRESS. THIRD SESSION.

SENATE: Memorial for Phrenological Examination of Applicants for Revenue Ap-Speech by Mr. Sherman-Centutes Offered.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] WASHINGTON, January 27, 1869.

SENATE. Mr. HOWE, to the great amusement f Senators, presented a memorial prayng for the appointment of an able phrenologist to examine all candidates for Internal Revenue appointments, to see whether benevolence, conscientiousness, casualty and comparison be their most prominent protuberances, to the end that the Government may no longer suffer from the frauds now so common in that department. Referred to the Committee

tee on Judiciary.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill, which was referred to Committee on Judiciary, to designate a place of continement for

persons convicted of offenses against the laws of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Mc-Creery, proposing an amendment to the Constitution; also on Mr. Summer's bill to enforce the provisisions of the four-

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from Committee on Appropriations, reported the Naval appropriation bill, with a slight

The expiration of the morning hour brought up the bill relating to the Cen-tral Pacific branch of the Union Pacific Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone it

to take up the bill in relation to public debt and currency, reported by him from

tion carried by a vote of 32 to 26. The public debt and currency bill being now before the Senate, Mr. DAVIS moved to re-commit and instruct the Committee to report in its stead another

Mr. SHERMAN then addressed the Senate upon the bill reported by Com-nittee on Finance, in which he discussed humorously the speech of Senator Mor-ton on the finances, the President's recommendation on that subject, and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and Treasurer of the United States. Mr. Sherman commenced by stating he appealed to no party to support this measure, yet all must recognize the difficulty of barmonizing the great diversi-ties of opinions that exist on financial

measures, except by a partial surrender of individual opinion and something like hearty support of any measure that may be agreed upon. He then proceeded to state the amount and character of our paper currency, which sums up seven hundred and forty-six mil-lions of dollars, all of which is by lions of dollars, all of which is by law at par, yet one dollar of it has only the purchase power of seventy-four cents in gold. It seemed to him that we must, to begin with, abandon the attempt to reason from a false standard, and recognize the immutable law of currency, that there is but one par, and that is gold. He elaborated this idea at some length, citing in support thereof the acts of the Bank of England and of the British Par-liament relative thereto, and events in

the history of our own country during the revolution and war of 1812. A distinction between the standard of value and the actual agent of exchange must always be kept in view. One must be gold and the other ought to be paper money, convertible into gold. Such paper currency, with proper measures to meet panics or extreme drains of specie, is proven by all experience to be the best possible currency that has yet been devised by man. An unmixed coin currency cannot exist in an economical country, for necessity will compel merchants to devise, and the people will use, some representative of money, whether it be bankers bils of exchange, certificates of deposit, or bank

pels payment in coin at all times, during panics, distress or war, as well as in peace, will periodically produce disaster and baukruptcy.

The requisites of a good currency are: First, that it be a paper currency; second, that it be amply secured, either by the credit of a nation or by unquestioned the credit of a nation or by unquestioned collaterals; third, that except in cases of panic it be convertible into coin; fourth, that provision be made for a suspension of the right to demand coin during such

paper money should be issued by the nation or by corporators, and what relief shall be provided in case of a necessary suspension of specie payments. As 20 the first question, both England and the United States have settled upon a bank currency, secured by the public credit. As to the second, they have tried various devices, as the raising of the rate of interest, a temporary suspension of payments, making the paper a legal tender; but all these expedients are merely temporary, to bridge over a war or panic, period of starvation, or an unnatural adverse balance of trade. They are remedies in sickness, to be discarded the moment pointments—Public Debt and the health comes again. Whatever theoof our expenditure, being the interest of the public debt, is now payable in goldy the remedy be, there is but one test of a and its burden is not increased by species. Speech by Mr. Sherman—Cen- healthy paper currency, and that is its trail Branch Pacific Railroad convertibility into gold coin. If, then, Bill Rejected. HOUSE: Suffrage Amendment and Bill
Further Discussed—Substitutes Offered.

For the control of th tracts on gold? Why not enforce these There are difficulties in applying a new quier of the United States, are now near-standard to existing contracts, made by equal in gold to the amount of their upon a different standard, but these difficulties. A call under the bearing culties does not apply to future con-tracts. We wish to restore specie payments, and yet we forbid all men from dealing in specie. Such contracts are put upon the same footing as gaming contracts. It would seem that, if we are at all sincere in wishing specie pay-ments, we should not only promote specie contracts, but should encourage

them. Contracts to a vast amount are now, from necessity, made upon a gold basis. All our foreign commerce, exports and imports, amounting annually to over \$800,000,000, are based upon gold; on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to prevent the collection of illegal imports under color of State authority. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to and Frankfort; the sale of all imported to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to ported goods by the importer to the jobber is by the gold standard; the daily transactions in gold in New York often amount to one hundred millions; on the Pacific slope gold is the jobber and of value. We cannot alter this if we would. Why not recognize the fact.

ard of value. We cannot alter this if we would. Why not recognize the fact, legalize these contracts and conform our measures to the gradual adjustment of existing contracts, including paper money, to the standard of gold? And, air, let me also recognize the general principle, that it is no wiser or more in accordance with the spirit of our governer. ment, to leave this adjustment to volun-tary contracts of the people, rather than

the fourteenth amendment. It provides that any person who shall hereafter knowingly accept, or hold an office to which he is ineligible under third section of the said amendment, shall be deamed guilty of felony, and on conviction be imprisoned not more than five years and fined from one thousand to ten thousand dollars.

The more than as well the creditor is unlimited. We may levy taxes upon him to any amount, but we have no power to vary a contract or to add to the barden of an existing debt.

The question then remains, what then, you can issue paper money based upon the provided to produce an interest by the issue of the most then is a constituents. And upon this point your constituents. And upon this point your constituents.

coin notes based upon it, and thus enter into actual circulation and gradually be made to perform all the uses of money now performed by depreciated currency.
This is the basis of the fourth section o the bill, which utilizes the gold by the issue of gold notes based upon it, and their application to the purchase of bonds and the reduction of interest. And the right to make contracts in gold may now safely and properly be extended to banks organized under the national banking Messre, MORTOM and POMEROY supported the bill and Messrs. HOW-ABD, CORBETT and SUMNER opposed it. The latter called for the year and rays which were ordered and the motor of the supported the supported to support the support of the support of the value of the United States bonds deposited the support of t

to secure their circulation. Their payment will be in coin, but in all other respects they may be subject to the general provisions and limitations of the banking act. Many of the banks, especially in commercial cities, will gladly avail themselves of such a provision to withdraw their present circulation and substitute gold notes, convertible on de-mand into coin. With such a provision, and on such a basis, the system may be free, and thus all the embarrassing ques-tiont about inequality of distribution of the bank circulation avoided. A right the bank circulation avoided. A right conferred upon all, without limit as to amount, and upon regulations applicable to all would at once secure to the South and West new banking facilities, and would rapidly tend to substitute coin or its equivalent for legal tender notes, and without the severe process of contraction. The objection made, that this would create two currencies of unequal value, applies as well to the present state of the currency, for we have now two currencies of unequal value, gold and legal tenders. If we are sincere in wishing specie pay-ments, we must not only multiply the demand for coin. We must

the demand for coin. We must encourage coin contracts, issue coin notes, both by the United States and by the banks, and thus, without contraction, dispense with the use of inferior and depreciated currency. The superior value of coin notes, their use in commercial cities, their convenience in gold productions. cing States, will soon give higher credit and secure them in every part of the country. I am confident, under such a system, the national banks will, if allowed, and before specie payments are resumed, substitute coin notes for present circulation, and that, too, without di-minishing the aggregate of circulation. Many of them have now reserves and profits enough to make the requisite deposit of additional bonds, and the gold certificates now issued from the Treasury might be used for their coin reserves without creating now demands for coin.
Mr. Sherman also argued, as a consideration in favor of the sections of this

bill relating to gold contracts and gold notes, the doubt that rests upon the validity of the legal tender act. We must exchange, certificates of deposit, or bank or Government paper money, and one unbending, unrelaxing rule, that compels payment in com at all times, during pels payment in com at all times, during the compels payment in com at all times, during the compels payment in com at all times, during the compels payment in com at all times, during the compels payment in compels pay This has always been doubted, and is now contested before the Supreme Court. The legal tender act is only material as it affects existing contracts. Is it wise to continue a measure only justified by a grave public necessity, now when the necessity has passed? It may be that the Supreme Court will dany the religious to be issued should not exceed five per court will dany the religious court in currency. Foot

tween creditor and debtor, by funding a Pomeroy, Ramsay, Rice, Ross, Savyer, portion of United States notes, by requirortion of United States notes, by requirng the banks to maintain their full reserves in legal tenders, by withdrawing the three per cent. certificates, and by the use of the gold in the Treasury? We could resume at once this process, might increase the bonded indebtedness of the United States \$100,000,000, and the interest \$5,000,000. but our revenues are ample in gold to pay the increased interest, and the actual saving in the current expenses of the government. by a reduction of prices to a gold stand-ard, would be double, and perhaps quad-ruple, the increased interest. The body and its burden is not increased by species payments, while the saving in expenditures and the palpable saving by the funding of the debt at a lower interest, would largely exceed any interest we would have to pay on not-s withdrawn from circulation. And if the burden of resumption fell alone upon the national hanks, the task would be an easy one.

ly equal in gold to the amount of their circulation. A call-under the benking act of ten per centum additional security could be easily met by the great bedy of them, and thus enable them to resume whenever the United States is prepared to resume. Their profits in the past have been large. These not now strong their organization, namely, to furnish a uniform currency, convertible into gold, may well give way to other binks ready to take their places. But redevaption by the banks means redemption by all their debtors, by the merchants, manufacturers and traders of the country. But it is not possible to take this voyage without sore distress to every person, except a capitalist out of debt, or to salaried officers or annuitants: It is a citizen of the United States, of sound period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, brnkruptcy or disaster to every rail chise at all elections in the State wherein road. It is an addition of at least he shall have actually resided for a one-third to the burden of the clebt-

More than that. Deduction from the value of spock. To every bank it means the necessity of paying one hundred and flity dollars for every one hundred of its notes and deposits, except so other crime of the grade of felony at far as the bunk may transfer this to its debtors. It means the rum of all de alaccordance with the spirit of our govern- ers whose debts are twice their capital. though one third less than their property. It means the fall of all agricul-

Creery, proposing an amendment to fice Constitution; also on Mr. Summer's bill to enforce the provisions of the four-teenth amendment, and on Mr. Harris' bill, requiring the President, on application of the Governor or Legislature of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alubama, Louisiana or Arkansas, to call out the militts, or to employ the forces of the United States to suppressing insurrections.

Mr. TRUMBULL also reported a substitute for Mr. Stewart's bill to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the provisions of the municipal law that any person who shall hereafter

constituents. And upon this point your Committee, after the most careful con-sideration, came to the conclusion that the only and best plan was to allow them. to be funded, at the pleasure of the holders, into interest-bearing bonds of the United States. In designating the bonds we have selected that now familiar to the people, the 10-40 bond. The market value of this bond is now but slightly above that of legal tenders, so that the process of appreciation of the notes will be slow, and will only advance with the improving credit of the country. It is a bond bearing as low a rate of interest as we are likely to negotiate,, and yet of such intrinsic value that we may hope to see it par with gold within a short period. It onables us, after ten years, to take advantage of the money market to still further reduce the interest. Its credit is supported by a permanent appropriation, from an ample fund, sufficient without further act of Congress to pay off every dollar of 'he debt in twenty-five years.

The proposition in the bill to substitute coin notes for legal tender notes,, as the latter are retired, by voluntary con-version into bonds, is an attempt of the committee on Financa in deference to a

vote of the Sonate at the last session, to, effect the same object, namely, to guard against a too rapid contraction of the against a too rapic contraction of the currency. I must, however, insist upon my conviction that the time to guard against both undue expansion and contraction, while special in the current of the curr cie payments are suspended, is to allow the public creditor, whether note holder or bondholder, to freely exchange one for the other without any change one for the other without any:
limitation, except that the aggregate of
circulation should not exceed the United
States notes now outstanding, and this
aggregate may be gradually reduced as
specie payments are resumed. If the
Senate shall agree with this opinion, by
adopting the amendment of the Senate Senate shall agree with this opinion, by adopting the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Cattell,) then some changes will have to be made in the fourth section. If, however, the Senate still opposes this mutuality of conversion, then the substitution of com notes should precede. The canellation of greenbacks, or a reservation of legal tenders should be maintained by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be is sued at his direction.

Mr. Sherman concluded by stating briefly the reasons why other proposi-tions submitted to the Committee had not been approved. On motion of Mr. MORTON, the bill

was then postponed, and that relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad taken up, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Conkling yesterday.

Mr. CONKLING modified the amendment by striking out the clause fixing the point at which the Central Branch road shall unite with the Smoky Hill

road.

The amendment was voted upon and Mr. PATTERSON, N. H., offered an amendment declaring the subsidy should not exceed \$200,000. Lost-year

cessity has passed? It may be that the Supreme Court will deny the validity of the legal tender act, or limit its operation to existing contracts, made since its passags. It may subject currency contracts to enforcement in coin. Is it not wiser to little, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, McDonald, No. panic it de conversion be made for a suspension that provision be made for a suspension of the right to demand coin during such panics.

The only legislative questions that can arise on these points are: whether the light to demand coin during such panics.

Existing contracts, made since its passags.

It may subject currency contracts to enforcement in coin. Is it not wiser to bridge over this uncertainty, by authorizing the adjustment of this matter be
Morrell, (Me.) Morton, Norton, Nye,

Wilson. Nays—Messrs, Anthony, Buckalew, Conkling, Conness, Davis, Dixon, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Henderson, Howe, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill, (Vt.) Patterson, (N. H.) Patterson, (Tenn.) Poole, Robertson, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Vickers, Wade, Warner, Whyte, Willey and Williams.

Mr. MORTON moved to again take up

the currency bill.

Mr. CONKLING moved to hold an executive session, and Mr. CAMERON to adjourn, which latter motion prevailed. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Lynch's bill to provide for the re-

sumption of specie payment. Mr. SCHOFIELD addressed the House. On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, it was On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, it was agreed to hold evening sessions in Committee of the Whole for general debate.

Mr. WASHBURNE nrged the House to come to some understanding relative to the public business, saying the indications yesterday were that it was not disposed to touch appropriations at all.

The SPEAKER recapitulated the business that the second control of the control of

ness that was pressing on the attention of the House. After some discussion a motion to reconsider the vote referring the resumption of specie payment bill to the Committee on Lanking was tabled, and the

ill remaine committed. The Constitutional Amendment and bill relating to suffrage were postponed until after the morning hour, with substitutes offered therefor by Messrs. Bing-

ham, Shellabarger and Ward. Mr. Pingham's substitute is as follows: 'No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge or deny to any period of one year next preceding such election, except such of said citizens as shall hereafter cogges in rebellion or in-

The substitute of Mr. Shellabarger is in nearly similar terms as that of Mr. Bingham, except that Mr. Shellabarger permits the disfranchisement of those who have engaged in rebellion; while Mr. Bingham only permits the disfran-chisement of those who may hereafter engage in reliellion.
The substitute of Mr. Ward, like that of Mr. Shallabarger, apolies to

those who have been engaged in rebellion, and restricts the States from fixing the terms of residence required of voters at longer than one near.
The House then took up, as the busi-

ness of the morning hour, the bill reporof the pension laws. The second section of the bill, which directs be withdrawal of pensions from female pensioners who are living a life of prostitution or concubinage met with much opposition.

Mr. INGERSULL moved to strike it out, and Mr. SCHENCK characterized it as one of the most monstrous and disas she of the frost monstrous and dis-graceful propositions he over seen in any il-bill, inaszuch as it professes to make; the Gourt of Pensions the judge of the mosals and virtue of the widows of the soldlers of the Republic, and required:

them to prove a negative.

Mr. INCERSOLL took a like view of the section, which he declared would be a discrece to the statute book and an outrage to widows of soldiers. After further discussion, Mr. AR-NELL moved to lay the bill and amend-

nems on the sable. Rejected—47: to 67.
Mr. PERHAM moved the previous question, which the House refused to The morning hour having expired, the

bill went over till the next morning hour.
The Hause then took up the Constitutional amendment and the till in relation to Suffrage, reported by Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on Judiciary, and was addressed by Mr. ELDRIDGE in opposition to shem. He argued that the right to control elections and suffrage was in the respective States, not in Congress. The powers, and rights, and lib-extes of the States, and of the people did not come down from Congress or from the Federal Government. There were some powers with which Congress had not been invested. Congress could not determine just how much liberty the people should enjoy. All the powers of the Federal Government came, from the States and from the people. Congress never had, and never could have rightful authority to exercise any power not given to it by the Constitution. The exercise of any other powers was rank usurgation. He criticised Mr. Boutwell's appeal to partisonship, and asked, where had the Republican party derived the power to reorganize the States power to reorganize the States that did not rebel? In his judgment. the Republican members of the House could not force this measure upon the country without covering the party with another dishonor, or without a shameful violation of party pledges and party faith. How many States would the Republican party have carried at the last election with such a measure inscribed upon the platform? Where would have been Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana? Sucha measure would alone have defeat. ed the Republican candidates for Presied the Republican candidates for Presi-dent and Vice President, with all their great personal popularity. He was sorry that his distinguished colleague of the Committee (Mr. Boutwell) had not been able to base his proposition on the Con-stitution and law, instead of appealing to the paragineracts of contra to the bare interests of party.

The subject was then passed over for the day.

On motion of Mr. STOVER, an allowance of one year's pay as Representative was made to Mr. Switzeler, who contest-ed the seat of Mr. Anderson, of Missouri. The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Schenck in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

A discussion in reference to the pay of the clerk of the Committee on Public Lands brought out Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who declared that if the con stituents of members could know of their extravagance, he believed they would come down and run them into the Petomac. [Laughter.] What were the figures of the expenses of the House? He would tell them: Capital police, \$65,000; clerks, \$80,000; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$6,000; Postoffice, \$20,000; laborers, \$16,000; folding room, \$60,000; door-keepers, \$14,000; clerks to committees,

(Continued on Eighth Page.)