TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG

Proceedings of the Legislature-Congressional Subsidies—The Postage Account - Pay of Ousted Member-Legislation for Washington Borough-Petroleum Calcium Gas Light. [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] HARRISBURO, February 12, 1869, SENATE

CONGRESSIONAL SUBSIDIES. The resolution instructing Congress men against further grants of lands or bonds to Railway corporations was reported affirmatively. THE POSTAGE ACCOUNT.

Mr. BILLINGFELT, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, reported a resolution that on and after the 18th, and for the residue of this mouth, it shall be the duty of the Senate Postmaster to prepay postage by plading postage stamps on all documents and letters before delivering to the Harrisburg Postmaster, and the Speaker of the Senate shall draw a warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of the Senate Post-master for five hundred dollars for the purchase of samps, and at the end of the month the Senate Postmaster shall report the number of documents and deltars sent; and that the Senate shall not incur any account for postage with the Harrisburg Postmaster till the end of the month. of the month

After some further discussion, on mo-tion of Mr. DAVIS, the resolution was postponed for the present

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. LOWRY: Authorizing the Buffalo and Eric Railroad to mortgage property and franchises; supplement for property and franchises; supplement for the Erle and Allegheny Railroad Com-

pany.
By Mr. GRAHAM: Enabling the School Directors of McClure township, Allegheny county, to borrow money to erect a school house. PASSED FINALLY.

The supplement for the Pennsylvania natitution for deaf and dumb. A bill from the House, authorizing the Commissioners of Washington county to lease certain public grounds to Washington borough, passed finally; also, House bill, author zing Washington borough to borrow money for a new town hall.

PAY OF THE OUSTED MEMBER. bill from the House paying Mr. Witham, ousted from his seas-as a Representative from Philadelphia; \$1,000 in full of salary for the session, was amended in the Senate Committee to four hundred dollars but the Senate descriptions. dollars, but the Senate to-day restored 15.50 \$1,000. Pending action on the bill the Senate adjourned till Tuesday after-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was occupied nearly the whole session in discussing a resolution of Mr. WEBB, of Bradford, to adjourn till Tuesday afternoon, to allow the Greenbank Contested Election Committee to sit in Philadelphis; but after various fruitless ambadments it was defeated.

PETROLEUM CALCIUM GAS LIGHT.

Mr. WHESON AN Alleghens

Mr. WIESON, of Allegheny, introduced a foint resolution requiring the Auditor Before and State Treasurer to examine the Petroleum Calcium Cas Light, and if deemed practicable, to introduce the same into the public buildings and grounds Passed ings and grounds. Passed to second reading.
Adjourned till Monday evening.

CHICAGO.

Snicide of a Brokekeeper Funeral of Ex-Senator McConnell — Wisconsin Murderer Arrested—Woman Buffrage and Scrosis Conventions. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Carcago, Feb. 12.—The book-keeper of a clothing establishment in this city suiolded at the Sherman House, early this morning, by shooting himself through the heart.

The funeral of the murdered ex-Senator
McConnell was very largely attended in
Jacksonville, Ill., this afternoon. The
obsequies took place in Strawn Hall,
where four thousand five hundred citizens assembled. Rev. J. L. Townsend,
Rector of Trinity Church. Zens assembled. Revy J. L. Townsend, Rector of Trinity Church, preached the sermon, attributing love of money as the sermon, attributing love of money as the crimes. Evidence has been accumulated that Robinson is the crimnal.

Wesley Nelson, who murdered Lamfi bott, a wealthy farmer, residing, near Be lidelt, wis., on Wednesday, for his money, was arrested yesterday in Savannah, Ill., and is now in jail in Janesville, Wis. He

elected President of the new Association. Wells Brown, the colored orator, contended wemen ought to be eduted before they are enfranchised. Miss Anna Dickinson spoke vigorously on several occasions. Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony also took a lively part which convention ad-

in the exercises. The Convention adjourned this afternoon.

The Music Hall Sorosis Convention was thinly attended. A delegation arrived from the rival Convention, inviting the Sorosisters to unite with them. Several bolted on the invitation, but a Several botted on the invitation, but a few remained and formed the Universal Suffrage Association of Illinois, of which Hon. Jas. L. Knowlton, of Chicago, was elected President. This Convention also

NEWS BY CABLE.

British Ministry Banquet-Opening of the Spanish Constituent Cortes.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1 GREAT BRITAIN.

London, February 12.-At the banque to the Ministry at Fishmongers' Hall, last night, Mr. Gladstone remarked: "The last House of Commons had been condemned by the government of the day; that government has been brought to the bar of public opinion on a distinc issue, and the policy of the people is now most clearly defined."

It is stated the Persian army, with the Shah at its head, has gone to Bagdad. In the meantime the Turkish troops are pushing forward to the Persian frontier. DUBLIN, February 12.—The Mayor will take advantage of the first public levee to present to Queen Victoria a monster petition for amnesty to Fenian prisoners, which has been extensively signed by the corporate authorities of cities and towns throughout Ireland.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 12.—The Constituent Cortes formally opened yesterday, with great ceremony. The city is prowith great ceremony. The city is profusely decorated in honor of the event. Crowds were in the streets, flags flying, and the day was regarded as a holiday. Serona delivered a congratulatory address on the assembling of the Deputies. He said that the nations of Europe, in attaining a higher degree of civilization, threw off the traditional bonds which fettered the public mind. Spain delayed for a time following the example of her neighbors. She now calls on her representatives to construct a new edifice. The revolution has achieved a bloodless vicsentatives to construct a new edifice. The revolution has achieved a bloodless victory. The strength of the nation has not been impaired, but the extravagance of former administrations has disorganized and embarrassed its finances. The government relies upon the Cortes to remedy this by economical forms and changes in the administration, by wise legislation in regard to the public debt and payment of the interest thereon, and by economizing the expenses of the army and navy. The fundamental principles of radical liberalism, which had been adopted in relation to religion, the press and education, by the Provisional Government, must now be consolidated by the action of the Deputies. Our revolution here is not responsible for the religion to the state of the state ties. Our revolution here is not responsble for the rising in Cuba; that is due to the errors of the past government. He expressed the hope that the insurrection there would be speedily extinguished, and that tranquility, based on reform, intimate than ever before.

PARIS, February 12.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased foureen million francs.

ARRIVED OUT. SOUTH CAPTON, February 12.—The steamship Holsatia has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL,

London, February 12.—Evening—Con-iols 93; Five-Twenties 77%; Erie 25; Illinois 94%; Atlantic and Great Western

Levenpool, February 12. - Cotton-Leverbrool, February 12.— Cotton—sales for the week 69,000 bales, speculators took 22,000; exports 4,000; stock 225,000; including 94,000; American; quantity known to be affoat 286,000, including 113,000 American. The market today is easier and prices are unchanged. Uplands 12½(a)12½; Orleans 12½(a)12½; sales only 8,000 bales; Manchester market Heavy. Corn 81s. for new and 33s. for old. Oats 3s. 5d. Peas 43s. 6d. Flotin 26s. for red western. 1 Wheat 9s. 10d. (a)0s. 11d. Pork 97s. Beef 97s. 6d. Lard 77s. Cheese 76s. Baeon firm at 59s. Petroleum unchanged. Spirits of Threpentine 33s. Airpentine 33s; London, February 12.—Tallow 45s 9d. Sugar firm at 38s. 9d. on spot and 28s.

id. to arrive. Antwerp, February 12.—Petroleum

THE CAPITAL.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. 1 WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1868.

WRIT OF PROHIBITION, James Lyons, of Virginia, to-day in the Supreme Court argued in behalf of that Commonwealth to show it was the inherent right of the Court, under the common law, to issue the writ of prohibition, for which application has been

amount of \$40,000 per mile.

OCEAN CABLE. Senator Ramsey's bill authorites the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company, of New York, to take any practicable route for laying their cable to Europe, and extends the time named in the act of March 29th, 1867, for the establishment of telegraphic communication, to three years from the enactment of this bill.

-The boiler in the distillery of Flanigin, Tillman & Co., at Carondelet, six miles below St. Louis, exploded yester-day and killed David Burk, fireman, and seriously injured another employe.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS. [THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE: Currency Bill Further Considered-River and Har--New York and Washington Air Line Railroad Bill Passed -Internal Revenue Law Further Considered and Whisky Amendments Disposed Of. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1868. SENATE. Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to en courage telegraphic communication with Europe. Referred.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railroad. Referred. Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on

Territories, reported, with amendments, and recommending its passage, the bill to provide for the better administration of Justice in the Territories of the United States. Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely the

bill to extend the limits of certain rali-road land grants in Iowa and Minnesota; also adversely to the bill amendatory of certain acts of Congress granting lands to the States of Iowa and Minnesota, to aid in the construction of railroads.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee of Territories, reported, with amendments, the bill to provide for the better administration of justice in territories of the United States.

bill to extend the limits of certain rail-

United States.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue first mortgage bonds to the extent of \$30,000 per mile on its main road and branch to Portland, Oregon.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to take up the loint resolution declarators of the active

joint resolution declaratory of the act to establish an American line of mail steamwould be durable. He predicted that slavery would be abolished without pre-cipitation and without compromising the prosperity of the Aptilles. In conclusion he congratulated the country on the good relations with foreign nations, now more

Mr. WHYTE also opposed, and said he would oppose the bill treef. There were already two lines of American steamships from Baltimore.
Mr. NYE asked him what flag those ships sailed under?

Mr. WHYTE admitted they sailed un der a foreign flag.
Mr. THAYER was in favor of taking

no the bill. He liked at least the object of it, to take our mail carrying business from foreign vessels. Mr. SUMNER said his course in regard

to the proposed line of American steam, ships would be determined by the degree in which it would cheapen ocean postage.

The motion was still under discussion Mr. SHERMAN moved to resume the consideration of the currency bill.
On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, Wedon motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, Wednesday was set apart for the consideration of the bill to reorganize the Judicial system of the United States.

Mr. MORTON then addressed the Senate on the bill in relation to the public

debt and currency.

Mr. WILLIAMS followed in advocacy of his amendment, providing that not more than \$2,000,000 carrency shall be more than \$2,000,000 currency shall be converted in any one month. The Senator for from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had attacked with equal vehemence the original bill and its defects and the amendment designed to remedy those defects. That Senator seemed determined to oppose every proposition coming from any member of the Finance Committee, without regard to merits. It was well known he (Mr. Morton) had a pet theory upon the subject of finance, and he appeared to think it impossible any one but himself could suggest any thing valuable in relation to it, unless the suggestion harmonized with his theory. The Senator from Indiana had argued, and attempted to show from the history of England, that the most dis-astrons results must follow from any

considerable contraction; but it was easy to demonstrate that his own plan of resumption of specie payments, if adopted, would produce a more violent contraction than would be brought about by any other plan yet proposed. The proposition of the Senator was, that the Government and the senator was, the contraction of the senator was, the senator was was arrested yesterday in Savannah, III.

confesses the crime.

confesses the constitution of the Sanator was, that the Goyern
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Mr. Williams went on to defend the the scheme of the Finance Committee, which, switch his amendment, would be the best and safest way yet angrested to thing about what all parties professed to deare, resumption of specie payment.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed Mr. Williams' amendment, because he thought there would arise a difficulty in determining what parties should be entitled to preference in the conversion of greenbacks erence in the conversion of greenbacks into bonds, when the amount to be so converted was limited to \$2,000,000 a

Freasury Department could get served Mr. WILSON thought the difficulty suggested a very slight one, compared with the great difficulty and injury that would arise from rapid contraction.

Mr. MORTON said the amendment of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Williams,) was no better that the provision in the was no better that the provision in the original bill, because it proposed to limit the amount of contraction to \$2,000,000 a month. But he was opposed to all destructions as a wealled for unprecess.

all dontractions as uncalled for, unnecessary and utterly usoless.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it would be bor Hill Taken up at Eveniug
Session. HOUSE: Text of the
Bill Providing a Provisional
Government for Mississippi—
Butler's Privileged Besolution Censuring the President of the Senate, and an Accepted
Substitute, Laid on the Table

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it would be no wiser to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue boads in exchange for greenbacks, and leave the time and amount of the issue to his discretion, than to compel him to make issue in any amount and at a time fixed by Congress.

The Senate then voted on the first clause of the amendment offered by Mr. Williams, limiting the amount of conversions to \$2,000,000, all the Senators present voting in the negative except present voting in the negative except Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Davis, Dixon, Hendricks, Howe, Ross, Patterson, (Tenn.) and Williams.

Then, at four o'clock, the Senate took a recess until half past seven. Evening Session.—The Senate re-assembled at seven o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the River and Harbor

The appropriation for removing obstructions in the East River, at Hell Gate and other places, were reduced to

One of the amendments reported by the Committee was to strike out the appropriation of \$450,000 toward completing the Louisville and Portland Canal. The appropriation to be made upon the condition that Kentucky relinquish her claim upon the Canal to the General Government.

While the amendment was still pending Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After some unimportant business, Mr. PIKE, from Naval Committee, reported a bill to pay Commander John A. Winslow and officers and crew of the United low and officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsage \$190,000 to be distributed as prize money, being the estimated value of the rebel piratical vessel Alabama, destroyed by the Kearsage on the 19th of June, 1864.

After some discussion, and the insertion of a provise that no money should be paid to the assignee of any maxima.

be, paid to the assignee of any mariner antitled to a share, but only to the mariner iner himself, his wife or children, the bill was passed—85 yeas, 25 nays.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from Committee on Reconstructian, reported a bill to provide for the organization of a Provisional Government for the State of Mississippi. Ordered printed and re-committed.

The bill is as follows:

The bill is as follows: A bill to provide for the organization

of a provisional government for the State of Missisppi.

Be it enacted, &c., That for the better security of persons and property in Mississippi, the Constitutional Convention of d State, heretofore elected under and

in pursuance of an act of Congress passed March 2d, 1867, entitled an act for the more efficient government of rebel States, and several acts of Congress supplementary. plementary thereof and amendatory thereto, is hereby authorized to assemble forthwith, upon the call of the President thereof, and in case of his failure for thirty days to summon said Convention, the formanding Ganaral of the then the commanding General of the Fourth Military District is hereby authorized and required by proclamation to summon said Convention to assemble at the capital of said State, and said Convention shart have and is hereby authorized to exercise the following powers; in the capital of the capital of said State, and said Convention shart have and is hereby authorized to exercise the following powers; in the capital of th addition to the powers now authorized by law, to wit: To appoint a Provisional Governor; to make removals and ap-pointments of all State, county, town-ship and other officers of the provisional government of said State; to authorize the Provisional Governor of said State to remove and amount registers and indeed the Provisions Governor of Said State to remove and appoint registers and Judges of elections under said acts of Congress; to submit to the people of said State the Constitution heretolore framed by said Constitution heretofore framed by said Convention, either with or without amendments; to provide ordinances for holding all elections authorized by said acts of Congress, for ascertaining and declaring the result of said elections, and especially of any election which may be held for the ratification or rejection of any Constitution which said Convention may submitte the neonle of said vention may submit to the people of said State; to exempt from attachment or sale on execution for debt household property, agricultural and mechanical implements and tools, not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars in any one case, and to pass such ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as it may deem necessary to protect all persons in their lives, liberty and property; provided, that said Convention shall i tinue in session more than thirty days,

inne in session more than thirty days, nor allow the members thereof more than dive dollars each per day as compensa-tion, nor more than ten cents per mile for travelling to and from the place of meet-

SEC. 5. Any person who shall by threats, intimidation, fraud or force attempt to prevent any citizens of Mississippi from voting, who may be entitled to vote shall be described. converted was limited to some simple from voting, who may be entitled to vote, shall be deemed guilty of a missed that scronding to that rule, a man in ing to that rule, a man in ing to that rule, a man ingert of the state of

than thirty days nor more than two Aernan, Van Anken, Van Horn, (N. Y., years, in the discretion of the Court. SEC. 6. The Courts of the United States and of said State shall have concurrent jurisdiction of cases arising under the 5th section of this act.

SEC. 8. The poll tax levied in any one year upon any citizen of Mississippi shall not exceed one dollar and fifty cents, and all laws in said State for the collection of taxes any dable abell he misser and all laws in said state for the confection of taxes and debts shall be uniform, and every citizen shall be entitled to all ex-emptions and immunities in this respect of the most favored citizens or class of

The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. Butler's privileged resolution, protesting against the manner of the procedure and orders of the President of the Section 2015. of the procedure and orders of the President of the Senate protem. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, occupied the Chair as Speaker protem

Mr. BUTLER concluded his remarks, commenced yesterday, in advocacy of the

esolution.
Mr. WOODBBIDGE argued that in Mr. WOODBBIDGE argued that in counting the Electoral votes, the House was was not a mere cypher, but had rights to sustain and duties to perform, and that the decision of the presiding officer was correct in ordering the tellers to proceed with the count.

Mr. LOGAN said he should not attempt to cover the questions discussed

Mr. LAGAN said he should not attempt to go over the questions discussed by the various gentlemen who had preceded him. He was in favor of having the rule governing the count of Electoral votes made clear and distinct. He was opposed to the adoption of the resolution, because he held there was no intentional because he held there was no intentional violation of the rule on the part of the presiding officer. He agreed with Mr. Woodbridge, that the error committed by the presiding officer was in receiving the objections of the gentleman from Massachusetts, in the first place. He would not vote for any resolution that would contain the slightest sting or reflection on the brave and patriotic Senator from Ohio, and he purposed submitting a resolution to lay it on the table. So far as the conduct, which had been charecause he held there was no intentional far as the conduct, which had been characterized as disgraceful, was concerned, far as the conduct, which had been charaterized as diagraceful, was concerned, he had naught to say. He was sorry to witness the scene. It was an exciting moment. There might be some excuse for the conduct that was witnessed. He did not participate in it, nor did he sympathize with either side then or now. Who is it that the House was asked to censure? A man sixty-nine years of age, presiding officer of the Senate, the presiding officer of the Senate, the presiding officer of the Joint Convention—a man who has been twenty years in harness—a man who stood in the vanguard, the old Captain of the Legion of Liberty, on whose head Heaven has shows stands as the great living monument of this great age. The House was asked to inflict a sting on him, because he had accidentally done wron:. Were members ready to do that? Were they ready to assign to ignominy a man who had been born a patriot, Nothing would give him greater satisfaction than to have that resolution withdrawn. He did not believe there was a man in the House who could put his hand on his heart and say that he was ready to censure Ben. Wade, in the idea that he had acted from a variety of the service was a man in the House who could put his hand on his heart and say that the lidea that he had acted from a variety of the was ready to censure Ben. Wade, in the lidea that he had acted from a variety of the sum of the leave to offer the lidea that he had acted from a variety of the lidea that he had acted from a variety of the lidea that he had acted from a variety of the lidea that he had acted from a variety of the lidea that he had acted from a variety of the lidea that he had acted from a variety of the lidea that he had acted from a variety of the lidea that he had acted from a variety of the lidea that he had acted from a variety of the lidea that he had acted from a variety of the lidea that he had acted from a variety of the lidea that he had acted from a variety of the lidea that he had acted from a variety of the lidea that he had acted from a variety put his hand on his heart and say that he was ready to censure Ben. Wade, in the idea that he had acted from any im-

proper motive.

Mr. BUTLER-1 never did say that. Mr. LOGAN—Hence I say, I should prefer to see the resolution withdrawn. prefer to see the resolution withdrawn. Mr. BUTLER-I never have believed. and I do not now, that Ben Wade ever and I do not now, that Ben Wade ever meant to do, or ever had done, an intentional wrong; but do believe the privileges of the House have been invaded. That question has been discussed. It is necessary to have legislation, so this will never happen again. Waiying all pride of opinion, and with a distinct enunciation that Three never censured. Ben Wade, or meant to, for any intentional wrong of his, but that his act, acting under the Senate's, or whatever influence he was, was an invasion of the privileges, of the House. I am ready to withdraw the resolution, and accept a substitute suggested by the gentieman from New York. tute suggested by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Kelsey.) Mr. Kelsey's amendment read as fol-

lows:
Resolved, That the subject of the amendment of the joint rules governing the Convention of the two Houses for counting the Electoral votes for President and Vice President and Vice President, be referred to a select committee of five, with power to re-

mesure. Pruyn and Mullen had other substitutes which they desired to offer, but Mr. Logan declined to yield for that purpose.
Mr. FARNSWORTH raised the ques-

Mr. FARNSWORTH raised the question of order, that the substitute did not present a privileged question, and was not germain to the original resolution.

Speaker DAWES overruled the point of order.

Mr. FARNSWORTH appealed from the decision of the Chair. the decision of the Chair.

Mr. KELLY moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to—yeas 131, nays 30.

nays 30.

Mr. LOGAN, resuming his remarks, said a longer discussion of the subject, would keep up a disturbing element in the House. He had concluded that the discussion and the excitement should cease. He believed that the proper way to arrive at that result was to have the traveling to and from the place of meeting.

SEC 2. The several ordinances which may be passed by the Constitutional Convention of said State, as herein provided; shall be in force; in said State until disapproved by Congress, or until disapproved by Congress, or until disapproved by Congress; provided that nothing in this act contained shall deprive any persons of trial by jury in the courts of said States.

would keep up a disturbing element in the House. He had concluded that the proper way to arrive at that result was to have the resolution and amendment laid on the table. A resolution might then be offered and referred to a committee, disconnected entirely with the idea of connected entirely entirely entirely entirely entirely entirely entirely entirely entirely entirely

The motion was agreed to—yeas 130,

ment of said State in preserving peace and specially in suppressing unlayful obstructions and collars would be the inevitable result, because no man would take the risk, of ordinary, business when he could so profitably hoard said State any person holding office in the said State any person holding of Griswold, Halsey, Haughey, Hawkins, Heaton, Holman, Hooper, Hobkins, Hotokins, Hubbard, Jones, [North Carolina,] Judd, Kelly, Kellogg, Karr, Ketchum, Kitcheu, Knott, Koontz, Laflin, Lash, Lawrence, [Pennsylvania,] Lawrence, [Ohio,] Lincoln, Logan, Loughridge, Mallory, Marvin, McCarthy, McCormick, Miller, Moorhead, Morril, Newshall, Niblack, Nicholson, Norris, Nunn, O'Nelli, Orth, Paine, Perham, Poters, Pottis, Phelos, Pile, Plants.

Van Trump, Washburne, (Wis.,) Wash burne, (Mass..) Wilson, (Iowa,) Wilson (Olde,) Woodbridge, Woodward, Wood and Speaker.

Nays-Messrs. Archer, Ashley, (Nev.,)

Nays-Messrs. Archer, Ashley, (Nev.,)
Axteil, Baldwin, Banks, Benton, Boutwell, Bromwell, Butler, (Mass.,) Clark,
(Ks.,) Clift, Corley, Cuilom, Dickey, Donnelly, Driggs, Ela, Eldridge, Ellot,
(Mass.,) Fields, Golladay, Goss, Gove,
Grover, Haight, Hamilton, Higby, Ingersoll, Jones, (Kv.,) Julian, Kelsey,
Lynch, Marshall, Maynard, M'Kee, Mullins, Mungen, Pierce, Pike, Prince, Ross,
Roots, Schenck, Shanks, Stevens, Stover,
Sypher, Taffe, Trimble, (Tenn.,) Trowbr. dge, Van Horn, (Mo.,) Van Wyck, br.dge, Van Horn, (Mo.,) Van Wyck Ward, Washburne, (Ind.,) and Whitte more.

A motion was made to reconsider and laid on the table, which closes the

matter,
The next business taken up was the bill to authorize the building of a mail and postal railroad from Washington to New York, the question being on its

and postal railroad from Washington to New York, the question being on its passage, The bill passed—yeas, 100: nays, 54.

Yeas.—Messrs. Ashley, (Neb.,) Ashley, (O..) Banks, Barnes, Beatty, Beaman, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Bromwell, Bnckland, Buckley, Cake, Collis, Clark, (Kansas,) Clift, Cobb, Coburn, Corley, Cornell, Covode, Cullom, Dawes, Dockery, Bonnelly, Driggs, Dickey, Edwards, Ela, Eliot, (Mass.,) Eliot, (Ark.,) Farnsworth, Ferry, Fields, French, Garfield, Goss, Hamilton, Haughey, Heaton, Higby, Hawkins, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Jencks, Jones, (N. G.,) Judd, Julian, Keisey, Lash, Lawrence, (Pa.,) Lawrence, (O.,) Logan, Lynch, Mallory, McCarthy, McKee, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Mullins, Newcomb, Norris, Nunn, Orth, Paine, Plants, Perham, Pettis, Prince, Pike, Pile, Polsley, Raum, Sawyer, Schofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, Starkwesther, Stokes, Stoner, Sypher, Trimble, Upson, Van Horn, (Mo.,) Vidal, Ward, Washburne, (Wis.,) Washburne, (Ind.,) Welker, Wilhams, (Pa.,) Williams, (Ind.,) Welker, Wilhams, (Pa.,) Williams, (Ind.,) Williams, (O.,) Wilson, (Pa.,) and Windom.

country."
Mr. PRUYN asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That in view of the question which arose on the late counting of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, it be referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws, to inquire into the expediency of such legisdure into the expediency of such legislation as may be necessary in such cases, and also to provide that the Attorney General prepare and forward to the Govenors of the several States proper forms which may be used by Electors of President and Vice President in the discherge of the duries which denotes the second of the seco

charge of the duties which devolve upon them by law.

Objected to by Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri... The House then, at half past four, took a recess until half past seven, the straining session to be exclusively for the consideration of the tax bill.

Evening Session—The House met at 7:30, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Schefield in the chair, and resumed the con-sideration of the amendments reported from the Committee of Ways and Means,

troin the committee of Ways and Means, to the Internal Revenue bill.

The proposition giving the appointment of all subordinates to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, instead of the Secretary of the Treasury, was agreed to, with the understanding that if the House refuse to erect the Internal Revenue Bureau into a separate department, the amendment would be struck out. Various formal amendments were proposed by Mr. SCHENCK and agreed to. Section 59 was amended by making the special tax on distillers two hundred dollars a year, where they produce fifty barrels or less, instead of four hundred dollars on distillers producing one hundred barrels, with four dollars for each additional barrel; also, by modifying it so that a distiller who re-distills so as to refine shall not have to pay tax as a rectifler, and that all compounders of liq-uors shall be treated as rectifiers.

These concluded the amendments of

the whisky sections.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to make the special fax on distilleries, referred to in the preceding paragraph, one hundred dollars a year on distillers producing twenty-five barrels or less.

the Committee of Ways and Means to

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amend-After about an hour's discussion as to the policy or impolicy of crushing out small distilleries, and particularly such as distil from apples, peaches and grapes, the amendment was adopted. Section 56, referring to distilled spirits in bonded warehouses, was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, amended by requiring withdrawal on or before the 20th of April, 1869.

Mr. KELLY moved to amend by ex-

tending the time to the 20th of April, 1870, and spoke in explanation and advocasy of this amendment.

Messrs, BECK and COVODE also spoke in its support.
Messrs. SCHENCK and ALLISON optiti:fossod

posed it.

Vote being taken there was no quorum and the amendment was temporarily withdrawn.

The Committee rose and the House ad-

Steamboat Burned_Slxty-Three Lives

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.- A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, reports the steamer Nellie Stevens destroyed by fire n Caddo Lake, Red river, Thur night, and sixty-three lives lest, among them W. A. Broadwell, T. L. Lyon and his son Frank, of New Orleans, Fortyhis son Frank, of New Orleans. Forty-three survived and were taken to Jefferson in the steamer Dixie. The steamboat