CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, January 8

Senate.

The bill to admit Nebraska was taken up. The question was upon Mr. Brown's amendment:

"That the act shall not take effect, except upon the fundamental condition that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise in Nebraska on account of color, and that this condition shall be first agreed to by the people of Nebraska; then the State shall be admitted."

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, addressed the Senate in opposition to the admission of the State, under a constitution restricting suffrage to white persons.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, spoke at some length against the bill.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, explained the vote he was about to give. He would vote for Mr. Brown's amendment, and if that was adopted he would vote for the bill. He could not vote for the admission of Nebraska with negro suffrage as a condition subsequent to her admission, for he had doubts as to the fate of such an issue if forced in the Supreme Court. Having voted for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and having voted to carry the bill over the President's veto, he was not disposed to abandon that principle now.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, introduced a bill authorizing the payment of rewards offered by the President and the officers of the War Department for the capture of Jefferson Davis. It is the same bill introduced last session, and provides for the payment to Col. Pritchard, $19,000; Captains Hathaway and Hudson, $720 each; Lieut. L. H. Ripley and thirteen others, $555 each; Adjutant J. G. Ingraham, $660; Quartermaster P. J. Davis and Commissary J. S. Prigley, $666 each; Assistant Surgeon J. A. Grooves, $555; Sergeant J. E. Stevens, $275; Hospital Steward Amos Knight, $239; Commissary Sergeant H. P. Dunning, $229; Sergeant O. E. Gooding and nine others of the same rank, $350 each; Sergeant B. F. Gooding and others of the same rank, $300 each; Corporal Darwin Running and others of equal rank, $187, and to private Hiram Austin and others $166. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, maintained that Congress had a right to admit a State and attach conditions to the act in the manner proposed by the amendment which he intended to offer.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, denied the right of Congress to impose any fundamental conditions in relation to suffrage, or any other matter over which a State has control according to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, advocated the passage of the bill without conditions. In voting that way he should not feel that he was committing himself against negro suffrage when the reconstruction of the southern States came up.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, resumed the floor in defence of the bill, and made a long argument, repeating points already elicited in the course of the debate.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, replied to arguments urged against his amendment, asserting the right of Congress to impose the conditions of his amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, asked Mr. Edmunds whether, under the Constitution, as proposed to be amended, or as it stands, it does not recognize the right of the States to regulate the question of suffrage?

Mr. EDMUNDS said there was nothing in the Constitution to prevent Congress from enforcing equal rights in the territories of the United States.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to send the District Suffrage bill to the Secretary of State, with a certificate of its passage, by a two-thirds vote, in each House. Adopted.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting a statement of contracts made by the War Department, from July to December 31, 1866. Referred to the Military Committee.

The consideration of the Nebasbra bill was resumed.

Mr. CRESWELL, of Maryland, took the floor in favor of the bill and the amendment. He announced himself, in the course of his remarks, as a new convert to the doctrine of negro suffrage. He denied the right of white citizens of a State to disfranchise the black citizens, and held that Congress was bound, under the Constitution of the United States, to secure equal rights to all.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, asked Mr. Creswell if negroes ever voted in Maryland!

Mr. CRESWELL said they did.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked when the right was denied to them?

Mr. CRESWELL said in 1810.

Mr. SAULSBURY—Has Maryland had a republican form of government since?

Mr. CRESWELL explained that while slavery existed it was protected by the constitution the blacks might be denied the right of suffrage; but now that they are all free it could not be done.

Pending the consideration of the bill and amendments, the Senate, at five o'clock P. M., adjourned, with an understanding that a vote should be taken at three P. M. to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

The House proceeded, as the next business in order, to the consideration of the joint resolution introduced at the close of yesterday's proceedings by Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, declaratory of the purpose of Congress in proposing the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery in the United States.

Mr. KASSON'S resolution was as follows:

Joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that the true intent and meaning thereof was to prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude forever, in all forms, except in the direct execution of a sentence imposing a definite penalty according to law, which penalty cannot, without a violation of the Constitution, impose any other servitude than that of imprisonment, or other restraint of freedom, under the immediate control of officers of the law, and according to the usual course thereof, to the exclusion of all unofficial control of the person so held in servitude; and that all orders, judgments, or decrees, authorizing or directing the sale into servitude of any person within the United States, shall be held to be in violation of the thirteenth constitutional amendment, and therefore void.

Mr NIBLACK, of Indiana, asked Mr. Kasson to yield to him for a moment, but Mr. Kasson declined, saying that he presumed the gentleman wished to renew his motion to adjourn in order to celebrate the eighth of January, but he proposed by the passage of the joint resolution now before the House to celebrate the battle of January better than it had been celebrated at New Orleans or anywhere else.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, intimated that he wished the House to adjourn in compliment to the colored people, referring to the passage of the District Suffrage bill, and not in compliment to the memory of Andrew Jackson.

Mr. KASSON proceeded to advocate the passage of his joint resolution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, inquired whether Congress had power to give construction to a constitutional amendment that should be binding on States which had adopted that amendment?

Mr. FINCK, of Ohio, also wanted to know whether Congress had the power to declare the judgment and redress of a Court void, and to set them aside by law?

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, remarked that that was the old ghost come back again.

Mr. KASSON argued that Congress had the right to declare invalid what was in itself so.

Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, proposed as a substitute for the joint resolution one declaring that any person who should sell or offer for sale any person within the limits of the United States, or who shall make or issue any order for such sale or attempted sale, shall be held to be guilty of a felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to fine and imprisonment. He said he felt a repugnance to the passage of a law purporting to give construction to the Constitution. He should prefer to assume that the evil against which this law was levelled was a gross violation of the Constitution, and to enact a law to punish it.

Mr. ROSS, of Kentucky, called the attention of Mr. Kasson to the fact that in New Mexico and Colorado there were several thousand Indians held in slavery.

Mr. KASSON understood there was peonage there, but that his side of the House had taken action within the last few days to remedy the evil, and he had no doubt that his excellent friend from Illinois (Mr. Ross) would be found recorded against any action that should tead to abolish the system. (Laughter.)

Mr. ROSS inquired whether Mr. Kasson was not aware that government officers in New Mexico and Colorado were owning, buying and selling peons.

Mr. KASSON replied that if so, the President of the United States should take the advice of his friend, Mr. Ross, and have those officers court-martialed for violating the Constitution and laws.

The debate was participated in further by Messrs. Thayer, Phipps and Grinnell.

Finally Mr. KASSON accepted Mr. Thayer's amendment as a substitute for the original resolution, modifying it so as to make it a bill, and to make it apply to persons who hold negroes so sold into slavery.

The vote on the passage of the bill was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 116, nays 24. So the bill was passed.

It now reads—An act to explain and enforce the 13th amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, at the second session of the thirty-eighth Congress, proposed to the several States for adoption the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which has now, by the ratification of three fourths of the States of the Union, become part of the Constitution, and which, by its terms, forever prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and whereas, in some parts of this Union it is asserted and maintained that, notwithstanding this amendment, it is lawful to sell or otherwise commit into unofficial servitude, subject to slavery, persons who may be convicted of offences against the law, by reason whereof certain inferior tribunals have adjudged free citizens of the United States to be so disposed of as to re-establish chattel slavery for life, or for years, against the principles of the Christian religion, of civilization and of the Constitution of the United States, which now recognizes no involuntary servitude except to the law and to the officers of its Administration. Now, therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That any person or persons who shall hereafter sell, or offer for sale, or attempt to sell any person or persons whomsoever, in the limits of the United States, or who shall make or issue any order for such sale, or who shall in any way participate in such sale or attempted sale, or who shall hereafter hold in servitude any person so sold, shall be held to be guilty of a felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a period of time not exceeding ten years, or fined in a sum not exceeding $10,000, or both, at the discretion of the Court by which such offender shall be tried.

The following named Democrats voted for the bill:—Messrs. Bergen, Humphrey, Hunter, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Ross, Taylor of Tennessee, and Winfield.

On motion of Mr. BRANDEGEE, of Connecticut, leave of absence was given to the members of Committee on Naval Affairs from Thursday next, in order that they might go to Philadelphia and inquire into the circumstances of the destruction by fire of the New Ironsides at League Island.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, presented the memorial of General Grant, Major General Meade, and other officers of the United States army, respectfully asking that when officers are withdrawn from active service, and placed on the retired list, under existing laws, they may be allowed, in addition to their pay, their service or longevity rations, which is one ration per day for every five years' service. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to pay to the widow of the late Hon. James Humphrey, member of Congress from Brooklyn, N. Y., the amount of increased compensation provided by law from the commencement of the present Congress to the date of his death.

The SPEAKER presented Executive communications as follows:

Report of Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Skinner, Acting Postmaster General, who were appointed commissioners to select a site for a post-office and United States courts in New York city. They report that they have selected a site, being part of the City Hall Park, for which $500,000 is to be paid, and that the facts and considerations submitted in the report are conclusive as to the expediency of purchasing, on the terms proposed, the site selected; and they recommend an additional appropriation of a million and a half of dollars for the erection of a building.

From the Secretary of War, transmitting statements of purchases made by the Ordnance Office during 1866.

From the same, transmitting a report of the Chief Engineer on the subject of surveys of the Rock and Illinois rivers. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

From the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a preliminary report on the mineral resources of States and territories west of the Rocky Mountains, by J. Ross Browne. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House on the subject of reconstruction. In discussing the question of negro suffrage, he remarked that it was often asked how members of the House would like to have negroes occupying seats as Representatives, but he thought that if they were content to sit here with gamblers and blacklegs, they were precluded from making any complaint on that score. But a negro was now and always had been open to election to Congress. There was nothing to prevent their election if they could find a constituency to elect them.

In reply to a question from Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, he said that if the loyal men of the south required at the hands of Congress the disfranchisement of every rebel, he, for one, would sustain that demand.

On motion of Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to pay to the widow of the late Hon. Henry Grider, of Kentucky, the amount of compensation due to him at the time of his death, including the additional compensation.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, introduced an act concerning judicial proceedings. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New York, presented the memorial of Major General Hooker and other military officers, praying for a continuance of service or longevity rations to officers placed on the retired list, in addition to the pay now allowed.

Mr. HOGAN, of Missouri, introduced a bill to establish an assay office in St. Louis. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, asked leave to take up the bill for increased compensation to Washington clerks.

Objection was made, and the House, at four o'clock, adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 8.

The U. S. Treasury.

The annual report of General F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, shows that the aggregate money movement of the Treasury proper, including all the offices in which moneys belonging to the Treasury of the United States were received and disbursed, was as follows:

CASH DR.

Balance from last year,	$858,369 15	
Add trust funds,	2,217,732 94	
		$3,076,042 09
Received from loans,		712,851,533 05
" " internal revenue,		309,226,813 42
" " customs in gold,		179,046,651 58
" " miscella's sources,		74,342,425 85
" War Department,		28,000,175 56
" " Navy Department,		19,143,253 70
" " Interior Department,		1,359,677 94
" " direct taxes,		1,974,754 12
" " public lands,		665,031 03
		$1,329,686,378 34

CASH CR.

Paid on account of public debt,	$759,248,664 06
" " War Department,	312,449,877 38
" " Navy Department,	62,467,372 22
" " Interior Department,	20,212,091 85
" " civil, diplomatic, &c.,	42,420,820 72
Balance cash in treasury,	132,887,519 11
	$1,329,686,378 34

Fifty-five million seven hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fourteen cents should be deducted from both aggregates for payments and repayments.

The following tables exhibit the movement of the treasury for six years. They show that the expenditures steadily increased from year to year from the commencement to the close of the war, and that for the last year they have diminished in even a greater ratio:

Receipts for the preceding years to June 30 in	
1861,	$86,694,572 03
1862,	589,197,417 72
1863,	888,092,128 09
1864,	1,408,474,231 51
1865,	1,826,075,297 14
1866,	1,270,884,173 11

Payments for the preceding years to June 30 in	
1861,	890,012,449 79
1862,	578,376,242 70
1863,	895,796,630 65
1864,	1,313,157,872 94
1865,	1,925,092,347 30
1866,	1,196,798,829 23

Showing a decrease of expenditures this year below the last of 728,253,518 07

After presenting this gratifying and instructive exhibit, General Spinner says:

In my last annual report I stated that "the tables would not be unapty represented by a truncated pyramid," and I ventured the opinion that "the tables representing the business of the office, so far at least as the expenditures are concerned, for the next five years, will be represented by such a pyramid with its base turned upward." It is highly gratifying that an examination of the above tables, and a comparison of the expenditures of the year with those of the year preceding, more than justify the prediction. But for the fact that large amounts of short loans were being converted into longer loans, and which necessarily require credits and debits, these amounts would have diminished and would hereafter diminish much more rapidly.

Currency to the amount of $211,239,715 41 has been destroyed during the fiscal year.

There have been destroyed during the year government bonds, certificates, and currency that had never been issued, and that were unfit for issue, amounting to $26,679,046 23.

This retiring and destruction has required the counting and separate examination of largely over one hundred millions of separate and distinct pieces of paper money and securities; that part comprised in the table representing money alone, although less in amount than the last named, involving 99,715,771 such separate pieces of paper money.

The discount for mutilations during the year was - - - - $17,813 36
Discounted before June 30, 1865, - 25,117 29

Total amount withheld for mutilations of currency up to July 1, 1866, - $42,930 65

These discounts are only made when parts of notes are missing. Less than half a note is not redeemed at all. All United States notes, of which one-half or more is returned, are redeemed in the proportion that the part returned bears by twentieths to the whole note. Fractional currency the same by tenths.

There were received during the fiscal year ninety-one thousand three hundred and two official letters by mail alone. Many of these contained remittances of money. All of these that required it received prompt responses. Of these seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-one were in manuscript; copies have in all cases been made upon the letter-books of the office. Remittances are made by draft or check without letter, and no receipts are therefore asked for or received. This course reduces the office mail more than one-half what it would be if receipts were required.

The securities held in the Treasury belonging to national banks, on June 30, 1866, to secure the redemption of their circulating notes and to secure the payment of government deposits, amounted to $305,687,850. Duty has been collected from the national banks by the Treasurer during the year to the amount of $3,791,884 81. Sixty national banks have been designated during the year as depositories of public moneys, making the total number so qualified up to June 30, 1866, 382.

Great Democratic Banquet in Washington.

The anniversary of the battle of New Orleans was celebrated to-night by a banquet at the National Hotel, under the auspices of the National Democratic Presidential Committee. The dining saloon was tastefully adorned with flags. The reception committee consisted of Jonah D. Hoover, Thomas B. Florence, Judge Charles Mason and Owen Thorn.

Among those present were Democratic members and ex-members of Congress, and the Texas members of Congress elect; also ex-Attorney General Jeremiah S. Black, ex-Postmaster General M. Blair, and his father Francis P. Blair, Esq.—the last named presiding over the banquet. Over one hundred seats at the tables were occupied.

About nine o'clock the President of the United States entered the hall, and was received with cheers, the waving of handkerchiefs and music from the band. He was seated on the right of F. P. Blair.

The following as the first toast was announced, namely:

"The day we celebrate, and the great event which made it a national anniversary."

Mr. F. P. Blair read a paper appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. Blair then proposed the health of the President of the United States, which was received with three cheers.

The President on rising was again applauded. He said it was not his purpose to make an address on this occasion, but simply to propose a sentiment, which was read as follows:

"No State of its own will has a right under the Constitution to renounce its place in or to withdraw from the Union. Nor has the Congress of the United States a constitutional power to degrade the people of any State by reducing them to the condition of a mere territorial dependency upon the Federal head. The one is a disruption, a dissolution of the government; the other is a consolidation and an extreme of despotic power. The advocates of the latter are also the enemies of the Union and of our constitutional form of government." This statement was vociferously applauded.

Senator Hendricks responded to the third toast, namely, "The Federal Union—it must be preserved."

The fourth toast was "Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States. He is now receiving the full measure of that vituperation which was meted out quite as lavishly to Jefferson and Jackson."

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, responded to this toast, and, like Senator Hendricks, spoke of the centralizing tendencies of the government, the question still remaining whether the Federal Union can be preserved.

If the country was to be saved amid the madness which now rules, the hour history will do justice to the times in which we live. If the country is to be saved, Andrew Johnson will be recorded as one of its saviours; and if the country is to be lost or the government changed into a despotism, Andrew Johnson will be written down in history as one of its defenders. The Senator was frequently applauded.

The fifth toast was announced. "The Supreme Court of the United States—The great conservative power of the government; never more needed or better appreciated than now."

Judge Jeremiah Black responded, saying among other things that the Court needed no defence from him. That Court had decided against the legality of military commissions, which had condemned to death three perfectly innocent men, because no human being up to this time had shown that they were guilty.

The three men were arrested and brought before a body who were in no manner authorized to meddle with their affairs, and which mockery was called a trial. The Court said, in effect, that if the execution of these three men had taken place it would have been a murder. Thaddeus Stevens now attacked this decision of the Supreme Court, but Mr. Stevens told him eighteen months ago that these military commissions were utterly indefensible—no man's life could be taken away by them. Now, Mr. Stevens has changed his views, so that his friends may enjoy the luxury of shedding innocent blood. Every Christian man should offer up the prayer that the Supreme Court may long live and exercise their great authority.

His remarks were frequently applauded.

The Hon. Charles H. Winfield, of New York, responded to the sixth toast, namely:

"The Conservative Members of each Branch of Congress—Knowing themselves to be in the right, let them never weary in well-doing."

A letter was received from Secretary Welles, apologizing for his absence, and offering the following sentiment:

"Our thirty-six States—the Union of all, the exclusion of none."

This was received with cheers.

The Hon. A. J. Rogers, of New Jersey, responded to the seventh toast, viz: "The Army and Navy—Without having contributed to the causes of the late civil war, they have ever been ready to make the most extreme hazards at the call of duty. They will not now hesitate to protect the Union of all the States, which they have already done so much to preserve."

Mr. Rogers said, in the course of his remarks, that there were traitors in Congress, trying to destroy the Union which the southern States had in vain tried to break asunder; and he warned his hearers of the necessity and duty of being prepared to maintain that all who are elected shall take their seats.

The Hon. Richard Merrick responded to the toast, "The Flag of the Union, with its thirty-six stars intact; pshaw! be the traitor's hand that would strike one of that number from its consecrated place."

Mr. Merrick spoke of the destructive fanaticism of Congress, and said that with the President now with them, they might safely place in charge the nation's standard, that none of the stars might be erased. When an insurrectionary body in power at the capital attempted to force a State out of the Union, we are bound to protect that State.

The ninth toast was the "Federal Constitution—amenable only in the way prescribed by itself, it cannot be changed by mere congressional majorities."

This was responded to by the Hon. Mr. Blair, who read a dispatch addressed to him confidentially while Postmaster General, dated Nashville, November 24, 1863, and received on the 28th, from Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, the latter saying, "I hope President Lincoln will not be committed to the proposition of the States relapsing into territories. If he steers clear of that extreme his re-election to the Presidency is without reasonable doubt.

"I expected to be in Washington before the time, to converse freely with regard to the policy of the government, but it is impossible for me to leave Nashville. There is no reason to destroy the States to bring about the destruction of slavery." Did not all the nation know, Mr. Blair added, that this advice was adopted, and that reconstruction proceeded upon the doctrine laid down in that dispatch. President Johnson would carry out the principle he then laid down.

Mr. Cowan responded to the tenth toast, namely, the right of representation in both branches of Congress—one of the most invaluable and most inestimable of all those which are secured in our great Federal compact. Mr. Cowan spoke of the dangers which surrounded the country, and said every American citizen ought to be on his guard to defend liberty to the death. This was the point to which the entire matter came. It was the duty of every leading man to appeal to the people to stand up for the law and the Constitution.

The President at this point retired from the hall.

The following regular toasts were then drank and responded to, namely:

"The States of the American Union—Their rights under the Constitution are indestructible. The right of coercion, where it exists, involves the correlative duty of fraternity and protection."

"The State which cannot voluntarily secede cannot against its will be prevented from occupying its normal place in the Union, with all its guaranteed rights and privileges fully preserved."

"The Veto Power—A constitutional safeguard against unwise and improvident legislation."

"The Press—The most efficient guardian and defender of public liberty; let it be cherished and encouraged as an institution indispensable to the successful administration of a free government."

The New York Post-office.

The Secretary of the Interior and acting Postmaster General Skinner have approved the report of the commission heretofore appointed to select a site for a building for a post-office, and for the accommodation of the United States Courts in the city of New York. They recommend an additional appropriation of $1,500,000 for the erection of a building for the purpose mentioned. An urgent necessity, they say, exists for early action, and they are of opinion that economy and policy require that the United States should be the proprietor of the building in the city of New York appropriated to such important public use.

The report enclosed from the Commission says that upon investigation it was ascertained that the average amount of outgoing and incoming mails had increased in less than twelve years from ten tons per day to ninety and one hundred tons per day; that the business in every department of the city post-office had more than doubled during the last four years; that the present post-office building was totally unfit for and inadequate to the present wants of the postal business, and that a building fitted to accommodate it and the business of the United States courts would require a space of land equal to from twenty-five to thirty city lots.

It was also apparent that a location should be procured in which streets were wider than those upon which the present post-office is situated, the latter being too narrow to permit large mail wagons to be turned in them without using the sidewalks on one of the sides of those streets. Only one definite response was received to the proposals the Commission invited, namely: from Smith Cleft, Esq., relative to the sale of St. John's park. This property, located on the Hudson river, was considered to be so far removed from the central part of the city as to be unfitted for the purposes proposed. The Commission, for the reasons stated at length, recommend that the United States accept the offer of the corporation of the city of New York to sell to it the portion of the City Hall Park, in area 65,259 square feet, for half a million dollars, for the purpose of erecting thereon a city post-office and rooms for the courts of the United States, and for the necessary offices connected therewith. These documents were to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives.

The Land Office.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received from the Surveyor General of New Mexico and Arizona, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, advices of a contract entered into by him for the extension of the third and fourth connection lines west of the principal meridian and the survey of exterior lines of the townships, all situated between Fort Thorn, on the Rio Grande del Norte, and Fort West, on the upper waters of the Gila river.

The foregoing surveys embrace the Santa Rita Copper Mines, Pinos Actos, Fort Bayard, and a portion of the valley of Rio Mimbres, heading in the Sierra Magellan. The locality of the surveys is on the road from Fort Thorn and Los Cruces to Fort West, via Cookes Springs, all situated in the southwestern part of the territory of New Mexico.

Returns received at the General Land Office, for the month of November last, from the land office at East Saginaw, show that 33,951 acres of the public lands were disposed of, 3589 acres of which were taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the Homestead law, and the remainder located with agricultural college scrip, military warrants, and sold for cash. The cash sales amounted to $13,515.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8.

The Senate met at three o'clock. The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as chairmen of the principal standing committees: On Federal Relations, Lowry; Finance, Connell; General Judiciary, Shoemaker; Local Judiciary, Cowles; Corporations, Ridgway; Books, Bingham; Railroads, Landon; Education, Worthington; Agriculture, Haines; Military, White; Canals, Haines; Pensions, Fisher; Vice, Graham; Roads, Bellingsfield; Accounts, Royer.

The following bills were introduced:

One by Mr. Connell, incorporating the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company; also incorporating the Germantown Skating Park; also a bill for the more equal assessment of real estate in Philadelphia.

Mr. Graham, a bill restoring the privileges of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company.

Mr. White offered a joint resolution appointing a committee to investigate certain rumors of bribery and corruption in connection with the Senatorial nomination.

Speaker Hall said that a resolution had been read in place as a bill, and would be referred to a proper committee on vice and immorality. The committee could be discharged if the Senate should so decide.

Mr. White moved to discharge the committee and consider the bill. He hoped the investigation would be had at once; He was no alarmist, but this did not appear to be an idle rumor. Of his personal knowledge he knew nothing, but he could not be ignorant of the fact that derogatory rumors had been circulated.

Mr. Landon said that this was a grave matter, which affected the character of the whole Senate; and he thought, before the resolution was adopted, a specific charge should be made. He was in favor of a full investigation, but if the Senate desires to lower itself in the public eye it will pay attention to every slanderous rumor circulated. He wished to have facts and names, as he was not willing to say that all the Senate was corrupt.

Mr. White moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. He made no charges against any man, but he did say that corruption was currently rumored, and he hoped the matter would be speedily investigated.

Mr. Lowry said he would vote for the fullest investigation, but he should vote against the discharge of the committee, because he understood that the House had just passed a similar resolution, which the Senate, to expedite matters, had better pass.

Mr. Wallace thought that the charges made by a Senator in such seriousness should be treated as they deserved. Crime was generally committed secretly, and the only way to ascertain facts was to probe them thoroughly.

Mr. Connell said that if the allegations were true it should be ascertained. He, of course, had no knowledge of the truth or falsity of the charges, and could hardly believe them, but thought they should be speedily and thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Lowry moved to postpone a consideration and take up a similar resolution just passed by the House. This motion was adopted by a vote of 26 to 6.

The House resolution passed unanimously.

The supplement allowing the North American Transit Insurance Company to insure from death by disease passed.

Also, an act offered by Mr. Connell, allowing the poor houses of Lower Dublin and Oxford, Philadelphia county, to borrow money with which to erect additional buildings. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Brumbaugh offered the following resolution:

Whereas it has been currently reported for some time past, and charged in the public newspapers, that improper influences have been used to secure the election to the office of United States Senator; and whereas, such charges, if unfounded, are derogatory to the character of the Legislature, and if true, should be ascertained, in order that the guilty parties may be brought to justice and punished. Therefore,

Resolved, That if the Senate concur, a joint committee of investigation of three members of each House be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine into both of said reports and charges, and report to each House the result of their investigation, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

This resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Gregory offered a resolution appointing a committee of five to inquire and report what property in Philadelphia is exempt from taxation, and whether religious, charitable, benevolent, educational or held by joint stock corporations, and if so, what dividends have been declared by them. Agreed to.

Mr. Mann offered the following resolution: That it is the imperative duty of Congress to enact such laws and provide such governments in the rebel States as will secure to each loyal person therein full and complete protection for life, liberty, property, and the enjoyment of equal political rights, to the end that the foundations of such governments may be fixed on principles of eternal justice, which will endure through all future time; and that the clerk forward a copy of this resolution to Congress, which was agreed to by a party vote—57 yeas to 32 nays.

The following nominations were made for State Treasurer:

Mr. Lee nominated William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Myers nominated John F. Spangler, of York.

Mr. Quay nominated A. W. Irvin, of Beaver.

Mr. Quigley nominated Lewis Snell, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Koon nominated Michael Reap, of Luzerne.

Mr. Josephs nominated William V. McGrath, of Philadelphia.

The bill from the Senate changing the State law for the election of a United States Senator so as to conform with the act of Congress was passed. Adjourned.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 19 6 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 1117 south 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW AND SHORT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGION.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY.
Trains will run on this road as follows:—
GOING SOUTH.
7 30 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, at Junction of P. & E. R. R., stopping at principal stations, arrives at Oleopolis at 10 10, and at Oil City at 11 A. M., connecting with trains for Franklin and other points.
1 10 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Irvineton, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Oil City at 5 00 P. M.
7 00 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis; arrives at Oil City at 8 15 A. M.
6 40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oleopolis, and arrives at Oil City at 8 15 A. M.
GOING NORTH.
6 40 A. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City, arrives at Oleopolis at 7 20 A. M., making close connection for Pithole.
9 23 A. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stopping at all principal stations, arrives at Irvineton at 12 43 P. M., making close connection with trains on P. & E. R. R., bound East and West.
12 50 P. M., Through Train. Leaves Oil City, stops at all principal stations, and arrives at Irvineton at 4 10 P. M., making close connection for points West, and connecting with latter train Easton P. & E. R. R.
5 40 P. M., Pithole Accommodation. Leaves Oil City arrives at Oleopolis at 6 25 P. M., making close connection for Pithole.
By this route, passengers leaving Philadelphia at noon, arrive at Irvineton at 6 25 A. M., have an hour for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 11 00 A. M., or 22 hours from the time of starting.
Passengers leaving Erie at 10 25, reach Oil City at 4 20 P. M., or can stop at Titusville and return to Erie same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 9 30 A. M., arrive at Philadelphia at 7 00 A. M., next day, or at Erie at 4 00 P. M. same day.
Passengers leaving Oil City at 12 50 P. M., arrive at Erie at 6 00 P. M. same afternoon, or at Philadelphia afternoon of the following day.
All trains south leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pithole, and at Oil City with trains for Franklin and other points.
All trains North leave Oil City after arrival of trains from Franklin, connecting at Oleopolis with trains for Pithole, and at Irvineton with trains bound both East and West on P. & E. R. R.
NATHANIEL P. HOBART, General Superintendent,
† Warren and Franklin Railroads.

NEW AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS.
WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY,
1866. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1867
From Thursday, November 22, 1866, trains leave Irvineton (at the junction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 390 miles from Philadelphia).
GOING SOUTH TO OIL CITY.
6 55 A. M. Mail Train arrives at Tidioute at 7 35 A. M.; Oleopolis at 9 10 A. M.; and Oil City at 9 50 A. M.
1 50 P. M. Express Train arrives at Tidioute at 2 30 P. M.; Oleopolis at 4 15 P. M.; and Oil City at 4 50 P. M.
GOING NORTH TO IRVINETON.
Trains leave Oil City as follows:—
9 10 A. M. Express Train arrives at Oleopolis at 9 50 A. M.; at Tidioute at 11 50 A. M.; and at Irvineton at 12 noon, making close connection with P. and E. Railroad trains for Philadelphia and all points, both East and West. Passengers for Philadelphia by this train arrive there at 7 A. M.
1 20 P. M. Mail Train arrives at Oleopolis at 1 55 P. M.; Tidioute at 3 35 P. M.; and at Irvineton at 4 15 P. M., making close connection for the West. Philadelphia passengers by this train remain at Irvineton until 8 11 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 1 20 P. M.
All trains going South leave Irvineton after arrival of trains on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, connect at Oleopolis for Pit-hole City, and at Oil City with Atlantic and Great Western Railway trains for Reno, Franklin, and Meadville, and with trains of Farmers' Railway for Rouseville, Humboldt, Plumer, Rynd, Tarr and Story Farms, Petroleum Centre, etc.
All trains going North leave Oil City and Oleopolis after arrival of trains from above points.
By this route passengers can leave Philadelphia at noon arrive at Irvineton at 6 20 A. M., having 15 minutes for breakfast, and arrive at Oil City at 9 45 A. M. Time through only 21 hours. Or passengers can leave Philadelphia at 3 50 P. M., arrive at Irvineton at 4 23 P. M., next day, remain over night, and take the 6 54 A. M. train South.
At Irvineton passengers will find four comfortable hotels, and first-class dining saloon in the depot.
Be sure to obtain through tickets and baggage checks at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, via Warren and Franklin Railway, the great short route to the Oil Region.
ISAAC BLAKSLEE, Superintendent.
BEVERLEY R. KEIM, General Freight and Ticket Agent. †

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7 45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12 05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train passing Bethlehem at 12 55 P. M., for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hatsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.
At 10 15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 2 35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.
At 3 45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6 45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10 45 P. M. Passengers for Sumneytown take Stage at North Wales,