National Republican.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Forty-First Congress—Second Regular Session

SENATE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1870.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing draft of a bill for reorganization of marine hospital service. Referred.

Mr. Sumner presented memorial of citizens of Kansas asking that measures be adopted to secure a homestead to those persons who were formerly slaves. Mr. S. said he had always held the opinion that an essential part of reconstruction was to give each freedman a piece of land, and he hoped it was not yet too late.

Mr. Sherman with great pleasure presented resolutions of the General Assembly of Ohio ratifying the fifteenth amendment, reflecting, he believed, the sentiments of a vast majority of the people of that State. He was also gratified in being able to state that the ratification was effected by a strict party vote, not a single Democrat having recorded himself in favor of this great principle.

The resolutions were read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported with amendments the bill to incorporate the National Postal Telegraph Company.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill to admit the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to incorporate Savings Bank in the city of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Howard offered a resolution calling upon the Attorney General for copies of any opinions or instructions he may have given to any military commanders since the passage of the last act relative to Georgia, and particularly any instructions relative to the eligibility of the members of the Legislature of Georgia. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Morton, the President was requested to communicate to the Senate any information he has relative to the recent election in Mississippi and the action of the Legislature relative to the fifteenth amendment.

The currency bill was then taken up, and Mr. Morton withdrew his amendment to place the additional amount of bank circulation at $50,000,000.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment that any bank located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation shall have liberty to remove to any State which has less than its proportion of circulation. Mr. Sherman made this amendment in behalf of the Finance Committee. It had heretofore received the approval of Congress, and it was thought there would be no objection to it.

Mr. Warner moved as a proviso that the provisions of this section shall not go into effect for six months after the passage of the act.

Mr. Abbott offered an amendment declaring that no construction shall be put upon the section as to authorize the circulation of any bank which may be removed into any State being deducted from the quota which any State may be entitled to under the additional circulation to be issued; which was agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Warner was then agreed to.

Mr. Conkling said if there was to be any complaint in regard to this matter it would more properly come from those States where the banks would be removed from, and not from those into which they would be removed.

Mr. Cragin said after all the great complaint that had been made against the New England States of having too much banking capital, he was rather surprised to hear the representatives of the South and the West expressing opposition to having more than forty-five millions increased circulation. He had thought their desire for more circulation was for the benefit of business, but it seems that it was that a few men might make money. But these gentlemen need not be alarmed. There was no danger of the banks of New England or New York going down there to beg the privilege of loaning them money.

Mr. Fowler did not think a more useless, a more worthless, a more pernicious set of institutions had ever been organized than these national banks. They were nothing but shaving shops, and he did not think their notes were any better than greenbacks.

Mr. Cole thought the whole national banking system a failure.

Mr. Wilson also thought the whole system was wrong and unequal, and he hoped a system of free banking would be instituted at once.

The question, after further debate, was taken on the amendment as amended, when it was agreed to—yeas 45, nays 12.

Mr. Chandler moved to provide that the amount of national banking circulation be increased by $100,000,000, and to provide an equal amount of greenbacks. He said that while the amount of currency would not be changed in the least, it would bring us $100,000,000 nearer to specie payments.

Mr. Sumner. There is salvation in that.

Mr. Chandler. Of course there is.

Mr. Williams said the true road to specie payments was the national banking system.

Mr. Patterson said it was a very important question as to the manner in which these greenbacks should be funded. This subject was now under consideration by the committee, and he hoped this bill would not be complicated with such a question.

Mr. Morton hoped the amendment would not be adopted. It would endanger the bill to bring this question into it.

Mr. Sherman accused Senators with endeavoring to thrust outside issues into this bill. The question of retiring greenbacks and in what mode to refund them would open up a flood of debate. The Finance Committee were now preparing a comprehensive funding bill, and he hoped the Senate would wait until that was reported. He also opposed the amendment of Mr. Morton, which he said was simply an inflation of the currency. After further discussion, the amendment of Mr. Chandler was rejected.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Morton, which had been renewed, to make the proposed increase of circulation $52,000,000.

Mr. Chandler said even to increase it by seven millions over the committee's recommendation would be sufficient to shed gold up largely.

Mr. Conkling suggested that Congress should signify its desire on the subject, as Senators seemed to think a return to specie payments was so desirable to the Supreme Court, and no doubt that Court would render a decision declaring the legal-tender act unconstitutional.

Mr. Cameron thought there would be no trouble about a return to specie payments if the banks were separated from the Government and the Government was separated from the banks. He had had a bank with a capital of $100,000, and at times a circulation of $900,000, and he never had any difficulty in getting along. But the Government had taxed his bank out of existence.

Mr. Wilson moved an executive session. Rejected—ayes 21, nays 25.

Mr. Conkling believed that administration rather than legislation was the need of the country now.

Mr. Buckingham obtained the floor, and stated that he desired to speak generally on the subject of finances, but would prefer to go on to-morrow.

The Senate then went into executive session, it being the general understanding that a vote shall take place to-morrow at 4 o'clock, and then adjourned, prior to which Mr. Ramsay, without amendment, reported the House bill to abolish the franking privilege; and Mr. Carpenter introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate any information relative to affairs in Georgia, which went over under Mr. Norton's objection; and Mr. Cragin introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer unexpended appropriations from other bureaus of the Navy Department to the bureaus of construction and steam engineering. Referred to Naval Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference only, the following were introduced and referred to the committees named:

By Mr. Scofield, of Pa.: Bill to provide for the appointment of apprentices and seamen in the United States navy. Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Cessna, of Pa.: Bill to admit the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress.

Mr. Whittemore, of S. C., introduced a bill to the same effect, and both were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. Welker, of Ohio: A bill to amend the act establishing a house of correction for boys in the District of Columbia, approved July 25, 1866. District of Columbia.

By Mr. Beck, of Ky.: Joint resolution requiring that all regulations and orders of the internal revenue bureau for the control and guidance of distillories shall be signed by the Commissioner to pension and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in person. Ways and Means.

By Mr. Williams, of Ind.: Bill for the incorporation of railway companies in the District of Columbia. District of Columbia.

Also, bill for the incorporation of companies for manufacturing and building in the District of Columbia. Same reference.

By Mr. Kerr, of Ind.: Bill to relieve the political disabilities of James F. Johnson, of Bedford county, Va. Reconstruction.

Under this call a large number of private bills for claims, pensions, &c., were introduced and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Ill., introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be, and are hereby, directed to report House bill No. 424, authorizing an additional issue of legal-tender notes to the amount of $44,000,000, and no more, within six days.

The House, by a vote of 43 to 71, refused to second the demand for the previous question; and then, a member arising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

Mr. Cobb, of Ill., offered a resolution directing the special committee on the postal telegraph to inquire into the general management of the telegraphs throughout the United States, with power to send for persons and papers.

Debate arising, the resolution went over under the rules.

Mr. McNeely, of Ill., introduced the following:

Resolved, That the national debt should be paid in strict compliance with the contract under which it was made, whether to coin or greenbacks, and that the 5-20 bonds should be paid in greenbacks or their equivalent, and that we condemn the policy of the Administration which is expending millions of money in buying bonds at a premium, while the Government has a perfect right to redeem them at par.

Mr. Jones, of Ky., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Holman demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion was carried by a vote of yeas 123, nays 42.

The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnell, Asper, Axtell, Bailey, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Bennett, Boking, Bingham, Blair, Boles, Bowen, Boyd, Brooks of Mass., Busy, Buckley, Benton, Burchard, Cake, Cavers, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Cobb of Wis., Cobb of N. C., Coburn, Conger, Cowles, Cullom, Dawes, Dewesse, Dickey, Dixon, Dockery, Donley, Driggs, Farnsworth, Ferriss, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Foster, Fitch, Garfield, Griffiths, Greene, Hall, Harding, Harper, Hawley, Heaton, Hoar, Hooper, Jenckes, Judd, Kelley, Kellogg, Kelsey, Ketcham, Knapp, Ladin, Lawrence, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Maynard, McCrary, McGrew, Mercur, Miller, Mills, Moore, of N. Y., Morrell of Penn., Morrill of Maine, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Palmer, Peters, Phelps, Platt, Pollard, Pomeroy, Poote, Sargent, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Sherwood, Shober, Sloan, Sheldon of N. Y., Slocum, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Penn., Smith of Vt., Smyth, Starkweather, Stevens, Stevenson, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Strong, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Trowbridge, Twichell, Upson, Washburn of Wis., Washburn of Mass., Welker, Wheeler, Whittemore, Wilkinson, Willard and Williams—121.

Nays—Messrs. Adam, Beatty, Bird, Blair, Bird, Brooks of N. Y., Burr, Crebs, Blackburn, Box, Eldridge, Getz, Gibson, Golladay, Hriswold, Holman, Johnson, Jones of Ky., Kerr, Knott, Marshall, McCarthy, McNeely, Morgan, Niblack, Reading, Ross, Rogers, Schumacker, Sherrod, Smith of Oregon, Stiles, Strader, Sweeney, Trimble, Van Auken, Van Trump, Voorhees, Wells, Wilcox of Minn., Winchester and Woodward—43.

On motion of Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report, for the use of the House, the amount of tax collected from all sources in each district.

On motion of Mr. Logan, of Illinois, the president and executive committee of the National Labor Union, now in session in this city, were requested to designate one of their number to deliver a lecture in the hall of the House of Representatives, on such evening as the Speaker may designate, setting forth the objects of their association, and that the House will participate in the exercises upon that occasion.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, the President was requested, if not incompatible with the public service, to transmit to the House all papers and documents in the Yerger case.

Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill to revise and amend the statutes relating to patent laws. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., introduced a bill to amend the act relating to additional bounty, so as to extend the time allowed in the law in relation to the additional bounties until Dec. 1, 1873. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Archer, of Md., introduced a bill for the relief of the postmaster at Havre-de-Grace, Md. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to insert in their report hereto fore made to the House a clause repealing the unjust and burdensome tariff on coal.

The resolution was objected to.

Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules in order to take up the bill for the removal of the Osage Indians from Kansas to the Indian territory, and for the disposal of their lands in actual settlers.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. Cox renewed the resolution given above in relation to the tariff on coal, and moved to suspend the rules.

The House refused to suspend the rules, only thirty-seven members voting in favor of the motion.

On motion of Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, Mr. Richard S. Ayer, recently elected from the First Virginia district, was sworn in as a member of the House.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, as a privileged motion, offered a resolution that Mr. Lewis McKenzie be now sworn in as a Representative from the Seventh Virginia district, he having the *prima facie* right to the seat, but that his admission shall not prejudice the right of his contestant to further contest the seat.

Mr. Bingham asked Mr. Paine, chairman of the Election Committee, to state whether Mr. McKenzie's certificate was not in the same form as the certificates of the gentlemen who had already been admitted, and whether he had not the *prima facie* right?

Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, replied that such was doubtless the case. But, under a resolution of the House, when a contestant alleged that his opponent could not take the iron-clad oath, the Election Committee was directed to investigate all the facts and to report to the House, and if an applicant for a seat cannot take said oath the committee is to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. In this case General Whittlesey alleged that Mr. McKenzie was unable to take the test oath, and this seemed to be the only point in the case. That was the only question before the committee. The testimony taken was very voluminous, and the committee had not yet had time to examine it. For his part, he had no doubt that Mr. McKenzie could take the oath, and personally he had no objection to this resolution, but because of the resolution of the House he was precluded from making any recommendation as from the committee.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said he was stationed in Alexandria in 1861-63, and knew Mr. McKenzie well. He had no doubt of Mr. McK.'s loyalty and knew he could take the test oath because he had taken other test oaths.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., also testified to the uniform loyalty of Mr. McKenzie during the war, and was much surprised when he heard a question raised whether he could take the test oath.

Mr. Cessna, of Pa., a member of the Election Committee, objected to this resolution as premature and as fixing a bad precedent. He thought the House should wait for the examination of the committee. The testimony was now in the hands of the printer, and the committee could consider and report upon it very shortly.

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On motion of Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, testified also to Mr. McKenzie's loyalty, but thought it would be best to await the report of the committee. This was not because he doubted Mr. McKenzie's ability to take the test oath, but because he wished his victory to be complete, and he did not want a question raised after Mr. McKenzie had taken the oath.

After further discussion, Mr. Bingham demanded the previous question, which was seconded, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. McKenzie advanced to the Speaker's desk and took the oath.

Mr. Upson, of Ohio, asked, but failed to obtain, leave to offer a resolution directing the heads of departments to report whether the estimates are larger this year than last, and the reason therefor.

On motion, the House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table.

A communication was laid before the House from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing the draft of a bill for the reorganization of the revenue marine service. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Senate amendments to House bill creating an additional land district in Wyoming were agreed to.

Senate joint resolution providing for a settlement of the accounts of Hon. John W. Forney, late Secretary of the Senate, was passed.

Senate bill to amend acts in relation to internal revenue was referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Senate bill to renew and continue in force the charter of the Potomac Insurance Company of the District of Columbia was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Senate joint resolution to allow the passport clerk of the State Department to administer oaths was referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Senate bill to make Omaha a port of delivery was referred to Committee on Commerce.

Senate bill to allow Naval Constructor W. H. Hancock to withdraw his resignation was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Senate bill appropriating $30,000 for the temporary relief of the poor of the District of Columbia was then taken up.

Mr. Cook moved to put the bill upon its passage.

The House refused to entertain the motion, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, offered a bill to authorize the transfer of certain funds in the Navy Department to the bureau of construction and repair. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

The Speaker laid before the House the joint resolution of the Senate accepting from the State of Rhode Island the statue of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, to be placed in the old Hall of Representatives.

Speeches eulogistic of the memory of Gen. Greene were made by Messrs. Tanner, of N. Y.; Jenckes, of R. I.; Whittemore, of S. C.; Cobb, of N. C.; Slocum, of N. Y., and Beatty, of Ohio.

The resolutions were then agreed to, and then, at 4:55 p. m., the House adjourned.

Wood and Coal.

WOOD AND COAL.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF WOOD AND COAL.

In order to close out our present heavy stock of Wood and Coal, we have this day reduced our prices to the following rates:

Long Pine, per cord of 1.00 pounds	$10 00
Red Ash, " "	9 00
White Ash, " "	7 50
Hickory Wood, " "	7 50
Pine Wood, per cord	5 00
Oak, " "	7 00
Hickory Wood, per cord	8 00

GLEASON & GLENN,
"O" street wharf, Washington, D. C.
JANUARY 24, 1870. jan25-1m

WOOD AND COAL.
For the next thirty days we will offer our stock of WOOD AND COAL at
REDUCED PRICES.
Lykens Valley Red Ash Coal, per ton $7 00
Barnside Free Burning Coal, " 6 50
Oak Wood, per cord 7 00
Pine Wood, " " 5 00
SAWED AND SPLIT WOOD, under cover, constantly on hand at the
LOWEST PRICES.
WM. H. CAPPELL & SON,
Cor. Sixth street and Missouri avenue, on canal.
jan25-1m

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF COAL!
2,000 tons Lykens Valley Red Ash.
2,000 tons best quality White Ash.
The undersigned, in order to close out their large stock, will from this date sell Ash at a reduction on former prices.
Oak, Hickory, and Baker's Pine wood, sawed and split Kindling, &c., constantly on hand.
YARDS,
614 South A street, between First and Second sts., Capitol Hill; 477 South Capitol, between Six and Seventh streets, Navy Yard.
WILLIAM H. BARBOUR & CO.

Printers

GIBSON BROS.
BOOK & JOB PRINTERS
471 Pennsylvania Avenue, south side, near 11th st.
JNO. H. CUNNINGHAM. DAVID M'INTOSH
CUNNINGHAM & M'INTOSH,
PRINTERS,
Woodward Building, south side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.
Book, Job, and Newspaper printing promptly executed. sept7-tf

John C. Gobt. F. E. Detweiler
JUDD & DETWEILER,
CORNER
Pennsylvania Avenue and Eleventh Street,
(Over Nokes & Blanchard's Store,)
SECOND FLOOR.
JOB PRINTERS
Low Rates Terms Cash

Furs.

FURS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
NEW SUPPLIES IN
Hats and Caps
Being added to present stock.
B. H. STINEMETZ,
Hatter and Furrier, 1337, (new number) Pennsylvania ave., 2d door from 13th street.
jan4

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.
FORT MCHENRY, MARYLAND, }
January 31, 1870. }
Proposals in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock, a. m., MARCH 1, 1870, for supplying
"FRESH BEEF"
to the troops at this Post.
The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (beef, chuck, and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this Post free of cost, in such quantity as may from time to time be required by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.
The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.
The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.
Separate proposals, in duplicate, will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying Commissioned Officers and their families stationed at this Post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as Sirloin and Porter-house Steaks, Rumps and Ribs, or Rib Roasts.
These contracts to be in force six months or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct, commencing on the first day of April, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.
The said Beef will be subject to the quality or quantity of the Fresh Beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort McHenry, Md., shall have power to supply the deficiency or purchase the same, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.
The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of two thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.
The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the 1st day of March, 1870, at Fort McHenry, Md., at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.
Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed to
E. A. BANCROFT,
First Lieut. 5th U. S. Artl'y,
Brev. Maj. U. S. A., A. C. S.
jan22-6t

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.
FORT WASHINGTON, MD., }
January 31, 1870. }
Proposals in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock a. m., March 1, 1870, for supplying Fresh Beef to the troops at this post.
The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.
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The said Beef will be subject to the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Washington, Md., shall have power to supply the deficiency or purchase the same, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.
The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of one thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.
The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the 1st day of March, 1870, at Fort Washington, Md., at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.
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THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Judge Cartter.*—The Circuit Court, adjourned from Monday last, opened its February term yesterday morning.

The bar was well filled, some fifty attorneys being present.

The following jurors were excused: Messrs. Goddard, E. W. Woodruff, J. W. Plant, G. M. Botkamp, A. Hanlon, H. McCormick.

The calendar was called and a large number of cases set for trial, most of them generally, but a few for special days.

On the appeal calendar: Schwartz vs. Kelly, settled; Corporation vs. Johnson dismissed; Hurlehey vs. W. G. Smith, defendant's death suggested. On the trial calendar: Thompson vs. Spier, settled; Hunt vs. Godey, off calendar; Myers vs. White, dismissed; Blakley vs. Terry, demurrer sustained; Griffin vs. Lavender, off; Beldner vs. Weighman, settled; Thompson vs. Clarke, settled; Muschett's executors vs. Mitchell, off; Pfluger vs. Worthington, settled; Bouldin vs. Reale, settled; Dick vs. Visner, rule to employ new counsel; Washington Orphan Asylum vs. McSherry, settled; Kennedy vs. Peat, award confirmed; Kernan vs. Green, discontinued; Harvey vs. Ramsay, referred to counsel.

Page vs. Stewart. Leave granted to make John F. Callan defendant.

Desmead vs. Kessell. Judgment confessed.

Rhinehart & Co. vs. Hughes. Referred to Eugene Carusi.

The following cases were continued until next term: Forrest vs. Randall, McClellan vs. Dietrich & Brown, Alvord vs. Price, Morgan vs. Ross et al., Ficklin vs. Fraeler, Tremhoims & Co., Metzger vs. Schweitzer, Barnes vs. Corporation of Washington, Schaffer vs. Schultz, Perry vs. Corporation of Washington, Corporation vs. Addison, Rider vs. Makespace, Bell vs. Thornton, Sackett vs. Freund, Bragg vs. Hists, Snodgrass vs. Ross & Bickaler, Slade's executors vs. Noland, Beyer vs. Abner, Blovez vs. Plant & Rigg, Oakamith vs. Wilson, Salter vs. Kimmell, Costello vs. Corporation of Washington, Austin vs. Memphis Railroad Company, Hollingshead vs. Corporation of Washington, Gelson vs. Allen; and the following appeals: Donales vs. Callan, jr., Fuller vs. Albert, Conley vs. Peacock, Howland vs. Barrett, Dudley vs. Moran, Gardner vs. Schafer, Brown & Co. vs. Durr.

Judgment was confessed in the following cases: Desmead vs. Kessell, Tinney vs. Barber, Olney & Powell vs. Shepherd, Kennedy vs. Gant, Starr Glass Co. vs. J. W. Morsell, (with stay of execution,) Spring Perch Company vs. Hall, Eldridge & Bro. vs. Shepherd.

Kerr & Welch vs. Prentice. On an inquisition. Judgment for plaintiff in $640.13.

The following cases were ordered to be added to the calendar as printed: Mathews vs. Flowman & Starkweather, Russell et al. vs. Hughes, Van Elswick vs. Huckenmayer & Miller, Baker & Cropley vs. Anderson, Hanlein vs. Lindner, Perkins vs. Marsh, (on appeals.)

SEWING MACHINE CASES.

Mr. Baldwin, as counsel for the plaintiff, addressed the Court in support of the motion for a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants, their agents, clerks, and attorneys, and all persons claiming under them, from making, using, or vending to others to be used, or causing to be made, used, or vended to others to be used, within the United States, the machine described in the bill of complaint, and from infringing the reissued letters patent No. 2,933, dated March 30, 1869, granted to the complainants as assignees of Allen B. Wilson, for an improvement in sewing machines, and from infringing the reissued letters patent No. 2,934, dated March 30, 1869, granted to the complainants as assignees of Allen B. Wilson, for an improvement in sewing machines, on the basis of the United States statutes, and on the basis of the common law, and on the basis of equity, and on the basis of the rights of the complainants under said reissued letters patent, and on the basis of the rights of the complainants under said original letters patent, and on the basis of the rights of the complainants under said assignments, and on the basis of the rights of the complainants under said assignments and said reissued letters patent, and on the basis of the rights of the complainants under said assignments and said original letters patent, and on the basis of the rights of the complainants under said assignments and said reissued letters patent