The Senate adjourned at 2 o'clock, and was to meet at 10 o'clock on the following day, when the matter was disposed of.

Mr. DAWES moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved the motion to reconsider presented on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

PENSIONS.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, by unanimous consent, the Senate amendments to the bill (H. R. No. 1839) to define the duties of pension officers, and to prescribe the manner of paying pensions, and for other purposes, were taken from the Speaker's table and non-concurring in, and a conference on the matter was ordered on the part of the House.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. TRIMBLE, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House papers in the case of Henry Lenthart.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, Mr. WILLARD obtained leave of absence for ten days;

Mr. ELDRIDGE obtained leave of absence for ten days;

Mr. BINGHAM obtained leave of absence till next Tuesday;

Mr. JUDD, Mr. ORTH, and Mr. AMBLER obtained leave of absence till next Tuesday;

Mr. MUNGEN obtained leave of absence till March 1st;

Mr. CAKE obtained leave of absence till July 1st.

CUBA.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, obtained leave to have printed in the Globe, as part of its debates, remarks on the recognition of Cuban belligerency. (See Appendix.)

And then, on motion of Mr. HOLMAN, (at four o'clock and thirty-five minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions, &c., were presented under the rule, and referred to the appropriate committees:

Mr. BIGGS: The memorial of J. Marshall Harlan, B. Pearce, and others, citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, praying for the repeal of the tax on tobacco.

Mr. BIRD: A petition of the citizens of Jersey City, New Jersey, asking for the modification of the internal revenue law respecting the tax on tobacco.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee: A petition of sundry soldiers of East Tennessee, praying for additional bounty in certain cases.

Mr. MILNES: The petition of Alexander R. Boteleter, for the removal of disabilities.

Also, the petition of Cyrus F. Bryan, for the removal of disabilities.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, June 17, 1870.

The House met at eleven o'clock a. m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

CORRECTION OF THE JOURNAL.

Mr. BUSHINGTON. I rise to correct the Journal. I am recorded as not voting yesterday on the motion of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HOLMAN) to lay on the table the bill (H. R. No. 214) to appropriate $100,000 for the Pacific railroad. I voted in the affirmative.

The Journal, as corrected, was approved.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL STONE.

Mr. PALMER, by unanimous consent, reported back from the Joint Committee on the Library a resolution (H. R. No. 230) relative to the stone presented by the patriots of Rome to the late President Lincoln.

The resolution read. It instructs the architect of the Capitol to transfer to an appropriate place in the conservatory at the United States Botanical Garden the stone presented by the patriots of Rome to the late President Lincoln, now improperly located in the crypt of the Capitol.

Mr. CULLOM. I move the following substitute:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

The architect of the Capitol be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the stone presented by the patriots of Rome to be transferred to the possession of the Lincoln Monument Association at Springfield, Illinois, to be placed by said association in the monument now being erected in memory of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Iowa having kindly permitted me to offer my amendment, I desire, by the indulgence of the gentleman and the House, to submit a few remarks in its support and pertinent to the subject. The amendment which I offer directs the architect of the Capitol to transfer the stone presented to the late President Abraham Lincoln by the patriots of Rome to the possession of the Monument Association at Springfield, Illinois, to be placed by that association now being erected in memory of that great man in the city of his home while living, and near the place where he now sleeps in death.

As the duties of the day impel us onward in the discharge of our obligations to the country, it may be well that we should turn our thoughts back a moment and consider the lives and deeds of some of those who have performed their work and passed off the stage of action.

The history of the world is little else than a history of the struggles between the oppressor and the oppressed. And the oppressor, in all ages and in all nations, exacts oppression upon the masses of the people seems to have been the rule, and equal and exact justice to all the exception.

As page after page of the record of time and events is turned, once in a great while our attention is fastened upon some of the noblest of the heroic deeds and noblest efforts of some great master spirit whose work left its impress on the sands of time and conferred everlasting blessings on the bountiful gifts of power and wealth and influence, and controlled by ambition, like Alexander of old, man longs for other worlds to conquer.

But there are men in the common plane, and with an unselfish ambition and exalted purpose and conscious power, almost godlike, they move forward in the accomplishment of great ends for the amelioration of their race.

In the early history of Rome there appeared a man who became a ruler and king, called Servius Tullius. His aim and ambition seem to have been the improvement of the condition of the common people of Rome. His deeds were deeds of peace, and his work was tempered with goodness and charity. He discharged the debts of the indigent subjects of his kingdom from his own private purse, and deprived the creditor of the right to seize the body of the debtor for debt, and restricted him to the goods and chattels. But tradition tells us that his greatest achievement was the establishment of a constitution for the government of his country whereby the common people of Rome were given their political independence, the right to take part in the affairs of the State being conferred upon them.

The substantial and positive elevation of the plebeians of Rome to the enjoyment of great rights in the affairs of State was the result of the labors of the sixth king of that ancient Government. When this great and righteous work had been accomplished by Servius Tullius, and the people were but just...