THE DAILY SVENING VILLEGELTH FRILADER CHE WITCHES THE TREE LESS.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1868. The morning bour expired, and the concurrent resolution that no Senator or Representative be received in either House from any of the late rebellious States, until such State shall have been declared entitled to representation, having been called up.

representation, having been called up,

Mr. Dixon's Speech.

Mr. Dixon (Conn.) took the floor, commencing his apeech with an aliusion to the argument of Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbuli and Sherman. He did not think it was much for Mr. Fosseuden to say, as he did in his last speech, that he thought the President would not be untrue to his country. That was not much to be said of a man with such a record of patriotism and devot on to country, but there were circumstances to be taken into consideration. When this was said the President was being denounced in the other House, and in the Senate Mr. Wade had spoken in very severe terms concerning him. He believed that the only means of saving the country was by the policy adopted by the President; and, believing this, he was willing to overlook differences of detail which will exist between him and the President as to the carrying out of this policy. He did not believe there was any principle involved in the Feedmen's Bureau bill, and in voting for it in the first place he did not commit himself in any way, unless as a friend of the freedmen, which he still was. The policy the President was now pursuing was the policy which he (Mr. Dixon) had advocated since the commencement of the war. He voted for the Freedmen's bill, though he thought it objectionable in many respects. He was not of those who believed that because a man was a conservative he ought therefore to hat the negroes. He was willing to vote money as freely for black men as for whites, and so were the constituents he represented. He would never ask whether a suffering man was a conservative he ought therefore to him to know that there was suffering, and that they were human belies who suffered.

Mr. DIXON next referred to Mr. Fessenden's objections to the veto message, in which he (Fessenden) would never ask whether a suffering man was white or black. It was enough for him to know that there was suffering in the vote message, in which he (Fessenden) expressed the opinion that it the President and confined name Mr. Dixon's Speech.

objection contained in the last part of the message, but that he had been prompted to do so by fifteen other objections to the bull itself, which were ably set forth

In the message.

Mr. FESSENDEN, interrupting, said that the clear inference from the language of the Veto Message was, that the Senate had nothing to do in the case of Southern Senators but to examine credentials: that It had nothing to do with the condition of the Rebei States.

Mr. DIXON said the Senate of the United States had exclusive in medicing to refer over the own members and these exclusive in isdiction over its own members and their qualifications. It was a matter for each House to ex-amine for itself.

Colloquial.

Mr. TRUMBULL said, suppose that in time of peace the Legislature of Tennessee is disloyal, and swears allegiance to Maximilian, does the Senator from Con-necticut deny the authority of Congress to declare such a act invalid? Mr. DIXON, in reply, desired to ask Mr. Trumbull suppose the Tennessee Legislature to elect Maximilian a Senator, and the Senate to decide to receive him as such could Congress interfere in the matter? Could

the House of Representatives interfere?

Mr. TRUMBULL said that if Mr. Dixon wished to ask him if the Senate had physical power to do what he surgested, he had no doubt of it. The Senate had the same right to do so that a jury of tweive men had to bring in a verdict directly against the testimony of a hundred witnesses to perjure themselves. elves.
Mr. DIXON said the Senate had no more right,

nor was no more apt to perjure itself than Congress. He contended again for the right of each House to indice for itself. jindge for liself.

Mr. KIRKWCOD (Iowa) asked Mr. Dixon if he held that the Senate had no more jurisdiction over the question of receiving Senators from South Carolina than it had in the case of Semators from Iowa?

Mr. DIXON said the question upon receiving Senators from South Carolina was one to be determined by the Senaters come here there was no doubt of the power of the Senate over the matter.

matter.

Mr. DIXON did not believe any act of readmission was necessary. If a husband and wife separated for five years, they would not, in coming together again, need re-marrying.

Mr. GRIMES asked Mr. Dixon if he understood of the company of the second of the second

the President to maintain that each and all of the lately rebellions States are in a fit condition to be re-presented in Congress.

Mr. DIXON replied that was a question for each Mr. DIXON replied that was a question for each House to determine for itself. Referring to the President's policy he was interrupted by Mr. WADE, who said he did not know what that policy was. He knew that the President was violently opposed to what Congress was doing, and called Senators and Representatives who differed from him traitors.

Mr. DIXON—Not all traitors.

Mr. WADE—He did not name us all, I know,

Mr. DIXON—Not all traitors.

Mr. WADE—He did not name us all, I know,
After some further remarks Mr. DIXON said in
conclusion, What is the difference of printon existing
between the President of the United States and those between the President of the United States and those who are opposed to his reconstruction policy in the two Houses of Congress? I certainly disclaim, of course, any right to state what are his opinions, except as they are given to us in authentic public documents. From these alone I obtain his views. That these are misrepresented, intentionally or otherwise, should not perhaps surprise those who consider how seldom a caudid statement of the true question at issue is made by the advocates of conflicting doctrines and opinions. It would seem impossible, in view of the frank and explicit atterances which the President has often made of his opinions, to create in the public mind a misapprenension of his views. Yet this, to a certain extent, has been done.

He is supposed by many to urge the admission of disloyal men from the Rebel States to the two houses of Congress. He is charged with a purpose to bring into their former places in this body bloody-handed Rebels. He is said to wish to throw wide open the doors of Congress, and fill those seats with traitors fresh from the battle-fields of the Rebellion. What is his true position? I might refer to the published statement of his views in his remarks to a delegation

fresh from the battle-fields of the Rebeilion. What is his true position? I might refer to the published statement of his views in his remarks to a delegation of Virginians the other day, in which he explicitly declared his opinion that only loyal men should be appointed to office. But I prefer to take his latest authentic written declarations. I shall read from his veto message. Found in that document is the following:

lowing:—
"I hold it my duty to recommend to you in the interests of peace and in the interests of the Union, the
admission of every State to its share in public legislation when, however insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not
only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the
persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be
questioned under any existing constitutional or legal
tests."

questioned under any existing constitutional or legal tests."

Such is the language of the President in his veto message. Can it be misunderstood? Can it be misunderstood in the misunderstood in the constitution and the still stronger test oath prescribed by law? Having stated what he recommends, the President then states what he is opposed to, as follows:—

"It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and compiaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section of the country against another section of the country, however much the latter may preponderate. The course

sures which will unite a very large section of the country against another section of the country, however much the latter may preponderate. The course of emigration, the development of industry and business, and natural causes will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land. But if they are excluded from Congress, if in a permanent statute, they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the Government."

This is what the President is opposed to, We have, therefore, what he recommends and what he disapproves. He recommends the admission to Congress of loyal men, who can take the required oaths, provided they come from States which present themselves in an attitude of harmony and loyalty. He disapproves a permanent or indefinite exclusion of all representative or the people. Here, then, the issue is fairly presented. How could he state it more distinctly? Yet we are daily told that the President desires to throw wide open the doors of Congress to bloody-handed Rebels. Go where you will, in the halis of representation as well as in the public press, you will find the opponents of his policy stating the question in this form. Mr. President, what now are the two great systems of policy with regard to reconstruction and reunion on which the minds of the people of this country are today divided.

One of these systems known by way of distinction as

day divided.

One of these systems known by way of distinction as that of the President, is indicated in the words which I have cited from his veto message. It contemplates a careful, cautious, discriminating admission of a loyal representation from loyal States and districts in the appropriate house of Congress, by the separate action of each, every case to be considered by itself and decided on its own merits. I recognize the right of every loyal State and district to be represented by loyal men in Congress. It draws the true line of distinction between traitors and true men.

It turnishes to the States lately in Rebellion the strongest possible inducement to loyalty and fidelity

It intribles to the States lately in Rebellion the strongest possible inducement to loyalty and fidelity to the Government. It makes treason odious, by showing that, while the traitor and the rebel are excluded from Congress, the loyal and the faithful are cordially received. It recognizes and rewards loyalty wherever it is found, and it distinguishes, as it ought, between a Horace Maynard and a Jefferson Davis. What is the other policy? It contemplistes the entire exclusion of representation in their houses of Congress from any State lately in Rebellion, irrespective of its present loyalty, or the character of its people, until the adoption of certain measures not definitely stated, whose advocates agrees neither as to the measures proper, nor in the reasons given for their support; this exclusion to continue for an indefinite and unlimited period of time, declared by some to be for five years, by some thirty years, and by some, in a certain contingency, forever.

The entire region comprised within the thirteen seceding States, including Tennessee, to be held meanwhile as conquered territory, and be governed as subject provinces by the ceptral power, and the people thereof to be ruled as vassals, liable and subject necessarily at all times to taxation, while thus wholly deprived of representation, and of every right of self-government; and now to reader certain this policy, or at least in view of it. it is proposed by the resolution now under consideration to enact, so far as such resolution, whatever may be his past or present character and conduct, and however true and loyal may be the people by whom he is elected, until the consent by an act of Congress, passed by both houses, and signed by the President, in the face of the express provisions of the Constitution, that each House shall be the judge

of the elections, qualifications and returns of its own

of the elections, qualifications and returns of its own members.

These, Mr. President, are the two systems of policy now presented for the consideration of this country. One or the other must be adopted by the Government. All minor issues, and all intermediate views and opinions, must gravitate towards and be absorbed by one or the other of these great commanding systems of policy, and all questions of local interest or of minor detail in the work of reconstruction become, therefore, unimportant, and may be left out of consideration. I have stated what I believe to be the true issue in the briefest form of words.

Here, in my judgment, is the whole of this vast quention which is to agitate the public mind of this country, and the decision of which is to shape its governmental policy for a long number of years. All points of mere detail in regard to it will be lost sight of, and forgotten in view of the vast and overwhelming idea of the permanent and fraternal reunion of the people of every one of those States under a common flag and a common representative Government. It is impossible, in the nature, of things, that the public mind shoid be occupied by any other political question. Until this is decided finally and forever no personal or party consideration can divert the eager attention of the people from the exclusive investigation of this question, nor can any thoughthi mind doubt as to the final decision.

Before the war, the love of the Union was the passent.

Before the war, the love of the Union was the passion of the loyal national heart, and now that the war is over, its pression will be reunion. For a brief period the dissevered sections of our country may be held apart by the main force of party and of faction, but every day the mutual attraction of the separated parts is growing stronger and more irresistible. If there are any who attempt to hold them as under, their fate will be that of Milo. "The Roman, who, when he rent the oak, declaimed not of the rebound," They may be crushed, but the Union will be restored under a Constitution amended and nurified, by which slavery is forever abolished, and freedom, with all its incidents, forever guaranteed.

Believing the first named policy to be, as has been conclusively proved by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, that of President Lincoln, and, that adopting it, President Johnson has but followed in the path of his predecessor, and believing also that this policy is but a continuation of the great struggle in defense of the noble cause of the Union, for which President Lincoln and all his martyred brethren died, I declare my confident trust that the people will support and uphold Andrew Johnson in its advocacy and defense, as in the darkest days of the war they supported and uphold Abraham Litcoln.

Mr. Trumbull's Remarks. Before the war, the love of the Union was the pas

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At the conclusion of Mr. Dixon's remarks, Mr. TRUMBULL (III.) rose to controvert the nosttion taken by Mr. Dixon, that the Senate had a right to judge of the condition of the State at the time of the election of Senators. He maintained that Congress, and not each House for itself, must decide this question. He did not want any law for the admission of the Rebel States, but he did want some recognition by Congress of loyal State Governments in the South before these States were admitted to representation. He desired to know of Mr. Hixon If, while the State of Tennessee was lighting against the Government, she had a right to representation here?

Mr. SAULSBURY (bel.) said he would answer that question. When armed resistance ceased and Federal authority was restored in Tennessee, that moment her Senators and Representatives had a right to admission to Congress, and no other oath ought to be required of them than an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that was deciding the ones.

mission to congress, and no other oath ought to be required of them than an oath to support the Constitution of the United States,

Mr. TRUMBULL said that was dodging the question. He wished to know what would be the result if Tennessee had sent Representatives and Senators while at war against the United States?

Mr. SAULSBURY said that never having recognized the right of a State to go out of the Union and assume independent relations in reference to the Government, a State would not, in his opinion, be entitled to representation in Congress while at war against the Government, but when peace came she was entitled to representation. He did not know the meaning of the word loyalty applied for epublics.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there might be some doubt as to the time when peace actually comes.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there might be some doubt as to the time when peace actually comes.

Mr. SAULSBURY explained that he did not wish it to go to the country that he did not know the meaning of the word loyalty. What he meant to have said was that he did not know the exact meaning as used by the Republican party. During the war he knew what it meant according to his interpretation, which was obedience to the laws, and the Constitution of his country and his State.

Mr. COWAN (Pa.)—We had at one time, in the

was obedience to the laws, and the Constitution of his country and his State.

Mr. COWAN (Pa.)—We had at one time, in the State of Pennsylvania, two Legislatures in session at the same time, two Houses of Representatives and two Senates. What I want to know distinctly from the Senator from Illinois is whether if one of these Legislatures had ele ted a Senator, and his credentials had been presented to the Senate, whether the Judiciary Committee would not have the right to inquire whether that was or was not a legitimate Legislature of Pennsylvania. f Pennsylvania.
Mr. TRUMBUIL-Was the State Government of

Pennsylvania overthrown and under traitors at th time?
Mr. COWAN-I can't say it was: though it was thought by a great many of the people that half of it

Mr. TRUMBULL said the cases were not analogous. Mr. TRUMBULL said the cases were not analagous, In the cases of Pennsylvania, as suggested by Mr. Cowan, it would simply be a question whether a certain man was duly elected. In the case or the lately Rebel States it was a question whether the legislative was composed of loyal men or of Rebels.

After some further remarks from Mr. TRUMBULL in support of the full power of Congress to decide on the fitness of the Southern States for representation, Mr. Nye obtained the floor and the Senate, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chinese. Mr. NIBLACK (Ind.) inquired osed amendment was intended to affect the Chinese California, Mr. HIGBY replied that if the Government would

Mr. HIGBY replied that if the Government would get rid of the freaty with China, the people of Cali ornia would get rid of the Chinese. He knew something about Chinamen; he did not believe that the gentleman from Indiana did.

Mr. NIBLACK—I want information.

Mr. HIGBY—The Chinese are nothing but a Pagan race; they are an enigma to me, although I have lived among them for fifteen years. You cannot make citizens of them. They do not learn the language of the country. They even dig up their dead after they have decayed in their graves, strip the flesh off their bones and transport the bones back to China. They bring their wooden gods with them and kneel down and worship them. The Chinese do not propagate in this country, and a virtuous woman is the exception, not the rule, among them. You cannot make citizens of them.

Mr. NIBLACK—The majority in this House take the ground that intelligence is not necessary for the exercise of the right of voting, and that it is enough that one belongs to the human race to be regarded as a man and a brother. It is a question of manhood, not of race or religion. If the Chinaman is a member of the human race, why not give him protection and political rights as you profess to give to the negroes? The negro was a Pagan before he came to this country, and a cannibal.

and a connibal.

Mr. HIGBY—He is not a Pagan now. He is a native of this country, as much so as I am or as the gentle-Mr. NIBLACK—On what principle should we ex-clude one race and include another? Mr. HIGBY—The Chinese are foreigners, and the

Mr. HIGHY—The Chinese are foreigners, and the negro is a native.

Mr. NIBLACK—Why not naturalize the Chinese?

Mr. HIGHHY—I have given you the reason. Resuming his argument in favor of the proposed amendment, he declared, as his belief, that it was necessary for the Federal Congress to hold in its hands the power which it now possessed over the Southern States. Congress should retain in its hands the entire subject of slavery, so as to be able to banish really and forever that institution from the country. God knows that was his heart's desire. He trusted that the wisdom of the House would run in the same channel as before. The House would run in the same channel as before. The wonderful radicalism of which they heard so much was mere filmsy talk, got up by the enemies of the country, and should have no effect upon the minds of Congress or of the people.

Mr. Randall's Objection.

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Mr. Randall's Objection to the proposed amendment. He was actuated by no political consideration or influence of association. He based his objections simply on the fact that States to be affected by it, and to conform to it hereafter as the fundamental law of the country, were not here represented. Here was Congress, with eleven States unrepresented, a portion of which was necessary to the adoption of the amendment before it could be adopted legally and according to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. That twenty-seven States were necessary for that purpose could not be successfully galassid. The Supreme Court had over and over again declared that the States in rebellion were not only in the Union, but had never been out of the Union.

The Excentive, adopting the views of his predecessor, had declared, under the send of the Secretary of State, that twenty-seven States were necessary to the adoption of any amendment to the Constitution. It would be impossible to determine the question contrary to the settled conviction of the Supreme Court, and to the firm and almost unanimous belief of the people of the country. He desired that any constitutional amendment should be participated in by those who are loyal in the Rebel States. The Southern States would have just grounds to defeat any amendment adopted by this Congress if they had no participation in the discussion and action upon it. He did not want any disloyal men on this floor, but when Representatives come here prepared to take even the Iron-clad oath, it was revolutionary and unjust, and against the will of the American people, to withhold from them that representation. He went no further than to demand the admission as representatives of men who have ever been loyal. No further would he go.

Referring to President Johnson, he declared his belief that, if the Democratic members here did not support him, the masses of the people would array themsel

Judge Helley's Remarks. Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) declared that he should support the proposed amendment, not because he believed it absolutely needed, but because there were some mem-bers on the Republican side of the House who doubted that the powers to be affected by the amendment were not already to be found in the Constitution. He be-

the the sales

lieved that they were to be found there. He proceeded to read attength from the debates of the various state conventions to adopt the Constitution to show that the fourth section of the first article, giving Congress the power to regulate the time, place and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, conferred power on Congress to regulate the qualifications of electors.

Interruption. Mr. CHANDLER (N. Y.) interrupted Mr. Kelley o ask whether he recognized the veto power as uncon-titutional power, or as an exercise of a constitutional

power.

Mr. KELLEY.—I recognize the veto power as one of
the Executive functions, which any President legitimately exercises, and I know that it is exercised under
a responsibility to Congress and the people.

His hour having clapsed, and Mr. Hale having obtained the floor.

Mr. KELLEY asked that his time should be extended.

tended.

Mr. HALE said that he would yield if the gentleman (Mr. Kelley) would only assure him that he
would touch the subject before the House, which he
had not yet done.

Mr. KELLEY said he had been laying good premisss in order to emble him to make a conclusive
argument on the question before the House.

Mr. HALE would yield the floor with that understanding.

standing.

Mr. KELLEY resumed his argument, reading, smore other matters, the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798.

Mr. WRIGHT (N. J.) inquired whether these resolutions did not insist on State rights.

Mr. KELLEY—As my time is inflexibly fixed by the courtesy of the gentleman from New York, I cannot step to argue side questions.

Mr. WRIGHT-Proceed, sir.

Mr. Kelley Resumes.

Mr. Kelley Resumes.

Mr. Kelley after further citations, admitted that the action of States and of the Courts for eighty years had been against the exercise by Congress of this right. It had been misconstrued, and although a gap of eighty years stood between this day and the great era of constitutional truth, the people would yet assert, and that under judicial sanction, the original power of the Constitution. In conclusion, he said that as others questioned whether the power contained in the proposed amendment existed in the Constitution, he loped Congress would submit this amendment to the people. It at they might by it enable Congress to enforce and maintain those rights.

Remarks of Hon, Mr. Hale. Remarks of Hon. Mr. Hale.

Mr. Hale (N. Y.) rose to state with great hesitation why he should vote against the proposed amendment. It was with great hesitation that he differed from the conclusions of the very able Joint Committee which has reported the amendment; a Committee camposed of gentlemen many of whom were eminent for legal and constitutional learning; men whose opinions must always carry weight, not only in the House, but in the country. But he was consoled by the reflection that the recommendation of the Committee did not carry with it, to his mind, so much weight as it might have done if the veil of secrety thrown over all its proceedings had been removed. thrown over all its proceedings had been removed and the House could be favored with the arguments to which the Committee had listened.

Mr. GRINNELL (Iowa) asked whether it was not always the custom to keep the proceedings of Commit-

always the custom to keep the proceedings of Committees secret.

Mr. HALE should be very happy to favor the gentleman with his views on that subject and on other subjects, legislative, theological and scientific, but as it had nothing to do with the matter in hand, he should decline going into that matter. So far as the House was concerned, all it knew was that a majority of that committee had reported the bill. It came into the House with that weight and no more. It did not bear with it the accumulated weight of the unanimous voice of the committee. It seemed to him that no weight of anthority ought to bring the House to pass the amendment, without at least the most careful and scrutinizing examination. That the tenor and effect of the amendment was to bring about a more radical charge in the system of the government and to institute a wider departure from the theory on which our fathers framed it than had ever before been proposed in any legislative or constitutional assembly.

What was the theory of the Constitution? Was it

What was the theory of the Constitution? Was it of national sovereignty, powers relating to peace an war, and to the enforcement of international law, were given to Congress and the Federal Government by the tions of the individual citizen to the municipal Govern-ment, and all local powers were reserved to the State? He submitted that the proposed amendment was in effect a provision under which all State legislation in civil and criminal codes of procedure affecting the in-dividual citizen was to be over-ridden, repealed and abolished, and a law of Congress established in its place. He maintained that in that respect the amend-ment was an utter departure from every principle ever dreamed of by the men who framed the Consti-tution.

A Running Debate. Mr. STEVENS (Pa.)—Does the gentleman mean to say that, under the amendment, Congress can in-teriere in any case where the legislation of a State is equal and impartial to all? Is it not simply to provide that where there is a distinction in the same law be-tween different kinds of individuals, Congress may correct that?

orrect that?

Mr. HALE—In my judgment it does go much further than the gentleman from Pennsylvania would carry the idea. But even if it did not go as far as that, it is still open to the same objection, that it is departing entirely from the theory of the Federal Government medding at all with those matters of State jurisdiction. It is a grant of the most full and ample powers to Congress to make all laws necessary and proper for the protection of the rights of life, liberty and property, with the simple proviso that the protection must be equal. It is not a more provision that when States undertake to give protection which is not en States undertake to give protection which is not al, Congress may equalize it. It is a grant of power

equal, Congress may equalize it. It is a grant of power in general terms.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Wis.) suggested whether it might not operate so, as if some States put qualifications on those rights, other States would not be required to equalize their legislation in the same direction.

Mr. HALE thought it might very possibly be so, but declined to pursue that branch of the argument. It seemed to him that the necessary reference, in State legislation, should come from the State Itsell, and not be forced upon it by the centralized power of Congress. For instance, most, if not all of the States, made distinctions against married women in the matter of property. Was it for Congress to remove those distinctions?

Mr. STEVENS suggested that where all of the same class—all married women—were dealt with in the

Mr. STEVENS suggested that where all of the same class—all married women—were dealt with in the same way, that was not unequal legislation.

Mr. HALE regarded that argument as much more specious than sound, for by a charity of ressoning it might be said that where one negro was dealt with in the same way as another negro, it was not unequal legislation. He apprehended that the distinction of class was quite as broad between negroes and white men as it was between married women and unmarried women. He insisted that the American people had not yet found out that the State Governments were insufficient to protect the rights and liberties of the citizen. If the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) had found it so, he would recommend him to emigrate to New York, and he would find it very different.

ferent.

Mr. BINGHAM said that the proposed amendment could have no possible effect in New York.

Mr. HALE—It is claimed, I know, that it is simply meant to protect American citizens of African descent in the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. BINGHAM—It is intended as well to protect thousands and tens and hundreds of thousands of loyal white citizens of the United States, whose property, by local State legislation, has been wrested from them by confiscation; and to protect them against banishment laws, for which there is no Federal statute this day to give redress. give redress.

Mr. HALE would then modify his statement, and

Mr. HALE would then modify his statement, and say that the amendment was intended only to apply to the eleven States lately in Rebellion.

Mr. BINGHAM—It is intended to apply to every State whose legislation is in direct contravention of it.

Mr. ROGERS suggested that it applied to Indiana.

Mr. BINGHAM—I do not know that,

Mr. HALE—Then it is intended to apply to every state which the ludgment of Congress may have failed to provide equal protection to life, liberty and property. Then we come to the very thing for which I denounce this proposition. It takes away from the States the

to provide equal protection to life, liberty and property. Then we come to the very thing for which I denounce this proposition. It takes away from the States the right to determine their legislation for themselves. I submit whether this is not rather the time to check centralizing of power in the general Government. I believe this is, of all times, the worst time to undertake a radical amendment to the Constitution. So immensely extending the powers of the General Government and derogating from the powers of the States. I concede every disposition to protect the liberties of the humblest as well as of the highest citizen, of the negro as well as of the white man.

But let me warn gentlemen that there are other liberties as important as those of the individual citizen, and these are the liberties and rights of the States. I believe that we owe our freedom, our protection of rights to our decentralized system, to the fact that the Government, with which the citizen has immediate relation is brought home to him immediately, and that he operates immediately upon it. The heresy of State rights has been quelled. Let us see that a more dangerous heresy shall not rise in its place. I oppose the amendment as unsound in substance, as impolitic in itself, and as not in conformity or harmony with the theory of the Constitution. I oppose it as unadled for at all times, and as specially uncalled for now, when our tendencies ought to be all the other way. I especially oppose it for the manner in which it is sought to be hurried through the House. I do not believe that the present time is favorable for the calm, dispassionate consideration of constitutional law. I do not believe that the circumstances to-day surrounding the House are conductive to deliberation. I ask the gentlemen not to rashly adopt so fundamental a change in our governmental system as this measure proposes, at least, until time shall have been given for examination and discussion.

Speech of Mr. Price, of Iowa.

Mr. PRICE (Iowa) prefaced his remarks by saying that he was not a Constitutional lawyer, like so many of the gentlemen in the House, but gave what he understood to be the meaning of the proposed amendment. It was simply this: That if a citizen of Pennsylvania or Iowa should visit Georgia or South Carolina, he should have the same protection there which he would have had had he lived there all his lite. For the last thirty years that was not the case. Northern citizens going to the Southern States did so at the risk of a coat of tarand feathers and being ridden on a rail. He was informed that recently a party of eight men went from Illinois to Mississippi to work in a machine shop, and that six of them came back, the other two having been murdered between the shop and their boarding-house.

Mr. WEIGHT raised the greatern of order, that the Speech of Mr. Price, of Iowa.

boarding-house.

Mr. WRIGHT raised the question of order, that the Honze was not trying murder cases.

The Speaker overruled the question.

Mr. PRICE believed that, though he was not a constitutional lawyer, he knew how much two and two make, and that he had always given the proper answer to the question. He was discussing the roal question before the House, and sticking closer to it than any one who had preceded him. He believed that Congress now had the power sought to be conferred by

this amendment. Under the clause of the Constitu-tion, which decisres that Congress anall have the power to provide for the general welfare. Mr. ROLEBS (N. J.)—Will the gentleman inform us where he finds that clause? Mr. PRICE—Certainly, sir. It has been a part of the joys of my life to impart information to the ignorant, Laughter, It is in the eighth section of the first ar-ticle, (reading it.)

(reading R.)
ROGERS—Does the gentleman read from the at of the Constitution?

Mr. PRICE—See the difference between being a com-non-sense man and a constitutional lawyer. (Roars

mon-sense man and a constitutional lawyer. (Roars of langhter.)

Mr. ROGERS (having referred to the Constitution)—
It is here. You are right. I supposed it was only in the preamble. (Laughter.)

Mr. PRICE—These gentlemen have talked about the Constitution of our fathers, the Constitution as it was, and when you bring them down to the real old bible, the "Constitution of our fathers," about which they prate so much, they are as ignorant of it as they were before they were born. (Laughter.)

Mr. CHANLER (N. Y.)—I understand the gentleman to base his argument on the eighth section of the Constitution.

Mr. PRICE-I based no argument on it at all. I based my argument on the resolution before the House and then I referred to what was only in the Constitu

and then I referred to what was only the flow.

Mr. CHANLER—I asked the gentleman, and Mr. Price declined to yield the floor.

Mr. CHANEER, while the Speaker was calling him to order, and knocking loudly with his gavel, tried to make hunself heard, saying that the gentleman (Mr. Price) entirely misconstrued the section, which was a mere power to lay direct taxes and raise arms.

The Speaker directed Mr. Chanler to take his seat.

Mr. CHANLER—I will, but the gentleman is mischaken. taken.
The Speaker-It is in defiance of the House and the Chair for a gentleman to continue speaking when

The Speaker—It is in defiance of the House and the Chair for a gentleman to continue speaking when called to order by the Chair.

Mr. CHANLER—I beg the Chair's pardon.

Mr. PRICE—I had not the least idea in the world of raising such a hub-bub in the House, but I am periectly willing to impart information to questions from as many of the Democratic party as possible, but it is a harder job than I like to undertake at this late hour of the day. (Laughter.) He declared himself, in conclusion, in favor of the resolution, and he hoped the House would adopt it.

Mr. DAVIS (N. Y.) obtained the floor, and the matter went over till to-morrow, when it is understood Mr. Ringham will call for the previous question, after Mr. Davis speech, and bring the House to a vote on the passage of the joint resolution.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Hems see Third Page.]

MEETING OF THE CORN EXCHANGE AS-SOCIATION-ADVOCACY OF BROAD STREET RAIL-BOADS.-A meeting of the Corn Exchange Association was held this morning at half-past 11 o'clock, Charles H. Cummings in the Chair, Thomas Allman, Esq., offered the following series of resolutions, which were seconded and ably advocated by George L. Buzby, Esq.:—

Whereas, The approval of City Connells is now Whereas, It is designed to use such approval, if obtained, as a means of influencing the Legislature of the State to compel the city to remove said tracks, Whereas, This can only be done by a violent dis-

location of existing businers relations, inflicing in jury, not only upon many individuals, but upon the seneral trade of the city, because of the consequent imposition of expensive charges upon the movement of merchandise, which charges are now avoided by of merchanise, which this can be to the facilities furnished by said railroad tracks, and Whereas, In these days of sharp competition with our sister cities, this community cannot afford for the gratification of luxurious tastes, to drive trade into a corner, and embarrass it by hostile legislation,

therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this body there never was a time when the interests of trade de-mended, more imperatively than now, that nothing should be done tending to disquality it in any depart-

should be done tending to disquality it in any department, in any way, or any where, from successfully bearing the burdens which the necessities of the Government have imposed upon it

Resolved, That the Corn Exchange Association earnestly hopes that our City Connells will utter y withhold their approval from a measure whose whole purpose seems to be to force trade out of Broad sireet, and convert that avenue into a fancy drive and promenade for men of leisure.

Resolved, Tuat a copy of the forcegoing preamble Resolved. That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be sent to each Chamber of Councils

THE GREAT FIRE-ADDITIONAL PARTI-CULARS.-We append the following additional particulars of the great fire in Third Street, above Race, on Monday evening. No. 233 was occupied by Thomas & Brother as a notion house, The wall of the adjoining building, No. 235, fell in and crushed in the root and ceilings of No. 233. The firm had a stock on hand valued at \$20,000, which was nearly all destroyed, and on which there is only a partial insurance. The second story of the building vas occupied by J. Eishenhower as a ladies shoe manufactory, and contained a stock valued at \$10,000, very little of which was saved. firm was insured for \$2500 in the Spring Garden Insurance Company, and for the same

amount in the Home Company.

Mr. Roberts' total loss will reach somewhere in the neighborhood of \$40,000, and which is fully covered by insurance; \$10,000 of which is in the Fire Insurance Company.

James, Kent, Santee & Co. were, in addition to the insurances already mentioned, insured in the Franklin Insurance Company. Smith & Shoemaker were also insured in the Franklin Company for \$5000.

PAWNED OTHER PROPLE'S FURNITURE. Kate Bard took rooms in the neighborhood of Eighth and Cherry streets recently, and said rooms were furnished apartments. Kate, not liking the style of furniture, or else being "short," had the same furniture quietly carted away and pawned it for a consideration. owner of the furniture not fancying the taking of such liberties with his property, had Kate arrested and taken before Alderman Hurley, who committed her this morning in default of

DEATH OF A VETERAN OF THE WAR OF 1812.—Captain George Emerick, who, during the war of 1812, was a member of the 2d Com-Washington Guards, died at his residence in this city on the 26th instant, aged 72 years. Captain Emerick has been for many years an active member of the Association of Veterans of 1812, in this city, and at the time of his de-cease was Chairman of the Executive Committee.

STEALING LEAD PIPH. - Two colored men, one rejoicing in the cognomen of John Washington, and the other named Robert Jollen, were arrested last evening at Mascher and Putnam streets for stealing lead pipe from the cellar of a house in that neighborhood. They were taken before Alderman Develin, who committed them, this morning, in default of \$1000 bail.

A "KNUCK" IN LIMBO .- William H. Watkins picked the pocket of a man yesterday afternoon, at Eighth and Filbert streets. The pocket book was found at the feet of Waskins, when he was arrested. He was taken before Alderman Beitler, who held him in \$1500 to answer.

DEATH OF AN OLD POLICE OFFICER. Samuel Mcliree, for many years past a police-man of the Fourth District, died yesterday. Mr. Mcliree was appointed on the police June 17, 1856, and was 68 years of age at the time of his decease. He was a faithful and efficient officer. NEW YORK SELVISHNESS -

Sly 6 otham is trying hard To take from us our Navy Yard. Just as she grudged the Mint ; But this she can do with less ease Than chouse the Custom House of fees; So much by way of hint. That spot which we Loague Island call, Displays advantages as plain And solid as are those you gain By purchasing at Tower Hall! Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most com-

plete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

No. 518 Marker Street,

REDUCED PRICES.—Life-size photographs in of colors, cartes de visite, and every vari-ty of style executed in superior manner at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch sireet. See specimens.

FINE ARTS.-The sale of fine old and modern paintings commences this evening at 7; o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery. The collection embraces many choice subjects, which will be positively sold without reserve. RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and Supports.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION. - From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least onefourth of all who are born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and, in consequence, are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Coids, which, when left to themselves. are the most common causes of tuberculous development, this a andard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain, Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.—This is the universal wherever introduced. The objections heretotore, to other first-class Sewing Machines have all been overcome in the Florence, and everybody is delighted with the besuty of its work, as well as the simplicity and case of its operatives. It makes no essuan four separate and distinct statches viz :— Loc., knot, double lock, and double knot. Each statch slike ou toth sides of the labric. It also has the reversible-feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten off the ends of seams or stay any part of a seam without the machine the machine the seam without ends of seams or stay any part of a seam without stopping the machine, thereby saving much hand labor. Besides, it has a uniform tension or thread, and does not require alteration in changing from one kind of work to another. The agent for the Company, at No. 620 Chesnut street, challenges comparison with a lotters. Indeed, when such comparison is made, the preference always goes in favor of the Florence. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction or money returned. No charge for instruction, whether you wish to pursuase or not. Circulars and samples of work sens by mail on receipt of stamp. Office, No. 680 Chesnut street.

THERE WORDS -What three words did Adam use when he introduced himself to Eve, and which read the same backward and forward :- "Madam, I'm Adam." The three words we would use, were we asked where to purchase the b st and cheapest Coal would be—"Buy of Alter." The Coal jur-mished by this enterprising dealer is always of superior quality, carefully projected for family use. You may either order at the yard, No 957 North Ninth street, or at the branch office, Sixth and Spring

REDUCED PRICES -A rare opportunity to have your photographs made in superior style, a' reasonable cost, any style you deare, at B F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

EARLY SPRING CLOTHING -A fine assortment at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One I rice," under the Continental.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES. Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and highly finished Rosewood Pianos, previous to the removal to our new-store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture Persons desiring to purchase a first class Plano at reduced rates, should not fail to

avail themselves of this opportunity. SCHOMACKER & Co.,

Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street. W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Marxet, W. & B , Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market. W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market W. & B.. Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixthand Market W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hail, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED. HALL-PARK.—On the 21st instant, in this city, by Rev. A. Manship. Mr. WILLIAM F. HALL, of Siroudsburg, Pa. to Miss ELLA PARK, of this city. MARTEN-MARIEN -On the 26th instant, by the Rev J E Kennard, CHRISTIAN MARIEN to Mrs. MARY C. MARIEN, both of this city.

DIED. BROOKFIELD -On the 24th instant, ELIZA-BETH BROOKFIELD, wife of Thomas Brookfield, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and triends of the family, also the Daughters of Degree of Rebecca, are respectfully in-

vited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband. No. 125 Trella street, First Ward, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E. Church Vault. CLARKE.—On the evening of the 27th instant, HARRY, injunt son of Harry and Emma L. Clarke, aged (7) seven menths.

COLWELL.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. RECECCA L. COLWELL, in the 26th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law. Hugh Robinson, Bridge street, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Mantua West Philadelphia, on Thursday, March 1, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

EMERICK.—On the 26th instant, GEORGE EME-RICK, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and irrends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from his late residence, No. 514 N. E eventh street, above Buttonwood, on Thursday afternoon, March 1, at 3 o'clock, Funeral service at St John's Lutheran Church, Race, below Sixth street. Race, below Sixth street. FLANAGAN .- On the 26th instant, MARY, wife

of Edward Flana, an, ag-d 60 years.

The relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the red dence of her husband, No. 1803 Wood street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at the Church of the Assumption. Interment at Cathedral Commence. dral Cemetery. McINTYRE .- On the 27th instant, JOHN McIN

TYRE, in the 48th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the luneral. MILLER.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 26th instant, Mrs. MARY A. Miller, aged 69 years. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in law David L. Skillman, No 1316 Vine a reet, on Thurs-day evening at 71 o'clock. Fune at to proceed to l'iscataway, New Jersey, on Friday moraing at 8 o'clock.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PADLOCKS FOR Store Doors etc. Fre so strong that they cannot be forced by crowbars or hammers, and the large number and variety of the tumbles make them almost unpickable. For sale, with other kinds, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Light Thirty-five) MARKETSt, below Ninth.

THE BAY STATE BUTCHER AND TABLE A Sice's we have found to give greater satisfaction than any other Steel or Epife Sharpener that we have had or sale. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 885 (Fight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninta.

A NEW VEGETABLE SLICER FOR BEETS. A potatoes, carrots, cucumbers, etc. It adjusts for thin or thick cuts, and is only 15 cents each. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW. No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth. THE FLAT BOW CYLINDER NIGHT LATCH has this advantage over other safe night latches:
The key being small and that may be readily kept in your
pocketbook or porte monnale. For sale, with a variety
of other sale night latches and locks by
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COPPER TACKS, BEST SWEDES IRON AND common quality of Carpet Tacks. Leather head Tacks, Gimp Tacks Brushmakers' Tacks, Hungarian and Shoe Nalls, French Wire Nalls, etc. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW.

No 825 ("light Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Vinth.

LAZIERS' TIN POINTS, PALLETTE Knives, Mammers, etc., for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW. No 885 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a ruperior train and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great me it. To be had, wholesale and retail, of No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bettled, or by the barrel.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

MERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. LEONARD GROVER DIRECTOR. GRAND GREMAN OFF. RA.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. February 28,
Only time of Only time of MOZART'S SUBLIME OPERA.
IN FOUR ACTS, MAG

MOZABI'S SUBLIME OFERA.

MAGIC FLUTE. IN FOUR ACTS,

DABUT OF MAD'LLE ELVIRA NADD!

Sarasio. JUSEPH HERMANS

Jamimo. PRANZ HIM MER
Pamina. Madame BER:HA JHANNSEN
Queen of Night. Mad'lle ELVIRA NADD!

Blerophant. ALPHONSE UR HS
Papagena. Mad'lle SOPHE DZI'GBA
Papageno. HEINBOR STEINEOKE
MODASTATIS. JOSEPH ZINGSHEIM
First Priest. JOSEPH ZINGSHEIM
First Lady. Mad'lle META HERWAGE M
Becond Lady Madame BERGER
First Seraph. Mad'lle HABTING
CONDUCTOR. ADOLPH NEUENDORF

PER DAY, any former Operatic season on the American confinent.

The matthee on Saturdsy was crowded to excess. The German Company is highly escemed here, and with good reason too, for their performances evolve such quantities of good Fumor that it is impossible to resist their inscination. Individuality is rarely apparent, or at least objectionably so. We cut their presentation of "Martha" as an if us ration. How sparking and enlivening was the overture played by the German orchestra, and directed by the kilmin Neuchdorff! This ied us agreeably into the play. Following it from beginning to end, the onarmong music of Flotow was united with the hearty co operative sction of the singers, keeping the senses in a cons ant spel of delight. At of the principal songs were encored while the concerted pieces were much applauded."

Meyerbeer's celebrate, and world-renowned masterwork.

work.

ROBERT LE DIABLE,

Presented with the most perioet east, study, and rehearsal which tals Grand Opera has ever yet received with this Company, and everywhere taking rank greatly before its preduction ast season.

By the critics and operatic dilettanti "Robert" is believed incontestably superior to any other work of the

lieved incontestably superior to any other work of the immortal Meyesbeer taking rank even before L'AFRICAINE.

Neither of the above operas can be repeated Loois open at 7.0 clock. Overture at 8.0 clock.

SATURDAY, March 3.

GRAND F. MILLY MATINEE.

Last time of Auber's Romautic Opera.

FRA DI VOLO.

Admission to the Matinee, all parts of the house, ONE DULLAR.

No 'extra charge for secured sea's, which can now be obtained at Trumpler's Music Store and at the Academy.

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SOUTHERN LANDS FOR SALE OR . Lease, at very low prices embracing tarming, grazing, planting, gardening, truit growing, cotton turpentine lumber coal, fron gold, sliver and lead lands A.so, fron works, hote s, dwelling houses, and building lots. Apply for catalogues to CHAMBERS, REGITER & CO.

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The Lockwood Manufacturing Company announce to the Trade they have just brought out a NEW MOLDED COLLAR, having more Space is the Cravat, and to all respects better fitting and better shaped than any here ofore i reduced (with the exception of "Lockwood's Uloth Lined Collais").

The paper is solid and will not split, and is consequently stronger and more duvable than any heretofore made, being manufactured by the parties who for many years past have made the bond, ded and bank-note paper for the United States Treasury Department. In addition to this the collars themselves are made by the same machinery as our best 'loth' lined goods, and are guaranteed the best of all Paper Collars made.

I ach Collar is branced with an "ARROW." which has been registered in the United States Circuit Court as our Trade Mark for this quality of goods.

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