ICONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

6

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

Senate. Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate take up the bill to repeal the amnesty section of the Confiscation bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, hoped that the

Confiscation bill.
 Mr. HEN DRICKS, of Indiana, hoped that the bill would not be taken up. The bill to admit Nebraka was properly before the Senate. He (Mr. Hendricks) was entitled to the floor upon it, and wished to make some remarks upon it.
 A vole was taken, and the Senate took up the bill indicated by Mr. Trumbull.
 Mr. TRUMBULL cattled for the rending of the section proposed to be repealed, and it was rend.
 Mr. TRUMBULL said the only effect of the passage of this bill will be to repeal the thirteenth section of the Conflecation act, which is as follows:
 "That the President is hereby authorized at any time hereafter by proclamation to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."
 From the haste with which this bill was hurried through the House, and the anxiety manifeeted by

From the haste with which this bill was burried through the House, and the anxiety manifested by some in this body to pass it at once, without the usual reference to a committee, an impression has gone out to the coantry that by the repeal of the thirteenth section of the Confiscation act the power of the President to grant pardons and restore to rebels their property would be taken away. Such, however, will not be its effect. The President's power to grant pardons and restore property will be just as complete atter the passage of this bill re-pealing the thirteenth section as before. The Con-stitution confers on the President the "power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." And it is not in the power of Congress to deprive him of this prerogative. A pardon is a remission of the crime or offence, and not of the conviction, and may be granted either before or after convicand may be granted either before or after convic-tion, and may be absolute or conditional. All there questions were settled by the opinions of the tion, and may be absolute or conditional. All there questions were settled by the opinions of the Attorney Generals and the decisions of the Su-preme Court, years ago. Mr. Wirt, Attorney Gen-eral ander President Munroe, gave an opinion, in 1820, that the President, under the Constitution, had authority to pardon as well before as after con-violon: and the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of ex parts William Will, 18 Howard, 310, cited with approbation the follow-ing: A pardon is said by Lord Coke to be a work of mercy, whereby the king, either before attainder, seatence or conviction, or after, may forgive any crime, offence, right, etc. 3 Inst., 233. The same Court, in the case of United States vs. Wilson, 7 Peters, 162, decided that a par-don is a deed, to the capacity of which delivering and acceptance by the individual for whom it is intended are necessary, and that the President may grant pardons on conditions. The President s power to restore property seized under the confis-cation act to its former rebel owners will not be affected by the repeal of this thirteenth section, as the section is silent on that subject, and his power in that respect is just what the Constitution gives in that respect is just what the Constitution gives him and no more. It is certainly within his power to retain the property seized, by imposing as a con-dition to the pardon that no property shall be re-stored under it, and where he has not done so, it is manifest that he did not intend to retain the proper-ty. This is moreover apparent from the affirmative action of the President, in commanding Gen How-ard. Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to restore to pardoned rebels their former pro-perty. The President has these powers under the Constitution. It may be asked, why repeat this thirteenth section? What possible harm can it do to let it stand? I answer, it contains a power to grant a general annesty by proclamation, which the Constitution does not give. There can now be no occasion to issue a general proclamation of am-nesty. That has aiready been done, except as to certain specified classes, and by repealing this thirteenth section Congress takes from the Presi-dent the power to issue any more general procla-mations of amnesty, and declares that the granting manifest that he did not intend to retain the properdent the power to issue any more general procla-mations of amnesty, and declares that the granting of special pardons and the restoration of rebel pro-perty shall no longer be done under its sanctioz. Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, took the floor, to show that the President has full power to pardon under the Constitution. He cited the authority of the Federalist, and the proclamation of General Washington during the whisky insurrection, to show that the President has, by the Constitution, the power to issue a proclamation of general am-nesty.

the power to issue a proclamation of general an-nesty. Pending the remarks of Mr. Johnson the morn-ing hour expired, and the CHAIR decided the bill to admit Nebraska to be in order. Mr. TRUMBULL hoped the Nebraska bill would be informally laid aside for the present, until the bill called up by him was disposed of. The CHAIR decided that Mr. Hendricks, of In-diana, was entitled to the floor on the bill to admit Nebraska, and it could only be laid aside with his consent.

majority of such votes shall be for this condition the Governor shall certify that fact to the Presi-dent of the United States, who shall, by proclama-tion, apnounce the fact, whereupon, without fur-ther proceedings on the part of Congress, this act shall take effect Mr. TRUMBULL moved that the Senate post-

Mr. TR UMBULL moved that the Senate postpone the further consideration of the Nebraska bill, and take up the bill to repeal the thirteenth section of the Conflacation act.
Mr. WADE gave notice that to-morrow he would move to rescind the resolution providing for the holiday recess. It was found that unless this was done the Suffrage bill would be lost, as the ten days given to the President would be lost, as the ten days given to the President would be lost, as the ten days given to the President would be lost, as the ten days given to the President would be lost, as the ten days given to the President would be lost, as the ten days given to the President would expire during the receast, and the same referred to by Mr. Wade could be provided against by the Secretary withholding the bill unit! after the holidays, or until such time as would secure the expiration of the ten days after the reasembling of Congress. Some discussion took place on the motion to take up the bill to repeal the amnesty power of the President, and the Senate voted to take it up.
Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered an amendment to strike out all after the enacting change of the bill, and insert in lieu thereof a provision to and conflucate the property of rebels" is hereby repended.

is bereby repeated. Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, took the floor on this bill, but yielded to Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, who rese to announce the death of the late Senator Wright, and paid a tribute to his memory as a man

Wright, and paid a tribute to his memory as a man of industry in business, honest in public, and of Christian virtues in private life. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. F. offered the usual resolutions of condolence and regret. Mr. CATTELL, of New Jersey, delivered a culcy on the life and character of the deceased, and was followed by Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. DAVIS in similar remarks. At the conclusion of the sulogies, the Senate at 3 P. M. adjourned, as a token of respect to the mem-

P. M. adjourned, as a token of respect to the mem-ory of deceased.

House of Representatives.

Mr. MOULTON, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to inquire directing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of inviting and authorizing the loyal citizens of the United States residing in the dis ricts of country recently in rebeilion, ex-cepting Tennessee, to form constitutional State governments, and to provide for the restoration of such States to all the rights and dignities of States in the American Union. Mr. BINGHAM made the point of order that the resolution must go to the Committee on Recon-struction. He wanted to know how many in-struction were to be appointed.

struction. He wanted to know how many in-structors were to be appointed. The SPEAKER sustained the point of order, and the resolution was accordingly referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. On motion of Mir. WENTWOETH, of Illinois, the Secretary of the Treasury was dir.cted to com-municate the progress made in the erection of the new Marine Hospital at Chicago; and the Secre-tary of War was directed to report what disposi-tary of War was directed to report what dispositary of War was directed to report what disposi-tion has been made of money appropriated for the improvement of Chicago harbor at the last session. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, introduced a Mr wASEBORNE, of Innois, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to nomi-nate, and with the advice and consent of the Ss-nate to appoint, Lieutenant Commander L. Breese to the active list of the navy, with the rank to which he may be entitled. Referred to the Com-mittee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill to fix the compensation of the officers of the revenue cutter service, and a bill in refer-ence to the revenue service. Referred to the Com-On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, the

District of Columbia Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a special election to be held in Washington for

for a special election to be held in Washington for City Treasurer and Auditor. Mr. BROMWEIL, of Illinois, offered a resolu-tion looking to the better ventilation of the Honse of Representatives, which, at the suggestion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, he amended so as to direct the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the expediency of re-moving the restaurant from the basement of the Conjud. Adopted.

Copitol. Adopted. Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution making it the duty of the Post-matter General to allow Senators and Representa-tives to examine all papers and recommendations for office appertaining to postmasters, post offices, and other postal matters in the several States and congressional districts. He moved the previous

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, suggested an amendment to make it apply also to the Treasury Department. Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, suggested that it should be made to apply to all the departnente

Mr. FARNSWORTH declined to withdraw the previous question for such purpose. Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, moved to any the joint resolution on the table. Negatived. Yeas, 21;

nays, 116. The morning hour expired and the joint resolu-

tion went over. sage from the Senate was read requesting

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Com-Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Com-mittee on Appropriations, reported bills making an appropriation for Invalid and other pensions and for the Consular and Diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1868 Re-ferred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for the 4th of January. On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, the pelition of the clerks and civil employes of the government for increase of compensition was re-ferred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, introduced a joint resolution prohibiling the further issue of agricul-tural scrip to States Intely In rebellion. Read three times and passed.

three times and passed. Mr. SOHENOK, of Ohio, offered a resolution re-citing the published advertisement for the sale of a colored man at Annapolis on the Sth of Decem-ber, convicted by the Circuit Court of Anne Aron-del county, and sentenced to be sold as a slave, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire the the same and entenced to be sold as a slave, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the same, and report whether such proceed-ings were not in direct conflict with the Constitu-tion of the United States, and with the act to pro-tect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication. Also, to inquire whether any sieps nave been taken by the President to enforce that haw and prevent such outrages. The committee to have power to rend for persons and papers, and to report what action is necessary and proper for Congress to take on the subject.

action is necessary and proper for Congress to take on the subject. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said he wish-ed to make a suggestion, and to see whether the in-quiry should not be enlarged. It would be recol-lected that in the constitutional amendment abolish-ing slavery it was declared that slavery should not exist except for crime, of which the party should be convicted. Maryland was not the only State in the south where occasion of that unfortu-nate exception was taken to sell colored people into slavery. Not many weeks ago two very re-spectable persons, a gentleman and his wife, had called upon him and told him that they had just come from Florida, where it had become too warm for them; that the day before they left seven negoes were sold into slavery at public auc-tion, some of them for seven years, and that they naked back, at the whipping post, under the dis-

back at the whipping post, under the dis-criminating laws of Florida. It thought this inquiry should be enlarged and extended to all the slave States. Maryland, al-though close to the free States, seems to be more imbued with the old virus of slavery than any of the southern States that have have one concurred eximbued with the old virus of sinvery than any of the southern States that have been conquered, ex-cept perhape, Kentucky. I think it even beats Kentucky. The sinve portions of Maryland, with one-sixth of the white population, with one hun-dred thousand white people, have an equal power with the free portions, that have a white popula-tion of six bundred and sixty thousand, and she is cerrying on her government in that way. My jurgment is that there is no such thing as a repub-lican form of government there, and I hope that the distinguistic and able gentleman from Mary-land, Francis Thomas, will, before this Congress adjourns, move that Congress shall give to Mary-land a republican form of government; shall apland a republican form of government; shall ap-portion her representation according to and on the basis of population, and shall modify her laws so that men shall not be sold into slavery right under the eye of the capital. MI.SCHENCK, of Ohio, said he had, in the first

place, drawn the resolution giving it more scope and directing inquiry into all kindred cases and subjects, but it had occurred to him that the Judi clary Committee might very conveniently make an investigation of this particular instance, which seemed to present itself as a sort of specimen, without interfering with the performance of its other duties. If any attempt were made to send the Judiciary Committee or a select committee with be solution of the chief Executive of the pre-sent temper of the Chief Executive of the pre-sent temper of the Chief Executive of the United States, they had no right to expect that he would lend any aid of that power vested in him to carry out the laws of the United States to prevent inequality and oppression. He proceeded to narrate an instance of oppression in Georgia, where the colored agent of a Philadelphia benevolent society was arrested on a charge of vagrancy and condemned to the chain gang for a term of twelve months

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, moved to amend the resolution so as to direct the Judiciary Committee to report what legislation is necessary to protect loyal citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and

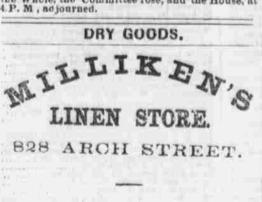
Tennessee. He sent up and had read by the Clerk an extract from a loyal Georgia newspaper of the Sth of De-cember, showing that in the late Equal Rights Convention held in Macon, Ga, the delegates re-presenting fifty counties reported one hundred and fifty murders within the last ten months, and in on manage did the divid antherities stampt in instance did the civil authorities attempt to no bring the murderers to justice. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolu-

tion as amended was adopted. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution for the ap-

service on the Select Committee on the New Or-tenns riot, and Mr. DENISON, of Pennsylvania, was appointed in his stead. Mr. HART, of New York, presented the poli-tion of D. R. Barton and one hundred and twenty-one other citizens of Rochester, New York, pray-ing that pensions be paid to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1819.

of the war of 1812. Mr CONKLING, of New York, presented the petition of the Troy and Boston Railroad Com-pany, asking a reduction of duty on imported rail-

pany, asking a reduction of duty on imported rati-rotid iron. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. WELKER, of Ohio, in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. HISE, of Kentucky, in a constitutional argument against the power of Cougress to territorialize the south-ern States. After speaking an hour, his time was extended, but as he preferred to use that time when the House would next be in Committee of the Whole, the Committee rose, and the House, at 4.P. M., adjourned.



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Vienna.

consent. Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, declined to yield the floor, so the bill to admit Nebraska was taken up. Mr. Hendricks addressed the Senate against the bill, taking the ground that the population of Nebraska was too small for a State government that the majority in favor of a State government was very small, &c. In conclusion, he referred to a speech of Mr. Sherman's, on Friday last, and said he (Mr. Sherman) expressed the opinion that the constitutional amendment which passed this body at the last session was a mild proposition, and was just and fair toward the southern States. I think I recollect to have asked the Senator at the last ession a question which he did not then answer. I will repeat the question to him now, and let him ther, as a Representative of one of the States of this Union, say whether one of the constitu-tional amendments was fair; that amendment was so carefully and wilfully framed as to leave the so carefully and wilfully framed as to ferve the northern States a representation of from fifteen to twenty Representatives in the House based upon a non-voting population, leaving Missouri, West Virginia, Tennessee and Maryland their full re-presentation, when one half of their people, by State policy and legislation, are denied the right of posterior Full representation is allowed to four voting. Full representation is allowed to four States, notwithstanding one half of the population is disfranchised, and full representation, includ-ing a large non-voting population, securing twen-ty Representatives of the House, is left to the

northern States. Now is it right in a constitutional amendment to give to one State a representation based upon a non-voting population, and deny it to another State because a particular population is not al-lowed to vote? Is it right to give to New York-is it just and mild and fair to propose that New York may have four or five representatives based upon a non-voling population, and deny to Geor-gia a representative upon her non-voting population? Is it equal and just that one State shall be represented for her non-voting population, and another State shall not be represented for her nonvoting population?

voting population? That is the question. The Senator (Mr. Sher-man), at the last session did not answer it, and 1 think it cannot be answered. I know it can be said that these people of the south have been in a state of rebellion. The wickedness and folly of the southern States in going into that rebellion cannot be too strongly expressed by the Senator from Ohio. But sit when they come back by from Ohio. But, sir, when they come back by their representatives in this body and into the House, do they come as States? Mr. WADE, of Ohio-Does the Senator contend

that the constitutional amendment provided that they might exclude part of the population of Ohio

from voting and have representatives for them? Mr. HENDRICKS-Certainly. Mr. WADE-I do not so understand it. But I make a distinction between the power of this gov-ernment over the States that have forfelted their rights by rebellion and the rights of those States that have not thus forfeited their rights.

Mr. HENDRICKS-I am not discussing the views of the Senator, but of his colleague, (Mr. Sherman.) His colleague has stated that the amendment was fair, mild and just, and that because of its character in this respect, great ad-vantage was secured to the party with which he

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, asked Mr. Hendricks if he desired him to answer the question now? Mr. HENDRICKS said he did not want as im-

mediate answer; any other time would do. Mr. ORAGIN, of New Hampshire, asked Mr. Headricks if the constitutional amendment did not include the non-voting foreigners of the south as well as of the north. Mr HENDRICKS said the cases were not ana-

logous. No southern State would, according to the last census, he entitled to representation on the foreign population. Mr. Hendricks concluded his

foreign population. Mr. Hendricks concluded his remarks. Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, gave notice of a pro-posed amendment to the bill for the admission of Nebraska into the Union, as follows: Provided that this act shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other rights, to any person, by reason of race or color; and apon the further condition that this fundamental condition shall be submitted to the voters of the territory of Ne-braska at an election to be held on the first Tuesbe submitted to the voters of the territory of Ne-braska at an election to be held on the first Taes-day of next, and at such election such voters shall declare their assent to or dissent from the condition aforesaid, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Governor of said territory; and all votes given at said election chall be returned to the Governor within days of the election, who shall for the vite canvaes the same, and if a

the return to that body of the Deficiency bill, for the correction of an error in engrossing, and the request was complied with. The Senate amendment

The Senate amendment to the concurrent reso-lution for an adjournment over the holidays, so as to make it apply also to the Senate, was taken

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the amendment on the table. The SPEAKER stated that the effect of that

would be to carry the original resolution with it. Mr. STEVENS said he was aware of that, and

hat was what he wanted. Mr ASHLEY, of Ohio, called for the yeas and

usys on the motion. The yeas and mays were not ordered. The motion was lost and the amendment was concurred

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, transmitting a translation of a letter from the Emperor of Russia, in reply to the joint resolution of Congress of the 16th of May, 1866, congraulating the Emperor on his escape from asaas-sination. The message and the accompanying let-ter were read. The Emperor's letter was applaud-ed, the members all over the House clapping their hands approvingly. The SPEAKER also presented a report of the

Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a House re-solution of the 10th instant, in reference to the At-chison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company. Re-ferred to the Pscific Railroad Committee; also, the Journal of the New Mexican Legislature for the session of 1865. Referred to the Committee on Ter-

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to in-quire and report whether the good offices of the Inited States should not be employed, if practicable, in restoring peace in the States of South Ame-

Mr. MARD, of New York, called attention to the fact that his name did not appear in the New York papers as voting for the passage of the Dis-trict Suffrage bill on Friday, and also that in the index to the Congressional Globe for the last ses-ion all his avaiance and doings were credited to index to the Congressional Globe for the last ses-sion, all his sayings and doings were credited to Elijah Ward, a distinguished member of last Con-gress from New York, but not a member of the present Congress. He did not know that that gen-ileman would like to be charged with all his (Mr. Ward's) public acts and votes. (Laughter.) On motion of Mr. LATHAM, of West Virginia, the Committee on Rules was directed to inquire into the propriety of consolidating the two Com-mittees on Public Buildings and Grounds into a joint committee.

oint committee. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Select Committee on the murder of United States soldiers in South Carolina to investigate also the facts connected with the confine ment in jsle at Waterboro, South Carolins, of Henry Miller, under sentence of death for the alleged crime of desertion from the rebel army and acting as spy for General Sherman during the late war. He said he had called on the President in war. He said he had called on the Fresheat in reference to it, who said he would telegraph to General Sickels. He had this moment received a telegrom from General Sickels, stating that Miller was indicted under a charge of high way robbery Mr. MAYNARD, of Teanessee, desired that the committee should also be instructed to inquire into similar transactions elsewhere. A son of a former collasge of high We Nelson) had gone

former colleague of his (Mr. Nelson) had gone into South Carolina with General Stoneman, near the close of hostilities, and he had since been in-dicted for murder there, for killing a man in the performance of his military duties, and his person had been demanded from the Governor of Ten-nessee. He suggested that the committee should performate heating a many of the should be anthorized to report appropriate legislation. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said that that was covered by its original authority.

The resolution was adopted. Mr. DELANO, of Obio, introduced a bill to de-clare the sense of the act of July 4, 1564, restrict-ing the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and providing for the payment of certain demands for

providing for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores, &c. The bill provides that such act shall not be con-strued to authorize the settlement of any claims for supplies or stores taken or furnished for the use of the army, or for the occupation of or injury to real estate, or for damage to personal property by the military authorities or troops of the United States, where such claims originated during the war in an insurrectionary State. Provided, That this shall not repeal or modify the joint resolu-tion of July 28, 1666, eatending the provisions of such act to the loyal citizens of Tennessee. The bill was read three times and passed.

pointment of a select committee of seven, to ma quire whether any acts had been done by any officer of the government of the United States which, in the contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and mitdemeanors, and whether such acts were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the government of the United States, or any department thereof. Mr. FINCK, of Obio, called for the yeas and

Bys on suspending the rules. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, suggested the modi-

fication of the resolution so as to specify the par-ticular officers referred to by it. As the resolution stood it would be notifying the world that there was a grand inquest being held on all officers of the United States who were liable to impeachment.

The resolution was not modified, and the House refused to suspend the rules-yeas SS, nays 40: not a two thirds vote. So the resolution was not re-

trived. The following is the vote in detail:

crived. The following is the vote in detail: Yeas-Messrs Alley, Allison, Andorson, Arnell, Ash-ber of Nevada, Ashley of Obio, Baker, Baldwin, Eanks, Barker, Baxter, Peejamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Bi w. Bonwell, Brandesee, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Okink of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Consiling, Oul-imm, Dix. n. Driggs, Eckley, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, vrinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Bawkins, Hayes, Receitarcen, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Bubard of New York, Hubbard of Connecti ut, In-gersoil, Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Koontz, Kuykendall, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Longyear, Lyuch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Mer-ern, Morrill, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Hike, Pomoroy, Price, Bandall of Kentucky, Schenck, Scofield, Stoan, Stevens, Thayer, Van Horn of Aew York, Van Horn of Missouri, Wash-ou, Windom-28. medil, One-28. Ming, Mubbell of New York, Hunter, Jenckes, Kert, Latham, Le Blond, Leftwich, Marshall, May-nad, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Banda I of Pennay Furinia, Hubbell of New York, Hunter, Jenckes, Kert, Latham, Le Blond, Leftwich, Marshall, May-nada, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Banda I of Pennay Fuentak, Spaulding, Stokes, Stroue, Taber, Taylor of Lennada, Baylor of New York, Thornton, Ward of Lennada, Stokes, Stroue, Taber, Taylor of Lennada, Parking, Stokes, Stroue, Taber, Taylor of Lennada, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Banda I of Pennay Straina, Raymond, Bitter, Rogers, Loss, Shanklin, Sit-gentesce, Taylor of New York, Thornton, Ward of Lennesse, Taylor of New York, Banda I of Pennay Straina, Raymond, Bitter, Rogers, Line, Taber, Taylor of Lennesse, Taylor of New York, Storens, Shanklin, Sit-Storesse, Taylor, Maser-49

Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five, to in-quire whether the laws of Congress provided for the assessment and collection of district taxes in the lately rebellious States, and for theseizure and sale of forfeited and abandoned lands and other and of loriented and abandoned lands and other property therein, have been faithfully executed, and to report the result of its investigation, with the evidence taken, with power to send for persons and papers, and to hold their sessions wherever it may be most convention. may be most convenient for them. The rules were suspended-104 yeas to 28 nays-

and the resolution was adopted. Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, from the Com-mittee of Foreign Affairs, reported the following in reply to Mr. Bingham's resolution, referred to Whereas, Wars destructive of commerce,

injurious and prejudicial to republican institu-tions, have for some time been carried on between Spain and several American States on the Pacific const; and also, between Paraguay and Brazil, Uruguny and the Argentine Republic, on the Atlan-

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Executive Department of the government that the friendly offices of this government, if practicable, be offered for the promotion of peace and harmouy in South America.

The resolution was agreed to. On motion of Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts. the President was requested to communicate any official correspondence that may have taken place relative to the revolution now in progress in the island of Candia.

Finitive to the revolution now in progress in the island of Candia. Mr. ROGERS, of New Jersey, presented the credentinis of E G. Cabanis as representative from the fourth congressional district of Georgia. Referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. McKEE, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to protect loyal persons in the States lately in rebellion. Beferred to the Judiciary Committee. On motion of Mr. HILL, of Indiana, the Secretary of War was requested to inform the House whether any chims have been presented to the Quartermaster General of the United States, by citizens of Indiana, for horses or other property selzed or received by the government of the United States during the raid of John Morgan through such State, in July, 1863. such State, in July, 1863. Mr. McCULLOUGH, of Maryland, declined

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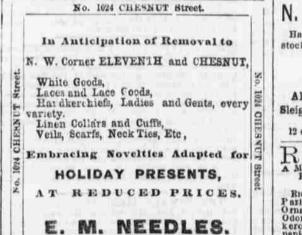
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