The following are the Congressional proceedinge of Saturday, continued from our Fourth Edition :-

House of Representatives. Mr. RELLEY stated that he had letters from lawyers and officers and soldiers who served fit the confederate army, arguing that as the result of the war they had lost their rights as individuals and as States, and yet as States alone could they act on the constitutional amendment; also, that they could not personally sustain that third section, to strike down their leaders who had participated with them in a common crime; but that if the amendment was adopted, and the government exercised its rights under it, there would be no resistance to it in the south.

Mr. SPALDING said he did not know how example it that sentiment prevail; what he would

execised its rights under it, there would be no resistance to it in the south.

Mr. SPALDING said he did not know how exensively that sentiment prevait; what he would suggest was that the constitutional amendment be left in the train of adoption until the ith March next, when the fortieth Congress would meet. If at that time it should be found that that measure was repudiated by the southern States, and flung back with contempt in the face of Congress, then the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) could call up his Reconstruction bill, and he (Mr. Spalding) would be one of the foremost to go with him in any practical measure to reconstruct after the fashion which he signified. He complained of the party trammels sought to be imposed on members. Heretofore independence of thought and action had been permitted to members, but now it seemed as if every difference of opinion amounted to a desertion of the Republican ranks; for nimself he was bold to say that it would take some time and no little trouble to get him out of the Republican party, and long before. He had lead down the honors of the highest judicial office of Ohio because he differed with the Democratic party there on the subject of the Fuglitive Slave law. He had often been called at home "ad—a radical," and yet in the House he was chaged with being somewhat conservative; but were meanbers of the Republican party to be called upon as at the sound of a bugle to impeach the Chief Executive officer of the government without any time for reflection or consideration! He did not question that the President of the United States had said and done a great many wrong things; he might perhaps say that some of them approached the very verge of what would form a good article of impeachment. He did not stand here for the purpose of excusing, much less of applanding, any part of the conduct of their emment. Ohief Magistrate while he was traversing the country iast antumn, nor at any time since his difference with Congress occurred. But he did stand here to vindic must be permitted to listen rather to the counsels of reason than to those of passion, and it would be wise in this House and the Senate to proceed in those great matters with some degree of caution He had been a partisan long enough to know that extreme measures did not always promote the influence of a party. If they should now prefer articles of impeachment against the President, and should at the same time have pending a measure to establish governments in the southern States by giving the elective franchise to the freedmen, what would their people at home think of such rank and radical measures! They had not yet had their wote on that subject. If Congress be not content with exercising its constitutional powers, and passing laws by a two-thirds vote over the Executive veto, if we are not content to rest ourselves on this exercise of power, but at the same time seek violently to throw the President from his seat and disposses the so-called State governments of the south, what are we to expect from our constituents at home? Will not this matter react? Will not the President bys-an-bys beget sympathy with them, and will not such measures do far more to-wards throwing the great Union party out of power the next election than anything they will do sgainst? I throw out these suggestions for the

consideration of my friends.

In continuation of his remarks, Mr. Spalding said that the same attempt to coerce the action of Republican members of Congress applied to other subjects, including those of the tariff, of internal revenue and of the currency. No man was acknowledged to be a radical unless he was in favor of putting with tariff or cotton goods. of putting such a tariff on cotton goods as would amount to their exclusion, and in favor of allowamount to their exclusion, and in favor of allowing a circulation of paper money without limitation. That he understood to be radicalism in the State of Pennsylvania. While he advocated a reasonable tariff to protect American industry, he was not prepared to denounce every officer of the government who thought that a portion of the revenue should be derived from duty on imports. While he would disapprove the curtailment of the currency so as to affect injuriously the legitimate business of the country, he was with the Secretary of the Treasury, when he said that we should gradually feel our way to specie payments. Mr. KELLEY inquired whether an assurance that the country resume specie payment within that the country resume specie payment within two years was a proposition to do it gradually. Mr. SPALDING—It occurs to me that it would

to do it within two years. (Laughter.) If that is not gradual enough for the gentleman, why, of course, it is not gradual. (Laughter.) I do not profess to believe that specie payment can be brought about in two years. I only claim that an officer of the government, whom I believe to be endeavoring to discharge faithfully his duty, as the principal financier of the govern-ment, should not be subject to the tar-bucket and brush whenever he recommends any policy to this House. That is all. I do believe, barring his po-litical opinions in reference to reconstruction, that the present head of the Treasury Department, in connection with Alex. Hamilton and Salmon P. Chase, will read in history as the great financial officer of America. I was ready to say that he was the proper man for the piace when Mr. Lincoln appointed him to it. I believed he was appointing not a politician, but a business man to a business position, and my experience with his administra-tion of the revenue since that time has served to confirm my judgment in that particular. I do not agree with the Secretary of the N vy in his views of reconstruction, or with the Secretary of the Treasury, or with any of the Cabinet, but setting that aside, I say that all those officers discharged their duty with high integrity, and instead of their being censured by the House of Representatives, they ought to be commended.

Mr. STEVENS said, in reply, that when doc-trines were advanced in the House they became public property, and were to be dealt with by each member according to his sense of their soundness or unsoundness; and so in commenting on the gentleman's (Mr. Spaiding's) views, he had done so with no purpose of offence. He had given it as his opinion that the gentleman's declarations were wrong and mischievous, and he held the same doctrine to-day. It was the entering wedge for the sanction of an idea that when the constitutional amendment was sent forth it was given out that on its adoption by the States now in rebellion they should be admitted in representation. He knew that that doctrine had been assumed in some of the States, and was the Republican platform in some of them. He knew that it had been argued not only in the gentleman's Mr. Spaiding's) district, but in other districts of Ohio, that the constitutional amendment was the final action of Congress in the admission of those States, but in his judgment a more pernicious heresy was never promulgated. Mr. SPALDING—Will the gentleman have the goodness to state whether in his judgment the adoption of the constitutional amendment has any

bearing upon the reconstruction of those States!
Mr. STEVENS-Not the least. Except that
when we find them fit to be admitted they shall not overwhelm us by a representation from those States, representing negroes who are not natives. That, in my judgment, is the whole force and effect That, in my judgment, is the whole force and effect of it. There are other wholesome provisions in it, but the great virtue of it is that it cuts down their representation, and takes away their power to overrule us when they shall have formed constituencies fit to be represented; but the idea that there is anything in that constitutional amendment looking to its being included in the constitutions of other States is idle. It need not go there. If we once adopt it, why ask them to raisfy it! They come in as any other States would come in, under the Constitution as amended. Asking them They come in as any other States would come in, under the Constitution as amended. Asking them to vote upon it is studifying ourselves, as the editor of the Chronicle has properly said, for it is calling them States, and asking them to take State sotion. How can we after that say to the Executive, "Sir, you are wrong, these are not States." That askate gentleman would say, "Not States! You have sent to them an invitation to indorse the amendment to the Constitution, and here it comes. amendment to the Constitution, and here it comes, indorsed or rejected." He would say, "If not States, what are they! Who are they! Are they disorganized communities lying about, as you pretend! Why, you have solemnly asked them to units with every loyal State in action which none but a loyal State can take." Will the gentleman (Mr. Spalding) tell us whether that it is not stultifying ourselves? SPALDING-I ask the gentleman whether

his bill does not contemplate recognizing them as mr. STEVENS—It does by act of Congress. Mr. SPALDING—Exactly; and that is my idea

Mr. STEVENS—My bill does not call upon the present organization to act. We propose to regulate them ourselves, and we propose to say to them: "You have no government. Go on and form such governments as this Congress has ordered you to do!" When we have recognized them for munici-

pai purposes they are States. But the government does it in advance, and would have them act now as States under their bastard reconstruction, and to vote upon that on which none but States can vote. I must beg leave to say, as I said before, first, that the proposition was the most permissions that could possibly be made in this body; and second, that the proposition statisfied the House, and that hence the editor was right, as I said he was.

whe.

Mr. SPALDIN(3—I ask the gentleman if he concurred in the majority report of the Committee on Reconstruction, and, also, whether he voted for the aomission of Tennesses after that State had adopted the constitutional amendment!

Mr. STEVENS—Yes, eir, I voted for the admission of Tennesses, without any regard to the amendment which we had sent forth, and which was no amendment then. Tennesses had framed a constitution and submitted it to her people, and it was ratified by her people. She was the only rebel State that had done it. On a full examination of that constitution, and of all the laws passed under it, the committee came to the conclusion that Tennessee was a republican State, and that we could safely admit her. Her adoption of the amendment before we came to the conclusion was a matter of no importance, not the least bit in the world. It no importance, not the least bit in the world. It neither altered our conduct nor altered her posi-tion. There was a great difference of opinion at the time whether it was politic to admit Ten-

Mr. NIBLACK inquired whether the joint reso-lution admitting Tennesses to representation in the two houses of Congress did not base such admission on the ground that Tennessee had adopted the constitutional amendment, and whether Con-gress did not sanction that view—that the adoption of the constitutional amendment entitled any State

Mr. STEVENS—The preamble to the resolution admitting Tennessee recited a great many of her good acts, and among the rest, as an inducement to admit her, and as an evidence of her loyalty, it was recited that she had adopted the amendment to the Constitution. But nobody ever thought of giving a vote on that ground; it was only one of the evidences of her loyalty.

Mr. NIBLACK—Then I ask the gentleman whether, according to his views, Congress did not in that matter stulify itself!

in that matter study itself?

Mr. STEVENS—Congress did not submit the amendment to Tennessee at all. Tennessee did this before we passed the resolution, or had it ready, but it was a voluntary act of Tennessee. She was brought to it by the impetuous young gentleman who is Governor of that State. It was sent here and incorporated as one of the good things, to assist in what a great many thought to be a very foolish thing, the admission of Tennessee.

a very foolish thing, the admission of Tennesses.
That is the whole of it.
Mr. NIBLACK—My recollection is, that the conmr. NIBBECK—My recollection is, that he convernor of Tennessee; that a special meeting of the Legislature was called for the purpose of acting upon it; that the House waited in breathless anxiety for the action of Tennessee on that question, and that, when the news of the adoption of the amendment was received by telegraph, the the amendment was received by telegraph, the House made haste to admit Tennesses, putting its action on that ground. That is part of the history

Mr. STEVENS-I have not that recollection, but I do not undertake to contradict the gentleman on what I do not recollect; all that I say is, that the Reconstruction Committee, recognizing Ten-nessee as a State, agreed that she had done in formnessee as a State, agreed that she had done in forming her constitution what a State was required to do, that she presented herself for admission, and that although there was no enabling act, we would do with her as with other States that came without an enabling act, but a good constitution—treat her as a State, and we did treat her as a State. That forms no protext, however, for the admission of States that were never recognized as slave, governments at all. Not one of them has a State organization known to us. They are our captive provinces, and in their capital they have certain municipal institutions for the purpose of going on from day to day, which we have not yet disturbed, but which I propose to disturb in my enabling act. Nowhere has this Congress recognized them as States, but always the very con-

rary.

I do not desire to interfere with any of the gentleman's (Mr. Spaiding's) prospects at home. I do not know what they are. I would not do so if I could, for I think there are three or four of his colleagues who were as hard on the stump as he was. I think that several of them are heretics in the mat-

ter. (Laughter.)
Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee—The State of
Tennessee having been referred to, I ask the gen-tleman (Mr. Stevens) whether, if any of the other States that have been in rebellion were to do those things which Tennessee has done, and which are recited in the preamble to the joint resolution by which she was restored to her relations to the Union, to wit: provide by-laws to secure her treedmen in the enjoyment of her civil right; provide by-laws for the evolution of the rebal element. vide by laws for the exclusion of the rebel element from power in the State, and prove in the manner here designated her loyalty to the government, he would not readily take such action on the case of that State as was taken in the case of Tennessee? Mr. STEVENS—I do not expect that the rebel States will be kept out forever, although they seem to be getting worse and worse, and farther off and farther off and farther off every day, and I do not know When those States form constitutions, as Tennes-see did, come here and present them, and when Congress shall believe them to be republican in principle, and founded on principles of justice Congress will be very glad to admit them to repre sentation. I may, however, say now, for I wish to clear what I call my conscience in the matter (laughter), that I shall never vote for the admission of another State retaining one of the provisions of the Tennessee government. The gen-tleman (Mr. Maynard) knows, I sappose, what

Mr. MAYNARD—I confess I do not. Mr. STEVENS—Negro suffrage is excluded. Mr. MAYNARD—With reference to Tennessee, so far as her treatment of that portion of her population and of the late rebel population is con-cerned she has been entirely impartial, that is to say, she gives to the freedmen and the late rebel say, she gives to the freedmen and the late feb? population the enjoyment of all civil rights, and denies them only the right to vote, to hold office, and to serve on juries. The probability is, however, that she will very soon adopt the plan that we have adopted for the District of Columbia—not of universal suffrage—not of negro suffrage. but of impartial suffrage, giving the suffrage to all who have been loyal to the government, irrespec-

tive of race or color.

Mr. STEVENS—That is a part of the constitution of Tennessee to which I shut my eyes at the time that yole was taken. The idea that a "loyal nigger" is to be put upon the same footing with a rebel! [Laughter] The laws of Tennessee do that and this are outlaged.

that, and it is an outrage.

Mr. MAYNARD—That is doing a great deal more for them than is done in a large portion of the United States, because they are not even lifted to the same level as rebels. I believe that in the gentleman's own State, if a rebel from my country comes there the doors of political tellowship are thrown open to him. Whether that is so with a loval page. loyal negro, probably the gentleman will tell us. Mr. STEVENS—The gentleman is right, sir. Pennsylvania ought to blush, and many other free States ought to blush, for the infamous exclusion to which the gentleman has referred. But will her iushes whiten the conscience of Tennessee !

MAYNARD-Perhaps they will make her bir. BLAYNARD—Pernaps they will make the stuffusion a little less obvious. (Laughter.)
Mr. STEVENS—I have nothing further to say on that point; all I mean is that while I feel kindly towards Tennessee, I do not expect to vote for the admission of any other State having the same fea-

tures in her constitution.

Mr. MAYNARD—I will say that Tennessee reciprocates the feeling expressed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and feels very kindly towards him; and there were a great many regrets manifested on a recent occasion that he was not one of

fested on a recent occasion that he was not one of a party who found it convenient to spend the holidays in that part of the country.

Mr. STEVENS—I had no preparations for burial down thers. (Laughter.) I had not my shroud ready, (inoghter.) and so I thought I would stay at home until I got ready. The winter was hard, and the ground difficult to break. (Laughter.) But, Mr. Speaker, aside from this episode—a very pleasant one—I was going on to say that the genpleasant one—I was going on to say that the gen-tleman from Ohio (Mr. Spalding) has made the most bandsome and most able defence of Andrew Johnson and his administration that I have heard for the last few years, and I trust that the gentle-men on the other side of the House will forgive me for placing them in the shade in comparison with that grand sevingy which has been delivered on Andrew Johnson, his doings, and his Gabinet. (Laughter) I understand the gentleman from Onio to be perfectly satisfied, not only with what this exaited President of ours has done, but he is particularly satisfied with everything done by the Secretary of the Treasury. I wonder whether the Secretary has removed his collector?

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—He has re-

mine. (Laughter.)
WENTWORTH-And mine. (Laughter.) moved mine.

Mr. WENTWORTH—And mine. (Laughter.)

Mr. STEVENS—I do not know whether he has
removed the gentleman's (Mr. Spalding) Collector,
but if he has, he must have put him back again.
A friend beside me says he turned out the Colleclector at the request of the gentleman from Ohio.
Very well; served him right. (Langhter.) At any
rate, out or in, it is perfectly satisfactory to the
distinguished gentleman from Ohio. But my
friends were slaughtered, and I was not satisfied.
I did not feel grateful. I do not feel tewards the
Secretary of the Treasury, who for no cause on

earth but for the burning up of a new party, and the prometion of a new political organization, turned out the best in my district, just as the gentlemen does, and it only shows how much more a Christian the gentlemen is than I am, and I give him credit for it. (Laughter, The gentlemen is afraid of radicalism. What does he mean by radicalism? He said he was a radical himself? Well, sir, radical means almost anything. It means "root," and sometimes the root goes down half an inch, and sometimes about a foot. How deep his root goes I do not know. (Roars of laughter)

hughter)
Mr. SPALDING—I desire to say to my friend from Pennsylvania that the less he and I say about roo's the better for us both. (Continued laughter, which the Speaker vainly endeavored to

laughter, which the Speaker vainly endeavored to repress.)

Mr. STEVENS—The gentleman means that we should say nothing about the little roots. (Roars of laughter, the Speaker hammering lustily with his gavel.) The gentleman is afraid that assaults will be rashly made upon the President in this house, and that there will be attempts at impeachment without examination, without deliberation, and indiscreetly. But the gentleman had no right to make any remarks of that kind in reference to me. I have said or done nothing in this house that looks to impeachment, and the only thing, perhaps, that I can reproach myself with is, that the gentleman has held me back so long, and that nothing has been done to enable us to administer the government properly. Never can it be administered so as to protect the liberties of this nation until there is a differen—I dare not say it exactly. It might be supposed I was in favor of it exactly. It might be supposed I was in favor of impeaching the President. I mean, sir, until the Presidential term is out (laughter,) and he thereby Presidential term is out (laughter,) and he thereby becomes removed, for he is an obstruction to all loyal action, and he is an eye-sore to all loyal men except the gentleman from Ohio. The gentleman will excene me for noticing his remarks in reference to the Administration, but I wished in a very faint way to fix the attention of the Administration on the laudable efforts of the gentleman from the Cleveland District. I did not, however, rise to make a speech in this connection, or to say anything unkind of the gentleman, but simply to vindicate the editor and myself in defending him from the proposition which the gentleman made, and in which I think the editor was right. I have nothing more to say.

more to say.
Mr. BUNDY, of Ohio, took the floor, and made a speech on the subject of finance, arguing against the curtailment of the currency and against the resumption of specie payment. He permitted interruptions by Messrs. Kelley, Maynard, Price, and others for the purpose of illustrating his own

Mr. MAYNARD subsequently took the floor. and spoke of the necessity of Congressional action to protect soldiers and officers, and loyal men from prosecution and punishment in the late rebel States, growing out of their acts in defiance of the govern-

The debate on that point was continued by Messrs. Washburne, of Illinois, Washburn, of Indiana; Westworth, and Niblack.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 5.

The Treasury Department. The total amount of fractional currency printed at the Treasury Department in the past week was \$275,044. The shipments for the same period were as follows: To the United States depository at Baltimore, Md., in ones and twos, \$50,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C., \$40,000.

In fractional currency, to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, \$300,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C., \$10,000; to national banks, \$98,719 10. Total \$308,719 10.

banks, \$98,719 10. Total \$368,719 10.

There has been issued from the Treasury Department, during the week ending to day, \$18,400 in national bank currency, making the total amount issued to date \$300,755,351. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to \$2,145,932, leaving in actual circulation at this date \$298,609,419. The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for circulating notes is \$340,363,150, and for deposits \$38,963,050. Total

\$30,303,130, and for deposits \$35,005,000. Total \$379,207,100.

The total amount of fractional currency redeemed at the Treasury Department, during the week, was \$302,028.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were making the total receipts for the week encing to-day \$6,955,297 50.

The Republican Congressional Caucus, The Republican members of the House of Representatives held a caucus at the Capitol to-night, with the Hon. Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, in the Chair, and Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, acting as Secretary.

About sixty Representatives were present.

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, offered a resolution that no measure looking toward the impeachment of the President of the United States should be presented in the House unless personally agreed upon

sented in the House unless personally agreed upon by a caucus. This was amended by providing that before any final action by the caucus, the subect should be referred to the Committee on the

Judiclary.
Mr. Ashley, of Obio, moved an amendment, in effect that no articles of impeachment should be preferred without first being considered by a cau-cus, which was agreed to.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table. The question was determined in the negative by

vote of nearly two to one. The original resolution, as amended, was then agreed to by a large majority.

There was much incidental debate between Messrs. Bingham, Stevens and others, on the legal questions involved, namely, whether an impeach-ment could be partly tried by the Senate of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and, also, whether the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress could prefer articles of impeachment to be tried by the Senate of the Fortieth Congress, or whether, should articles of impeachment be now preferred and not concluded at the expiration of

the present Congress, they would have to be re-newed in the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. Stevens took the ground that the Senate did not expire with the Congress on the 4th of March next, it being a perpetual body. Mr. Bingham combated that view, arguing that one-third of the present Senators go out on the 4th of March. The President could not afterwards continue to be tried by a Senate composed of one-third new members on articles partially tried by

the preceding Senate. The debate between these gentlemen was extremely spirited, Mr. Bingham speaking in his usually impressive style, and Mr. Stevens exhibit-

ing a corresponding degree of earnestness.

The caucus, however, was in the main harmonious, there appearing to be a general disposition to vote for any inquiry into the matter as to whether the President should be impeached, while a large number were of opinion that the President ougut to be impeached.

Rr. Bingham made the point that articles of im-peachment, for the reasons he had previously stated, should not be preferred during the present Corgress, for want of time; and reminded the gen-tlemen that the trial of Warren Hastings lasted seven years. The caucus adjourned after a session of about wo hours.

Military Movements. The 30th United States Infantry, numbering about 500 men, left the city to-day, under command of Major Dallas, for Omaha, via Chicago and Clin-ten, Illinois. Colonel Dodge will join the regiment at Omaha.

Washington, January 5.—Robert Brown, for many years a clerk in the office of the United States Supreme Court, died suddenly to-day. He was a courteous and affable gentleman. Returns received at the General Land Office, from the local office Marysville, Caltfornia, show that 7940 acres of the public lands were disposed of at that office in December last, under the Homestead law, the cash amounting to \$9300. Copies of approved lists of swamp lands in Marysville, Stockton, and San Francisco dis-tricts of California have been certified to the Governor of that State, covering in the aggregate 111,004 acres.

Important Fenian Intelligence. Important Feman Intelligence.

New York, Jan. 6.—At a Feman convention called this evening, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 76 Prince street, composed of Centres and Delegates from various Circles in the district of Manhattan, the astounding disclosure was made that James Stephens had retired from the ranks of the Brother-hood, alleging in justification of his action that the organization was not sufficiently power ul to attempt a conflict with the might of England.

A letter was read from Colonel Kelly in relation to Fenian matters. The Colonel was sent for, and on presenting himself was requested by the meeton presenting himself was requested by the meet-ing to state what he knew in regard to Stephens. He said he did not believe him a traitor, but attributed his conduct to cowardice. The meeting, before separating, pledged themselves to go on with the work, and appointed Brigadier General Gleeson to fill the position rendered vaccan by the retirement of Stephens. The latter is understood to be still in New York.

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No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates at ending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for any other properties of the November 1.

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