# CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

## Senate.

### WARHINGTON, JANUARY 21. The Tariff bill was then taken up and read. It

makes 100 printed pages. As the reading progressed, several amend-ments, most of them verbal, were adopted. Vermum was inserted in the first section, so as to include it among cordials, liquors and bit-ters, upon which a duty of \$2.50 per gallon shall

In the paragraph on wines of all kinds, irrespective of value, cost of cask included, dc., 50 eents per gallon, the words "irrespective of value, cost of cask included," were stricken out, and the words "imported in casks" were

The following was adopted:-On all wines imported in bottles, not other-wise herein provided for, \$2 per dozen bottles of more than a pint each, and \$3 per dozen on bot-

tles of less than a pint. Lies of less than a plnt. An amendment was adopted repealing the act of 1759, allowing for drawbacks upon wines. The words "on pain of forfeiture" were added after the words "and no entry of any imported segars shall be allowed of less quantity than 2000 to a single case."

3000 in a single case." 3000 in a single case." The duty on flax, hackled, and known as areased line, was changed from \$20 to \$30 per ton. The words "on slik plush for the manufacture

of hats, 35 per cent, ad valorem" were inserted. The ad valorem duty on linen threads, yarns, lines, seines, &c., was changed from 30 to 35 per cent

cent, A proviso was adopted to the section in rela-tion to iron, that no iron, except railroad and serap iron, shall pay a duty of less than 25 per cent, ad valorem. The duty on nickel was changed from 15 per cents ad valorem, as printed in the bill, to 30 cents per pound. On acetate of lead, from 10 to 15 cents per pound. On acetate of lead, from 10 to 15 cents per pound. On acetate, from 10 to 15 cents per pound. On acetate, from 10 to 15 cents per pound. On cream of tartar, from 7 to 10 per pounds. On cream of tartar, from 7 to 10 cents. On bromine, from 40 to 75 cents per pound. On bromide of potassium, from 65 cents ponnd. On bromide of potassium, from 65 cents to §1 per pound. On corrosive sublimate, cyanide of mercury, oxide of mercury, red oxide of mercury, red precipitate, and other saits and preparations of mercury not otherwise pro-vided ior, from 20 per cent, ad valorem to 15 cents per pound. Muriate of lime and eitrate of lime, from 20 per cent, ad valorem to 1 cent per pound. On muriate, 3 cents per pound. On oil of ergot, from \$5 to \$1 per pound. A proviso was adopted that upon all medi-cinal compounds, of which distilled spirits are a component part, the duty on such distilled spirits shall be added to the manufactured drug.

spirits shall be added to the manufactured drug. The duty on grindstones, finished, was changed from twenty per cent, ad valorem in the printed bill, to \$5 per ton. On building or monumental stone, finished, from thirty-five per cent. ad valorem to \$2 per ton of thirteen cubic feet. On imported books and printed matter, from thirty cents per pound to thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. On barley from fifteen to ten cents per bushels.

The following were added to the free list of the printed bill:-Animals imported as specimens of natural

bistory ; regalia used for religious ceremonies, The reading of the bill was almost concluded, but three pages remaining, when, on motion the Senate adjourned.

#### House of Representatives.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill to provide for the sale of gold, for the purpose of Mr. WILSON (IOWA) objected.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) objected. Mr. MORRILL moved to suspend the rule for the purpose of enabling him to report the bill, and the bill was read. It directs that whenever any sale of coin is made from the Treasury of the United States, public notice of at least four days shall be given by advertisement in one of the daily newspapers of Washing-ton and New York, and designating the amount to be offered. Inviting proposals for any part to be offered, inviting proposals for any part thereof, naming the place and the hour up to which such sealed proposals will be received; the terms of payment and when and where such pro-posal shall be opened, to be addressed to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and opened or declared by him in the presence of such Assistant Treasurer at New York, and opened and declared by him in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend at the time designated in the notice. No proposal to be considered unless accompanied by a certificate of deposit in the Treasury of the United States of five per cent, of the amount of coin bid for in such proposal, which is to be received as part payment when the proposal is accepted, or re-funded to the party when not accepted. The payment for coin may be received in compound interest notes, with the interest accrued thereon. The Assistant Treasurer, with the

Mr. PHELPS (Md.) raised the point of order that it was not competent for the Committee of Elections of this Congress to Inquire into the election of members of the next Congress. The Speaker overniled the point of order. It was competent for the House of Representatives to inquire into anything it might deem proper to inquire into. Mr. PinkLPS said there was no reason why he should interpose any objection to the fallest in-vestigation of the subject, but he thought it was a matter for the next House, and not for this. The Speaker remarked that that was a ques-tion for the House itself to determine. Mr. WARD (N. Y.) was proceeding to say that he had introduced the resolution at the instance of prominent Union men in Maryland, when Mr. WARD (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules, that he might offer the resolution. Mr. WARD (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules, that he might offer the resolution. Mr. WARD (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules, that he might offer the resolution. Mr. WARD (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules, that he might offer the resolution. Mr. WARD (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules, that he might offer the resolution. Mr. WARD (N. Y.) moved to suspend the rules, that he might offer the resolution. Mr. WARD (N. Y.) asked for the adoption of the

action. Mr. WARD(N.Y.) asked for the adoption of the resolution, stating that prominent Union men of Maryland deemed it the only remedy for the wrongs inflicted on them. They believed that the Executive of Maryland, in limitation of a higher example, had been guilty of spostasy to his party and to the principles on which he had been elected, in handing them over bound hand ord foot to the men who were distranchised by and foot to the men who were distrauchised by the State Constitution on account of their having been engaged in rebellion against the

Iniving been engaged in resemon against the United States. Mr. DAWES (Mass.) suggested, first, that the investigation contemplated opened too wide a field of inquiry, and that the Committee on Elections could not prosecute that inquiry fully, owing to the amount of other work which it had to perform; and secondly, that it would be above that it is the same investigation, would had to perform; and secondly, that it would be labor lost, as the same investigation would have to be made by the Committee on Elec-tions of the next Congress. He thought the re-solution should simply be referred to the com-mittee for its action. Mr. WARD (N. Y.) said there was a suggestion in the preamble that the President of the Unitd States had interfered without a definand for his interference being made by the Governor of Marwiand, and he thought that thist subject

for his interference being made by the Governor of Maryland, and he thought that that subject at is ast should be examined by some commit-tee. He had a delicacy for asking for a select committee, because he knew the refuctance which the House felt to appointing so many se-lect committees, especially so late in the ses-sion. He should have asked the reference of the matter to the Judiciary Committee, but that he knew that committee was burdened with important matters, and had more business than it could attend to during the session.

than it could attend to during the session. He had offered the resolution at the sug-gestion of the prominent men of Maryland, who found themselves now, by the treachery of the Executive of that State, aided, as they claimed, by the President of the United States, handed over to the power of these men, who had been warring against the Government. They had gone to the Legislature of Maryland and asked for an investigation, but it was re-fused to them. The courts of Maryland, too, had been selling freedmen into slavery, in de-fiance of the Civil Rights bill. The Union men of that State found the President against them, hance of the Civil Rights bill. The Union men of that State found the President against them, the Governor of Maryland against them, and the majority of the people of Maryland, who had been Rebels, and were now restored to power there against them. The sole resource, therefore, was in Congress, and he asked that in deference to them the resolution should be selected.

Mr. PHELPS (Md.) asked Mr. Ward whother any memorial from these prominent Union men of Maryland, to whom he had alluded, had been presented to Congress. He declared that he had seen no such memorial, and he under-took to deny that this movement was sanc-tioned by any considerable number of prominent Union men in Maryland.

Mr. WARD stated that he had seen no such ecition in regular form, but he had applications from numerous Union men in Maryland, and one of these prominent Union men was the gentleman who claimed that he (Mr, Phelps) was elected to his seat by Rebel votes, in defiance of the Constitution and laws of Ma-Mr. PHELPS repeated his assertion that no

Mr. FHELTS repeated his assertion that no respectable portion of the Union men of Mary-land asked for this action. The only parties who asked for it were the defeated candidates for public office. As to the selling of negroes

for public office. As to the selling of negroes by order of the courts of justice, he stated that the House of Delegates of Maryland had re-cently, by a very large vote, passed a bill to re-peal the laws permitting such sales of colored persons, and it was quite certain that the bill would pass the Senate. Mr. Wand sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the Baltimore Ameri-can in support of his proposition, &c., as to the question whether prominent Union men in Maryland asked for this action. He informed the gentleman (Mr, Phelps) that one of those persons was the Hon. John L. Thomas, his col-league, and another was Mr. Stewart, who is to lengue, and another was Mr. Stewart, who is to contest the gentleman (Mr. Phelps') seat next He had letters from numerous partles in Maryland urging the investigation. It was the only remedy that they had. This thing was a part of the grand conspiracy in which the Prepart of the grand conspiracy in which the Pre-sident and Governor Swann and the Rebels and Copperheads of the North were engaged to restore these Rebels to power, and to insist on the recognition of the Rebel State govern-ments. The Supreme Court had taken its posi-tion; the President had taken his; the Rebeis of the South and the Copperheads of the North had taken theirs, and the only remedy left to the loyal people of the country—to the down-trodden and oppressed Unionists of the South, whether in Maryland, Georgia or discwhere— was in Congress. was in Congress.

unless there was an understanding that that amendment should not be changed. Mr. INGERSOLL expressed his readiness to

Mr. INGRESOLL expressed his readiness to have that understanding; but Mr. Wilson (Iowa) objected to binding the House in any such way, and consequently the resolution did not come before the House for

The Speaker presented Executive communi-cations, as follows:-

The Speaker presented Executive communi-entions, as follows:-From the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the Secretary of War, and accompanying pupers, in reference to the case of Colonel George St. Leger Grenfel. Laid on the table. Also, communicating report from Secretary of the Interior, in reference to clerks of the Fe-deral Courts and marstals of United States for the District of North Carolina. Befered to the

the District of North Carolina. Referred to the Also, from the Secretary of War, stating that

all the information in his Department relative to the New Orleans riot of July last had been sent by him to the President for transmission to Congress. Laid on the table.

to Congress. Laid on the table, Also, transmitting a statement by the Chief of Ordinance, as to arms manufactured and re-paired, and expenditures made at the Spring-field armory during the year 1866. Laid on the

Also, from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, relative to the sewer in the Botanic Gar-den. Referred to the Committee on Public

den. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings. Laws of Utah and Arizona Territories, Re-ferred to the Committee on Territories. On motion of Mr. FARQUHAR (Ind.) the Select Committee on the murder of United States sol-diers in South Carolina was directed to inquire into the public whipping of United States citi-zens in North Carolina, particularly in Raleigh and its vicinity, and the burning to death of citizens in South Carolina when confined in iail.

jall. On motion of Mr. KETCHAM (N. Y.) the Com-mittee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the redemption of one cent, two cents, three cents and five cents (coin) at the Treasury and Assistant Treasuries of the United States, when presented in sums of not less than ten dollars. dollars,

On motion of Mr. BANKS (Mass.), the Commit-On motion of Mr. BANKS (Mass.), the Commit-tee on the Library was authorized to contract with Albert Bierstadt for two paintings, tho-roughly American in character, representing some prominent feature of scenery or important event in American history, to fill two unoccu-pied panels in the chamber of the House.

The House proceeded to the House. The House proceeded to the discussion of Mr. STEVENS' Reconstruction bill, and was ad-dressed by Mr. KERR (Ind.) in opposition, and by Mr. HIGBY (Cal.) in support of the bill. The former sustained the President's polley in reerence to establishing State governments in

HIGBY also spoke against the reference of the bill to the Reconstruction Committee. The House, at half-past four, took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session being in-tended for debate on reconstruction.

### EVENING SESSION.

The House met at half-past seven for debate on the Reconstruction bill, Mr. Van Horn (N. ) occupied the Chair.

Mr. TRIMBLE (Ky.) addressed the House in op-obsition to the bill. He claimed that the last fonstitutional Amendment had been rejected. Constitutional Amendment had been rejected. It had been submitted to all the States, loyal and disloyal, and it had not been ratified by three-fourths of them. If it had been ratified, then this bill would be in violation of it. He denounced it as a bill of attainder, and an ex post facto law, and he made several constitu-tional roints account it

post facto haw, and he made several constitu-tional coints egainst it, Mr. DODGE (N. Y.) rose to give his reasons why he could not vote either for the bill or for the amendment. He hoped he would not, for his course on this bill, be denounced as a rene-gade Republican. He differed entirely from the general sentiment on the Republican side of the House, that the States recently in rebellion ware not States in the Union. Concretes had were not States in the Union. Congress had already committed itself against that view, The Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery had been submitted to them by the General Government, and had been ratified by them

In 1862, when West Virginia was organized, Mr. Speaker Colfax had made a speech in which he declared that Governor Plerpont and which he desinted this Soverholt herport and the Wheeling Legislature were the rightful Go-vernor and Legislature of the State of Virginia, competent, constitutionally, to give assent to the partition of the State, and the last Consti-tutional Amendment had in the same view been sent to the late Rebel States for ratifica-tion and he was confident that for ratificabeen sent to the late klebel States for ratifica-tion, and he was confident that Congress had intended that it should be so sent. He had read carefully the bill of Mr. Stevens, and the substitute of Mr. Ashley, and he had failed to find in either the first thing that promised peace, conciliation and harmony. He looked anxiously for peace and permanent conciliation, and therefore Congress should be enreful not to pass laws that would only irritate the non-le of the South and nerretunate the hos-

past and all your measures in the future. That was what was meant by loyalty. A devotion to and a determination to perpetuate radical

The word loyalty should not be used in this country. It should be obsolete, except so far as it related to a faithful observance of the Consti-tution. This bill made the white men of the South the enemies of the Government, and only secured the friendship of negroes, felons and the miserable freedmen's bureau, Civil Rights bill, political adventurers, who are flooding the southern States like so many buzzards over a carcase; and all this to be done in the name of liberty.

liberty. As Madame Roland said, as she was led to The guillotine in the French Revolution, "Oh liberty! how many horrors are perpetrated in your name." It was impossible that the country should much longer tolerate in power a party guilty of so many atroetiles, enormities and usurpations as the Republican party was guiltyof. The House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

# SOUTH CAROLINA.

Threatened Collision Between the Freed-men and United States Troops. Los

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 20.-A collision is likely to occur between the freedmen and United States forces, growing out of an attempt to eject them from a plantation on the Cheves savannah. They relused enter to leave the plantation or contract for the present year. Pursuant to orders from General Tillson, one ransuant to orders from General Tillson, one commissioned officer and fifty men proceeded to the planfation, and were met by two hundred and affty or three hundred negroes, all armed. A conflict was only prevented by a temporary compromise. Captain Brandt has telegraphed to General Scott, Commissioner, that it was impossible to eject them, and asked permission to detail a company of the 6th Infantry, en route from Lawtonville to Charleston, to assist the troops sent over by General Tillson, who the troops sent over by General Tillson, who are still on the plantation.

Paying for Slaves-Sentiments of a Ken-tucky Congressman. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, January 16 .- The following correspondence concerning the reso-lution of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, suspending the operation of the act authorizing the payment of oyal owners for slaves enlisted into the army,

will explain itself:-"FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, January 15, 1867.-Hon. Samuel McKeet.-Have the Senate delay the action on Cook's resolution regarding slaves until you hear from me. The bill will ruin our party here it passed, and insure your defeat. "(Signed) "Conference" "(Signed) T. C. CAMPBELL."

"WASHINGTON, Wednesday, January 16.—Your telegram is to hand. If our party in Kentucky is ruined by the passage of Cook's resolution, it is best that it should be so. I have been against is best that it should be so. I have been against paying for slaves; so expressed myself in last canvass; voted for this resolution, and am pre-pared to stand by it. If our party in Keatucky organized on such filmsy principles that it cannot stand non-payment for a few negroes, the money for eight out of ten of which would go into the pockets of Rebels, let the party go. I shall wash my hands clean of such an organization, and will pockets of neocis, let the party get 1 shart will my hands clean of such an organization, and will try to start a new one which will not be fright-ened to death every time it hears the word negro mentioned. (Signed) SAMUEL MCKEE.

Gen. Butler on the Annexation of Canada. The Pays, the principal Rouge organ of Mon-treal, publishes the following letter from Gene-ral Butler to Dr. Cadicux, a French Canadian, who has been agitating the annexation question

in the West:-LOWELL, Mass., December 13, 1866.-Dear Sir: -I have received your address. Thanks for your kind and courteous expression of confidence. It confirms the opinion already come to and ex-pressed, that the annexation or absorption of the

Canadas is both necessary and inevitable for the future welfare of the United States. Every American statesman can appreciate the

## INSURANCE COMPANIES

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSU-RANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. N. E. COTRET HIRD and WALNUT Streets, Fhiladelphia FIRE, MARINE, AND INSURANCE. INCOLPORATED 1804. The following statement of the affairs of the Com-pany is published in accordance with a provision o sits Charter:-

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North i ennævivanla Railroad. Wyoming Valley Canal Co...... Philacelphia National Bank.... Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.... Union Mutuni Insurance Co.... Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.... Phenix Insurance Co.... Phenix Insurance Co.... American West India Co..... Philace phila and Sonthern Steam-able Co. 160 Bills receivable. .. ..... Cash in Bank. Due for unsettled premiums...... DIRECTORS. H. F. Rebinson, Samuei C. Cook, James B. Campbel William S. Baird, Charles Wheeles, S. Delbert, Norris S. Cummins Selomon Towness F. Lavergue, John Moss, J. S. Perot, George H. Sheble. RICHARD S. SMITH, Presi Richard S. Smith, s. Destonet, A. E. Borie, Frencis Tete, John H. Irwin, Newberry A. Smith, Henry Lewis, William C. Kent, J. F. Steiner, Edward L. Clark, George Lewis, George Lewis, Ellis Yaınall, JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES,

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU-RANCE COMPANY, informated by the Legis-nature of Pennsylvania, 1845.

approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is to have the right to reject the whole or any part of such proposals, provided that none but the highest bid shall be accepted, and different bids at the same rate shall be accepted only

pro rata. Mr. O'NEILL (Pa.) suggested Philadelphia as one of the cities where public notice shall be given. Mr. MonRILL (V1.) said that that would be a

mr. Monalli, (vi.) shu that that would be a useless expense, for the notice would be tele-graphed everywhere. Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) suggested that the bill should be printed and postponed till to-mor-

TOW.

row, The Speaker intimated that a simple post-ponement would probably result in its not being reached this session. The rules were suspended. Yeas 118, nays 38 (two-thirds voting in the affirmative), and the bill was reported and read twice.

Mr. INGERSOLL (III.), inquired whether pay-ment for the gold would be received in national currency, or whether it required payment in

Mr. MORRILL replied that the bill made no distinction in that respect. After some further discussion the bill was

After some further discussion the bill was passed. On motion of Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio), the title was amended so as to read, "Bill to regulate the sale of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury," Mr. DAWES (Mass.), from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution requiring Mr. Thomas, who is contesting the seat of Mr. Ar-nell, as Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Tennessee, to serve upon Mr. Arnell, within eight days, a particular state-ment of the ground of such contest. Mr. RANDALL (Pa.), introduced a bill to in-

Mr. KANDALL (Fa.), introduced a bill to in-crease the compensation of criers and tipstaves of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Bal-timore, Brooklyn, New Orleans and San Fran-cisco, Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. BUCKLAND (Ohio) introduced a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1865, so as to prevent any further withdrawal or diminution of legal

amend the act of March 3, 1805, so as to prevent any further withdrawal or diminution of legal tender notes. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. MAYNARD (Tenn.) Introduced a bill for the publication of the laws in the States recently in rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. STOKES (Tenn.) introduced a bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Tennes-see river. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. The Speaker introduced a bill in relation to

the Michigan City Harbor Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. WARD (N. Y.) asked leave to offer the fol-

lowing:-Whereas, By the Constitution and laws of the Whereas, By the Constitution who were disloyal

State of Maryland, persons who were disloyal to the Government of the United States, or gave aid and encouragement to the recent Rebellion, are deprived of the elective franchise; and

Whereas. It is alleged that at the last election in the State of Maryland, large numbers of the persons disqualified as aforesaid, did vote for the Representatives of the Fortieth Congress, and other officers i and

and other officers; and Whereas, It is further alleged that armed forces of the United States were ordered by Federal authority to and did co-operate with the Executive authority of the State of Maryland, Executive authority of the State of Maryland, and others who were engaged with them, in overriding the Constitution and laws afore-said, and in securing the votes of Robels and persons disqualified as aforesaid, and whereby loyal and qualified voters of Maryland were deterred from the free exercise of the elective franchise, and from resisting and preventing the violation of the Constitution and laws aforesaid; therefore *Resolved*, That the Committe of Elections shall incurie into and report whether the Constitu-

inquire into and report whether the Constitu-tion and laws have been violated as aforesaid, and whether the President or any one under his and whether the President of any one under his command, has in any maper interfered with the said elections, or has in any way used or threat-ened to use the military power of the nation with reference to the said elections, and if so, whether it was upon the regulation of the Go-vernor of Maryland; and the committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

was in Congress. After some further discussion the resolution was adopted. Yeas, 103; mays, 35. Mr. HUBBARD (N. Y.) introduced a bill to annend the act to extend section four of the Army Appropriation bill of 1866. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. INGERSOLL (111.) introduced a bill provid-bus for the remaying of a portion of Pannsyles.

Mr. INGERSOLL (III.) introduced a bill provid-ing for the repaying of a portion of Pennsylva-nia avenue. Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia. Mr. NOELL (MO.) introduced a bill to amend the Negro Suffrage bill for the District of Co-lumbia by abolishing all disfranchisement on account of sex. He moved its reference to a select committee, alleging that the District Com-mittee was not a friend of the proposition. The House, however, referred 11 to the Com-mittee for the Eistrict.

Mr. UPSON (Mich.) introduced a bill to provide for supplying the State Library of each State with one copy of each volume of reports of de-cisions of the Supreme Court hereafter to be an-nually published. Referred to the Committee

Miny published, Referred to the Committee on Printing. Mr. DRIGGS (Mich.) introduced a bill to autho-rize the pre-emption and sale of town properly in Great Salt Lake City, Utah. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. FERRY (Mich.) introduced a bill to amend the salt further to present empring. Beforead

e act further to prevent smuggling. Referred o the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Wilson (Iowa), introduced a bill to fix and

establish the fees and charges of agents and at-torneys for collecting claims for pay, bounties and pensions. Referred to the Judiciary Com-

mittee. Mr. Conn (Wis.), introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, a bill to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President for the cap-ture of Jefferson Davis. Referred to the Com-mittee on Claims.

mittee on Claims. Mr. HIGBY (Cal.), introduced a bill to legalize an act of the California Legislature, and to grant the right to cut timber from lands within he county of Alpine, in California, Referred the Judiciary Committee, Mr, DENNY (Washington Territory) introduced

a bill to indemnify citizens of Washington Ter-ritory and Oregon, for property destroyed by Indians in 1855 and 1855. Referred to the Com-

mittee on Indian Affairs, Mr. Goodwin (Arizona Territory) introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Guif of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, Mr. Goodwin presented memorials of the

Mr. Goodwin presented memorials of the crisitative Assembly of Arizona, as follows:-For aid to the Southern Pacific Railroad,

For a change in the organic law of the Terriry. For two quarter sections of land to the town of

Prescott. For the repeal of the act giving to the State of

For the repeat of the arizona Territory lying west of the 37th degree of west longitude. For the establishment of new mail routes.

For the establishment of new mail routes. For an amendment of the organic act so as to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. Mr. GARTELD (Ohio) introduced a bill for an examination of the Treasury Department and other Executive Departments. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. INGERSOLL (III.) asked leave to introduce a resolution appropriating \$25,000 for distribu-tion to the poor of the District of Columbia, through Major-General Howard. Mr. ELDRIDGE (Wis.) said he would object unless the Mayor of Washington was associated in the distribution.

in the distribution. Mr. INGERSOLL consented to so modify it. Mr. RADFORD (N. Y.) said he would object

the people of the South and perpetuate the hosthe people of the south and perpetuate the hos-tility between the two sections. He was not deficient in sympathy for the colored men of the South, but he knew that under the circum-stances such a state of things was in a measure to be expected. What was wanted was someto be expected. What was wanted was some-thing to bring about a better feeling .between the North and the South, and at the same time a batter feeling between the Southern man and the freedmen. He could not see in either the bill or the amendment anything of the kind. The result of the passage of the bill would dis-formed by a state passage of the bill would dis-The result of the passage of the bill would dis-franchise a large proportion of the white men-of the South, while it would enfranchise the colored man. Would the passage of such a law be calculated to create better feeling between the white and colored people, or between the North and the South? If the Republican party in the State of New York had laid down such a programme at the last election, he had no doubt it would have been defeated.

b) Grand and the second sec

in favor of it provided loyal Representatives were sent to Congress. He resumed and elobo-rated on his argument that this bill, instead of being calculated to restore peace and concilia-tion, was calculated to embitter the feeling be-tween the two sections; to keep up the irrita-tion and to postpone the settlement of the

Referring to the proposed impeachment of President, he deprecated it as being unfortunate in a political point of view, but vasily more unfortunate in paralyzing the industrial and business interests of the country. He mentioned the instance of a charitable institution of New York, which had voted to invest its surplus capital in United States securities, but that vote had been reconsidered on account of the impeachment proposition, and the president of the society was directed to deposit the amount in the New York Life and Trust Fund. So it was in all branches of business. He hoped that the bill of Mr. Stevens, not the amendment of Mr. Ashley would pass this House.
Mr. Hise (Ky., argued against the bill. He declared himself opposed to giving any substantial cause for revolution or resistance. His opinion was, that there never had been a States could govern or be governed by the Congress of the United States in the Union, out there was no power conferred upon Congress of reserved to the States to expel or to take a State out of the Union.
Mr. Scortend (Pa.), asked how it would Referring to the proposed impeachment of

out of the Union. Mr. SCOFIELD (Pa.), asked how it would have been if the Confederates had succeeded? Would the Rebel States be still States in the Union, under the Constitution, while they were munion that are constitution, while they were

Thion, under the Constitution, while they was running their own Government? Mr. Hiss replied that that would have been a case of successful revolution, and the States re-maining would have been the United States. He asked whether Congress was really deter-mined to reduce the people of the South to a condition of the most abject slavery as this bill proposed. bill proposed.

He criticised the details of the bill to show that it contemplated the establishment of a despotism in the South-a despotism in a com-try where nothing but a free representative go-comment had aver entities of a rnment had ever existed or could ever exist. vernment had ever existed or could ever exist. He contended that not for a moment was the representative right of the Southern States ever destroyed. It was simply a *non-user* on their part—an abstaining from the right which they had; and whenever that *non-user* ceased, and they sent their representatives here, they were outlided to admission.

The people of the South exposed themselves individually to the penalties of treason, but under the agreement by which they had down their arms, and under the amnesty proclamatheir arms, and under the annesty proclama-tions and under the pardons granted by the President, the great body of them were relieved from the consequences of their rebellion. As to the States themselves there was no means known to the law by which they could be punished in their corporate capacity, and they certainly could not be degraded from their positions in the Union. His own programme was that they should be united, that reconciliation should take the place of persention. It was not to be expected that the people of the South would humbly get on their knees and say. You radicals are right, and we will sustain all your measures in the

question, and in my opinion can only come to one conclusion respecting the advantages which its solution through annexation would confer on the country. I am, etc. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, To J. M. Cadicux, M. D.	Fennsylvania Railros Do. Do North Fennsylvania Harrisburg. Lancaste Lehigh Coal and Nax Felaware Division C United States Loan, 6 Do. 69, 7 [10, 00, 7]
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