

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition 1.

WASHINGTON, February 7.

Senate.

Reading Session.

The Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill was taken up, and its reading was completed.

An amendment was adopted to appropriate \$40,000 for facilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

For legal and other necessary assistance in the disposal of private land claims in California, \$50,000.

An amendment was adopted striking out the appropriation for extra compensation to officers of the House of Representatives.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, offered an amendment to the appointment of eighty additional clerks for the Senate Office.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, offered an amendment appropriating \$150,000 a year additional for the support of the National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. PIKE admitted that this was the case. He was obliged to issue two volumes of reports in one year.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, offered an amendment increasing the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Senate to \$8,000.

Mr. CORNELL, of California, offered an amendment to the bill for the purpose of giving governments to ten States that were now without a government.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment increasing the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Senate to \$8,000.

Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, asked his colleague whether he approved this measure.

Mr. FARNSWORTH had not said so, but had expressed the belief that it was in accordance with the general feeling.

Mr. LE BLOND supposed the gentleman did not claim that he had any personal knowledge on this subject.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he did not.

Mr. ROGERS, of New Jersey, made an hour's speech against the bill.

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provision of the rebellion the government of those States had been in the hands of the President of the United States.

Mr. PIKE related the history of the murder of three United States soldiers in South Carolina, of the conviction and sentence of their murderers, and of the subsequent discharge from custody under a habeas corpus issued by the Supreme Court.

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, asked Mr. Pike whether he did not know that the Secretary of War had issued a proclamation suspending the commutation of the sentence, and of removing the prisoners to Fort Delaware?

Mr. PIKE admitted that this was the case. He was obliged to issue two volumes of reports in one year.

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and contempt. The rights of a citizen of the United States were in his own keeping, and were not to be forfeited by the crimes of others.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Bingham to state by what authority he would, while proclaiming the late insurrectionary States to be States of the Union, establish military government over them, and also what laws were to be administered there.

Mr. BINGHAM said he would answer the question before he stated his own views.

Mr. SPALDING asked his colleague some questions.

Mr. BOUTWELL inquired of Mr. Bingham how he could reconcile the declaration in his preamble that the late insurrectionary States were in the Union with his oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. BINGHAM would, on his part, inquire of Mr. Boutwell how he could reconcile it with his oath that he would support the Constitution.

Mr. BOUTWELL suggested that that bill recognized certain States and districts as subject to military authority.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, remarked that they were mere geographical States.

Mr. BINGHAM added—Yes, and political States. He quoted the language of the Freedmen's Bureau bill to bear out his views.

He asked Mr. Boutwell whether he was going to have a little respect for his oath as now that the State of Virginia had ceased to be a State by that treason, so that he could no longer be held to answer for it in this country.

Mr. BINGHAM said that those States having broken off their constitutional relations with the general government, the unlimited power for the common defense and support of the laws was exercised by the Congress of the United States by the very terms and intent of the Constitution, and that power continued in Congress.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired of Mr. Bingham what effect the bill would have on the existing State organizations.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, replied that these State governments would exercise their functions under the bill by the aid of the military power.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, inquired further whether the passage of this bill by Congress would constitute a pure military despotism.

Mr. BINGHAM did not suppose it would, because Congress would require those State governments to obey the law.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an amendment which he proposed to offer.

Mr. HISE, of Kentucky, protested against the bill, as an undue and unwarranted interference with the rights of the people.

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Mr. TRIMBLE inquired whether the exercise by the President of his constitutional power to revoke the order of a subordinate officer could be regarded as a good ground of impeachment.

Mr. INGERSOLL answered that the President might have the constitutional power to rescind the orders of General Grant, but Congress would have the right to inquire for what purpose he did so.

Mr. TRIMBLE inquired further whether Congress had the power to pass a bill over-riding the constitutional rights of the President.

Mr. INGERSOLL declined to admit that that bill did so. It left the President's power where the Constitution left it, neither diminishing or augmenting it.

Mr. SHANKLIN obtained the floor.

Mr. TRIMBLE gave notice of an amendment which he proposed to offer, that no person should be held for capital or infamous crime, except on presentment by grand jury, &c.

The House, at half past 10 o'clock, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

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AN ANAEMIC ROUTE!

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

NEW AND SHORT ANAEMIC ROUTE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

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