

nothing but chaos, then that State would no longer exist as an organization, but that has not been the case...

I do not know, sir, that I have made any view on this subject to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley), who has questioned me upon it, and I am still more doubtful whether they are intelligible...

We can now re-establish the practical relations of these States to the government. Our actual jurisdiction over them, which they may still claim, is already restored...

I think that by adopting any such assumption as that of the honorable gentleman we surrender the whole idea of treason and the punishment of traitors...

On the contrary, I find him repeating in clear and explicit language the steps he has taken to restore the faithful energy of the general government and the States...

Mr. Niblack (Ind.)—I beg to inquire of the gentleman whether the theory of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which he is combating, would not also, if applied to its legitimate consequences, make those who resisted the confederacy in the insurrectionary States guilty of treason to the confederacy of those States...

Mr. Raymond was here interrupted by Mr. Jenkens (R. I.), with whom he had a long colloquy on the subject of the independent Power, as the United States would become under those circumstances...

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Now, if according to the view I have presented, we are to deal with these States within the Union, the next question that recurs is, how are we to deal with them? The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Tink) who preceded me, took the ground that they had only to resume their places and their powers in the national government...

have a full and perfect right to require certain conditions, in the nature of guarantees for the future, and that right rests primarily and technically on the surrender we may and must require at their hands. The rebellion has been defeated...

Mr. Raymond, in response to an inquiry, said: well, it seems important to the gentleman from Rhode Island, or to anybody else, I am quite willing to make the addition to my remarks which he suggests...

It is, I think, and we have a right to exact it as a guaranty for the future. Why do we demand the surrender of their arms by the vanquished in every battle? We do not demand that they surrender their arms...

Mr. Jenkens (R. I.) made a few remarks to show the law and the facts in the case, concluded by saying that for one he would do his duty, but did not wish to be compromised by the speeches which had been delivered...

Mr. Myers (Pa.) introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the payment of soldiers called out by Pennsylvania to repel the rebel invasion of the State in 1863. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations...

Mr. Raymond said, in conclusion, I cannot assent to the intimation thrown out by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), that the President concurred in the views he had expressed, or that he had handed the whole subject of pacifying the States lately in rebellion, and of restoring to the States the practical exercise of their functions as members of the Union...

He has exercised his power of pardon. He has invited the States lately in rebellion to participate in the ratification of the Constitutional amendment securing the perpetual peace and the abolition of slavery. This done, he says it will remain for the States to choose their own paths...

"Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns and qualifications of your members." All but this has been done in the exercise of his functions, and in the performance of his duties as President of the United States, and as commander-in-chief of their armies...

Mr. Chairman—I am here to act with those who seek to complete the restoration of the Union; as I have acted with those who, in the last four years have sought to roughen its integrity and prevent its destruction, I shall say no word, and do no act, and give no vote to recognize its division, or to postpone or disturb its rapidly approaching harmony and peace...

We are not conducting a controversy in a court of law. We are not seeking to enforce a remedy for private wrongs, nor to revive or retaliate private grief. We have great communities to be ruled, and the interests of great States, to deal with, and we are bound to deal with them in a large and liberal spirit...

sentiments or the opinions which would dictate such a course. I would exact at their hands all needed, and all just guarantees for their future loyalty to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. I would exact from them, or impose upon them, through the consent given in legislation of Congress, or by enlarging and extending, if necessary, the scope and power of the Freedmen's Bureau for the proper care and protection for the helpless and friendless freedmen so lately their slaves...

I believe it important for us, as well as for them, that we should cultivate friendly relations with them; that we should see the promotion of their interests, as part and parcel of our own. We have been their enemies in war—in peace let us show ourselves their friends. Let us show that slavery has been destroyed, that the source of all our ailments, all our hates and all our miseries there is nothing longer to make us foes. They have the same interests, the same hopes, the same aspirations that we have. They are one with us. We will share their sufferings, and they will share our advancing power...

I rejoice with heartfelt satisfaction that we have in these seats of power in the Executive department, and in these halls of Congress, men who will co-operate for the attainment of these great and beneficent ends. I trust they will with wisdom, know they will act from no other motives than those of patriotism and love of their fellow-men...

Mr. Jenkens (R. I.) made a few remarks to show the law and the facts in the case, concluded by saying that for one he would do his duty, but did not wish to be compromised by the speeches which had been delivered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania and New York, or any other State, when there was no practical question before the House for its consideration...

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