XXXIXth CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Doolittle (Wis. the resolution of Mr. Howe recommending the establishment of Provisional Govern-ments for the Southern States, was taken

Mr. Doolittle addressed the Senate a length, saying, in the course of the remarks, two radical ideas, radically false, however, brought on this civll war which has cost thi nation more than half a million of lives and untold millions of treasure. First, that States had a right to secede; and second, that slavery is a blessing. The surrender of these two ideas by the South is now the basis of permanent peace. Sir, this question, whether those States are still States in this Union under the Constitution or not is no vain abstraction, no idea without immediate practical and most grave consequences. Is it of no practical consequence whether to adopt an amendment to the Constitution it requires the ratification of twenty-seven or only of twenty-one States? Is it of no practical importance whether eleven States, with their ten million people, shall be taxed and governed without representation.

with less than one third of that number of people, our forefathers, because the Parliament of Great Britain, in which they had no representation, passed laws to tax them, declared the independence of those States Is it of no practical importance whether these eleven States and ten million people shall govern themselves under a republican form of State government, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, or whether they shall be held as subject vassals, to be governed for an indefinite period by the unlimited will of Congress or by the sword? Is it of no practical importance whether the flag of our country, for which half a million have laid down their lives and which bears thirty-six stars as an em blem of a union of thirty-six States, speak a nation's truth or is a monstrous fals These and many like questions, are involved in this discussion, and depend upon th

answer to the first.

It is, therefore, in my judgment, a ques tion of the first magnitude; a question which must be met; a question which neither men nor parties can avoid or put aside. It demands and will have an answer. It is a question, too, upon which there is and there can be no compromise and no neutrality. They are States in the Union neutrality. They are States in the Union under the Constitution, or they are not. We must affirm the one or the other. We must stand upon one side supporting the Lincoln and Johnson policy, maintaining the union of the States under the Constitution to be unbroken, or we must, take our stand with the Senator from Massachusetts upon the other, and maintain that the Union is broken; that secession is a success and not a failure, so far at least as to withdraw eleven States from the Union, or reduce eleven States to the territorial condition. First, I call to mind the language of President Lincoln's proclamation of December 8th, 1863. In that he said:

"I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that, whenever in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by, the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State govern-ment, which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall

protect each of them against invasion.' The policy thus announced was entered upon at once in the States of Louisiana Tennessee and Arkansas. It received the unanimous support of every member of his Cabinet. While that great man was always open to conviction, and ready to hear the suggestions of others, he became more and more settled and firm in his con-victions as to the wisdom of that policy, from the date of that proclamation down to the very day of his death. Sir, on the 11th of April last he spoke to the people of Washington. It was on the occasion of the Washington. It was on the occasion of the illumination, but three days before his assassination. The great army of the rebellion had surrendered. He had himself visited Richmond, where, from the very home occupied by Jefferson Davis, he had from time to time telegraphed the gladden ing news of victory upon victory to a re-

joicing people. He had returned from the chief seat of the rebellion to the capital of the Union, bringing with him as the spoils of victory not gold, nor crowns, nor jewels, but the broken chains of four million slaves. In that hour of triumph, in that moment of supreme ex-ultation, he could not refrain, when invited from appearing before the people to add to the general joy. Among other things, he said: "In the annual message of December 1863, and accompanying proclamation, I presented a plan of reconstruction, as the phrase goes, which I promised, if adopted by any State, should be acceptable to and sustained by the executive government of the nation. The plan was in advance submitted to the then Cabinet, and distinctly approved by every member of it—every part and parcel of the plan which has since been employed or touched by the action of

The Senate will remember that Mr Lincoln's Cabinet then consisted of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State; Mr. Chase, then Seward, Secretary of State; Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, and now Chief Justice; Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War; Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Mr. Usher, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Blair, then Postmaster General, and Mr. Bates, then Attorney General. Let us remember that each and every one of these men approved every part and parcel of that policy.

Mr. Doolittle read still further from that speech in which Mr. Lincoln gave, in most

Mr. Doolittle read still further from that speech in which Mr. Lincoln gave, in most forcible language, the reasons which made him adhere to, and cherish that policy up to the time of his death. These, he added, slate the important fact that this policy was entered upon by him with the full approbation of every member of his Cabinet as to every part and parcel of that policy.

I. repeat, and ask the Senate, and the country to hear we have Mr. Lincoln's posi-

I repeat, and ask the Senate, and the country to hear, we have Mr. Lincoln's positive testimony that Mr. Seward approved it in general and in detail. Mr. Chase approved it, and every part and parcel of it. Mr. Stanton and Mr. Welles also, who still remain in the Cabinet, fully and cordially approved it. And now, sir, I propose to show you that a higher tribunal than Congress, or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or the President and his Cabinet, approved and sustained that policy.

The loyal people of the United States represented at Baltimore approved it by the renomination of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, and as if to make the endorsement

dency, and as if to make the endorsement of this part of Mr. Lincoln's policy more emphatic, Mr. Johnson was nominated for the Vice Presidency—the very man, of all others, who had for a long time been engaged in the work of reconstructing civil government in the State of Tennessee upon the basis of that policy. It was objected to by some in that convention, as it is here, that Tennessee had no right to representation, but on motion of the distinguished exsenator from New York (Preston King). now no more, her delegates were admitted One of her sons, in spite of the objection o Mr. Thaddens Stevens, that he was from foreign State, at war with the United States and therefore an alien enemy, was nomissing the factories of the factories

convention. The election came on. That policy and the Administration which proclaimed it, and the convention which endorsed it, were sustained by the people of

the United States. Next to the great work of crushing the military power of the rebellion, this policy of reconstruction was dearer to Mr. Lincoln and more cherished by him than any other. No sooner had the burden of his soul been lifted; no sooner had he seen the surrender of the great army of the rebellion. than in the fullness and gladness of his soul he made haste to give the people his views upon the next great theme, reconstruction. I have just read them in your hearing. The Senator from Massachusetts may denounce them as puerile and wanting in statesman-ship, but there they are, and there they will remain forever—the farewell address of Abraham Lincoln to the people of the United States upon this subject of reconstruc tion. That Mr. Johnson, upon whom the office of President fell by the death of Mr. Lincoln, should substantially pursue the policy begun by his predecessor was, therepoincy begun by his predecessor was met-fore; not only natural, but, by the logic of events, almost a necessity. How could he do otherwise? Snddenly, in a moment, as in the twinkling of an eye, the load is thrown from Mr. Lincoln's shoulders upon thrown from Mr. Lincoln's shoulders upon him—his great responsibility and his duty, and why not his cherished policy? He was surrounded by the same Cabinet. Who would expect them to advise any other policy? That policy has been fully entered upon, and in some States the work really done.

mome States the work really done.

Mr. Johnson had himself long been engaged in that work, in aiding Mr. Lindoln, to realize it in Tennessee. Besides, the convention at Baltimore has sustained, the great Union party which re elected Mr. Lincoln as President, and made Mr. Johnson Vice President had endorsed it and ustained it triumphantly at the election Mr. Johnson could not abandon it without reversing the policy of Mr. Lincoln's ad ninistration. That policy was advised by very member of his Cabinet, including, as ministration. I have stated, amongst other names very distinguished names of very distinguished names of Mr. Seward, Mr. Stanton, and Mr. Welles, still members of the Cabinet, and of Mr. Chase, the Chief Justice, who, just from the bedside of the dying President, administered to Mr. Johnson the oath of his high office. How could he recall that last office. speech and look upon the dead body of his predecessor, how could he look in the face of the Chief Justice as he swore him into office, and of those men in the Cabinet, all of whom had approved every part and parcel of that policy, and, upon whom alone he could then rely for counsel and support in the most trying and difficult crisis through which any man was ever called to pass; how, I repeat, could he look upon all those surroundings and then de-liberately abandon the cherished policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration, trample upor the advice of the old members of his Cabi net, as well as of the Chief Justice himself. abandon his well known convictions of duty falsify his own record and betray the grea party which nominated and elected him, in the contingency which had happened, to be the President of the United States? Had he done so, the whole country would have cried out against him, and with reason. In and out of Congress men might then have denounced him for betraying the public confidence, and especially for betraying the party which elected him. His Cabinet would have remonstrated against it.

The last great speech of Mr. Lincoln, like a voice from his grave, an angel trumpet-tongued, would plead against it. And, more than all, the President would, in my judgment, have been—what Mr. Johnson wa never known to be—false to his own convic never known to be—laise to his own convic-tions of duty. I put aside, therefore, as not worthy of consideration, the suggestions sometimes made that Mr. Johnson, by ad-hering to this policy of reconstruction, is ready to betray the Union cause or the great measures of the Union party.

Having thus stated the question, shown the grounds occupied by Mr. Lin coln, and that Mr. Johnson is substantially pursuing his policy, I return to the main question, and will state, as briefly as I can the grounds upon which I stand, and give my support to what I call the Lincoln-Johnson policy of reconstruction. Where are those eleven States, and what is their situation?

And first, where are they? In this Union under the Constitution, or not? That they once were in this Union all concede. If they have gone out from this Union, it mus have been by one or more of three ways first, by the way of peaceful secession, by voting and resolving themselves out; or second, by successful revolution, by fighting their way out to a separate independence or, third, they have been put out by act of Congress. There is not and never has been any other way or ways conceived or stated than one or more of these three. Strong men of the South have maintained that the first way was always open to them. They asserted the right of peaceful secession. It was always met, however. It was over-powered by the logic of Mr. Webster in this body, and resisted by the iron will of Andrew Jackson during his administration. It has often been reasserted in this body since I became a member, and as often me and refuted. In their folly and madness from the decision here and before the people the South appealed to arms to discuss the same question on the field of battle. They tried the second way, namely, by way of revo-lution, to cut their way out with the sword. That for a time they made fearful progress in that direction no one denies. But did in that direction no one denies. But did they succeed? No man, North or South, dare affirm it. No, sir! no! Thanks to that Almighty Being who rules the universe, the great generals were found at last capa-ble of organizing and wielding our immense forces. Grant, and Sherman, and Thomas and Sheridan, and the great officers and brave men under their command, crushed the rebellion, wrenched the sword from the hand of revolution, and then in the last tri-bunal known to mankind, in an appeal & the God of Battles, by the ultima ratio regum, decided, and in such a way as to leave no doubt in any sane mind. North or South. that no State can go out of this Union by the way of peaceable secession nor by the way of successful revolution. They neither

have the right nor the power to do so. Mr. Doolittle said it remained to conside the only other way, the third way, which for brevity he would call, with no disre-spect to his honorable friend from Massachusetts, the Sumner way for States to go out of the Union, namely, by act of Con-gress, the Senator having at the funeral ceremonies here, upon the death of Judge Collamer, taken occasion to announce his theory of disunion, awarding, in great meal sure honor, if honor if be, to the deceased of separating the rebel States from the

Mr. Doolittle then showed the Southern States to be in the Union under the Consti intion. He inquired what is their true situation, and what rights they have and what duties devolve upon them, saying: I have shown that in view of public law nothing can be more clear than that a State does not consist of the form of its govern ment; that is one of its accidents; that may be democratic, aristocratic or theocratic; it may be military, republican, despotic or monarchical. It may have any one of these forms, or a mixed one, and yet it is a State. It may change its government every year, as a tree casts off its foliage. The State no more consists of its form of government than a man consists of the garment with which he is clothed. He may change that every day he may be stripped of any garment whatever, but still the man remains, and for a State to change its government for the time being, or be stripped of all form of government, no more destroys its existence than a man is destroyed when

a State desiroyed by the declaration of martial law in it, nor by war, unless conquered by a foreign power or dismembered by revolution and made into two or more States. To be invaded does not destroy it if it expeltibe invader; to be torn by civil war, and even drenched in fraternal blood does not destroy it either, unless the final issue of arms shall be against it.

In the course of his argument, Mr. Doolittle said Congress not only empowered, but required, the President to perform a two-fold duty-one to make war, and the other to stop making war after its end is reached; in other words, to make peace— the first to draw and wield the sword, the the first to draw and wield the sword, the second, after making peace, to return it to its scabbard. The first of these great duties, namely, "drawing the sword and wielding it;" rested mainly upon President Lincoln; the second, namely, making peace and then sheathing the sword, rests mainly upon his successor, although, most fortunately for him and for the whole people, Mr. Lincoln had already entered upon the great ately for him and for the whole people, Mr. Lincoln had already entered upon the great work of reconstruction, of making peace, in order to be able, after peace had come, to borrow his own beautiful language, "after peace had come, and come to stay," to fulfil that other great duty imposed upon him by the laws of Congress, namely, to disband his immense army and send them home in a word, to restore a nation's peace in a union of States and people under the Constitution, with their rights unimpaired, and after that great work, the end and object of

all our struggles and sacrifices, was done, to sheathe the nation's sword.

While he lived Mr. Lincoln performed these duties, and performed them well. It is true there were some mistakes in the beginning. With our inexperience and impatience the wonder is that there were not more. Time was necessary to accomplish the work—to educate the public mind, to prepare the armies, and to find the leaders who were capable of commanding them. How could Mr. Lincoln know, unless gifted with omniscience, that in the person of a teacher of a military academy in Louisiana was to be a military academy in Louisiana was to be found that Major Gen. Sherman, who, like God's flaming, minister at the head of his conquering legions, was to sweep through the heart of the rebellion? How could he know that in that quiet, unostentatious citizen of Galena was to be found the great captain of the age, Lieutenant Gen. Grant, who knew when, like Fabius, he was to be the cloud; and like Scipio, the thunderbolt of war? [Thank Heaven! he found the great commanders at last, who, in God's own commanders at last, who, in God's own good time, wrought the final and supreme victory over the rebellion. Thank God!

Mr. Lincoln was permitted to live until
the first great work of crushing the rebellion was almost done, and the second and hardly less important work of reconstruction was already well begun. I have already called your attention to his last public speech, just before his assassination, in which, in gladness of heart, whose expression could not be restrained, for the hope of a righteous and speedy peace, and in which also, with a power of logic and clearness of statement and force of illustration never surpassed in the best efforts of that great and good man, he explained and defended and enforced this policy of reconstruction.

It was at such a moment—a moment of most supreme exultation—when the prayer

most supreme exuitation—when the prayer of his soul was answered; when the long night of blood, and agony, and tears, was past, and the golden light of the morning or peace dawned upon his vision, he fell by the assassin's hand, his consciousness suspended in an instant. From the acme of his property of the glory on high human glory he passed to the glory on high from this mortal to the immortal life—a martyr to the cause of his country and or liberty to all mankind. It was what the ancient world would call an apotheosis. Thus the great office of President providentially fell upon Mr. Johnson, with all its duties and all its responsibilities, and the gravest of them all, now that the armed forces of the rebellion have surrendered, is this second great duty of making peace, and then disbanding the army. When he took the Presidency there were more than a million men upon the rolls of the army, and many of the rebel armies were still in the field. He then considered the most important, and just at this moment perhap the most practical question, namely: were the powers and duties imposed by law upon the President in closing the war and making peace, which, of necessity, must precede the disbanding of the army?" What terms, he asked, had the President a right o demand of these States or of their people

as conditions precedent to peace and the withdrawal of the army? First, and before all, and as the basis of all, unqualified submission to the Constitu tion of the United States, and all laws of

Congress passed in pursuance thereof.

Second. The annulling of all acts, laws and proceedings by which the States made or prosecuted war against the United States, in luding the rebel debt.

Third. Acquiescence in the situation which the war has brought, upon them, including the abolition of slavery, for and on account of which they made the war, for the sincerity of such acquiescence, and as the supreme test of its good faith the adoption of the constitutional amendment, by which slaver and the cause of the war is surrendered and made impossible, and liberty made sure by being placed under the guardianship o Congress, in every State and territory for

ver.

Fourth. The practical resumption of their political duties, upon those terms, as States

n the Union. These are the conditions in substance which President Lincoln, almost three years ago, announced to the people of these States as the terms of pacification to which he pledged the support of the Executive government. These are the substance of the terms offered by President Johnson. Several of the States, or the people of several States, have accepted them, and offer now to resume all their political duties as States in this Union, and practically enjoy their rights as such. Shall we allow them to do so? If these terms have been accepted by these States, or the people of these States, in good faith, is not the faith of the nation pledged, just as much pledged, as by the terms contained in the surrender of their

Mr. Doolittle stated other considerations in support of the President's policy, including that of finance and industry. Let no man misunderstand his position. With those guilty leaders who, in this Senate and elsewhere incited the people of those States to revolt, he had and could have no symnathy. They deserve none. Since the angels rehelled in heaven there had been in hisjudgment, no such crime against God or man. In conclusion from the beginning, and from before the beginning, any separa-tion or destruction of the States was made impossible. Under the old confederation impossible. Under the old conjederation the union of the States was made perpetual; and the Constitution was formed to make a more perfect Union. To admit, therefore, either the right of States to secede, or the power of Congress to expel them, would be to admit into our system a principle of self-description, wholly at war with a perpetual.

destruction, wholly at war with a perpetual or perfect Union.
The Constitution, every part of it, and the spirit which gives it life, are against peace-able secession, and that Constitution clothes the government which it creates with every human power to prevent a separation by force of arms. Those gigantic powers which had slumbered so long that they were wholly unknown to the world, and hardly dreamed of by ourselves, have been lately brought into full play. Whatever may be said of the crime of the rebellion, history will record it as one of the most persistent, self-sacrificing and tremendous struggles the world ever saw, both on the part of the rebels and on the loyal people of the United

States.

States.

No other people upon earth could have so Mr. Hale (N, Y.) addressed the House in resisted, and no other government could favor of extending suffrage to all without

overcome it—we did prevent the separation of these States from the Union by force Every law of Congress, every act of the President, every blow we struck, every shot we fired, every drop of blood we shed, was not to thrust these States out, nor to open a way for them to go out, nor to reduce them to territories; but to keep them as States in the Union, and compel them to remain in the Union under the Constitution. The flag

of our country bears thirty-six stars as the emblem of a Union of thirty-six States.

Wherever it floats, over this Capitol, the head of our armies in the storm of battle and in the hour of victory, over the sea as well as over the land, that sacred ensign, which, next to the God of Heaven, we love and reverence as representing the good, the great and the true everywhere, bears thirty-six stars, and thereby proclaims to the world the great fundamental national truth that there are thirty-six States in the Union under the Constitution. Thirty-six States constitute the great republic which the world calls the United States of America.

Upon that line and under that flag we began the great campaign. Upon that line and under that flag half a million of our sons and fathers and brothers have laid down their lives. Upon that line and under that flag we fought it out to victory, and now, God helping me, I will continue to fight it out on that line and under that flag the end, whoever else may abandon it. The Senate adjourned at 4 P. M., Mr. Nemith having previously obtained the floor

on the pending subject. House.—Mr. Longyear (Mich.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House with what States, if any, deposits of public moneys were made under the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the act to regulate the deposits of public money, approved June 25, 1836; together with the dates and amounts of such deposits respectively, and whether the same, or if any, how much, still remains so deposited, and with what States respectively. At the Mr. Blaine (Maine) presented the creden-

tials of John N. Goodwin, delegate from the territory of Arizona, and he was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) presented the petition

Mr. Poston contesting that seat.
Mr. Schenck (Ohio) offered a resolution. nd asked immediate action upon it, direct and asked immediate action upon it, directing the Secretary of War to suspend, the the sale of the government buildings and other property at Point Lookout, Maryland. He explained that Point Lookout is a point of land, on the Maryland side, where the Potomac river flows into the Chesapeake Bay. There were three or four hundred cres, on which were buildings previous to the war occupied in connection with that watering place. During the war these buildings were taken for hospital purposes and the Government established there a depot for prisoners. The buildings were worth only a comparatively small sum, but worm only a comparatively small sum, but the Government had expended perhaps one hundred and fitty thousand dollars for the construction of other buildings and im-provements. The Secretary of War had advertised the sale of this property and furniture, to take place to morrow. In the meantime a patriouc lady has secured the title to the real estate, and proposes to present it as a donation to the National Military and Naval Asylum for a home for soldiers and sailors, provided the Govern-ment will also give this public property to the same asylum. The subject only came before the Committee on Military Affairs this morning, and as time was desired to further investigate the subject the resolution was introduced. The resolution was

then agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Kasson (Iowa), Mr. Chillicott, member elect from Colorado, wa allowed the privilege of the floor until the pending case shall be decided.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the National Protec-

tive Homestead Company.

Mr. Baker (Ill.) gave his reasons why the bill ought not to pass. It created, he said, what purported to be an eleemosynary or charitable institution, with proprietory rights, the proprietorships to become ab solute at the end of five years. It also provides that money received as charitable convides that money received as tributions might be invested in lands-the title at once to invest in the corporators.
The bill conferred an immense and exclusive privilege on a small number of persons who might convey land without limitation. He doubted the constitutional power to grant such privileges.
On motion of Mr. Finck (Ohio) the bill

was laid upon the table—yeas 120, nays 32.
The House passed the bill to regulate the times and places of hold the District Court within and for the District of Maine. Mr. Wilson (Iowa) with a view to a full

understanding, proposed that at half-past three o'clock to-morrow the House take the vote to recommit to the Committee on the Judiciary the bill extending suffrage in the District of Columbia. | Although not approving, he accepted as a part of the motion recommit the amendment proposed by Mr. Hale in the character of instructions.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.), rising to an explanation, said a resolution introduced by him on the 15th inst., proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, had been so far mangled by errors in the printing as to make nonsense. He therefore wished to say that the purpose of the amendment was not at all to restrict the basis of representation to clizzens. The word persons disposed of that question.
The sole purpose of the amendment was to
get rid of the present injustice and
inequality of representation arising from the fact that four millions of people who have no political rights are not represented in Congress, and the entire object is to pro-pose such a mode as to adjust the representation so that whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be ex-cluded from the basis of representation. Mr. Blaine (Maine) said that unless he was

nistaken the resolution read whole number of citizens of the United States. Mr. Conkling said the term should be 'persons," although the resolution read 'citizens."

The House resumed the consideration of he bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia, by striking from all laws and ordinances on the subject the word "white." Mr. Darling (N. Y.) said if he knew himseit mere was no unjust or unmanty prejudice which warped his judgment or controlled his action on any matter of legislation affecting the colored race upon this continent. He believed in their scholler of the colored race upon this continent. self there was no unjust or unmanly preju equality of rights before the law with the dominant race. He believed in their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and yet he believed before they conferred and yet he believed before they construe, any upon them the political right of suffrage, any contemplated by the bill under consideration, they should seek to elevate their social condition, and lift them up from the depths of degradation and ignorance in which many of them are left by the receding waves of the sea of rebellion. There were many objections to conferring upon the colored men of this district the gift of un colored men of this district the gift of unqualified suffrage, the large preponderance which they possessed numerically, would inevitably lead to mischievous results without education. Make education a qualification, not property, and they would vote intelligently. He would not disregard entirely the voice of the district, many voters of whom are strong Ulivia way of large lean. of whom are strong Union men of loyal sen timent. There was a proposition before the House to create a commission for the gov-ernment of this city, and in order to give an opportunity of maturing a bill for that purpose and presenting it to the consideration of the House, he moved that the measure now under discussion be postponed.

Constitution of the United States, to those who are assessed for and pay taxes on real or personal property, to those who have served in and have been honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the United States, and to exclude from the right of suffrage those who have borne arms against the United States in the late rebellion, or given to it aid and comfort. He said as he understood the terms there was no conflict between what was termed radicalism and conservatism. If to remove all that was wrong and prejudicial to our system, just as fast as a due regard to the public interests would permit, then he claimed to be a radical. If it was conservatism to preserve in full force and effect all that was good and excellent in our present system, then he claimed to be a conservaive. He denied that this is exclusively white man's government. It was founded n behalf of man, without regard to race or

Mr. Thayer (Pa.) said in his remarks, to pass this bill was clearly within the scope of constitutional power. The question to be solved was, was it consistent with justice, and was it demanded by the people of the United States? This was not a question which alone concerned seven th hrasm voters of this city, but it involved the honor good faith, justice and magnanimity of great Nation, which makes this little spot he central seat of its empire and power. t concerned the honor of the United States that a certain class of people in a portion of inst a certain class of people in a potation its territory subject to its jurisdiction and control should be benefited in consideration of the change which has taken place in its condition, and if the fidelity which had been exhibited in the midst of great and severe trials demand the elevation of a race to a higher political degree, should the United States be prevented from the accomplishment of that great and serious purpose by the handful of voters who temporarily en-camp under the shadow of the Capitol? In advocating the bill he held that equal and impartial justice was the first duty of the

Mr. Van Horn (N. Y.) replied to the remarks of gentlemen on the Democratic side, who had urged that this was a white man's government. He asked why not accept the new order of things, instead of defending the horrid crime of slavery of the past? The government, he maintained was not only for the white man but for all of whom it commands obedience and support, and the ime now is when the black man has rights which the white man is bound to respect We should allow the colored men who during the war, had shown their capacity to secure liberty and permanently establish it, a chance to vindicate themselves before the world. He argued in favor of impartial suf-frage in the District of Columbia; remarking n this connection that the blacks here had been consistently loyal, and that if it had depended on the white citizens slavery would be in existence at the present day.
Mr. Latham introduced a bill granting lands to the State of West Virginia for rail-

Mr. Phelps (Md.) offered a resolution calling upon the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to furnish a statement of the advantages, if any, of the Patuxent river, Maryland, for a navy yard, stating the depth of ater, etc. It was adopted.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) presented the me-morial of the New York Chamber of Commerce in relation to the French Exposition, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed. The Housethen adjourned.

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Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED. WHITE AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Tewel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border not to be igund in any other store in the city; 5%, \$1 and \$1 26. LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS. The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms passible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents' and Chirdrens' Lined Hokfs, in every NURSARY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS. A full assortment of all the widths in nursery Dia-pers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird-Kyes, all qualities: Linen Cambrics and Lawns.
A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Under-clothing, from 62% cents up.

<u>milliken's linen store,</u> 828 Arch St.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

APPROVED STYLES OF

Lace and Linen Collars, SETS. UNDERSLEEVES, &c. Embroideries and White Goods, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Neck-Ties, &c.

TOST OHESTNUT STREET. L ADIES' CLOAK CLOTHS AND FANCY CASSI-MERES. Just received, a large and choice assort-ment of Goods, adapted for Ladies' wear, consisting

ment of Goods, adapted for Ladies wear, communing in part of
Colored Chinchilla Beavers.
Velvet Beavers, all colors and prices.
Frosted and Esquimaux Beavers.
New styles of Velours, very cheap.
FANCY CASSIMERES.
Check and Striped Cassimeres, new design.
French Fancy Cassimeres, elegant styles.
New styles of Light Fancy Cassimeres.
Cassimeres for Business Suits.
New styles Mixed Cassimeres.
Filk Mixtures, of every grade.
For sale, very low, by the piece or retail, by
No., Il North Second street. Sign of the Golden Lam. No. 11 North Second street, Sign of the Golden Lan

20 GENT CALICOES.

20 Scent best American Prints.

Merrimacks, bright new colorings.

New Landesster Ginghams.

New Landesster Ginghams.

New Dark Delaines, 31 to 35 cents.

Wide Printed Cashmeres, cheap, at 40 cents.

31 cent plain colors Twilled Cashmeres,

450 Black and White Skating Skirts

Masilus, wholesale prices by the piere.

By the yard, one the dwo cents higher,

Innen, under present market prices.

Table Damesks, under price.

50 CPER, & CONARD,

COOPER, & CONARD,

S. E. corner Ninth and Market.

S. E. corner Ninth and Market.

Diwin Hall & Co., 28 South Secone street, would be invite the attention of the Ladles to their stock of SILES; and recommend them purchasing now; as we have no doubt of their having to pay a much advanced rice for them next month and the coming spring. Colored Moire Antiques,

Colored Corfee Sliks.

Colored Corfee Sliks.

Colored State Soles;

Black Gross Granes,

Black Gross Granes,

Black Taffetas,

N. B.-A fine stock of Evening Sliks on hand.

MELODEON COVERS, PIANO COVERS and Table Covers, splendidly embroidered, just opened for

RETAIL DRY GOODS. OSING OUT CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS.

LOSING OUT CASSIMERES AND CHOTHS.

Dark Striped Dueskin, \$1 75.

Grey and Brown Mixed Doeskin, \$1 75.

Black and White Cassimere, \$2.

Plaid Cassimeres, for Bays, \$1 15.

Plaid Cassimeres, \$1 31 and \$1 374.

Olive Brown Cloths, for Friends,

Olive Green Cloths, for Friends,

Olive Heavy Melton Cloths, at \$1 50.

These goods are low. Examine for yourselves, at

J. H. STOKES'S, 702 Arch stree 8-4 PURE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk finish, just adapted for Evening Dresses.

44 White Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
White Lish Poplins,
White Urish Poplins,
Pearl Color Irish Poplins,
White Opera Cloths,
White Cloths, with Spots
Scarlet Cloths,
EDWIN HALL & Co., 26 South Second st.

EYRE & LANDELL open to-day new style
MERRIMAC CALICOES,
SPLENDED DELAINES,
Very suitable presents for helps of the house. CYRE & LANDELL have opened for Christmas. L Cambric Hdkfs., for \$16 to 12½ cents. Real Point Exce Collars, &c.

LANDELL are offering for Christmas Presents, Lyons Velvets, Splendid Silks, Gay Plaids, Fine Poplins, &c. EYRE & LANDELL keep the best Black Bliks known in the Dry Goods Trade. EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch, have the Finest and Largest Blankets for town Trade. Linen Towels, Napkins, &c.

> FINANCIAL REMOVAL

LYRE & LANDELL are effering their Expensive

NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th Instant, we shall remove from our temporary office, 805 CHESTNUT Street, to our

114 South Third Street.

With greatly enlarged facilities for the PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Government and Other Securities.

And the transaction of a general Banking business

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. From this date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS ; FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEX-TON and GEORGE C. THOMAS, 200 partners with ns in the firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, JAY COOKE, WM. G. MOORHEAD.

PHILADELPHIA. January 1, 1866.

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

Compound Interest Notes of 1864. Wanted.

I STOCK & NOTE BROKERS, 218 1-2 WALNUT STREET.

STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission. Trust Funds invested in City, State or Government Loans.

WM. H. BACON. [no303ml] GEO. A. WARDER

WORK, M'COUCH & CO. STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold. STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commis INTEREST allowed on Deposits.

& ECURIA SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 16 South Third st., | 3 Nassan street, Philadelphia. New York.

STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. jair

We This Day Establish a Branch Banking House

ΑT NO. 3 NASSAU STREET.

NEW YORK.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. PHILADELPHIA, January 1st, 1866.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS; have removed from their old stand. 180 North THIRD Street, to

116 South Front Street.

Below Chestnut, west side.

Where they hope to see their former patrons,

REIFF, HOWELL & HARVEY, January 5th, 1868.