

XXXIX CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Doolittle (Wis.) the resolution of Mr. Howe recommending the establishment of Provisional Government for the Southern States, was taken up.

Mr. Doolittle addressed the Senate at length, saying, in the course of the remarks, two radical ideas, radically false, however, brought on this civil war, which has cost more than 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 surety of these two ideas by South is now the basis of permanent peace. Sir, this question, whether those States are still States in this Union under the Constitution, is a question of practical importance, whether to adopt an amendment to the Constitution or not is of no practical consequence whether to require the ratification of twenty-seven or only 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 were represented by the King, 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 without any representation? The surety of the unlimited will of Congress or of the sword? Is it of no practical importance whether the flag of our country, for which half a million have laid down their lives, shall bear thirty-six stars as an emblem of a union of thirty-six States, speaks a nation's truth or is a monstrous falsehood? These and many like questions, which are in this discussion, and depend upon the answer to the first.

It is, therefore, in my judgment, a question 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 can be no compromise and no 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 the one or the other. We must affirm the one or the other. We must stand upon the one or the other. We must affirm the one or the other. We must stand upon the one or the other.

Mr. Doolittle said 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, state the important fact that this policy was sustained by 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, whether 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, in their solemn renomination of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, 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 present him, but on motion of the distinguished ex-Senator from New York (Freston King), now no more, her delegates were admitted. One of her sons, in spite of the objection of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, that he was from a foreign State, at war with the United States, and therefore an alien enemy, was nominated for Vice President. By those nominations that policy was sustained by the

convention. The election came on. That policy and the Administration which endorsed 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 the sword 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. Upon the next great theme, reconstruction. Upon the next great theme, reconstruction. Upon the next great theme, reconstruction. Upon the next great theme, reconstruction.

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, therefore, not only natural, but, in my judgment, a duty. Suddenly, in a moment, as in the twinkling of an eye, the load is thrown from Mr. Lincoln's shoulders and placed upon the shoulders of Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson, who was not his cherished policy? He was why not by the same Cabinet? Who would expect that man who advised every one to enter upon that policy, Mr. Johnson had himself long been engaged in that work, in aiding Mr. Lincoln, in that work, in aiding Mr. Lincoln, in that work, in aiding Mr. Lincoln.

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States destroyed 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 invade the territory of any State, 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.

Mr. Doolittle said Congress not only empowered, but required, the President to perform a two-fold duty—one that must be done at once, and the other that must be done in the future; in other words, to make peace—the first to draw and wield the sword, the second, after making peace, to disband the army, and to send them home in a word, to restore a nation's peace in the hands of the people, and to send them home in a word, to restore a nation's peace in the hands of the people, and to send them home in a word, to restore a nation's peace in the hands of the people.

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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 of the sword, every drop of blood we shed, was not to trifle these States out, nor to open a way for them to go out, nor to reduce them to territories; but to keep them in the Union, and to 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, which means that there are thirty-six States in the Union under the Constitution. Thirty-six States constitute the great republic which we are to preserve in the future.

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Constitution of the United States, to those who are assessed for and pay taxes on real 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 rights of suffrage those who have borne arms against the United States in the late rebellion, or given to 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 conservative. He denied that this is exclusively a white man's government. It was founded in behalf of man, without regard to race or color.

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 thousand voters of this city, but it involved the honor, the safety and magnanimity of a great Nation, which makes this little spot the central seat of its empire and power. If it concerned the honor of the Nation, it concerned the class of people in a portion of its territory subject to jurisdiction and control should be benefited in consideration of the change which has taken place in the Government, and if the policy 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 encamp under the shadow of the Capitol? In advocating the bill he held that equal and impartial justice was the first duty of the Nation.

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 old order of things, which has brought us to the present crisis? He maintained, was not only for the white man but for all of whom it commands obedience and support, and the time 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 suffrage in the District of Columbia; remarking in 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 railroad purposes. Mr. Phelps (Md.) offered a resolution calling upon the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to furnish a statement of the advantages of any of the Potomac river, Maryland, for a navy yard, stating the depth of water, etc. It was adopted. Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) presented the memorial 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 House then adjourned.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. LARGE LINEN SALE. At Milliken's, 828 Arch Street. Just opened, direct from Europe, the following BALMAIN'S TABLE LINENS. Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, 28x36 yard. Extra heavy power-loom yarn, bleached, 31 per cent. 2 1/2 yards and widths, do. do. \$1 1/2 to \$1 25. New quality bleached Damask, from \$1 25 to \$2. Extra quality and widths for large extension tables. Red Ragamuffin Double Damasks, very scarce. Heavy Scotch Damask, a great variety. FINE FISH PAPERS. Every size, from 1 1/2 yards up to 2 yards long. Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened. Patterns and prices in great variety. The lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask world.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES. Bath Towels, from 25c up. Red checked Towels, from 25c up. Heavy Huck Towels, wide ends, at 25c. Heavy Damask Towels, 28x36 yard. Fine Damask Towels, 28x36, \$1 1/2. Turkish Towels, several sizes. RED WHITE AND BLUE. A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors, unbleached, 28x36 yard, and is found in any other store in the city; 25c and 25c. LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS. The best linen shirt bosoms, no so imperfectly made as those in our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best, and the most desirable for use. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. Ladies' Gents' and Children's Linen Handkerchiefs, in every style, at lowest prices. NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS. A full assortment of all the styles in nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than any other Diapers in the market. A beautiful soft Linen for Infants' Underclothing, 25c up.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. Ladies' Cloak Closets and Fancy Cassimeres. A full assortment of all the styles in Ladies' wear, consisting in part of Colored Calcutta Leavers, Velvet, Fur, and Equinox Leavers, French Fanny Cassimeres, elegant styles. New styles of Light Fanny Cassimeres. Ladies' and Gents' Cassimeres. New styles of every grade. For sale, very low, by the piece or retail, by EDWIN HALL & CO., 25 South Second Street, Sign of the Golden Lamb. NO. 22 CENT COLORED PRINTS. 20 to 25 cent Colored Prints. Colored Prints, bright new designs. New York Designs, at 10 to 15 cents. Wide Printed Cassimeres, cheap, at 10 cents. Colored Prints, the large printed assortment, which they possessed numerically, would inevitably lead to mischievous results without education. Make education a qualification for the franchise, and the large vote in education. Make education a qualification for the franchise, and the large vote in education. Make education a qualification for the franchise, and the large vote in education.

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