

XXXIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

(CLOSED OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.)

SENATE.—The proposed amendment to the Constitution was taken up. Mr. Henderson resumed the floor in connection with his remarks on the amendment yesterday. He contended against the taxation of negroes, if they were not to be represented, as an unjust principle, and endorsed the amendment of Mr. Sumner, offered yesterday, to exempt from taxation negroes not represented. The proposition of the committee, he said, was a proposition saying that the Southern States might exclude the negroes from the right of suffrage. This he characterized as a compromise. He did not believe Mr. Fessenden was really in favor of any such proposition, and he would like to see him come out from the Committee of Fifteen and speak his sentiments.

Mr. Fessenden—My friend speaks as if I disapproved of the action of the committee. I do not. What I recently took the liberty to say, what I should prefer if it could be done, I did not undertake to say that, under the circumstances, it would be wise to do so. Mr. Henderson said that the negro would not receive justice from the white people of the South. They would be defrauded in every way of their civil and political rights. Under the proposition of the committee, in the State of Virginia, 45,000 negroes would be excluded from representation, which would be a number nearly equal to the white population of the States of Kansas, Delaware, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and to the six Representatives and ten Senators. The same was true of other Southern States. The negro population of Georgia and South Carolina, for example, was 1,000,000, more than the white population of New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island, which States have six Senators and eight Representatives. Add the negro population of Virginia, and you have a larger number than the white people of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island.

Mr. Henderson said he advocated the enfranchisement of the negro, because it was right, and he believed if right it would certainly succeed. If the object of the Committee of Fifteen was to secure suffrage for negroes, that was the right way to accomplish it. The proposition of the committee would not give the right of suffrage to negroes in the North, and in this respect it was a failure. It would give the right of suffrage to the South, but only by depriving those who are taxed, and this applied to the North as well as to the South. The special committee would not be adopted; or if adopted, would exempt from taxation all who are not represented. Mr. Henderson was commenting upon Sumner's proposed joint resolution to grant suffrage to the negroes, when Mr. Yates proposed to ask the Senate to pass a constitutional amendment, which has been ratified, abolishing slavery in all the States; in other words, securing freedom to the freedmen. Can full freedom be conferred without conferring all his rights, natural, civil and political? Can this be done? The second clause of the amendment, which says that Congress shall make no law which shall deprive any citizen of the right of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, is a clause which cannot be made a part of the Constitution, and which would not be adopted. Mr. Henderson was commenting upon Sumner's proposed joint resolution to grant suffrage to the negroes, when Mr. Yates proposed to ask the Senate to pass a constitutional amendment, which has been ratified, abolishing slavery in all the States; in other words, securing freedom to the freedmen. Can full freedom be conferred without conferring all his rights, natural, civil and political? Can this be done? The second clause of the amendment, which says that Congress shall make no law which shall deprive any citizen of the right of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, is a clause which cannot be made a part of the Constitution, and which would not be adopted.

Mr. Henderson asked Mr. Yates if there was any involuntary servitude in Illinois. Mr. Yates said there was not; there could not be under the amendment recently adopted. Mr. Henderson—But Illinois does not allow her negroes to vote. Mr. Yates said that is what I propose to get by a Constitutional Amendment, the right of suffrage and all rights to all these men. Mr. Henderson—I will ask the Senator from Illinois another question—Whether the women of Illinois are free or slaves? Mr. Yates—Not one of them, sir; when gentlemen are driven to the wall on this question they say they do not let the women vote. I will answer that at the proper time. Mr. Henderson—The Senator from Massachusetts proposes to do by a bill of Congress what I propose to do by a constitutional amendment. Mr. Henderson then took up his own proposition to amend the Constitution by prohibiting any State from withholding suffrage on account of color. Referring to a conversation he had had with the President, in October last, he said that the President told him the negro ought to be enfranchised. Mr. Clark next spoke on the proposition before the Senate. Six years ago, he said Senator Brown, of Mississippi, then Chairman of the Committee of the District of Columbia, was invited to give the address at the public schools in this District. It provided for the taxation of whites and blacks—and Mr. Clark offered an amendment, setting apart the taxes paid by the black man for the education of black children; but Mr. Brown would not accept the amendment, and finding the Senate disposed to adopt it, he put the bill aside. He did not believe this was exclusively a government of white men. It was a government of all men, for all men and all classes. No citizen is to be excused from his obligations, nor none so low as to be beyond its protection. Our fathers did not make this of government of white men or of black men, but of all men. To those who were sick with this controversy, he would say that it would end when the black man was treated with exact justice and equality with the white man. If he ever said that this was the principle of a white man's government he would be ashamed to say so now, after the sacrifice made by the black man to save the Government. Mr. Brown wished to know why postmasters were not appointed to every town and village of the South. Mr. Alley replied because the Postmaster-General is so particular that he will not allow any man to serve who does not take and subscribe to the oath. Mr. Boutwell asked whether the gentleman intended to inform the House that he had any loyal men in the eleven Southern States. Mr. Alley replied that eight thousand postmasters ought to be appointed in the South, but the Postmaster-General is unable to procure only two thousand who were able and willing to take the oath. Mr. Finck said that not to grant these fa-

ilities would be a continuation of despotism by the majority to deprive the people of the rights they would otherwise have under this government. This was merely a bill to carry out the business of the Postoffice Department. It was necessary it should be passed or the oath swept from the statute book. He knew of no other course more calculated to prove the wisdom of the majority's proposition, than by extending to the Southern people the facilities of the post-office. The morning hour has expired, and the bill went over.

The House resumed the consideration of the Michigan contested election case of Baldwin against Trowbridge. Mr. Trowbridge spoke in his own behalf. The discussion was indulged in by Messrs. Rogers, Scofield, Cook, Davis, Shiel, Abarger and others, when the House voted in Mr. Marshall's favor, reported from the minority of the Committee of Elections, declaring that Mr. Trowbridge was not entitled to the seat, but that Mr. Baldwin was. The House then passed a resolution, confirming Mr. Trowbridge in the possession of his seat.

Mr. Trowbridge reported a resolution from the Committee of Elections, which was passed, giving Mr. Baldwin, the contestant, \$1,000 to cover his expenses. Mr. Scofield introduced the following named gentlemen as the select committee on the proposed bureau of education contemplated by Garfield's bill: Mr. J. P. Patterson (N. H.), Boutwell (Mass.), Randall (Pa.), Donnelly (Minn.), Moulton (Ill.), Goodenow (N. Y.).

Mr. Stevens asked leave to offer a resolution that in a judgment of this House, the internal duty or tax on distilled spirits ought not to be reduced. Mr. Stevens was not heard. Mr. Kelley presented the memorial of two hundred and thirty-four communicants of Payne Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church, at Atlanta, Georgia, praying for the removal of the Postoffice from their place of worship, which was torn down and utterly demolished by a party of Federal soldiers during the late campaign of General Sherman through Georgia. The House resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt bill. During the debate, Mr. Stevens asked leave to offer a resolution that in a judgment of this House, the internal duty or tax on distilled spirits ought not to be reduced.

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SHIPPING. FOR SAVANNAH, GA. The Steamship CUMBRIA, Captain FRENCH, will sail SATURDAY, February 17th, at noon. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., No. 2 DOCK Street, and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK. EXPRESS STEAMSHIP LINE. Have commenced their regular OUTSIDE trips. The NEW and first class Steamships WASHINGTON, Captain Clibborn; NORFOLK, Captain Vance; VIRGINIA, Captain Mattick. Leaving from each city on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock, and returning on WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS and SUNDAYS, at 10 o'clock. Freight received DAILY at our usual low rates.

HAMILTON'S PASSAGE OFFICE. HAMILTON'S LINE OF STEAMERS. "BRITANNIA," "COLUMBIA," "INDIA," "LIVERPOOL," "LONDON," "BELFAST," "DUBLIN," "NEW YORK," "CORRANTINE" AND "GLASGOW." CABIN, PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY. For further information, apply to the Company's Office, No. 111 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE PAID CERTIFICATES used for bringing out passengers from the above ports, are LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. Also, to and from SPECIAL NOTICE—Passengers will take particular notice of the above rates, as they are through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to New York, and from New York to Philadelphia, and are the only duly authorized Agents in Philadelphia. Apply to the Agent for "ANCHOR LINE," No. 27 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO NEW YORK. Sailing WEEKLY, carrying the Lima Line, calling at PHILADELPHIA, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, at 10 o'clock. Sailing on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17th, at 10 o'clock. Sailing on SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to the Agent, No. 27 WALNUT Street.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP. A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE PROT. XID. OF IRON. By supplying the system with iron, it is the best of all remedies in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhea, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Headache, and all the various Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, and all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD.

STEAMSHIP HARBOR FOR NEW YORK. The NEW IRON side-wheel Steamship HARBOR, Captain J. H. BAKER, will sail on FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16th, at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to the Agent, No. 27 WALNUT Street.

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