SENATE.-Mr. Dixon (R. I.) introduced bill to prevent the perversion of the mails to fraudulent and illegal purposes. It autho-rizes the Postmaster-General to prevent the delivery of packages or letters sent to fictitious addresses, whenever he is satisfied that a fraud or deception is intended, and that such letters shall be sent to the Dead Letter. office, and thence to the writers. It also imposes a fine for mailing hand-bills and circulars to induce people to invest money in lotteries or gift enterprises. It further imposes fine and imprisonment for falsely denying the reception of money received in such cases. The bill was referred to the

Post Office Committee.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) presented the memorial of 175 citizens of Alexandria, Virginia, asking for a territorial government for the State of Virginia. The memorial asserts that on the withdrawal of the United States troops, the State government will fall into the hands of rebels; that the Legislature at Richmond had recently passed a law to tax loyal people for the pension of the widow of Stonewall Jackson, and that loyal men are being persecuted traitors. The petition was read, and on motion, referred to the Com-

mittee on Reconstruction.
Mr. Riddle (Del.) presented a memorial o citizens of Jefferson county, Virginia, pro-testing against the cession of that county to West Virginia, and asking that the mat-ter be left to the vote of citizens of the county. Referred to the Committee on Territo-

ries.

Mr. Foot, Chairman of the Committee on the late ceremonies on the death of Abraham Lincoln, reported that under a joint resolu-

Lincoln, reported that under a joint resolution he had applied to Mr. Bancroft for a
copy of his oration, and had been furnished
with it for publication.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on
Commerce, reported a bill to pay to Mr.
Wilson, Consul to Bahia, Brazil, \$1,500, for
damage done to his personal effects by a
mob, after the capture of the Florida. At
the surgestion of several Senators, the above the suggestion of several Senators, the above was laid over for the present.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a joint resolution, tendering thanks to officers and sea-

men who rendered assistance to soldiers and others wrecked on the steamship San

Francisco, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Lane (Ind.) the Senate took up the bill to grant the benefits of the pension laws to artificers, the same as to soldiers and men enlisted or detailed as artificers, and wounded in the service, who are entitled to eight dollars per month pension, and if killed, their heirs and assigns are entitled to the same amount, which was

passed.
Mr. Trumbull called up a bill in relation to the Court of Claims, which was passed. It provides that, in all cases decided by the Court of Claims, there may be an appeal to the Supreme Court; also, that the session of the Court of Claims shall commence on the first Monday in December.

Mr. Chandler called up a bill to permit the International Ocean Telegraph Company to establish a line between New York

ny to establish a line between New York and the West India Islands. It compels the Company to have the line finished with of five years, and gives the exclusive right of way to it for twenty-five years. At the request of Mr. Sherman, the above was laid

over for the present.

The constitutional amendment was taken up at one o'clock. Mr. Hendricks took the floor in opposition to the pending measure. He commenced by referring to the early history of the coun-try, showing that the Constitution of the United States was framed at a time when the best fraternal feeling existed between the different sections of the country. It was framed after a long war had comented the Union with a bond of friendship. Now it was proposed to amend it at a time when sectional hate was strong, and when the representatives of an entire section were explained from the hells of Couriers. cluded from the halls of Congress. He deprecated very much the disposition which seemed to prevail with regard to amending the Constitution. He would vote against every proposition for amendment now before Congress, and against every one that might be introduced hereafter. Not that he did not believe there there were points in which the Constitution could be im-proved, but he did not believe the people or Congress were in a condition to act wisely upon such measures. He denied the right of the Special Committee to report such a proposition. It was a committee raised to inquire into the subject of the admission of

Southern Senators and Representatives, and report constitutional amendments. Mr. Fessenden said it was the practice of committees to report on everything referred to them. The resolution under discussion was offered in the House and referred to the

joint committee. Mr. Hendricks contended that the practice was a bad one. The special committee, he was a bad one. The special committee, he said, had its origin in a party caucus. It was a political inquisition, over whose doors might be written, "No admittance to the American people." They selected witnesses according to their own pleasure, and it was a party measure that organized the committee and it was nothing but a party. mittee, and it was nothing but a party committee. It could not have been originated if proposed any day since the first day of the session. Referring to the first proposed amendment on the subject of representation, he said it was abandoned because it was found out that to base representation upon the voting population would be to injure England's interests. He believed Federal taxation ought to be based upon

property and not upon population.

The proposed amendment was seated only upon party policy. It was designed to crip-ple the representation of the South and perpetuate the powers of the Republican party. This much has been admitted by Thaddeus Stevens, in the House. Another effect of the proposed amendment would be to reduce the representation of the agricultural section of the country and to correspondingly increase New England powers. He would not say a word against New England. He honored her history, but he could not consent that she should have increased powers. During the war the interests of the Northwest had been subordinate to New England by a heavy tariff, and foreign competition had been cut off for the benefit of New England manufacturers. He demanded for the West simple equality with the other States in the burdens of the country. This has not been the case for five years. Manufacturers had been growing rich while Western farmers had been al-

most impoverished Mr. Anthony interrupted Mr. Hendricks to say that there never had been a time when home manufactures had more comwhen home manulactures had more competition with importers than during the past few years, when the import duties were not equal to the individual taxes.

Mr. Hendricks thought the same power

that forced the representation in the Senate might change it, though it was declared unchangeable. Equality of representation in the Senate would reduce New England to one-third her present number.

The six New England States had twelve

Senators, with a population of three millions and a half, while the six great agricultural States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky, with a population of eight millions and a half, had only twelve Senators. According to population, every man in Rhode Island was equal to ten men in Indiana in the legislation of the country. The Southern people did all that a conquered people could do to show their good faith, and now it was pro-posed to punish them by reducing their representation. In this idea of punishment e gallant armies of the Union were not

committed a great crime, but they had suf-fered the punishment of defeat, which was he severest known to belligerents. - If there vas in the Senate a desire to amend the Constitution from motives of revenge, it certainly did not come from the army. Quoting from Mr. Fessenden's speech, Mr. Hendricks said, for the first time in the history of the Senate, it was proposed to do by indirection what could not be done directly. Indirection was a vice in anything. His colleague (Mr. Lane) had come here to advocate negrosuffrage, but had never raised his voice in favor of enfranchising the ten thousand negroes in Indiana. The pending amendment, he said, was a bribe held out to the States. It was worse than force. It was a bribe to them to increase their representatives in Congress. He held that the two races were so different that they ought not to compose one political community. He believed, with Mr. Douglas and President Johnson, that this was a white man's government. There was a great deal said about the part taken by the colored men in putting down the rebellion, and there was a great deal more said about it than was true. The rebellion was put down by the white soldiers of the country. [Applause in the white gallery and hisses in the colored gallery.] He was opposed to seeing the laurels won by white soldiers worn by the colored race. [Applause.] He han heard a great deal said about the part taken by the blacks in the attack on Port Hudson, but the truth was that the blacks were not at the front when the attack was being made. He did not think his colleague (Mr. Lane) would speak for negro suffrage on the ground of the work done by negroes in the

Mr. Hendricks was discussing the right of Congress to regulate suffrage for the States, when Mr. Yates asked a question: Suppose he (Mr. Yates) should go from Illinois to Indiana to live, could the State legislation of Indiana disfranchise him forever? It might require residence of a certain number of years, but could it disfranchise him en-

Mr. Hendricks declined to answer because he knew the next question that would come from the Senator from Illinois. It involved a judicial question, which he proposed to leave for the Supreme Court to decide. Speaking of the President's policy, he said, in so far as the President had labored to bring the lately rebellious States into their proper relations to the government, he endorsed him. His colleague and other Sena-tors had attacked the President for his appointment of provisional governors. He believed the President did right in this. He had the same right to appoint Governors in these States that he had to appoint them in territories.

Mr. Wade inquired how, if as was alleged by Mr. Hendricks, the State governments had not been overthrown in the South, there was any necessity for appointing Provisional Governors? The President certainly could not appoint Provisional Governors for Indiana and Ohio.

Mr. Hendricks said the rebellion had dis-

turbed the relations between the States of the South and the Union, and rendered the action taken by the President necessary. He did not believe President Johnson could establish a State government. All he could do was to place the people in a condition to act for themselves.

Mr. Howe—I will ask the Senator a ques-

tion. What necessity was there for setting aside the government of the people of South Carolina, and authorizing the same people to elect a new Governor? Has the Senator any reason for supposing that the prople who elected Mr. Orr, in 1865, were dissatisfied with the election they had made a short time before of Mr. McGraw? If they were not dissatisfied, where was the necessity for the President to authorize the same people who had elected McGraw to elect :

Mr. Hendricks—Mr. President, that is not precisely the point I am discussing. I shall answer it, however. Governor McGraw was a part of a political movement seeking to establish a Southern Confederacy Mr. Howe—Now just there, what was the name given to the crime which that in-

volved? What was the legal punishment Mr. Hendricks-I am not discussing that, It goes before the Courts for discussion. I might ask the Senator whether there can be treason after belligerency has been recognized? I am not going to be called off in that way. It is not fair to attempt to divert a Senator from his argument by something that may be regarded as sharp or smart.

Mr. Howe rose, but Mr. Hendricks de-clined to yield the flor to him. Mr. Hendricks-It has nothing to do with the validity of the State constitution whether McGraw was a traitor or not I am always willing to be interrupted, but it must be on

the subject I am discussing.

Mr. Clark understood Mr. Hen iricks t say that the act of the President appointing Provisional Governors might not be valid but where the people had acted under it and called a convention their acts were valid. I want to inquire how it was that after the people had elected a Governor in some of these States the President still, in defiance of what the people had done, kept that provisional Governor in office, and refused to recognize the Legislature until it had done certain things.

Mr. Hendricks—That is not the question

I am discussing. If the President attempted to control the action of the Legislature afte it had been fully organized, and after they had elected a Governor pursuant to his plan it was an act not justified under the circumstances.

Mr. Hendricks next adverted to the action of Congress and of the Senate in recog nizing the existence of the Southern States since the commencement of the war, holding that by repeated acts this recognition had been made. In conclusion he spoke in favor of immediate union Mr. Sherman asked Mr. Hendricks if it

was not right to exact from the Representa-tives and Senators of Southern States the same conditions exacted from Senators and Representatives of loyal States? Mr. Hendricks said he had answered tha question already, and continued his re-marks, elleging that the Republican Sena-

tors on this floor demanded more blood. Mr. Howard inquired of Mr. Hendricks

whether if he was an officer of the government, charged with the execution of the laws, he would put Jefferson Davis on tria for complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, if assumed by the Secretary of War Lincoin, it assumed by the secretary of war that such a charge was pending against him. If so, upon what ground has he (Mr. Hendricks) the assurance to charge honorable men here with thirsting for more Mr. Hendricks said that if he were an

officer upon whom the execution of the law devolved in the case suggested by Mr. Howard, he would certainly order the trial of Jefferson Davis before some court having competent jurisdiction; and if the court convicted him, would execute the sentence against him. Mr. Howard had used one word which, if he were twice as old as he is he (Mr. Hendricks) would throw back to him. He had said it was assurance to speak as he (Mr. Hendricks) had been speaking.
He threw back the word to him. [Applause and hisses in the gallery.] If he
(Mr. Howard) did not wish to be included
with other Senators, he would exclude him; but his language was parliamentary, and he meant it as he used it when he spoke of thirsting for blood. He would refer to his colleague (Mr. Lane) as having said that he demanded a felon's death for the leaders of he rebellion.

Mr. Lane interrupted Mr. Hendricks to say that he demanded the death of no man without a trial before one of the courts.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hendricks' re-

first time I have been arraigned for that. I was arraigned first by the traitor John C. Breckinridge. After I had given him his answer, he went out with the rebel ranks and fought against our flag. I was arraigned by another Senator from Kentucky and by other traitors, upon this floor, and I expect to be arraigned again, I wrote that letter, and I stand by the letter. What was there in it? What the position of the country when that letter was written? mocratic party, as an organization, had arrayed itself against this government. We had a Democratic traitor in the Presidential chair and a Democratic traitor in every department of the government. Democratic traitors were preaching treason on this floor, and Demoratic traitors were preaching treason in this hall of the house. Democratic traitors were in your army, and your navy. Democratic traitors were controlling every department of the government. Your flag was fired upon and with no response. The Democratic party had ordained that this government should be overthrown, and I, a Senator from the State of Michigan, wrote to the Governor of the State of Michigan "unless you are preserted to shed blood for the preserved. you are prepared to shed blood for the pre servation of this great government, the government is overthrown." That is all there was in that letter. That I said and that I say again, and I will tell the Senator from Indiana that if he is prepared to go down in history with the Democratic traitor who then co-operated with him, I am prepared to go down upon that blood-letting letter, and I stand by the record as there made. [Applause and hisses in the gallery.] The presiding officer (Mr. Pomeroy) called the calleries to order

the galleries to order.

Mr. Chandler continued. Mr. President what was the condition of this country when that letter was written? You had a band of Democratic traitors organized in this city as "National Rifles," drilling every night for an attempt to overthrow the government by a mob. You had the Democratic traitor Buchanan in command of your navy yard, where all the munitions of war were stored and you had the Democratic traitor Robert E. Lee in your War Department plotting for the rebellion at that very moment, and now I am to be arraigned here as a blood thirsty individual, because when these Democratic traitors stood here in the halls of this Senate and proclaimed that this government, was covernment, because government was overthrown, because I then wrote to the Governor of my State that unless he was prepared to shed blood for the preservation of this government it was overthrown. Now I am to be arraigned as going down to be remembered in history as blood-thirsty. Yes, sir, I am proud of the name; may it stand as long as the government; when that Senator (Mr. Hendricks and the men who have co-operated with him. shall have gone down to eternal infamy.

The remarks of Mr. Chandler were here

interrupted by loud demonstrations of applause and loud hisses in the galleries. The presiding officer announced that if these temonstrations were again attempted he would have the galleries cleared. Order having been restored, Mr. Chandler said on some future occasion he would reply to the accu-ations made against him

about the blood-letting letter. He would not further trespass on the indulgence of the Senate tc-day.

Mr. Trumbull moved that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be till noon on Monday next, which was ordered. After a brief explanation by Mr. Howe o the questions put to Mr. Hendricks, which that gentleman characterized as being asked for the purpose of displaying a little sharp-ness, Mr. Yates took the floor, but quitted to Mr. Nesmith, who moved to adjourn, but gave way to Mr. Conness, who moved an Executive session, which was held. The Senate soon after adjourned.

House.-The House proceeded to the consideration of the Pennsylvania contested election case of Alexander H. Coffroih and William H. Koontz. The majority of the Committee of Elections, Messrs. Upson. Dawes, Baxter, Marshall and Radford in their report say that neither of the claimants has any prima facie right to the seat under the Governor's proclamation, the certificate of the return judges, transmitted by Mr. Coffroth as required by law, being the official certificate of his election, which, in the omission apparent on the face of the Government. nor's proclamation, would seem to prime facic entitle him to a seat. The certificatof Mr. Koontz being signed, as was seen, but persons not legal return judges, is of course

wholly illegal and void. The Committee further say that when contest on the merits of the facts may b fully developed, if any legal notes are founto have been omitted in the court, full an final justice may then be done both to the voters and to the respective claimants. But until such an investigation is had, the committee on the question of a prima facic right to a seat, feel constrained to abide by those precedents and rules of law which experience has proved to be safest guides in weighing and determining impartially questions of this nature. \*

The minority of the committees-Messrs Paine, McClurg, Shellabarger and Schofield combat the views advanced by the majority and say that the two certificates of election purporting to have been addressed each by a district board to the claimants respectively. are probably both regular in form, but neither can support a prima facie claim to the contested seat. For the reasons related by them, the Coffroth ceturn was on its face worthless as a return upon which to base the Governor's proclamation. It by no means permits him to base his proclamation n part on the return and in part on evidence obtained aliunde. For the same reason they must, if they do not go behind the return to inquire who were the loyal distr judges, give the seat to Mr. Koontz, on his return alone. return alone.

Mr. Upson addressed the House in sup

Mr. Upson addressed the House in support of the majority report, and Mr. Paine in behalf of the views of the minority.

The subject was postponed until Monday.
Mr.Orth(Ind.) asked leave to offer a resolution that the Committee on Reconstruction report an amendment to the Constitution, that we proceed who has held a civil control, that no person who has held a civil or military office under the late so-called Confed eracy shall ever be eligible to hold an office of honor or emolument under the govern-ment of the United States, but objection was

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) presented a petition, numerously signed by citizens of Pennsylvania, praying that the specific tax of one dollar a barrel levied on crude petroleum may be changed to a mederate tax, to be reted by a per context. rated by a per centage upon sales at the mills, as being lesss oppressive and more easily assessed and collected. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Darling (N.Y.) presented the petition of assistant assessors of internal revenue of the Ninth District of New York for increase of pay. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The House took up the Senate bill providing for the exhibition of mineral speci-

mens of the United States in the Patent Office building, the Secretary of the Interior being authorized to prepare suitable cases for the same, and referred it to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

After further proceedings the House adiourned.

Mr. Newell (N. J.), in the speech which he delivered in part last night, defended the political character of the President, and maintained that the framers of the Constimaintained that the framers of the Consti-tution designed all men to be free and equal. This could not be carried out at the early period because of the existence of slavery. The emancipation proclamation makes citizens of those who have been set free, which involves the right of suffrage. States have no power to second, and thererepresented. As a punishment this amendment could not be adopted according to the Constitution. It was an post facto law, The Southern people had

At the conclusion of Mr. Hendricks represented. As a punishment this amendment could not be adopted according to the Constitution. It was an experience of the Constitution. The southern people had written a certain letter in 1861; it is not the States sending loyal representatives.

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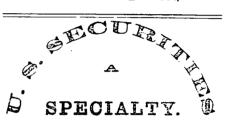
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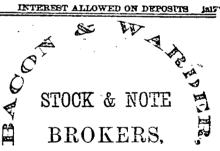
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