SENATE, -At one o'clock the regular order was taken up, being the concurrent resolu-tion declaring that no Senators or Represen-tatives from the lately rebellious States shall be received in either House until such State shall have been deviced by Commerce entishall have been declared by Congress enti-

tled to representation.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) took the floor. He commenced by remarking that the Senate had decided on three occasions that Congress had the power asserted in the resolution.

The object of the resolution, as it was made to read was to close agitation on this subject.

If he believed it would have this effect he would vote for it much more cheerfully than "he would otherwise, but he did not believe ait would close the agitation. He regarded it as a mere straw in the stream, thrown in at at an inopportune moment, a mere assertion of a right that could not be disputed. If

Congress failed to agree very soon upon a plan of reconstruction he did not believe the pending resolution would prevent either House from acting upon its own responsibility in the reception of its own members. What was wanted was a plan of reconstruction from Congress upon which these Southern States could be received back into the

Union with safety to the country.

The Wade and Davis bill, Mr. Sherman said, was the only attempt ever made by Congress to provide for civil governments in rebel States. The fate of that was well known, and it was also well known that the manifesto issued by Messrs. Wade and Davis after the bill had been vetoed did not meet the approval of the people.

Mr. Sumner interrupted Mr. Sherman, to

say that immediately after the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln respecting the veto of the Wade and Davis bill, he had an interview with Mr. Lincoln, and he (Lincoln) expecting the veto of the with Mr. Lincoln, and he (Lincoln) expecting the veto of the with Mr. Lincoln, and he (Lincoln) expecting the veto of pressed his regret that he had not approved

Referring to the lately rebellious States, Mr. Sherman said they were States still. They had been in insurrection, but every branch of the government had regarded them as States whose relations to the governmen as States whose relations to the grant had been disturbed by the war. The first duty of Congress was to provide for taking these States, one by one, each upon its own merits. Mr. Sherman next compared the reconstruction policy of President Johnson with that of his predecessor, Mr. Lincoln, showing that the one was a continuation of the other, with the exception that Mr. Johnson's plan was the most severe in its requirements from the rebels. The principal objection that had been made against the President was that he had not included the negroes among those whom he declared entitled to vote in the South. It should be remembered that colored men were prohibited by law from voting in the South, as they are in every State in the Union except six. The on every state in the Children except six. The prejudices of the army were against it also. In making laws, the prejudices of the people must be taken into consideration.

Mr. Sherman next referred to the speech

made by the President on the 22d. He thought no man who was a friend of Johnson would be unwilling to wipe that out of his history. It was impossible to conceive a more humiliating spectacle than that of the President of the United States addressing such a crowd as called on him on the He regretted especially the paragraph in the speech referring by name to Messrs.
Stevens and Sumner, but it should be remembered that Johnson was a combative man, that he had always been noted for his force in repelling assaults made upon him. Mr. Sumner had recently accused him of whitewashing, and though no affront was intended, this language was evidently con-

strued into an affront. It should not be forgotten that Mr. Stevens proclaimed Andrew Johnson an alien enemy in the Baltimore Convention, and that he recently said in the House that for certain lauguage used by the President a British King would have lost his head two hundred years ago. These facts must be taken into consideration in making up judgment upon this unfortunate speech. The most injudithis unfortunate speech. The most injudi-cious paragraph in it was that which charges certain gentlemen with conspiring at his assassination. This was simply ridiculous, and he believed there was not a man in the country who thought differently. Still there was much in the speech worthy of consideration. Prompted by his anxiety to see the Southern States speedily restored to their constitutional relations, he (Mr. Sherman) did not approve of the veto of the Freedman bill. He wated for the bill and against men's bill. He voted for the bill and against the veto, but still he recognized in the veto no extraordinary or unauthorized act of the President, and nothing but the exercise of a constitutional right. While he was anxious to see a mode adopted by which loyal mer from the South might be admitted to Conhe never would consent to the admis sion of any man who had taken part in the

rebellion, and he never would vote for the repeal of the test oath. He believed the people of the country de manded a change in the basis of representa tion, so as to keep the rebel States from coming back here with increased represen-tion, as they would do under the freedom of the blacks according to the present basis.

He believed the best and fairest basis of representation would be voters and not population, although he should probably vote for the proposition now pending in the Senate which recognized population as the basis. He did not believe Mr. Sumuer's proposition, to declare universal suffrage by act of Congress, was practicable.

Mr. Sherman said, in conclusion, I have thus, Mr. President, endeavored to show that to this hour no act has been done by the President inconsistent with his obligations to the great Union party that elected him. Differences have arisen, but they have arisen upon new questions not within the contemplation of the Union party, or the Union people, when the President was nominated. I have also shown that he has acted in pursuance of a policy adopted by Mr. Lincoln and approved by the people and that no event has yet transpired that will preclude him from a hearty co-operation with the great mass of the Union party in securing to the country the objects for which we conducted successfully a great war. That events have transpired, that utterances have been made tending in that direction, no one will deny; the surest evi-

dence of it is the joy of the worst enemies of the country over our divisions. I find in a recent paper this significant paragraph: "DAYTON, Ohio, Feb. 20.—The Demo-cracy of Dayton had a jollification over President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, this afternoon, firing one hundred guns. Vallandingham made a brief speech, saying the Democracy did not elect Johnson, but it is now their duty to stand by him. He announced a mass meeting in future for exultation. A flag floats from

Mr. Poland-May I ask which flag i

Mr. Vallandingham's window.

77.

Mr. Sherman-Idon't know, the despatch

does not state. Mr. Nye—If he flew his own flag it was rebel flag.
Mr. Sherman—Now I am aware of no ca damity more disgraceful than for us by our divisions to surrender to men who were enemies to their country in time of war, any or all of the powers of this government. He who contributes in any way to this result deserves the execrations of his countrymen; and this may be done by thrusting upon the President new issues in which the wellknown principles of his life do not agree with the judgment of his political associates. It may be done by inviting controversy of a personal character; it may be done by the President turning his back upon those who trusted him with high powers, and thus linking his name with one of the most disgraceful in American history—that of John ler. I feel an abiding confidence that

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this; and sir, who will deny that the over-bearing and intolerant will of Henry Clay contributed very much to the defection of John Tyler. But the division of the Whig arty was an event utterly insignificant in omparison with the evil results of a division in the Union party. Where will be the four millions of slaves whom by your policy you have emancipated? What would be their inevitable fate if now surrendered to the custody of the rebels of the South? Will you, by your demand of universal suffrage, destroy the power of the Union party to destroy the power of the Union party to protect them in their dearly purchased liberty? Will you, by new issues upon which you know you have not the views of which you know you have not the views of the people, jeopardize those rights which you can, by the aid of the Union party, se-cure to the freedmen? We know that the President cannot, will not, and never can agree to unite with us upon the issues of universal suffrage and dead States. No such dogmas were contemplated when, for his heroic service in the cause of the Union, we placed him side by side with Mr. Lin we placed him slue by slue with Mr. Lift-coln as our standard-bearer. Why dwell upon them? Why not complete the work so gloriously done by our soldiers by se-curing Union and liberty to all men, with out distinction of color, leaving to the States, as before, the question of suffrage? The curse of God—the maledictions of millions of our people and the tears and blood o new-made freemen will, in my judgment rest upon those who now for any cause de-stroy the unity of the great party that has led us through the wilderness of war and brought us into peace and repose.

We must now look to our public credit. We have duties to perform to the business interests of the country in which we need the assistance of the President. We have every motive for harmony with him and with each other, and for a generous and manly trust in his patriotism. If ever the time shall come when I can no longer confide in his devotion to the principles upon which he was elected, I will bid farewell to Andred Johnson with unaffected sorrow. I well remember when he stood in this very I well remember when he stood in this very spot five years ago, repelling, with unexampled courage, the assaults of traitors. He left in their hands wife, children, property and home, and staked their all in the result. I well remember that, when a retreating general would have left Nashville to its fate, he again with heroic courage line to its fate, he again with heroic courage. maintained his post. I well remember the fierce conflicts and trials through which he and his fellow compatriots in East Tennes-see maintained our cause in the heart of the confederacy. I well remember the struggle he had with the aristocratic element of Tennessee, never ashamed of his origin, and never far from the hearts of the people.

Sir, you must not sever the great Union

party from this loyal element of the Southern States. No theories of possible Utopian good can compensate for the loss of such patriotism and devotion. Time, as he tells you in his message, is a great element of reform and time is on our side. I remember the homely and encouraging words of a pioneer in the anti-slavery cause, an expelled Methodist preacher from cause, an expelled Melhodist preacher from the South, who told those who were behind him in opinion, "Well, friends, I'll block awhile. We must all travel together." So I say to all who doubt Andrew Johnson, who wish to move more rapidly than he can; to block up awhile, to consolidate their great victory, with the certainty that reason and

the Almighty will continue their work.
All wisdom will not die with us. The
highest human wisdom is to do all the good you can, but not to sacrifice a possible good to attempt the impracticable. God knows that I do not urge harmony and consolida tion from personal motives. The people of my native State have entrusted me with a position here, extending four years be-yond the termination of the Presidential youd the termination of the Fresheltan office of the present incumbent. He can grant me no fayor. If I believed for a moment that he would seek an alliance with those who, by either arms or counsel with those who, by either arms of country, or even apathy, were against this country in the recent war, and will turn over to them the high powers entrusted to him by the Union party, then, sir, he is dishonored, and will receive no assistance from me. But I will not force him into this attitude If he shall prove false to the declaration made by him in his veto message, that his strongest desire was to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and property, then I will not quarrel with him as to the means used;, and while, as he tells us in this same message, he only asks for States to be represented which are pre-sented in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, and in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any constitutional or legal test, surely we ough not to separate from him until, at least, we prescribe a test of their loyalty upon which we are willing to stand. We have not done it yet.

I will not try him by new creeds. I will not denounce him him for hasty words, uttered in repelling personal affronts. I see him yet surrounded by the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln, pursuing his policy. No word from me shall drive him into political fellowship with those who, when he was one of the moral heroes of this war denounced him, spat upon him, and despitefully used him. The association must be self-sought and even then I will part with him in sorrow, but with the abiding hope that the same Almighty power that has guided us through the recent war will be with us still in our new difficulties, until every State is restored to its full communion and followrestored to its full communion and fellow ship, and until our nation, purified by war will assume among the nations of the earth the grand position hoped for by Washington, Clay, Webster, Lincoln and hundreds of thousands of unnamed heroes who gav

up their fives for its glory.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's speech, Mr. Trumbull, in the course of ome remarks on a motion to postpone the further consideration of this subject until tomorrow, said he had heard it said there were men in Congress in favor of keeping the Southern States out indefinitely. He had never met any man in either House who was not anxious to see those States readmitted at the earlier possible time consistent with the safety of the country.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) rose to reply to some remarks from his colleague (Mr. Sherman) in relation to what was known as the Wade and Davis manifesto. He understood h colleague to say that he and Mr. Davis had been censured by the people for their protes against the President's action on the Re-

construction bill. Mr. Sherman said he did not say his col league was censured. He said he did not believe his (Wade's) course was approved

by the people.

Mr. Wade, after explaining the nature of the bill vetoed by Mr. Lincoln, said that Mr. Lincoln having issued a proclamation on the subject, he and Mr. Davis felt it necessary to reply to him also with a proclamation. Mr. Lincoln having appealed to the people, they felt that they must do so

The further consideration of the concurrent resolution was postponed until one clock to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Chandler (Mich.) th senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the establishment of tele graphic communication between New York and the West Indies. It authorizes the International Ocean Telegraph Company, incorporated under the laws of New lay a telegraph cable from the United States to the island of Cuoa and the Bahamas, either or both, and other West India islands either or company other west india islands
It authorizes the company to import, free
of duty, all material to be used for the construction of the line, provided that at all
times during war the United States shall have free use of the line, and provided, urther, that the cables must be laid within five years, otherwise this grant to be null and void. The privileges granted is exclu-Andrew Johnson will not and cannot do sive for twenty-five years, Congress reserv

ing the right to repeal, alter or, amend the Mr. Grimes (Iowa) doubted the jurisdiction of Congress over this matter. He did not believe Congress had any more right in the premises than the State of New York had; and if it had the jurisdiction, it ought not to grant an exclusive right to any com-

pany. Mr. Chandler held that Congress had full jurisdiction under the constitutional claus for the regulation of commerce to pass this

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) spoke against the expediency of the measure. He did not believe it wise for Congress to confer an exclusive privilege for twenty-five years upon any one company, He concurred in the

Mr. Clark (N. H.) thought the provisions of the bill gave too much power to the com-pany. It gave the right to the company to enter any navy-yard, or any land on the coast, over which the United States had jurisdiction, and gave it exclusive control for twenty-five years. He moved to strike out the word "sole" before privilege.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) spoke against the bill, arguing that it was unwise to confer the exolusive privileges contemplated in it.
Mr. Clark withdrew his amendment, and moved to recommit the bill to the Commit tee on Commerce. Adopted.

The Senate at 4.15 adjourned, House,—Mr. Bingham (Ohio), from Committee on Reconstruction, reported the following joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United

States: Resolved, By the Senate and House Representatives of the United States of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, viz:

Article — The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each State all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, and to all persons in the several States equal protection in the rights of life, liberty and property. Mr. Bingham said he would not detain

the House by any lengthened argument in support of the joint resolution. If such legislation had been on the statute book so as to enforce the constitutional requirement in every State, the rebellion which had charred the land would then have been an impossibility.

The proposed amendment imposed no obligations on any State or on any citizen in a State which was not now enjoined upon them by the Constitution. It was impossi-ble for man to frame words more obligatory than those already in the Constitution en joining this great duty on the several States and the several officers of all the States. But it was equally clear that by every construction of the Constitution in its cotempo raneous and continued construction that great provision contained in the second section of the fourth article and in a portion of the fifth amendment adopted by the First Congress in 1789, that immortal guarantee of rights, had hitherto depended on th action of the several States. The House, the country and the world knew that all legislative, all executive, all judicial offices in eleven States of the Union had, within the last five years, violated this proposition of the Constitution, the enforcement of which was absolutely essential to American na-

by order of the Committee on Reconstruction, and for the purpose of giving to the whole peoplethe care of the General Government, without which American nationality should cease, he would press the adoption of this amendment on the House, and, through the House, press it on the consider ration of the loyal people of the whole country. He submitted it to the deliberate and

lispassionate judgment of the House.

Mr. Rogers said that he had hoped, from what had transpired within the past few days, that the time had come when the Constitution was to be secured from invasion. When he had read the words of the President of the United States, in commemora tion of that immortal instrument. He had pelieved that no more amendments to it would be proposed by Congress. He had bolieved that the agitation which had been kept up here against that instrument until, as the President said, "there would be no more respect entertained for it than for the resolutions of a town meeting," was about to cease. He was opposed to the propose amendment. It would be found to be the embodiment of a principle of centralization and of the disfranchisement of the States.

If the Constitution, as the gentleman (Mr. Bingham) admitted, covered this matter, why, in this time of great public excite ment, attempt to engraft upon it an axend-ment which carries into effect no powers but hose that are already claimed to be contained in it. The framers of the Constitu-tion had never intended to give to Congress the power to enter into a State and direct its legislation in regard to the right

and privileges of citizens.

Mr. Kelley (Penna.) desired to ask the gentleman, in connection with his allusion to the President, whether he was not the same Andrew Johnson who, when a representative, submitted no less than nine amendments to that sacred instrument in one session.

Mr. Rogers-That may be all so. I am not here as the advocate of Andrew Johnson but as the advocate of the great doctrine of constitutional liberty which he lays down What was the use, he asked of the amend ment of the Constitution in view of the bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, which had passed the Senate by the almost entire vot of the Republican party, if that bill be constitutional? He alluded to the bill introduced by Senator Trumbull on the 5th o January last, enacting that there should be no discrimination in civil rights and immunities among the inhabitants of States on account of race or color, or their former condition of slavery.

This was another attempt to consolidate

the powers of the General Government;

mother step towards imperial despotism another step towards blotting from the na-tional flag the stars emblematic of the States, and to concentrate under the Federal Go vernment greater powers than are claimed by the Czar of Russia or the Emperor of France. If this amendment were adopted and ratified. Congress could enact under it a law establishing miscegenation in South Carolina, and compelling the people of that State to be degraded by marriage with per-sons of negro blood. The right of marriage certainly came under the general meaning of "privileges and immunities," and a black man could, under the proposed mea-sure, go into a State and claim the privilege of marrying a white woman. Under the proposed amendment an act of Congress might be passed compelling the State of South Carolina to allow negroes to marry white women. He quoted from the Federalist to prove that the powers reserved to the several States extended to all the matters which concern the lives liberties and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement and prosperity of the State. This amendment proposed to take away those rights of the States, and compel by oct of Congress the absorption of all the by act of Congress the abrogation of all the statutes of the States which make a dis-crimination between crimes committed by black men and those committed by white men; instancing the State of Kentucky where the crime of rape committed by a black man is punished with death, and in the case of a white man with imprisonment. He also referred to the laws in several of the free States making distinction between

hildren, which would also be abrogated

under the proposed amendment! He spoke

of Mr. Seward as the noble hero of liberty. or Mr. Seward as the noble hero, or theory, whom he was pleased to see standing up recently in the city of New York defending those principles without which popular rights were a mere myth. He was willing to follow in his (Mr. Seward's) track. He was willing to sink all parties in oblivion; willing to bury them so low that the trumnet of Gabriel would never he heard by pet of Gabriel would never be heard by them. But the object of this amendment was to place a wall of living fire between Northern anaticism and Southern rebellion, to make the gap so deep, so broad and so wide that the Southern States would have to come in simply as dependencies of the Federal Government, which would have a right to legislate for and to control all their

municipal concerns.

He denonneed the Committee on Reconstruction as the committee of despotism-a Jacobin committee—as a body which is a disgrace to the country. The liberties of France were never more invaded by Napoleon than the liberties of this country were now invaded by that committe At this stage of his remarks Mr. Rogers,

carried away by the heat of declamation, Mr. Washburne (Ind.) made the point of order that the gentleman should address the

Chair and not the galleries. Mr. Rogers apologized for the uninten-

tional discourtesy.

Mr. Kelley proposed, in order to give the gentleman time to recover his exhausted nergies, to occupy a moment in showing that we are not oppressed, or likely to be oppressed, by any of the dangers in which the French people were subjected under Bonaparte or any of the revolutionists.

Mr. Rogers yielded to the gentleman. Mr. Kelley, read from Thiers' History page illustrating the manner of Bonaparte page illustrating the manner of bonaparte after his return from Egypt, prescribing him as quiet, reticent, thoughtful, listening and observing, but opening his mouth to no one, which was all deep policy. After the reading of the extract he remarked—Our Bona parte does not wail— Mr. Rogers—Mr. Speaker, we have no

Bonaparte. We have a pure man. have a man who has come up from the humblest walks of life. We have a man who has never allowed himself to be put down by the aristocracy. We have a man who is the embodiment of civil liberty. We have a man who believes that the government was made for the benefit of the white men and white women of the country, and not at all for the benefit of negroes or negro

Here there was some applause in the galleries, which was promptly suppressed by

Mr. Rogers, resuming his denunciation of the Reconstruction Committee, declared that a more fatal and bloody tyranny did not insult humanity when Louis XIV. exnot insult humanity when Louis AIV. ex-claimed, "I am the State," Nero harbored no deeper feeling against the Roman people than this committee now did against the rights and liberties of the American people. When Charles the First sent his soldiers into the British Parliament, and arrested five of its members for their outspoken seatiments of liberty, he did not begin to defy the principles of the constitutional freedom so openly as they were defied by this Jaco

bin committee.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) inquired whether the gentleman was at liberty to communicate to the House the character of the tyranny of that committee, and what are the dangers with which it threatens the country. Mr. Rogers replied that he was not priv

ileged to speak of anything except what had taken place publicly in the House, but i the gentleman would look at the constituthe gentleman would look at the constitu-tional amendment proposed by that com-mittee he would see that they were the em bodiment of tyranny; and what were they all designed for? They were designed for the purpose of keeping eleven States out of the Union; for the purpose of blotting out eleven of the glorious stars of the banner of the country. He referred the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the constitutional amendment prohibiting a State from paying amendment prohibiting a State from paying its own debts—there was as much right to prevent New Jersey paying hers; to the constitutional amendments declaring that no State shall retain or pass laws making any distinction between people on account of race or color, and to the constitutional amendment stripping the people of the Southern States of millions worth o property invested under the Constitution o the United States. He hoped that no Southern State would ever subscribe to such a condition. "Before" said he, "I will set the liberties of this people trampled down by fanaticism I am willing with the people of the country to take the sword and cannot to defend those liberties against any body o men who attempt to destroy the unity of

this great nation. Mr. Randall (Pa.) again inquired why the gentleman was not at liberty to answer his former question and whether any additional measure of secrecy had been imposed upon

Mr. Rogers replied that enough had been done to show the feelings and objects of the Committee. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) occupied. in his opinion the only other logical ground in this whole controversy; the one exactly in opposition to that occupied by himself (Mr. Rogers). There was no middle ground tenable.

Mr. Kelley inquired what debt the States were prevented from paying? Mr. Rogers—It is proposed to prohibit the payment of the rebel debt. Such a measure is the very emblem and quintessence of despotism and tyranny.

Mr. Kelley—I beg leave to ask whether
New Jersey contracted any debt in support

of the late confederacy. Mr. Rogers—I suppose the gentleman does not want to insult me. Mr. Kelley—I only ask the question because the gentleman insists that we have no

right to prevent New Jersey from paying Mr. Rogers-I used that as an argument to show that New Jersey stood in the same position as South Carolina. [A laugh.] New York stands where South Carolina stands, Pennsylvania stands where South Carolina stands, and I say that South Caro ing has as much right to come into the halls of Congress, in the persons of her Senators

and Representatives, as Pennsylvania has.
Mr. Kelley—I am satisfied. [A laugh.]
Mr. Rogers went on to argue the unconstitutionality of the test oath. Mr. McKee (Ky.) inquired whether the gentleman from New Jersey was in favor of

nullifying a law of Congress before the con-stitutionality of that law had been passed upon by the proper tribunal. Mr. Rogers-No, sir; I am not for nullifying a law of Congress; but I have a right to stand here and protest against a law which

believe to be unconstitutional. Mr. McKee—How could you have repre-sentatives from South Carolina before the est oath is decided to be unconstitutional?

Mr. Rogers—The way to get them into the House is to repeal that law; to recognize in the spirit of christianity the people of the South as our brethren; to remember that their fathers and ours fought side by side on the fields of the revolution. Repeal this ob-noxious and unjust law, and let every one of the States of the Union be represented

Mr. Schenck (Ohio,)—Are you opposed to every alteration in the Constitution on the ground that it has a tendency to change that nstrument? [Laughter.] Mr. Rogers—That is one of the grounds

[Laughter.] Another ground is that it is dangerous to interfere with the ancient landmarks that our fathers have set, and another ground is that all these amendments of the Constitution have a tendency to keep elever States out of the Union and prevent the con summation of the great object for which our oldiers offered their lives. Mr. Rogers spoke for an hour and a half

his time having been extended. Mr. Higby (Cal.) got the floor. Mr. Banks—It is manifest that this de

bate cannot be finished to-night. It is very important that the joint resolution to provide for the expenses attending the exhibition of the products of industry of the United States at the Exposition at Paris in

1867 should be taken up.

Mr. Hale (N. Y.)—I rise to suggest that the amendment reported by the joint committee has taken me by surprise, as I pre-sume it has the majority of the House. We had no notice that it would be brought in

this morning.

Mr. Bingham—I gave notice some days ago that I would bring it back...
Mr. Hale—I do not say this by way of complaint; but it is an amendment of vast importance, and one which requires the most careful consideration. I do not propose to discuss it, but it strikes me as liable o many grave and serious objections. This being so, I suggest whether it would not be better to have it made a special order and For Linens at Importers' prices. set down for a day certain. I make this suggestion without any feeling of hostility towards the amendment any further than may be justified by careful consideration. Mr. Bingham—If it can be made the special order for an early day I have no object

Mr. Hale proposed next Thursday.
The Speaker stated that two special orders,
the Bankrupt bill and the Loan bill, would

ake precedence of it. Mr. Bingham hoped that the House would et it go over until to-morrow as unfinished

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) suggested that there was no need of pressing it, inasmuch as the Senate would take full time to discuss it and all other measures. He proposed that it should be made a special order, and should come after the Bankrupt bill and the Loan

Mr. Smith (Ky.) asked that the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Rogers) be allowed to continue his remarks. Mr. Kelley made a similar suggestion, offering to let him have the rest of the day.

Mr. Eldridge did not want the gentleman's time to be further extended, if it were to be for the purpose of injecting speeches of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) into his (Mr. Rogers'.) Mr. Randall (Pa.) also objected. Mr. Kelley suggested that Mr. Rogers

should have leave to proceed. Mr. Rogers declined, stating that he never wrote speeches. If he could not be permitted to speak extempore he would not ask any such favor.

Mr. Kelley-Then the House will be punished by its own action. [A laugh.]
Mr. Banks (Mass.)—I will ask the House
to take up the resolution for the Industrial Exposition at Paris. I desire to have read communication showing the necessity for

immediate action.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.)—I object. I am opposed to it decidedly, and I will state why I object. Last Monday the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) got in a meas ure, under a suspension of the rules, which I understand, will cost the government half-million of dollars, for the benefit of the Russian and American Telegraph Company, vhose stock is selling for 200 per cent pre

Mr. Banks-That measure passed this House almost unanimously. Mr. Washburne (Ill.)—I know it, because the House knew nothing about it.

Mr. Banks-I am confident that no such expenditure will be required for that enterprise, but if did cost the government half a million of dollars, that would be a cheap outlay for bringing into communication with us six hundred millions of the people of Europe and Asia. But, I say to the gen-tleman from Illinois, it will not cost a halfmillion dollars, a hundred thousand dollar

norany other sum.
Mr. Washburne (Ill.)—That was the estimate of the Navy Department.

After some further discussion the constitutional amendment went over to come up to-morrow after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Banks moved to suspend the rules to
enable him an opportunity to bring up the
joint resolution in relation to the Paris Ex-

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) demanded the yeas and nays, and on their being taken the rules were not suspended, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof. Yeas 61, nays 43. Mr. Rogers asked leave to introduce petition in favor of the eight hours' labor movement. Objection was made, and the House adjourned. Petitions were presented by Mr. O'Neill

(Pa.) from the printers, booksellers and publishers of Philadelphia, urging that the tax on finished books may be abolished, and a specific duty of twenty-five cents per pound be laid on imported books, in addiion to the ad valorem duty now existing.

By Mr. Darling (N. Y.), similar petition

from New York.

By Mr. Taylor (N. Y.), petitions from manufacturers, etc., of barrels and casks, asking relief from the present onerous tax. Mr. Windom (Minn.) memorials by the Legislature of Minnesota for the estal lishment of an emigrant and post route from Redwood Falls, on the Minnesota river, to the gold region of Montana territory, etc.

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1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 회1866. Spring Importation. 1866. 🗟

E. H. NEEDLES Has Just opened,

1,000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, 🛭 In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED, PLAID and Configured Jaconets, Cambries, Nainsook, Dimion of titles, Swiss, Mull and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited as they are of light of purchasers in solicited as they are of light of the purchasers in solicited as they are of light of the purchasers in solicited as they are of light of the purchasers in solicited as they are of light of the purchasers in solicited as they are of light of the purchasers in solicited as they are of light of the purchasers in the purcha

7 100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies. O 100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and brice from 90c. to \$150.

900 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation. 1024 OHESTUUT STREET.

LYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have by the plenished their assortment of STAPLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS, And are now fully prepared to apply families with GOOD MUSLINS, BY THE PIECE, 600D MUSLINS, BY THE PIECE, 600D MUSLINS, BY THE PIECE, 600D TABLE LINENS, GOOD BED TICKINGS.
GOOD TABLE LINENS.
GOOD FINE BLANKETS.
GOOD FINE BLANKETS.
GOOD FINE BLANKETS.
BUFF MARSEILLES QUILTS.
PINE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST AND LARGEST WHITE DO'THIST BIRD-EYE AND SCOTEH TOWELINGS.
NEW LOT OF BRILLIANTS, MARSEILLES, &C.
SPRING STYLE CHINTZES, PARCALES, &C.

EPRING STYLE CHINIALS, reproducts, technology.

EDWIN HALL & CO., 28 South Second street, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of SILES, and recommend them purchasing now, as we have no doubt of their having to pay a much advanced price for them next month and the coming spring.

Colored Moire Antiques,
Black Moire Antiques,
Colored Corded Silks,
Colored Poult de Soles,
Black Corded Silks,
Right Gros Graines.

Black Cordex Sirks,
Black Gros Graines,
Black Taffetas,
Black Gros de Rhines,
—A fine steck of Evening Silks on hand.

50-CENT BLACK ALPACAS. OCENT BLACK ALPACAS,
1: 52 and \$1 superior A lpacas,
1: 00 Wide Black Wool Delaines,
1: 50 for finest \$2 wide Black Cashmeres,
1: 50 for mew Spring Shades Wide Wool Delaines,
New White Piques, Brilliantes, Cambrics, Plaids, &c.
Heavy Nursery Diapers, some extra wide goods,
Fine Towels; 40-cent Towels-a bargain,
3 and \$5 Napkins are much under value.
Richardson's Heavy Ehirting and fine Fronting
inens. COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets

OPENING OF SPRING GOODS.

Spring Chinizes and Percales.
Lawns, Organdies and Challies.
Plain and Plaid Traveling Material.
Marseilles and Pique, in variety.
Mode and Buff Ground Mohairs.
Purple and White and Green and White Plaids,
Purple and White legals prices at Purple and White and Prices at MUSLING at wholesale prices at STOKES & WOOD'S, 702 Arch street,

RETAIL DRY GOODS IMPORTANT!

TO LINEN BUYERS.

The Right Place To Go.

For the best and largest stock of

For Linen Goods of the best quality, For pure Linens, warranted.

For Irish Shirting Linens. For Stiched Shirt Bosoms.

For Table Linens, all kinds. For Linens, Sheetings and Pillow

Casings.

For Nursery Diapers and Bi d Eyes, For Towelings, all kinds, For Linen Lawns and Cambrics. For Linen Drills and Coatings.

For all kinds of Linen Goods.

MILLIKEN'S STORE FOR LINENS ONLY,

828 Arch Street.

N. B.—The new styles of Linen Cambric Dresses ex-pected by next steamer from Europe. felt 3t NEW SPRING GOODS

The subscribers are now opening a fresh and choice

sortment of the newest and most approved styles of WHITE MUSLIN GOODS. Such as French and English Cambric Muslin, heavy and light, soft and extra width, Wash Blond, Jaconet Nainsook, India Mull, Tarletans, Sheer French Mus-

lin. Swiss Muslin, plain and figured, Lace striped Musin, Lace plaid Muslin. Embroidered lace striped Muslin, Plaid Organdie Plaid and Striped Nainsook and Cambric Hair Cord

Brilliants-India Twills, striped and plain Cambric and French Dimities, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, Shirred Muslin, Tucked Muslin. White Pique, Linen Cambrics, Percales, Black and White Wegan, Crinoline, &c. Also.

nne, cc. Also,
A full assortment of Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Hamburg Ergings and Insertings, Embroidered Bands. Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Vincennes Edging, Embroidered and Plain Linen Breakfast

Cambric Hdkí's, Embroidered, Hemmed,Lace,Trime med and Plain, of all qualities, for Ladies, Gentlemen

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison

No. 1008 Chestnut Street.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHEAP CLOTE STORE—JAMES & LEE invite the attention of their friends and others to their large stock of season-able goods, which they are selling at greatly reduced Superior Black French Cloths. Superior Colored French Cloths. Overcoat Cloths, all qualities. Black French Dosskins. Black French Cassimeres.

Mixed and Plain Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, of every description.
Scotch and Shepherd's Plaid Cassimeres.
Cords, Beaverteens and Satinetts.
Plain and Neat Figured Silk Vestings.
Black Satins and Fancy Vestings.
a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings; Boys wear, &c., for sale, wholesale or retail, by

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 North Second st., Sign of the Golden Lamb.

4 PURE WHILT finish, just adapted to
White Alpaces.
White Irish Poplins,
White Irish Poplins,
White Opera Cloths
White Opera Cloths
White Cloths, with Spot
Scarlet Cloths.
26 South Second v

WATCHES AND JEWELBY LEWIS LADOMUS. DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortment

LADIES GOLD WATCHES,

Some in plain cases, others beautifully enameled and engraved and others inlaid with diamonds.

Purchasers wishing a handsome LADY'S VATUS will do well to call at once and make a sel

PRICES MODERATE.

ALL WATCHES WARRANTED

Also a large assortment of

Gentlemen's and Boys' Watches, In Gold and Silver cases. RIGGS & BROTHER,

CHRONOMETER, CLOCK, AND

WATCHMAKERS,

No. 214 South FRONT Street, CLOCKS, &c., for Railroads, Banks and Count Houses, which they offer at reasonable rates.

fine Watches and Clocks. HAIR RESTORATIVES. EUREKA.

INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE! This is no Hair Dye.

dN. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing

REASONS WHY THE EUREKA SHOULD E It will cleanse the scalp, and thereby promote It will cleanse the scaip, and thereby promote are growth of the hair.

If the hair is dry, stiff and lifelers, it will give it softness and lively youthul appearance.

If the hair is dry, stiff and lifelers, it will give it softness and lively youthul appearance.

If the hair is gray, or becoming so, it will restore it its original color without staining scaip or head.

It is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs.

It is no hair dye, but an infallible restorative, at will do all that is promised, when used by the direction SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,

No. 25 North Fifth, between Chestnut and Pine, St. L. Agent for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., 232 N. Second street, Philada. j. 18 th.s.tu 3

ENGLISH PICKLES, CATSUPS, SAUCES, &c. L. Crosse & Blackwell's English Pickles, Catsupances; Durham Mustard, Clives, &c., landing ship Yorktown and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER CO., 46 South Delaware avenue.