SENATE,—Mr. Dayis (Ky.) asked to call up the resolution offered by him for the appointment of a Committee to investigate frauds by agents of the Cotton Bureau.

Mr. Davis caused to be read a letter from a former Provost Marshal of Natchez, alleging that enormous frauds were committed by Department Commanders in the South. Conness (Cal.) interrupted the reading of the communication to object to it as a neusure upon affairs of the government, the reading of which, as a part of the proceed-ings of the Senate, might be taken as an en-

dorsement of the statement.

A vote was taken, and the Senate decided listen to the reading.

Mr. Conness rose a second time to object. He objected to an irresponsible party like the author of the letter being permitted to come here and make a stump speech against officers of the government. He moved that the letters and Davis resolutions be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The morning hour expired, and the con-

current resolution that no Senator or Repre-sentative be received in either House from any of the late rebellious States, until such States shall have been declared entitled to representation, having been called up,

Mr. Dixon (Conn.) took the floor, commencing his speech with an allusion to the argument of Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull and Sherman. He did not think it was much for Mr. Fessenden to say, as he did in his last speech, that he thought the President would not be untrue to his country. That was not much to be said of a man with such a record of patriotism and devotion to country, but there were circumstances to be taken into consideration. When this was said the President was being denounced in the other House, and in the Senate Mr. Wade had spoken in very severe terms concerning him. He believed that the only means of saving the country was by the policy adopted by the President; and, believing this, he was willing to overlook differences of detail which will exist between him and the President as to the carrying out of this policy He did not believe there was any principle involved in the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and involved in the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and in voting for it in the first place he did not commit himself in any way unless as a frend of the freedmen, which he still was. The policy the President was now pursuing was the policy which he (Mr. Dixon) had advocated since the commencement of the way.

the war. He voted for the Freedmen's bill, though he thought it objectionable in many respects. He was not of those who believed that because a man was a conservative he ought therefore to hate the negroes. He was willing to vote money as freely for black men as for whites, and so were the constituents be represented. He would never ask whether a suffering man was white or black. It was enough for him to a suffering man was know that there was suffering, and that they were human beings who suffered.

Mr. Dixon next referred to Mr. Fessen den's objections to the veto message, in which he (Fessenden) expressed the opinion that, if the President had confined himself to his objections to the bill, he might have voted to sustain the veto. For this reason Mr. Dixon wished the President had omitted the latter part of his message, though he did not think such a consideration should have influenced a vote on such an important measure. He was unable to see what principle was involved in the veto message. He did not believe the President would have vetoed the bill on account of the objection contained in the last part of the message; but that he had been prompted to do so by fifteen other objections to the bill itself, which were ably set forth in the

Mr. Fessenden, interrupting, said that the clear inference from the language of the veto message was, that the Senate had nothing to do in the case of Southern Senators but to examine crededentials; that it had nothing to do with the condition of the

rebel States.

Mr. Dixon said the Senate or the United States had exclusive jurisdiction over its own members, and their qualifications. It was a matter for each House to examine for

Mr. Trumbull said, suppose that in time of peace the legislature of Tennessee is disloyal and swears allegiance to Maximilian, does the Senator from Connecticut deny the authority of Congress to declare such an act invalid?

Mr. Dixon, in reply, desired to ask Mr. Trumbull, suppose the Tennessee Legislature to elect Maximilian a Senator, and the Senate to decide to receive him as such, could Congress interfere in the matter? Could the House of Representatives inter-

Mr. Trumbull said that if Mr. Dixon wished to ask him if the Senate had physical power to do what he suggested, he had no doubt of it. The Senate had the same no doubt of it. The Senate nau the same right to do so that a jury of twelve men had to bring in a verdict directly against the testmony of a hundred witnesses to perjure themselves. Mr. Dixon said the Senate had no more

Mr. Dixon said the Senate had no more right, nor was no more apt to perjure itself than Congress. He contended again for the right of each House to judge for itself.

Mr. Kirkwood (Iowa) Mr. Dixon if he held that the Senate had no more jurisdiction over the question asked of receiving Senators from South Carolina than it had in the case of Senators from

Mr. Dixon said the question upon receiving Senators from South Carolina was one to be determined by the Senate.
When Senators come here there was no

When Senators come here there was no doubt of the power of the Senate over the matter.

Mr. Dixon did not believe any act of readmission was necessary. If a husband and wife separated for five years, they would not in coming together again need

remarrying.
Mr. Grimes asked Mr. Dixon if he understood the President to maintain that each and all of the lately rebellious States are in a fit condition to be represented by

Congress.

Mr. Dixon replied that was a question for each House to determine for itself. Referring to the President's policy, he was interrupted by Mr. Wade, who said he did not know what that policy was. He knew that the President was violently opposed to what Congress was doing, and called Senators and Representative who differed from tors and Representatives who differed from

Mr. Dixon—Not all traitors. Mr. Wade - He did not name us all, I A TOWN.

After some further remarks, Mr. Dixon opinion existing between the President of the United States and those who are opposed to his reconstruction policy in the two Houses of Congress? I certainly disclaim of course, any right to state what are his opinions, except as they are given to us in authentic public documents. From these alone I obtain his views. That these are misrepresented, intentionally or otherwise, should not perhaps surprise those who consider how seldom a candid statement of the true question at issue is made by the advocates of conflicting doctrines and opinio It would seem impossible, in view of the frank and explicit utterances which the Pre sident has often made of his opinions to create in the public mind a misapprehension of his views. Yet this, to a certain extent,

has been done.

He is supposed by many to urge the admission of disloyal men from the rebel States to the two Houses of Congress. He

XXXIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

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The condition of Virginians the other day, in which he explicitly declared his opinion that call the conditions are conditionally conditions. that only loyal men should be appointed to office. But I prefer to take his latest authentic, written declarations. I shall read from his veto message. Found in that docu-

14.

ment is the following:
"I hold it my duty to recommend to you, to the interests of peace and in the interests of the Union, the admission of every State in its share in public legislation when, how-ever insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal tests."

Such is the language of the President in his veto message. Can it be misunderstood?

Can it be misrepresented? What are existing constitutional and legal tests but the ing constitutional and legal tests but the cath required by the Constitution, and the still stronger test oath prescribed by law? Having stated what he recommends, the President then states what he is opposed to, as follows:

"It is plain that an indefinite or permanation." "It is plain that an indefinite or perma

nent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is un wise and dangerous to pursue a course o measures which will unite a very large see tion of the country, against another section of the country, however much the latter may The course of emigration preponderate. the development of industry and business and natural causes will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as thos of any other part of the land. But if they are excluded from Congress, if in a permanent statute they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to becom a unit in feeling and sentiment against the

government."
This is what the President is opposed to We have, therefore, what he recommends and what he disapproves. He recommends the admission to Congress of loyal men. can take the required oaths, provided they come from States which present themselv in an attitude of harmony and loyalty. He disapproves a permanent or indefin clusion of all representation, regardless of the loyalty of the representative or the peo-

ple. Here, then, the issue is fairly presented. How could he state it more distincily? Yet we are daily told that the President desires to throw wide open the doors of Congress to bloody-handed rebels. Go where you will, in the halls of representation as well as in the public press, you will find the opponents of his policy stating the question in this form. Mr. President. what aow are the two great systems of policy with regard to reconstruction and reunion,on which the minds of the people of this country are to-day divided?

One of these systems, known by way of distinction as that of the President, is indieated in the words which I have cited from his veto message. It contemplates a careful, cautious, discriminating admission of a loyal representation from loyal States and districts in the appropriate house of Congress, by the separate action of each, every case to be considered by itself and decided on its own merits. It recognizes the right of every loyal State and district to be represented by loyal men in Congress. It draws the true line of distinction beween traitors and true men. It furnishes to the States lately in rebellion the strongst possible inducement to loyalty and fide

ity to the government. It makes treason odious, by showing that while the traitor and the rebel are excluded from Congress, the loyal and the faithful are cordially received. It recognizes and rewards loyalty wherever it is found, and distinguishes as it ought between a Horace Maynard and a Jefferson Davis. What is the other policy? It contemplates the entire exclusion of re-presentation in their houses of Congress from any State lately in rebellion, irreective of its pre of its people, until the adoption of certain measures not definitely stated, whose advocates agree neither as to the measures proper, nor in the reasons given for their support; this exclusion to continue for an indefinite and unlimited period of time, declared by some to be for five years, by

some thirty years, and by some, in a certain contingency, forever.

The entire region comprised within the thirteen seceding States, including Tennessee, to be held meanwhile as conquered tendency and become a subject provinces. ritory, and be governed as subject provinces by the central power, and the people thereof to be ruled as vassals, liable and subject ecessarily at all times to taxation, while thus wholly deprived of representation and of every right of self-government; and now to render certain this policy, or at least in view of it, it is proposed by the resolution now under consideration to enact, so far as such resolution can enact, that neither House of Congress shall admit a member from any one of the States lately in rebel lion, whatever may be his past or present character and conduct, and however true and loyal may be the people by whome he is elected, until the consent by an act of Congress, passed by both Houses, and signed by the President, in the face of the express propositions of the Constitution, that each State shall be the judge of the elections, qualifications and returns of its

own members. These, Mr. President, are the two systems of policy now presented for the consideration of this country. One or the other must be adopted by the Government. All minor issues, and all intermediate views and opinions, must gravitate towards and be absorbed by one or the other of these gravitates. absorbed by one or the other of these grea commanding systems of policy, and al questions of loyal interest or of minor de ails in the work of reconstruction become therefore, unimportant, and may be left out of consideration. I have stated what I be

ieve to be the true issue in the briefest possible form of words. Here, in my judgment, is the whole of this vast question which is to agitate the public mind of this country, and the decision of which is to shape its governmental policy for a long number of years. All points of mere detail in regard to it will be lost sight of and forgotten in view of the overwhelm-ing idea of the permanent and fraternal reunion of the people of every one of those States under a common flag and a common representative government. It is impossible, in the nature of things, that the public mind should be occupied by any other political question. Until this is decided finally and forever no personal or party consideration can divert the eager attention of the people from the exclusive investigation of this question, nor can any thoughtful mind doubt asto the final

Before the war, the love of the Union was the passion of the loyal national heart; and now that the war is over, its passion will be revuion. For a brief period the dissevered revuion. For a brief period the dissevered sections of our country may be held apart by the main force of party and of faction; but every day the mutual attraction of the separated parts is growing stronger and more irresistible. If there are any who attempt to hold them asunder, their fate will be that of Milo—"The Roman, when he call dreamed not of the rebound." will be that of Milo—"Ine Roman, when he rent the oak, dreamed not of the rebound." They may be crushed, but the Union will be restored, under a Constitution amended and purified, by which slavery is forever abolished, and freedom with all its incidents forever or are are dents.

dents forever guaranteed.

Believing the first named policy to be, as Believing the first-named policy to be, as has been conclusively proved by the distinguished, Senator from Wisconsin, that of President Lincoln, and, that adopting it, President Johnson has but followed in the path of his predecessor, and believing also that this policy is but a continuation of the great struggle in defence of the noble cause of the Union, for which President Lincoln and all his martyred brethren died, I declare States to the two Houses of Congress. He is charged with a purpose to bring into their path of his predecessor, and believing also that this policy is but a continuation of the rebells. He is said to wish to throw wide open the doors of Congress, and fill those of with traitors fresh from the battle of the rebellion. What is his true

support and uphold Andrew Johnson in its advocacy and defence, as in the darkest days of the war they supported and upheld Abraham Lincoln.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dixon's remarks. Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) rose to controvers the position taken by Mr. Dixon, that the Senate had a right to judge of the condition of the State at the time of the election of Senate had a right to judge of the condition of the State at the time of the election of Senate had a right to judge of the condition of the state at the time of the election of Senate had the condition of the state at the time of the election of the state at the time of the election of the state at the time of the election of the state at the time of the election of the state at the time of the election of the state at the time of the election of the state at the time of the election of the state at the time of the election of the election of the state at the time of the election of the e He maintained that Congress, and not each House for itself, must decide this ques tion. He did not want any law for admission of the rebel States, but he did want some recognition by Congress of loyal State governments in the South before these States were admitted to representation. He desired to know of Mr. Dixon if, while the State of Tennessee was fighting against the government, she had a right to representa

ion here?
Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) said he would answer that question. When armed resistance ceased and Federal authority was restored in Tennessee, that moment her Senators and Repretentatives had a right to admis sion to Congress, and no other oath ought to be required of them that an oath to support the Constitution of the United

States,
Mr. Trumbull said that was dodging the question. He wished to know what would be the result if Tennessee had sent Representatives and Senators while at war against the United States?

Mr. Saulsbury said that never having recognized the right of a State to go out of the Union and assume independent relations in reference to the government, a State would not, in his opinion, be entitled to representation in Congress while at war against the government, but when peace came she was entitled to representation. He did not know the meaning of the word loyalty applied to republics.

Mr. Trumbull said there might be some doubt as to the time when peace actually Mr. Saulsbury explained that he did no

wish it to go to the country that he did not know the meaning of the word loyalty What he meant to have said was that he did not know the exact meaning as used b the Republican party. During the war he knew what it meant according to his own interpretation, which was obedience to the laws and the Constitution of his country and his State.

Mr. Cowan (Pa.)—We had at one time in the State of Pennsylvania two Legislatures in session at the same time—two Houses of Representatives and two Senates. What want to know distinctly from the Senator from Illinois is, whether if one of thes Legislatures had elected a Senator, and his credentials had been presented to the Senate, whether the Judiciary Committee would not have the right to inquire whether that was or was not a legitimate Legislature of Pennsylvania? Mr. Trumbull-Was the State govern-

ment of Pennsylvania overthrown and under traitors at the time? Mr. Cowan-I can't say it was; though i was thought by a great many of the people that half of it was

Mr. Trumbull said the cases were no analegous. In the case of Pennsylvania, a suggested by Mr. Cowan, it would simply be a question whether a certain man wa luly elected. In the case of the lately rebe States it was a question whether the Legis lature was composed of loyal men or o rebels.

After some further remarks from Mi Trambull in support of the full power of Congress to decide on the fitness of the Southern States for representation, Mr. Nye obtained the floor, and the Senate, at 4.30 P. M., adjourned.

House,—The House resumed the consider

ration of the joint resolution reported yes-terday to amend the Constitution.

Mr. Niblack (Ind.) inquired whether the proposed amendment was intended to affect

Mr. Higby replied that if the government would get rid of the treaty with China, the people of California would get rid of the Chinese. He knew something of Chinamen; he did not believe that the gentleman from Indiana did.

Mr. Niblack-I want information. Mr. Higby—The Chinese are nothing but Pagan race; they are an enigma to me, although I have lived among them for fitalthough I have lived among them for his teen years. You cannot make citizens of them. They do not learn the language of the country. They even dig up their dead after they have decayed in their graves, strip the flesh off their bones and transport the bones back to China. They bring their wooden gods with them and kneel down and worship them. The Chinese do not propagate in this country, and a virtuous woman is the exception, not the rule, among You cannot make citizens of them. Mr. Niblack-The majority in this House take the ground that intelligence is not ne-cessary for the exercise of the right of voting and that it is enough that one belongs to th human race to be regarded as a man and a brother. It is a question of manhood, not of race or religion. If the Chinaman is a member of the human race, why not give him protection and political rights as you profess to give to negroes? The negro was a Pagan before he came to this country, and

a cannibal. Mr. Higby-He is not a pagan now. He is a native of this country, as much so as am, or as the gentleman is.

Mr. Niblack—On what principle should

we exclude one race and include the other Mr. Higby--The Chinese are foreigners and the negro is a native.

Mr. Niblack—Why not naturalize the

Chinese ' Mr. Highy-I have given you the reason. Resuming his argument in support of the proposed amendment, he declared, as his belief, that it was necessary for the Federa Congress to hold in its hands the power which it now possessed over the Souther States. Congress should retain in its hands the entire subject of slavery, so as to be able to banish really and forever that institution from the country. God knows that was his heart's desire. He trusted that the wisdom of the House should run in the same channels as before. The wonderful radicalism of which they heard so much was mere flimsy talk, got up by the enemies of the country, and should have no effect upon the minds of Congress or of thepeople.

M.I. Randall (Pa.) stated his objection to

the proposed amendment. He was actuated by no political consideration or influence of association. He based his objections simply on the fact that States to be affected by it, and to conform to it hereafter as the fundamental law of the country, were not here represented. Here was Congress with eleven States unrepresented, a eportion of which was necessary to the adoption of the was necessary to the adoption of the amendment befor it could be adopted legally and according to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. That twenty-seven States were necessary for that purpose could not be suc-cessfully gainsaid. The Supreme Court had over and over again declared that the had over and over again declared that the States in rebellion were not only in the Union, but had never been out of the Union. The executive, adopting the views of his predecessor, had declared, under the seal of the Secretary of State, that twenty-seven States were necessary to the adoption of any amendment to the Constitution. It would be impossible to determine the question contrary to the settled conviction of the Supreme Court and to the firm and almost unanimous belief of the people of the most unanimous belief of the people of the country. He desired that any constitutional amendment should be participated in by those who are loyal in the rebel States. The Southern States would have just grounds to defeat any amendment adopted by this Congress if they had no participa-tion in the discussion and action upon it. He did not want any disloyal men on this floor, but when Representatives come here prepared to take even the iron-clad oath, it was revolutionary and unjust, and against the matter went over till to morrow, when

hold from them that representation. He went no further than to demand the admission as representatives of men who have ever been loyal. No further would he go. Referring to President Johnson, he declared his belief that, if the Democratic members here did not support him the members here did not support him, the masses of the people would array themselves against them. The people supported Andrew Johnson from the purest and most patriotic motives. Their cup and measure of patriotism were full in that respect. He (Randall) had never been the advocate of rebels or of rebellion. But the rebellion was over; the rebels had laid down their arms, and the rebel States now ask that Congress should admit representatives of those who were loyal. That was the issue here; nothing further. Why not admit such representa-tives? That was the point which this Congress would have to explain to the Amerian people. He did not subscribe to all the doctrines enunciated yesterday by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Rogers.) but so far as sustaining the policy to which he adverted, he joined hands with him. Until the Southern States were represented here he should feel compelled to cast his vote against any proposition looking to an amendment of the Constitution, which was

hereafter to govern the whole country.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) declared that he should support the proposed amendment, not because he believed it to be absolutely needed but because there were some members on the Republican side of the House who doubted that the powers to be affected by the amendment were not already to be found in the Constitution? He believed that they are to be found there. He proceeded to read at length from the debates o the various State conventions to adopt the Constitution to show that the fourth section of the first article, giving Congress the power to regulate the time, place and man-ner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, conferred power on Congress to regulate the qualifications of

Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) interrupted Mr. Kelley to ask whether he recognized the veto power as unconstitutional power, or as an exercise of a constitutional power. Mr. Kelley-I recognize the veto power as one of the executive functions, which any President legitimately exercises, and

now that it is exercised under a responsibility to Congress and the people.

His hour having elapsed, and Mr. Hale having obtained the floor,

Mr. Kelley asked that his time should be

extended. Mr. Hale said that he would yield if the gentleman (Mr. Kelley) would only assure im that he would touch the subject before the House, which he had not yet done.

Mr. Kelley said he had been laying good

premises in order to enable him to make conclusive argument on the question be ore the House.

Mr. Hale would yield the floor with that understanding.
Mr. Kelley resumed his argument, read

ing, among other matters, the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798. Wright (N. J.) inquired whether these resolutions did not insist on State

Mr. Kelley—As my time is inflexibly fixed by the courtesy of the gentleman from New York, I cannot stop to argue the ques-Mr. Wright-Proceed, sir. Mr. Kelley, after further citations, admitted that the action of States and of the

Courts for eighty years and been against the exercise by Congress of this right. It had been misconstrued, and although a gar of eighty years stood between this day and the great era of constitutional truth, the secople would yet assert, and that under judicial sanction, the original power of the Constitution. In conclusion, he said that as others questioned whether the power contained in the proposed amendment existed in the Constitution, he hoped Congress

Mr. Hale (N. Y.) rose to state, with greathesitation, why he should vote against the proposed amendment. It great besitation that great hesitation that he dif-fered from the conclusions of the very able joint committee which has reported the amendment—a committee composed of gentlemen many of whom where eminent for legal and constitutional learning; men whose opinions must always carry weigh: not only in the House but in the country But he was consoled by the reflection tha the recommendation of the committee did not carry with it to his mind so much weight as it might have done if the veil of secrecy thrown over all its proceedings had been re moved, and the House could be favored with the arguments to which the committee had

Mr. Grinnell (Iowa) asked whether it wa not always the custom to keep the proceedings of committees secret. Mr. Hale should be very happy to favor he gentleman with his views on that subect and on other subjects, legislative, theoogical and scientific, but as it had nothing do with the matter in hand he should de line going into that matter. So far as the House was concerned, all it knew was that a majority of that committee had reported the bill. It came into the House with tha weight and no more. It did not bear with it the accumulated weight of the unanimous voice of the committee. It seemed to him that no weight of authority ought to bring the House to pass the amendment, withou at least the most careful and scrutinizing examination. That the tenor and effect of the amendment was to bring about a morradical change in the system of the governnent and to institute a wider departure from the theory on which our fathers framed it than had ever before been proposed in any egislative or constitutional assembly.

What was the theory of the Constitution? Was it not in general that all power relating to the exercise of national sovereignty, powers relating to peace and war, and to the enforcement of international law, were given to Congress and the Federal government by the Constitution, and that all powers affecting the relations of the individual citizen to the municipal governmen and all local powers were reserved to the State? He submitted that the proposed amendment was in effect a provision under which all State legislation in civil and criminal codes of procedure affecting the individual citizen was to be over-ridden, re-pealed and abolished, and a law of Congress established in its place. He maintained that in that respect the amendment was an ntter departure from every principle ever dreamed of by the men who framed the Constitution.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.)-Does the gentleman mean to say that, under the amendment. Congress can interfere in any case where the legislation of a State is equal and impartial to all? Is it not simply to provide that where there is a distinction in the same law between different kinds of individuals Congress may correct that?

Mr. Hale—In my judgment it does go much further than the gentleman from Pennsylvania would carry the idea. But even if it did not go as far as that, if is still open to the same objection, that it is depart ing entirely from the theory of the Federa Government meddling at all with those matters of State jurisdiction. It is a grant of the most full and ample powers to Congress to make all laws necessary and proper for the protection of the rights of life, liberty and property, with the simple proviso that that protection must be equal. It is not a mere provision that when States undertake to give protection which is not equal Congrees may equalize it. It is a grant of power in general terms.

The debate was continued at great length

but without final resultation the floor, and Mr. Davis (N. Y.) obtained the floor, when he will of the American people to with- it is understood Mr. Bingham will call for

the previous question, after Mr. Davis speech, and bring the House to a vote on the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) from the Committee of

Ways and Means, reported a bill regulating trade with the British North American possessions, which was read twice and made the special order for Friday next. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, with a report of S. S. Hayes, United States Revenue Commissioner, on petroleum as a source of national wealth. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means

mittee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House all inormation in his possession in relations to the distribution of the rewards offered by the Government for the arrest of the as sassins of the late President Lincoln. Mr. Julian (Ind.), from the Committee on

Public Lands, reported a bill to develop and reclaim public lands requiring irriga-tion in Iowa, Colorado, Arizona, Montana and Navada. Recommitted.

Mr. Smith (Ky.) introduced a resolution,
which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate any correspondence or information in possession of the government in reference to the term of office of

resident Juarez, &c., and the extraordinary powers given to him by the Congress of the Mexican Republic.

Mr. Cubb (Wis.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of Wis. f War to communicate the estimates based on the surveys of Lake Superior harbor. Mr. Hubbard offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the names, &c., of chap-

lains in the navy.
Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing light-house dues on vessels arriving at or departing from ports of the United States, and to report by bill

Mr. Mercer offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by legislation for the issuing of certificates to soldiers who have lost their discharges.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) remarked that he knew some cases of great hardship that came under this rule, and suggested that the committee should have leave to repor at any time. The resolution, so modified was adopted. Mr. Van Horn (Mo.) offered the following

resolution: Whereas, The Emperor of France, at the recent opening of the French Chambers, announced his purpose of withdrawing his troops from Mexico, expressing the hope that the emotion excited in this country would be allayed by such declaration; and whereas, the nation accepting such declaration in good faith, it is but proper that it should insist as a guarantee for its fulfilment that no further employment of the French troops in Mexico should be made except to preserve the statu quo until the period of their withdrawal arrives. There-

Resolved, That, in the judgment of Congress, the employment of French troops in further conquest in Mexico would be, and should be, considered as a violation of such pledge on the part of France. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Driggs (Mich.) presented the joint resolutions of the Legislatures of New York and Wisconsin, in favor of an extension of the time for completing the Portage Lake

Canal in Michigan, &c. Referred to the Commissioner of Public Lands.

Mr. Brandegee (Conn.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the advantages of a site offered to the overnment on the river Thames, near New London, Connecticut, for a navy yard or naval station for iron-clads or other naval vessels, and as to the expediency of accept-

The House then adjourned. WATCHES AND JEWELRY RIGGS & BROTHER,

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Cotts, Beaverteens and Sathetts.

Plain and Neat Figured Silk Vestings.

Black Satins and Fancy Vestings.

Black Satins and Fancy Vestings.

Thim

h a large assortment of Tailors Trim

h a large assortment of Tailors Trim No. 11 North Second st., Sign of the Golden Lamb

RETAIL DRY GOODS SPRING IMPORTATIONS

LINEN GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving their Spring Im-

SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS.

They have prepared for exhibition 7 cases selected expressly for them by I. N. RICHARDSON, SON & OWDEN, comprising a full assortment of 4 BEST MAKE SAIRTING LINEN. 10, 42, 45, 50 and 54 INCH PILLOW LINEN. 104 and 124 IRISH SHEETING (finest imported). 1 5.8 and 34 SNOW DROP and DAMASK BAPKINS. COL'D BOR'D DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS with

NAPKINS to match. COL'D BOR'D DESSERT CLOTHS. COLT BORT DOILIES.
BIBD EYE DIAPERS, LONG LAWNS, &c.
Also in Stock superior undressed FRENCH SHIRTING, PILLOW and SHEETING LINEN.

Skeppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

IMPORTERS OF LINEN GOODS

No. 1008 Chestnut. LARGE LINEN SALE AT MILLIKEN'S, 828 Arch Street.

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c, per yard. Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, \$1 per yd. Extra qualities and widths do. do., \$1 12½@1 25. New styles bleached Damasks, from \$1 25 up to \$3. Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables, Real Barneley Double Damasks, very scarce, Heavy Ecotch Damasks, in great variety. Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety. TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1% yards up to 7 yards long, Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened. Kapkins and Doylles in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom, TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Border Chamber Towels, from 25c.3 up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 7½e.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 68c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½, \$1, \$125.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city. 87½C., \$1, and \$1.25,

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS. The best Linens only are used, and as no imperiect stitching is passed into our stock, our consumers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIKFS.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices. NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPKES A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Dia-pers. These Liapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices. than usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities: Linen Cambrics and, Lawns.

A beautiful saft Linen Cambric for Infants' Under-clothing, from 62½c. up.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE, No. 828 Arch street.

& LAN. Fourth and Arch FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH

GOOD MUSLINS, GOOD FLANNELS, GOOD TABLE LINEN, GOOD TOWELINGS, GOOD BLACK SILKS, &c., &c.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 图1866. Spring Importation- 1866.

E. M. NEEDLES 1,000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, Z

In PLAIN. FANCY. STRIPED. PLAID and Trigured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimitities, Swiss. Mull and other Muslins, comprisities, Swiss. Mull and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited as they are of Tiered at a large REDUCTION from last SEA. 100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and price from 90c. to \$1.50.
100 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest Styles, of my own importation.

1024 OHESTNUT STREET EYRE & LANDEI L, FOURTH AND ARCH, have

E just replenished their assortment of
STAPLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

And are row fully prepared to supply families with
GOOD MUSLINS, BY THE PIECE,
GOOD SHIRTING LINEANS,
GOOD BED TICKINGS,
GOOD WHITE FLANNELS,
GOOD WHITE FLANNELS,
GOOD FINE BLANKETS,
GOOD FINE BLANKETS,
BUFF MARSEILLES QUILTS,
PINK MARSEILLES QUILTS,
PINK MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FILEST AND LARGEST WHITE DO'
IPISH BIRD EYF AND SCOTCH TOWELINGS,
NEW LAT OF BRILLIANTS, MARSEILLES,
EFRING STYLE CHITZES, PERCALES, &c.
SPRING STYLE CHITZES, PERCALES, &c.

SPRING STYLE CHINTZES, PERCALES, &C.

DI WIN HALL & CO., 26 South Second street, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of SILKS, 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,

Colored Moire Antiques,

Colored Poult de Soles,

Colored Poult de Soles,

Black Gros Graines,

Black Gros Graines,

Black Thiffetas,

Black Gros de Rhines,

N. B.—A fine steck of Evening Silks on hand.

COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner Ninth and Market street S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets.

8 - PURE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk4 finish, just adapted for Evening Dresses.

4 White Alpacas,
White Lish Poplins,
White Wool Poplins,
White Opera Cloths
White Opera Cloths
White Cloths, with Spots,
Scarlet Cloths,
EDWIN HALL & CO. 25 South Second st.

PENVIN HALL & CO., 25 South Second & OPENING OF SPRING GOODS.

Spring chintzes and Percales.
Lawns. Orandles and Challies.
Plain and Plaid Travellug Material.
Marseilles and Pique, in variety.
Mcde and Boff Ground Mohairs.
Purple and White and Green and White Plaids.
MUSLIN's at wholesale prices at
MUSLIN's at wholesale prices at
STOKES & WOOD'S, 702 Arch street.

LMERIA GRAPES.—100 kegs of these splendid-white grapes in fine order landing and for sale by S. B. BUSSIEB & CO., 10° South Delaware avenue