

XXIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced the following resolution: That the rate of mileage for officers traveling on public duty, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs...

Mr. Fessenden (Maine) presented the memorial of the California Legislature asking for certain amendments to the Pacific Railroad law. Mr. Stewart (Nevada) presented the memorial of the Nevada Legislature against the sale of the mineral lands...

Mr. Johnson (Md.) presented the credentials of Benjamin F. Perry, Senator elect from South Carolina, which were ordered to lie upon the table. The concurrent resolution that no Senator Representative from a lately seceded State...

Mr. Davis (Tenn.) moved to amend the resolution that no Senator Representative from a lately seceded State shall be admitted until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to representation. Mr. Nye (Nev.) took the floor, saying in the present crisis the best mode of ascertaining the rights of the people...

Mr. Stevens (N.J.) moved to amend the resolution that no Senator Representative from a lately seceded State shall be admitted until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to representation. Mr. Nye (Nev.) took the floor, saying in the present crisis the best mode of ascertaining the rights of the people...

here in the persons of loyal men, representing loyal constituencies, which they did not represent at present. He felt that he represented the sentiment of a majority in Congress when he said he hoped to see the Southern States represented here at the earliest possible day consistent with the welfare of the whole country...

Mr. Fessenden (Maine) deprecated the slow manner in which the debate progressed. He asked how many speeches were yet to be made on the other side, and gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to suspend its rules, so that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) presented the credentials of Benjamin F. Perry, Senator elect from South Carolina, which were ordered to lie upon the table. The concurrent resolution that no Senator Representative from a lately seceded State shall be admitted until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to representation...

Mr. Davis (Tenn.) moved to amend the resolution that no Senator Representative from a lately seceded State shall be admitted until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to representation. Mr. Nye (Nev.) took the floor, saying in the present crisis the best mode of ascertaining the rights of the people...

Mr. Stevens (N.J.) moved to amend the resolution that no Senator Representative from a lately seceded State shall be admitted until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to representation. Mr. Nye (Nev.) took the floor, saying in the present crisis the best mode of ascertaining the rights of the people...

Mr. Nye (Nev.) took the floor, saying in the present crisis the best mode of ascertaining the rights of the people. He proposed to call for a roll call of the yeas and nays on the resolution...

pitious gales filled their sails. For many years she slipped on her way in peace and safety. The breakers on her lee shore never seriously fretted her. The waves had never beat upon her with the violence of a storm...

Sir, the general in time of battle and danger is calmest and bravest. The sailor may resist his call, but when the winds roar and the breakers are ahead, every man must be at his post. The ship must be saved, although here and there a sailor may lose to the new current...

Mr. Woodbridge went on to argue that the proposed amendment was proper and necessary. The shackles had been knocked off and the hands were at liberty. The time had come for a living, thinking, moving, responsible being, and citizens of the United States...

Mr. Bingham approached the discussion of the question of the constitutionality of the proposed amendment. It was utterly inadvisable to discuss it here, in the time allowed. He thought the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Woodbridge) had uttered words which ought to be considered...

Mr. Bingham declined to ask a question, and said that he would not speak during this session. He would not stand up in the presence of the United States—recent converts—would, if they looked narrowly to his message...

Mr. Bingham referred in this connection to the reply of Mr. Madison, when asked, in regard to the adoption of the Federal Constitution...

before the bar of the Federal Courts. He did not doubt that this very grant of power would have been in the Constitution originally, if it were not that it is incompatible with the existence of slavery in any State...

What utterances he asked, are given out in these days? You have, in the first place, the utterances of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) who has declared to speak heretofore in terms of defiance and respect. The House and the country will remember that I declared that if an issue were made between the President and the representatives of the people, it must be traced by him and not by me...

What says the President in his speech, which is received with laudations everywhere, and which the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) has referred to as a general jubilee. He says, "Let all those lately in insurrection against the Government..."

Mr. Bingham—There is one further remark which I desire to make here, and I trust it will not be considered out of order. It has been announced by those in high places that there is no danger to be apprehended from that million of men lately in arms against the Republic...

Mr. Bingham—There is one further remark which I desire to make here, and I trust it will not be considered out of order. It has been announced by those in high places that there is no danger to be apprehended from that million of men lately in arms against the Republic...

Mr. Bingham—There is one further remark which I desire to make here, and I trust it will not be considered out of order. It has been announced by those in high places that there is no danger to be apprehended from that million of men lately in arms against the Republic...

at all to the distinction very properly made by the Chair between the rules as they stand at present and the rules as they stood at an earlier period. It is not my wish to make an issue with the Chair, and I do not wish to have any argument of explaining this subject, I withdraw my appeal.

Mr. Bingham—I renew the appeal. I was not allowed to make the statement by which the country there not relied on, in order, I wished to show that distinguished as the Secretary of State is, his utterances about there being no danger for the future of the country were not based on the view of the fact that he had made similar utterances before which had utterly failed, and now it must come to this that a high official of the country may go outside of his official position to assail the action of the people's representatives, and they cannot answer him on this floor. I do therefore respectfully appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The Speaker—The Chair will state, as the gentleman intends to press his appeal to a vote, the grounds of his decision. The gentleman from Ohio is, of course, aware of what it is to the Chair to rule that his remarks are out of order, but he was compelled, from a determination to decide impartially, to do so.

Mr. Bingham—I would be sorry to question the impartiality of the Chair. The Speaker—The gentleman states that a member of the House under this decision would not be privileged to reply to remarks of the Secretary of State. Members are always privileged to reply to any remarks, for there is no restriction in the rules of the Committee of the Whole...

Mr. Bingham—I have the honor to acknowledge the gentleman's remarks, and I am sure that they will be received with the same interest and respect as they were when they were first uttered. I have no doubt that at no distant day testimony will be adduced to satisfy every honest man who wishes to do his duty to the country and the Constitution...

Mr. Bingham—There is one further remark which I desire to make here, and I trust it will not be considered out of order. It has been announced by those in high places that there is no danger to be apprehended from that million of men lately in arms against the Republic...

Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee on the part of this House (Mr. Stevens), that every endeavor had been made to present, without regard to this amendment, the case of Tennessee, so that, by the sovereign act of Congress, the Constitution of Tennessee as a State might be restored. He would not say that the committee would not yet, at noon, act upon it. The matter was still before them, but even in Tennessee, the ratio of rebels to loyal people was three to one, and Tennessee was in that respect the best of the eleven seceded States. He understood that many reports which might be made by that committee would fail to disclose the fact that a large majority of the people of Tennessee had declared themselves sworn enemies of the State and of the nation.

Mr. Grider (Ky.)—Does not the gentleman know that the committee will report to the contrary of that? Mr. Bingham—No, sir, I know no such thing. I believe that it will turn out that rebels will be found in a majority of three to one in every one of the rebel States. Mr. Bingham's hour having expired, his time was extended. He devoted it mainly to an amendment in support of the proposed amendment, ending in a motion for a joint resolution with Hale in regard to the difference in constitutional protection between real estate and personal property.

Mr. Conkling (N.Y.) got the floor. He said he had not sought it for the purpose of discussing the merits of the amendment. As being reported, but he had agreed to its report. A number of members on the other side to debate it further, and he therefore intended, without any hostility to the gentleman, to stand up and deliver a speech, he thought with his consent to submit a motion to postpone, but before doing so he would yield the floor to his colleague.

Mr. Conkling (N.Y.) said he should vote for the postponement of the measure on grounds very different from those of his opposite to those of his colleague. He thought that no objection could be made to the amendment because it did not go far enough, or was not sufficiently radical. He submitted the motion that the whole subject be postponed till the second Tuesday in April next.

Mr. Conkling (N.Y.) moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost by a vote of 41 to 101, as follows: Messrs. Adams, Bergen, Brooks, Chalmers, Coffey, Cooper, Cramer, Giddings, Hale, Hamilton, Hayes, Hendricks, Johnson, Jones, Keim, Knapp, Lincoln, Marshall, Mathews, McMillen, Mitchell, Nelson, Phelps, Powell, Randall, Reed, Rice, Rogers, Seward, Serranus, Sherman, Sibley, Sprague, Stevens, Taylor, Tilden, Van Buren, Wade, Walker, Wall, Whitely, Wilson, Woodbridge, Wright, and Woodruff.

Mr. Conkling (N.Y.) moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost by a vote of 41 to 101, as follows: Messrs. Adams, Bergen, Brooks, Chalmers, Coffey, Cooper, Cramer, Giddings, Hale, Hamilton, Hayes, Hendricks, Johnson, Jones, Keim, Knapp, Lincoln, Marshall, Mathews, McMillen, Mitchell, Nelson, Phelps, Powell, Randall, Reed, Rice, Rogers, Seward, Serranus, Sherman, Sibley, Sprague, Stevens, Taylor, Tilden, Van Buren, Wade, Walker, Wall, Whitely, Wilson, Woodbridge, Wright, and Woodruff.

1255 CHESTNUT STREET. CITY. Reading, smoking and Chess Room. EMINENT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN. Open FREE from 8 in the morning till 5 at night. No charge for use of Chess and Checker Tables, etc.

SPENCER'S PATENT TIN SIFTER AND STRAINER. A Great Chance to make Money on a Small Capital. IN THE KITCHEN it is the right thing in the right place. No Household would be without it after a night. It is the only Sifter now in use that gives satisfaction. Every Sifter is warranted to give perfect satisfaction.