[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] "THE OTHER SIDE."

Let others chant the war-like fame Sherman and of Meade. My hero's shield shines brighter far, stained

by no bloody deed; I leave those chiefs to common bards, of common place the pride, And sing the Bayard bold and true, Knight of "The Other Side."

See how he rushes to the lists, and with his doughty lance, Pierces each partisan of cant, while, from

his scornful glance Flies fast each shrinking, shadowy form of hollow, empty sham, As with doffed helm, he turns to cry "Place.

place, gallants, aux dames!

From him no beauty fears the sneer, the cruel biting jest, But 'neath his banner sails along, in all his

armor drest; His feathered shafts of kindly wit for her, untipped, are found; He even spares the fopling's mark, the hoop's bewitching round.

To him, still woman seems a saint, with heaven's radiance bright, The priestess of well-ordered home, man's

truest, best delight; Each simple maiden, Una-like, is pure, and sweet and good, Wearing with graceful loveliness the rose of womanhood.

Mesdames! have we no guerdon for this bold knight of ours? Come wreathe, with dainty finger-tips, the fairest fragrant flowers

For him, call up your sweetest smiles, your most persuasive sighs, The tenderest glances shower down from your love-beaming eyes.

In spite of every envious sneer, all jests of manly scorn, We are the queens, the sovereigns we, in

royal purple born! Then for our knight we'll draw the sword, and in our regal pride

We'll dub him "Ney, le brave des braves," who fights upon our side!

XXXIXth Congress-First Session. [CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up. The question pending was upon the following amendment offered by Mr. Sumner:

Provided, That this act shall not take effect

except with the fundamental condition that within the State there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or any other right on account of color or race, and all persons shall be equal before the law; and the inhabitants of the territory shall by a majority of the voters at a public meeting, publicly convened by the Governor of the territory, declare their assent to this fundamental condition, and the Governor shall transmit to the President of the United States an authensame shall be given, upon the receipt whereof he shall, by proclamation, announce the fact, whereupon, without any jurther proceedings in Congress, this act shall take

Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) spoke briefly in favor of the admission of Colorado. Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) could not vote for the admission of a State with such a small population. He was very glad to see that when the question of negro suffrage was presented, out of a little over five thousand oters only four hundred and seventy-six voters only four hundred and seventy-six were lunatics enough to be in favor of it. Mr. Grimes (Iowa) opposed the bill. He spoke of the burdens of taxation which a State Government would impose upon the people of Colorado. Those who were friends of these people would vote against the proposition to impose this additional burden. If he voted for the admission of Colorado today, he would have to vote for the admis-

sion of Nebraska to-morrow, and of Monta-na the next next. He understood that Gen. Meagher was organizing a State Government in Montana, and so of other territo-ries. He believed the old requirement, that before a State could be admitted her popu-lation should be equal to that required to elect a member of the House of Representatives, ought to be enforced.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) wished to say a

word for the sake of disclaiming any inten-tion of voting against the bill, from the same motives that induced Mr. Sumner to oppose it. He would not vote against the admission of a State because of the adoption of negro suffrage, nor because of its rejection. He was opposed to the admission of Colorado, because he did not believe that the fifteen thousand people of Colorado should be entitled to the same weight in the Senate as the thirteen hundred thousand He then spoke of the irregularity and informality of the proceedings attending the election of delegates to the State Convention, as detailed in the debate vesterday, showing there was but one hunired and fifty-five majority in favor of the State government.

Mr. Lane (Kan.) said the arguments of Mr. Hendricks against the admission of Colorado were the same as were urged against the admission of Kansas by Mr. Hunter (Va.) and other Southern men. California and Florida were admitted without any enumeration of population. Florida was forced into the Union by the slave power to offset the admission of the free State of Iowa.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) said the population of California was over ninety-two thousand at the time of the admission. In the case of Florida, it was understood at the time of her admission that she had population enough to elect a member of the House. Had he been here when Kansas was admit-ted he might have voted for it without reference to population, for the sake of settling the slavery agitation. There was no such reason to govern his vote in the case of Colo

rado.
Mr. Lane, resuming the floor, said he would vote for the admission of Colorado, because the people had signified their willingness to bear the responsibility of a State government. Colorado had as many people within her borders now as Kangas had within her borders now as Kansas had when every Republican Senator voted for

the admission of Kansas.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) said, though he reported the pending bill he did so reluctantly, and he was not now in favor of it. When the enabling act was under consideration the Committee on Territories were informed that the people were flocking to Colorado as they did to California a few years ago, and that soon there would be a very large population. that soon there would be a very large popu-

McDougall spoke of the limited knowledge there prevails concerning the far West, The lands of the West were being developed more rapidly than Senators were aware of, and a territory soon outgrows the requirements of a territorial government, and needed representation in Congress. He believed Colorado would be much better off as a State than a territory.

Mr. Trumbull (Illi) said, if this were a new question, he might be opposed to the admission of Colorado, but inducements had been held out to the people of Colorado an enabling act had been passed, and the people of Colorado had been invited to form a State government.

Colorado had voted against the formation of a State government under the enabling act, ubsequently they voted for admission as a

Mr. Trumbull maintained that the enabling act was still in ferce, not with standing the refusal of the people to adopt a State government on the occasion. The enabling act had not been repealed. As to the question of the control of the c tion of population, he said it was bad faith to reject Colorado on that ground, because the population was now as great as when the enabling act was formed. He held that all the requirements of the enabling act had been complied with. Mr. Sumner said the population of Co-

lorado had decreased since 1861. In 1861 there were ten thousand and upwards of voters, in 1865 there were less than six

thousand.

Mr. Doolittle (Wis.) said he voted for the enabling act, in the belief that there were at that time from forty to fifty thousand people, and that by the time of the formapeople, and that by the time of the forma-tion of the State government there would be population enough to entitle them to a representation in Congress. It would ap-pear, however, that there were but twenty-five thousand people in the territory when the enabling act was passed, and the popu-lation had since hear degrees the These lation had since been decreasing. These facts forced upon his mind the belief that it was his duty to vote against the admission

of Colorado.

It had been held that Congress was bound by the enabling act. He did not think so, because the people had once refused to adopt

a State government under that act.
Mr. Cragin (N. H.) believed that Congress, by the enabling act, was bound to receive Colorado. There was no discussion about population or irregularity in the Cemmittee on Territories when this bill was before it. He was fully persuaded there was a population of forty thousand in the territory, and he saw no reason now for not admitting the State that did not exist at the time of the passage of the enabling

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) maintained that the failure of Congress to repeal the enabling act was a standing invitation to them to form a State government. Besides, Colo-rado was a far distant State, and such a large population ought not to be demanded of

it as of territories nearer to us.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) said the enabling act was not repealed because it expired by its own limitation the moment the people had refused to adopt a State Constitution, as they did in the first instance. The questions of the constitution of the constit to sanction a rotten borough system which would give to twelve or fifteen thousand people an equal power with New York in the Senate. tion was whether the Senate was prepared

Mr. Conness (Cal.) spoke against the admission of Colorado, believing it to be con-Mr. Sumner withdrew his amendment

and a vote was ordered on the bill, which simply recognized Colorado as one of the States of the Union. The yeas and nays were demanded on the motion to order a third reading of the bill. The Senate refused to order the third read-

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Cragin, Kirkwood, Lane (Ind.) Lane (Kansas), McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull and Williams

NAYS-Messrs.Buckalew, Conness, Cresswell, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Hendricks, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Riddle, Sprague, Stockton, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade and So the bill fails.

The regular army bill was made the special order for to-morrow at 1 o'clock, and the Senate adjourned.

House,—Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) from the

Judiciary Committee, reported back a bill regulating the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Co-lumbia. Recommitted and ordered to be printed. Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) also reported back from the same committee a bill to amend an act relative to the habeas corpus, &c., its place having been supplied by another bill.

Laid on the table. Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) also reported back, with sundry amendments, a joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Two amendments, which were verbal, were agreed to, and the third amendment, changing the essential features of the resolution. The bill, with amendments, was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Williams (Pa.) from same Committee Mr. Williams (Fa.) from same commuter reported a bill directing a District Court to be held at the city of Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. The bill was passed.

Mr. Cook (Ill.), from the same committee, reported back, with a substitute, a bill to

amend an act relating to the habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in cer-tain cases, approved March 3, 1863. Pending the consideration of this bill, the

morning hour expired, and the bill went over till the next morning hour.

Mr. Laflin (N. Y.), from the Committee on Printing, reported back a resolution for the printing of 25,000 extra copies each of the reports and testimony taken by the Joint Select Committee on Reconstruction, without covers, for the use of the House. Headded that his colleague (Mr. Latham) agreed to the report being made but dis

mr. Conkling (N. Y.) desired to make a remark. He had seen in the newspapers an assertion that there was on the part of the Reconstruction Committee, or some of its subdivisions or intention to superses or subdivisions, an intention to suppress evidence, and that certain evidence had been presented and ordered to be printed, while other evidence in the possession of the Com-mittee was not presented. This showed a disposition on the part of the Committee to select certain evidence to be published, and to withhold the rest. The reason of it was simply this—Senator Howard, who is at the head of one of the subdivisions of the committee, had been absent for some time on account of a domestic bereavement, and i was thought by his colleagues on the committee that as a matter of simple courtesy the testimony taken before him should not

be reported in his absence.

Mr. Grider (Ky.) asked whether any subcommittee had reported to the general committee, except in relation to Tennessee.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) said that a resolution had been adopted by the general committee that the evidence should be brought forward as rapidly as might be to be printed. He believed the manual of operations was for each sub-committee to bring in its testi-mony by bundles, and hand over the whole of it to be printed, to the end that Congress and the country might have it all at the

earliest possible moment, Mr. Grider—Did not the general committee determine not to present any testimony except such as was reported to it by a sub-

Mr. Conkling-No. such thing ever hap-Mr. Stevens (Pa.), protested that all this Mr. Stevens (ra.), processed that an this colloquy about what took place in the committee room was out of order.

The Speaker decided that it was.

Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) desired to know what was the particular object of publishing this lestimony.

what was the paracular or ing this testimony.

Mr. Laflin (N. Y.) replied that it was for the information of the public and the House. The importance of the subject, the interest felt in it, and the high character of the restimony were sufficient reasons for of the testimony were sufficient reasons for its publication.

Mr. Le Blond wanted to know on what point it was so important.

Mr. Laffin insisted on the previous ques

tion, which he had moved.
Mr. Le Biond demanded the yeas and ad been held out to the people of Colorado, in enabling act had been passed, and the nays, and the vote being taken, the resolution was adopted, by yeas 100, nays 30.

On motion of Mr. Jenckes (R. I.) the Committee on Printing was instructed to in

quire into the expediency of printing five thousand copies of the rolls of honor, and other lists of soldiers buried in the na-tional cemeteries and on the battle fields, now being published under the direction

of the Quartermaster General.

Mr. Baldwin (Mass.), by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to establish in the District of Columbia a reform school for boys. Read twice and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Windom (Minn.) presented a petition of W. S. McEwen and twenty other soldiers of Minnesota, asking for the equalization of soldiers' bounties. Referred to the Com-

mittee on Military Affairs.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson (Iowa) in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Fortification Appropriation bill. The pending ques-tion being on the amendment of Mr. Farustion being on the amendment of Mr. Farnsworth, to reduce the appropriation for Fort Wayne from fifty thousand dollars to twenty-five thousand dollars, the tellers resumed their places and the amendment was rejected. The appropriation for Fort Washington, on the Potomac, was reduced from fifty to twenty thousand dollars. An appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was inserted for Fort Lefferson, Gardan Kay Torserted for Fort Jefferson, Garden Key. Tor-

tugas. The appropriation for the fort on ship Island, Mississippi coast, was, on amendments offered by Messrs Deming and Paine, reduced from seventy-five thou-sand to ten thousand dollars. An appropriation of fifty thousand was inserted, on motion of Mr. Schenck, for Fort Clinton, Amelia Island, Georgia. An amendment, offered by Mr. Schenck, and supported by Mr. Higby, appropriating seventy-five thou-sand dollars for a fort at Lime Point, California, where there is now only an earth battery, was adopted. The appropriation for the survey of the northern and western lakrs, including Lake Superior, was reduced from one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars, the former fig-

ure being a mistake. The committee rose, the amendments were concurred in, and the bill was passed. The House again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson (Iowa) in the chair, and took up 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.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) moved to lay the bill aside and take up one of the general approoriation bills.

Mr. Banks—I hope not. It is necessary that this question shall be settled.

The motion was not agreed to. The bill being read by sections for amendments, Mr.

Banks reported an amendment to the first clause as follows:

"To provide necessary furniture and fixtures for the proper exhibition of the articles and products of industry of the United States, according to the plan of the Imperial Commissioner, in that part of the building exclusively assigned to the use of the United

Mr. Banks explained the object of the amendment and the joint resolution. The government of the United States, he said, government of the United States, he said, had never made any appropriation for a purpose of this kind; nor until the exhibition of 1867 was proposed had any government taken the initiative in industrial exhibitions. In all ages of the world, and among all nations, they had been popular institutions, not government institutions. The means of appealing to government or to The means of appealing to government or to public opinion had been the exhibition by the people of the fruits of their industry. Thus in our country, in Hungary, in Poland, in Italy, in Greece—wherever the common people had desired to impress on governments the idea of their importance,

they had done so. It was not until 1851 that industrial exhibitions engaged the attention of all nations. That exhibition was established on a guar antee made by individual citizens of England that the government should be guaranteed against any loss in the encouragement which it should give to it. The Paris exhibition of 1855, and the London exhibition of 1862, and the Hamburg exhibition of 1863 proceeded on that idea. But the great man who now directed the affairs of the world, conceived the idea that the govern ment of the empire and the governments of other nations were interested in presenting the productions of the industry of their people. The Emperor of France had undertaken to appropriate twenty million francs for the payment of the expenses to be incurred in the exhibitions of French industry. Belgium had appropriated one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Every nation of the earth would make appropria-

tions for the same purpose.

It was a government institution in which the government alone were to be represented. If the United States desired to be represented it must be through its govern ment, and not, as heretofore, through individuals. For that reason the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported this bill. Unless the government took the initiative the people of the United States would have no representation there. It was therefore important that the joint resolution should be

considered in that regard. On the 15th of January last a joint resolution which had passed both Houses was approved by the President, accepting the invitation of the Emperor of France to take part in the Exposition as a government. The buildings to be erected for the purpose ould cover thirty-six acres in the Champ de Mars. Furniture and fixtures would be necessary, and the amendment he offered was to cover the outlay for that purpose.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Committee of Foreign Affairs that the acceptance of the invitati on by our government rendered it incumbent on Congress to make

this appropriation.

The committee had considered the que tion long and carefully, and in every point before agreeing to recommend the appro-priation of \$100,000 asked for. The part of the building to be assigned to American exhibition was 30,000 square feet, 20,000 for passage ways and 10,000 for exhibition of products. The United States stood in that espect eighth on the list of nations. Every State in the Union having any industry had applied for space at the exhibition, including the State of Illinois, which had applied for more than the entire space assigned to the United States. A larger space would have been assigned, but that no represento tive of our government either here or in France, could specify how much would required or used.

The plan of the Exposition was drawn up and there never had been a clearer or bette defined classification than it contained. Al the products of industry were grouped in ten leading groups and divided into ninety-five classes. The groups were: lst, works of art; 2d, materials and application of the liberal arts; 3d, furniture and other household articles: 4th, clothing, including cloth and other wearing apparel; 5th, mining and the rough and unwrought products of mining; 6th, instruments and products of

mining; 6th, instruments and products of mechanical arts; 7th, food, fresh, preserved in its various states; 8th, live agricultural products and specimens; 9th, natural horticultural productions and specimens; 10th, objects specially exhibited for the purpose of improving the physical and moral condition of the people of the earth.

These ten groups, Mr. Banks said, embraced all the pursuits of man, all the product of his industry, all his habits of life, and all his relations to his past, present and progressive civilization. It was of vast importance that this World's Exhibition should be so far studied by the American people that they might be able to appropriate its advantages. We had eminent scientifications of the survey part of the survey part of the survey part of the survey product of the survey part of the su people that they might be able to appropriate its advantages. We had eminent scientific men in every part of the country, who were capable not only of illustrating our own relation, to the industry and material products of the earth, but of combining in a brief and philosophical view the results of their investigations, and of imparting that information, and instructing our people in

tion he mentioned Professor Agassiz as one whose discoveries in natural science in South America would electrify the world, and as having mentioned to him his belief that in a few years the children of noble families in Europe would be sent to the universities in this country to be educated. The middle States would be able to send some one who understands well what is ne-

cessary for the development of their material wealth. The valley of the Mississippi, which is still unknown to us, and which is capable of supporting five hundred or a thousand millions of people, and which would yield every known mineral product, would be the to present a man who understands its able to present a man who understands its resources and can represent its power, and would be able in return to make known to the people of that valley the improvements in industry elsewhere. It was important, too, that the great mineral and commercial region of the Pacific coast should send some man of science, skill and ability to present to the people of the old world the capabili-ties of that section of the country, and bring back a knowledge of improvements in in-

dustrial pursuits. Thus in these ten groups we should be able to represent all our material wealth, present and prospective. More than that, it was in our power to represent the political character of the country in such a way as to attract the attention of the world; to represent the education and the habits of the people, embodying not only their habits in heir pursuits, but the food on which they live, the clothing they wear, the customs of he society in which they move—everything, in fact, appertaining to American civiliza-tion. We could show the log cabin where earlier lived one of the Presidents of the Union, the humble roof under which was born or dwelt another President of the Union. The expenditure of \$10,000 for the payment of ten of the best informed, scientific and practical men was a very small matter. It might be necessary to provide an additional structure, and therefore as we could have as much room in the Champ de Mars as we desired, an appropriation of \$20,000 was put in the bill for that contingency, on the condition that individuals would contribute an equal amount.

Mr. Banks spoke of the unwillingness manifested by the Navy Department in re-gard to furnishing public vessels to trans-port goods to Paris, and said that the resolution had been amended so as to request the President, not the Secretary of the Navy, to do so; nor was it required that public vessels should bring back the products of our exhibitors, as that might in-volve the expense of waiting there for six months, or making another trip to France for them. He spoke of our successes in former exhibitions of the world's industry of McCorm ck and his reaper; George Steers and his yacht America, and Hobbs, the humble mechanic, who picked the great lock of Bramah.

Out of 95 American exhibitors in th World's Fair of 1862, in which our govern ment, being then at war, took no part at all, 83 had received prizes, and at the last Ham burg exhibition, a single representative of Vermont, Mr. Campbell, had received two first prizes and one second prize for a flock of twelve sheep, and had afterwards chal-lenged the whole world to go into another exhibition of the best sheep, which challenged had not been accepted. He (Mr. Banks believed that if the United States were properly represented they would be superior to all other nations in six or seven of the ten groups. In works of art, although we had but an infantine reputation, we would stand in some respects unsurpassed. We would be represented in landscape painting by Church and Bierstadt; in sculpture by Story, Powers and other artists; and in photographs and in wood engraving by men who stand first in the world in those arts. In the group of clothing we would certainly be on a respectable footing. In the group of mining, no other country in the world could compete with us.

Russia alone could be named in compari-

son with us in that respect. But whereas the mines of Russia were on the eastern slope of the Ural mountains, with rivers running to the Arctic Sea, far from the centre of population, so that the transportation of the gold and silver costs as much as it was worth, our mines were where rail roads were constructed and were being constructed, so that the productions of our precious mines might be said to be as near to us as if they were at the very threshold of the mint of Philadelphia or of the marts of New York. There was one other point to be noticed. We had passed through a war of great trials and great sacrifices. The attention of the world had been called to it. Ther was nothing that the people of the work would so desire to see and comprehend as the material and organization of the Amer

can army. The Quartermaster General proposed t send to the Exposition a baggage wagon manufactured in Philadelphia, which followed McClellan in his Potomac campaigns Rosecrans in his Tennessee campaigns Sherman in his march from the mountain to the sea, and then in his campaign to Richmond, where it was present at the sur render of Lee. A wagon of that kind, with a history like that, would be the centre of observation and attention. A pair of worm out shoes, the dress of an American soldier, the shelter tent under which he slept, his bayonet, his musket, his knapsack, his cap whatever he has will attract more attention and draw greater crowds of people, and hold them longer and faster in studying and observation, than the crown jewels of England, France and all the European States combined, in manifestation of interest.

I want to see, also, Mr. Banks continued the navy of our country represented—tha navy which ought at least to be willing to assist us. I want the people of Europe to see of what our navy is composed. I wan them to see our iron clads, our monitors, as novel in naval architecture as the yach America was. I want them to see the 20 inch guns that we are fabricating, and the 1,000-pound shot prepared for them. Our naval authorities, I am told, will summon the navies of the world to discharge their batteries on the unresisting and silent monitor that lies sleeping in their centre, it they will only allow that monitor in return to throw a single shot at each of them, when they have fired to their heart's content. The greatest interest was manifested as

Mr. Banks grew warm and a little excited in his subject, and the closest attention was paid to every word he uttered.

I want the people of the world to see what our mechanics have done and may do; and

I want, too, to impress upon the people of Europe and of Asia the conviction that i there is a chance for them to make friend with Americans it is better that they do that than to make enemies of them. I want to show them that we prefer peace; that the fruits of industry and peace are our part but that if ever war be demanded by thei rulers they must not count on unresisting war, but on one that will carry havoc and destruction into their country, as it has been carried into the countries of our enem been carried into the countries of our enemies. [Here there was a general murmur of approbation and applause throughout the hall.] And I want, too, that that most simple, that most pure, that most spoiless hero of this age, or any age, Admiral Farragul, shall accompany our iron-clads and our monitors, and give the people of Europe an evidence of the simplicity of a man whose navel exploits have surpassed in an evidence of the simplicity of a man whose naval exploits have surpassed in brilliancy, and glory those of a Duguey Trouin, who immoralized the navy of France, of a Van Tromp in Holland, or eyeu of a Nelson in England. I want also to go with him our gallant soldiers, Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, and others, to show to the people of Europe of, what stuff our navy and army are composed. I would do this in the interest of peace, and for the

all the different pursuits the results of and there cannot be, any act of the Amer-which might be exhibited. In this connection people and government so important and there cannot be, any act of the Alaca ican people and government so important as this. I do not myself doubt that Louis Napoleon desires a war with this country. [Sensation.] He sits upon the bayonet. It is [Sensation.] He sits upon the bayonet. It is a sharp seat and he cannot rest quiet long. But Louis Napoleon and the rulers of Europe must satisfy the people of their respective governments that, in making war upon America, they have an easy task and an assured end. While the Emperor of France has the power to represent America as he chooses, and France as he chooses, the people have no medium of instruction. We are stlent: we teach them nothing. But are silent; we teach them nothing. But when once we appear in that industrial theatre of nations the rulers of the world

theatre of nations the rulers of the work are silent and the people speak.

The thin, false, almost infamous veil of diplomacy which has been hanging between the governments and people for centuries, and which is responsible for all the wrongs that have been done, will be lifted. God that have been done, will be lifted. God Almighty, in His wise providence, has given to the democracy of America the op-portunity to stand face to face in the theatre of nations with the democracy of Europe The product of industry is the language o labor. Every man will understand it; every man will comprehend it; and when the people of Europe shall have seen our products of war, they will give to Napoleon, to the Queen of England, to the governments of Spain, Russia, Turkey, unfailing instructions not to make war with the

American people. Mr. Banks then went on to discuss the great material interests of the country, showing its development in cereals, miner the tea and coffee culture, population, rail roads. &c. While engaged in this the ham mer of the chairman announced that his

Mr. Banks was about to resume his seat when several members applied at once for leave for him to proceed, Mr. Conkling remarking that the House did not have an opportunity to hear such a speech every

ay. Leave having been unanimously granted, and Mr. Banks being thus pressed to pro-ceed, continued his remarks. He said that Mr, Oliphant, a member of the British Parliament, had said the other day that in reli gion and secular education the United States were ahead of the whole world. In the Paris Exposition all the nations of the earth were to be represented in the point of education; it would be a public wrong and a crime for the government of the United States not to be represented. The same was true of the journals of this country. The issue from the public press gave to every soul on the American continent two papers a week, showing not only the intelligence but the prosperity of the people. He discussed the financial view of the

question, taking the position that such a display of the resources of this country as we could make at the Exposition would take from European capitalists all hesitation in investing in our securities at any cost. If the government should issue its scrip in small sums, paying seven, eight, nine or ten per cent, interest, that scrip would, after a full and fair representation of our material wealth and the character of our people, break every savings bank in Europe, unless their governments should interiere with the subscriptions of the

people.

In regard to population, he said that the valley of the Mississippi, if populated equal to England, would maintain a thousand millions of people. We had now thirty-two millions; but when we celebrated a restored and perfect Union, with freedom and equa rights recognized as the condition of all, on population would so increase that in 1876 we would have fifty millions, at the close of the century a hundred millions, and in 1895 two hundred and fifty millions, or nearly

the entire population of Europe.

In the hand of such a people, he said, the wealth of which we boast now is nothing. If we present those facts to the people of Europe we will get the first element of power—immigration, and the second element of power—financial assistance and financial security. The German States can send us annually 500,000 emigrants from the middle class They will see that our national debt o three, or four, or five thousand millions

I do not care if you call
it ten thousand millions—is con-

ten thousand millions—is con-templated with serenity, and will be paid at its maturity. A fact like that stated to the people of Europe opens the doors to the millions of Europe who can neither buy land there nor pay the tax. Who expects to see England pay her debt?
Who is confident that she will continue to pay the interest on it? It is in such contest s these that men and nations win an honor that makes them immortal. War is but a trivial thing compared with the developments of a country in peace; and if, after showing what we are capable of in war, we forbear to show to the world what we are

capable of in peace, be the dishonor on your

heads, not on mine. It is in such contests as this that the people of Europe will be impressed with ideas that have been hitherto shut out from them. No more will ruler stand between us and the peo-The people will understand the ques tion for themselves and will judge for themselves. The position of America is marvelous; it is only when we group these facts, which are known to every man, that they almost astonish us. The other day the Emperor of France, to recommend this government to the people, said, what think you, Mr. Chairman? That the Constitution of France was very like the Constitution of the United States. [Laughter.] In the University at Cambridge they have appointed a professorship for what? To instruct the youth of England in reference to the Constitution and political principles, and the present and prospective power of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Conkling—They took that back. Mr. Banks—If they have undone it they will do it again. The people of England will know of what the American people are com-posed or they will overturn the throne on which the Queen of England sits. [Murmurs of applause.] It is the same in France. It is a duty we owe to God, as well as to man, that we should show the people of Euope what we are.

Mr. Chairman, but for the very earness opposition manifested by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washburne) to this simple and harmless resolution, I should not have ventured on these remarks at all. It was not my intention when I rose to do so. I will conclude by one single remark, that whatever of power we have in the field, or whatever of power we have in the workshop, the true power of the American government and of the American people is in ideas, and the lesson which the old world has to learn, and the importance of which we obrselves are to learn to appreciate, is, that in the economy of this world ideas are better than blood and brains—better than blows. As Mr. Banks concluded this remarkable speech, noteworthy, particularly as coming from the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, members pressed around him and gave him most hearty tokens of appreciation. Mr. Washburne (Ill.) got the floor, but did not attempt to address the committee in its then excited and somewhat turbulent condition, and it was evident that member were in no humor for an evening session. The committee thereupon rose.

Mr. Phelps introduced a joint resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major General W. S. Hancock. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Ashley (Ohio)introduced a joint reso lution proposing an amendment to the Con-stitution of the United States. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee, After a fruitless effort on the part of Mr Stevens to have an evening session, the

FINANCIAL ECURIA, SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Philadelphia. New York.

16 South Third st., | 3 Nassau street,

STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

39 South Third Street. Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c., Bought and Sold at Board of Brokers.

Liberal Premium paid for COMPOUND INTEREST:
NOTES.
Interest allowed on Deposits. fee-tf

7 3-10.

DE HAVEN & BRO...

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WANTED.

40 South Third Street,

\$8,800, \$2.800, TRUST MONEY TO LOAN ON Mortgagn of City Property.

S. W. THACKARA & SON.

244 Bouth Third street. STATIONERY.

U. S. TABIFF BOOKS 1865 JUST OUT And for sale by

WILLIAM MANN, Blank Book Manufacturer, 43 South FOURTH St., Philada. CHECK CANCELLING MACHINES

> OF VARIOUS KINDS, WILLIAM MANN, Blank Book Manufacturer,

Stationer and Printer 43 South FOURTH St., Philads, Drawing Papers, Tracing Papers, Tracing Linen.

WILLIAM MANN,

43 South FOURTH Stree GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. OPENING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., WILL OPEN, THURSDAY. MARCH 1st, A NEW LINE OF

Gents' Furnishing Goods. No. 814 Chestnut Street.

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY. Orders for these celebrated Shirts supplied promptly at brief notice. GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods. Of late styles in full variety. WINCHESTER & OO. 706 CHESTNUT.

THE FINE ARTS A. S. ROBINSON,

910 CHESTNUT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES. **PAINTINGS**

Engravings and Photographs. Plain and Ornamental Gilt Frames. Carved Walnut and Ebony Frames, ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

CUAL. GEO. A. COOKE, DEALER IN Schuylkill and Lehigh Coals.

YARD: 1314 WASHINGTON AVENUE. I keep nothing but a superior quality on hand, and: am prepared to deliver to any part of the city at the 1 hDUCED LOW RATES. A trial will make you my customef. Leave your orders at 114 South Third street, and they will be attended to at once. mhilding 8. MA ON BINES.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE ATTENTION TO

S. MAYON BINES.

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITE ATTENTION To their stock of Buck Mountain Company's Coal.

Lehigh Navigation Company's Coal, and Locust Mountain.

Which they are prepared to sell at the lowest market rates, and to deliver in the best condition.

Orders left with S. MASON BINES, Frankin Institute Building, SEVENTH street, below Market, will be promptly attended to. BINES & SHRAFF.

Sec. of Arch Street Wharf, Schuylkill.

O'AL.—SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER MEADOW AND Spring Mountain, Lehigh Coal, and best Locusts. Mountain from Schuylkill, prepared expressly for family use. Depot, N. W. corner Elight Hand Will.

LOW streets. Office, No. 12 South SECOND street.

mhy

DYEING. THE STATEN ISLAND FANOY DYRING BETABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, NO. 47 NORTH EIGHTH STREET (EAST SIDE.) NO 01 HER OFFICE IN THIS CITY! With the benefits of an experience of nearly FIFTY YEARS ON STATEN ISLAND, and facilities UNYUGARS ON TANION ON THE STATEN GOODS OF TANION GOODS OF T

SORGHUM.—Chinese Sugar Cane Syrup, handsom S article, for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 10 South Delaware avenue,