

(Continued from the Second Page.)

Every thirty years we double in population as is well known. France has increased thirty-seven per cent. in sixty years; Russia has grown one hundred and fifteen per cent. and England one hundred and thirty-one per cent. in the same time; while the increase of our population has been five hundred and ninety-three per cent. With freedom recognized on the declaration of independence, we shall have fifty millions of people, and at the close of the century a hundred million of the present territory of the United States will equal two hundred and fifty millions, nearly equal to the entire population of Europe. The hands of such a people the wealth that appears now will be as nothing. They will have penetrated the earth in every direction, and brought to profitable investment and useful purposes many now hidden sources of future wealth.

We have, as the first element, emigration; and, secondly, financial security. Emigration thus far, in the country, has not been altogether what it should be. The Secretary of State, as the Speaker of the House knows, sent us a communication that the emigration of the Old World on condition that they should come to the United States. It is a well-known fact that the emigration of the Old World is not to be desired; but in the providence of God it has been of the first advantage. We have never yet reached largely the middle class of Europe. The German States alone, with a population of fifty million, and an annual increase of six hundred thousand souls, can send us five hundred thousand people every year. In the middle class, men who are skilled in all human pursuits, in agriculture, in the mechanical arts, in the mysteries of our country, and will furnish, if it can be obtained, an inappreciable increase of industrial power and product. We paid the revolutionary debt in four years. Whether it be three or five or ten thousand millions, with such aid and increase of productive power our debt will be paid, every dollar of it, at the day it is due.

Mr. Chairman, a fact like that stated to the people of Europe opens the door for the emigration of the Old World. We have the heavily closed ranks of privileged classes that exhaust the resources of the people and monopolize the wealth and honors of the country.

With such accessions to our numbers we shall be able to discharge our duty to our Government, relieve our people of our taxes, and make us free to the world the value of the services of the illustrious men who have died in the defence of the country. It is in such a contest as this that our nations will show their greatness and their immortality. War is but a trial thing compared with the developments of peace, and if showing what we are capable of, we are capable of peace, we shall bring upon us dishonor rather than an enduring fame.

The position of America is marvelous. We group these facts that are known to every man they seem incredible. But the other day the Emperor of France stated to the French Chamber of Deputies that the constitution of France was not unlike that of the United States.

In the university of the United States a professor has been proposed for instruction in the principles and history of the American Government. It is a duty we owe to show them the way.

Why, sir, there is many a man among the educated classes of England and France who do not know that we speak the English language. In the elementary text books, the United States is given an unimportant position, such as we accord to the South American republics, or other distant countries. It is only where the people are able to speak for themselves, that the Governments of Europe will understand and respect our institutions and assert their rights.

Mr. Chairman, that I have trespassed so long upon your patience, for the very earnest opposition, apparently, of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washburne), to this simple, harmless resolution, reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I should not have valued upon these remarks at all. It was not my intention when I rose to trespass long, and I conclude my remarks by one single suggestion: that whatever power we have in the field of our workshop, the true power of the American Government and the American people is in ideas; that the lesson which the world has to learn of us, is the lesson which we have to learn of ourselves, in order justly to appreciate our own importance and character, is, that in the economy of this world ideas are better than blows, and that the mind is better than the hand.

XXXIXth Congress—First Session.

[CLOSURE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution providing that an act entitled an act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions, approved March 3, 1865, shall not hereafter be construed as to deprive invalid pensioners, or the widows or heirs of any persons who have served in the army or navy during the late war, of the pension to which they are entitled by reason of holding any office under the Government; provided, that the compensation received from the United States as pay of salary does not exceed eight hundred dollars per annum. Referred to the committee on Pensions.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) introduced a bill to fix the salaries of the District Judges of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It gives five thousand dollars per annum to the Judges of Massachusetts, Southern New York, Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern Louisiana, Northern California, Oregon and Nevada, and to those of all other districts, four thousand each.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back, with amendments, the bill to recognize the independence of the rebel States, and the abandonment of claims for emancipated slaves, as conditions for the restoration of the Southern States. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The Deficiency bill, which was under consideration yesterday, was taken up at one o'clock. Mr. Grimes moved an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating one hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars to supply deficiencies in the last appropriation for the support of the Naval Academy. The bill was then passed.

It goes back to the House for concurrence in certain amendments. On the bill for 1867 was taken up, and various amendments were made. The bill was read three times, and further consideration was postponed for the afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourns to meet on Monday next. The Senate adjourned at half past one o'clock. Mr. Stevens spoke against the bill. He characterized it as a tremendous bill; it proposed to confer more power on a single man in a government claiming to have a Constitution. While he would repose as much confidence in the present Secretary of the Treasury as any one, no Legislature should grant such power to any man.

With such power conferred on one man, no business community could feel secure; no capitalist would be willing to invest in business enterprises. The very tendency of this bill had thrown a damper upon the business of the country, which he had never before seen except in the mere introduction of a bill. He knew of two cotton factories that were in the course of completion, but on which work had been suspended, owing to the pendency of this bill. If exercised perniciiously, then the power to expand or to contract currency, which was the engine of the instrument under consideration, would be illustrated by a reference to the course of the United States Bank during its contest with President Jackson, and yet he ventured to say that the bill would confer more power on one man than was, by this bill, proposed to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury.

He proceeded to comment upon its provisions in detail, and stated that by the acts of 1864 and 1865, the Secretary had now the power to convert all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States into specie, and to issue bonds of any amount which the Secretary now proposed to sell.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) suggested that the Secretary had been converting to specie the amount of fifty millions, but that he had come to believe he was acting on a power that was possibly doubtful, and that therefore, from abundant caution, he wanted to have the power given unqualifiedly. Mr. Stevens had no hesitation in saying that the doubt which the Secretary came to after converting fifty millions were sold of the money, but had power to exchange with anybody who chose to exchange. It was for the purpose of removing that doubt that his (Mr. Stevens) amendment had been introduced. I gave him the power which he had been exercising all along. It confined his power to that single operation. It solved the Secretary's doubts, provided that he had done the matter that he had done.

to reduce the amount of legal tender notes by two hundred million dollars annually. Mr. Stevens read from the Secretary's report the main body of the bill, and stated that it was not necessary to read more than one hundred, or at most, two hundred millions of notes in addition to the compound interest notes, now repeated the assertion that the Secretary had the right to contract the greenbacks and legal tenders bearing no interest into five-twentieths bearing a gold interest of six per cent.

Assuming the Secretary to retire two hundred millions of greenbacks in this way yearly for two years, he would be adding \$24,000,000 annually to the taxes of the country to pay interest on what was not now paying a dollar interest.

Mr. Wentworth (Ill.)—Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania state whether he combines the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury on the ground that his own policy will lead to specie payments sooner than the Secretary's, or whether he and those who go with him are not trying to put off the return of specie payments.

Mr. Stevens—I am for specie payment whenever it can be arrived at without crushing the country. I am for the bill, and I am for arriving at specie payment and still for allowing the business of the country to go on. The business of the country, now that the United States is in a state of anarchy, when this proposition? We have hardly got out of one war till we find another war made upon the business of the country. Pass the bill, and we have no other means of internal revenue received last year, you will not have two hundred and fifty millions next year. The people will not be able to pay their taxes, and the business of the country will not endure it.

Mr. Stevens—I think I have followed my friend from Pennsylvania, all through this session, and I have followed him through this great Republican party was formed, who were originally Democrats, took up our cross, a great cross, whether Mr. Stevens or I could have any special payment restored?

Mr. Stevens—I do not know anybody more able to carry the cross than my friend from Illinois. Mr. Wentworth (pressing him to the point regarding the little party)—Would you have special payment to-morrow? Mr. Stevens—No, I would not have special payment to-morrow without derangement.

Mr. Wentworth (desirously)—That is what they said in the time of the United States Bank. [Laughter.] Mr. Stevens (in conciliatory tone)—If it were to derange the business of the country I would postpone it. If I could have it without that derangement, I would have it.

Mr. Wentworth (with a gesture of impatience)—How long will it be before you will have special payment to-morrow? Mr. Stevens—No sir; not two years. England after her great wars was not able to pay her debts till the latter part of 1822.

Mr. Garfield stated that though the law there was to go into operation on the 1st of January, the Secretary of the Treasury had not made payment in the spring of 1821.

Mr. Stevens—Yes, for small sums. Do gentlemen expect that when Great Britain, with all the other countries of the world, had done it by such gradual legislation, that we should be able to do it by a single man to resume specie payment in a single day. But pass this law, and the day of specie payment is far distant indeed.

description of bonds authorized by the act to which the bill is amended, and also to either representative of value which have either representatives to be issued under any act of Congress; the proceeds thereof to be used only for retiring Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress; but nothing here contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt; provided that the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in full force in all its provisions, except as modified by this act.

The question was taken, and as the vote was very close there was great interest manifested by members in the probable result. When the roll call was completed it became known that there was a majority of only two against the bill, and the leading friends of the amendment, themselves, changed their votes. There was no change, however, except by Mr. Garfield, who changed to the negative in order to move a reconsideration of the bill.

The vote was yeas 66, nays 68; so the bill was rejected. Mr. Allison, Ancona, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Bidwell, Blaine, Boyer, Brandegee, Brooks, Chandler, Coffey, Darling, Davis, Dawson, DeLoach, Denney, Doolittle, Edwards, Hooper, Hoopes, Hubbard (Conn.), James, Johnson, Johnson (Pa.), Le Blond, Marshall, Massena, McPherson, Miller, Mitchell, Mumford, Phelps, Randall (Pa.), Randall (Ky.), Raymond, Rice, Rogers, Sargent, Schell, Sibley, Smith, Stewart, Taylor, Thompson, Vanhook (N. Y.), Vanhook (Mo.), Ward, Warren, Wheeler, Winfield, Woodruff, Wright, Young, and Zane.

Mr. Garfield moved to reconsider the vote, and pending this motion, the House, at the request of the majority, adjourned till to-morrow which was devoted to debate only.

SENATE.—A protest against the passage of the bill disfranchising deserters, signed by all the Democratic Senators, was presented by Mr. Beardslee and read. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Senate adjourned until Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

HOUSE.—Mr. Riddiman, from the Local Judiciary Committee, reported negatively an act opening Vienna street through to the Kensington depot.

Mr. Whann called up a resolution urging Philadelphia, March 15, 1866.—Hon. James R. Kelley, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, conveying the invitation, by resolution of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to be present at the very interesting ceremony of the Schools for the Orphan Children of Soldiers and Sailors. I beg leave, through you, to convey to your honorable body the high appreciation I entertain of the compliment tendered to me. As an humble representative of our country, I cannot but feel the liveliest interest in any work which has for its object the protection and education of the children of those gallant warriors who fell in defending their country's flag, and aiding to restore the authority and power of their Government.

I have not the honor of being a native of Pennsylvania, but feel proud in being a citizen of a State which has so nobly acted her part in suppressing the rebellion, and in her munificent charities and praiseworthy benevolence to all whose patriotism has rendered them suffering and distress. Should I all follow the example of Pennsylvania, the reproach of republics, ingratitude would be removed, and their gratitude become proverbial.

I regret very much that my engagements will not permit me to visit Harrisburg at this time. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, C. H. Poor, Commander United States Navy.

The Episcopalian Society. An addition has just been made to the number of learned societies devoted to the pursuit and encouragement of science, and the office of Vice-President of the Episcopalian Society of Great Britain. The Duke of Argyll was chosen President, and the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Grosvenor accepted the office of Vice-Presidents. The gentleman who accepted temporarily the post of Treasurer to the infant society, stated in a brief address to the meeting the objects which were contemplated. The study of deductive little scientific advantage, because, until lately, balloons had been employed merely for exhibition, or for the purpose of public entertainment. It was, however, hoped that by the establishment of this Society the subject might take its present position among the sciences. The gentleman who accepted the post of Treasurer to the infant society, stated in a brief address to the meeting the objects which were contemplated. The study of deductive little scientific advantage, because, until lately, balloons had been employed merely for exhibition, or for the purpose of public entertainment. It was, however, hoped that by the establishment of this Society the subject might take its present position among the sciences.

his position; the electric spark of divine charity might fall upon every member within sound of his voice, and lead him to do justice to the plighted faith of the Commonwealth, and to the orphan children of the soldiers. [Great applause.]

LETTER FROM COLONEL BADEAU. HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, March 16, 1866.—Hon. James R. Kelley, Speaker of the House of Representatives.—SIR: Lieutenant-General Grant directs me to express his thanks for the honor done him by Representatives to be present at the meeting of the schools for the orphan children of soldiers and sailors, in the hall of the House, at Harrisburg, on Friday, March 16th, and sincerely regrets that the nature of his public duties is such that he cannot be present at that interesting occasion.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant. A. M. BADEAU, Brevet Colonel and Military Secretary.

LETTER FROM GEN. HANCOCK. WASHINGTON, March 14, 1866.—Hon. Jas. R. Kelley, Speaker of the House of Representatives.—DEAR SIR: Nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to be present at Harrisburg on Friday, at the meeting of the schools for the orphan children of soldiers and sailors; but I am a member of a board of officers which meets in this city on that day. I shall therefore be unable to attend, but desire to thank the House of Representatives for their courtesy.

Major General U. S. V. NEW CUMBERLAND, March 16, 1866.—Hon. James R. Kelley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg.—MY DEAR SIR: Your letter, enclosing the resolution of the House inviting me to be present at the gathering of the orphan children of soldiers and sailors, to fall in the service of their country during the late war, has been received. An important engagement, made before the receipt of your letter, and before I knew of the passage of the resolution, compels me to be absent from home to-day, and prevents my being with you, as I would desire, at a ceremony so honorable to the memory of our great country's commonwealth, and so convincing of the gratitude she has for the memory of her brave defenders.

Regretting my compulsory absence, I am very respectfully, JOHN W. GEARY.

LETTER FROM HENRIET CLYMER. SENATE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, March 16.—Hon. James R. Kelley, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.—SIR: In response to an invitation of the House of Representatives to be present at the very interesting ceremony of the Schools for the Orphan Children of Soldiers and Sailors, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, conveying the invitation, by resolution of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to be present at the very interesting ceremony of the Schools for the Orphan Children of Soldiers and Sailors. I beg leave, through you, to convey to your honorable body the high appreciation I entertain of the compliment tendered to me. As an humble representative of our country, I cannot but feel the liveliest interest in any work which has for its object the protection and education of the children of those gallant warriors who fell in defending their country's flag, and aiding to restore the authority and power of their Government.

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