WASHINGTON, April 7. House.—The House sat as in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the only business in order being general debate on the President's annual message. Mr. Hogan addressed the House.

characterized this session as the session of essays, the session of magazine articles, prepared and spoken by members, and published in the *Globe* to such an extent published in the Globe to such an extent that that publication exceeded by three or four hundred pages the quantity published the corresponding period of the first session of last Congress. To what beneficial purpose had all these essays contributed? With the exception of four or six, or perhaps a dozen of them, there was not a solitary new idea presented in them. They were but a mere repetition of what had been seed by others; the verbatim had been were but a mere repetition of what had been said by others; the verbatim had been changed, the ideas were the same. Those speeches might be almost regarded as law, for they had had their first, their second and their third reading. The principal topic of all these speeches was the "American citizen of African descent." He between the there was a great deal of miscan chizen of African descent." He be-lieved that there was a great deal of mis-taken philanthropy and sympathy ex-hibited for the colored people when they were in slavery, and he proceeded to show, from personal experience, that the slaves of the South had not had such a very bad time of it. This part of his speech brought out a series of questionings from Messrs. Price, Plants and Morris.

Mr. Hogan's answers showed that he believed slavery to be wrong; that he was glad it was extirpated from the country; that he believed the Democratic party could not die while liberty lived; and all that decla-mation about the negro was a great wrong perpetrated on Congress and the American

Passing unto the discussion of the reconstruction question, Mr. Hogan proceeded to show the inconsistency of the present policy of the Republican party with the action of Congress throughout the war, in the adoption of declaratory resolutions in reference to the objects of the war, etc., in the admission to seats on the floor of persons claiming to be representatives from Tennessee and Louisiana, and in other matters of general legislation. Much of the argumentation this session had been against the President of the United States. He had been denounced and abused because his policy was sustained by Democrats in the House; but had he not been nominated and elected because he was a Democrat and because he was a Southern man? A Southern Democrat on the same ticket with an Illinois Republican made up what they had called the Union party in 1864. Democrats sustained him generally from patriotic mo-

Mr. Baldwin was the next speaker. He had not sympathized, he said, with that eager zeal which had been exhibited for restoring the insurgent States to their place in the Union immediately after their armies had surrendered. He thought the effort premature, and it seemed to him that the work should have been undertaken without haste and with very great deliberation. He thought it should have waited till the mad passions had subsided, till the whole mad passions had subsided, this the whole nation had been made to feel that treason was a crime; till the policy to be pursued with traitors had been settled; until time had developed in those Southern communities such elements of reconstruction as would have made it entirely successful, and until that black and bloody spirit of baffled trea-son had been changed and purified by the transfiguration of such a returning love for the old flag, and for the honor and glory of

the republic, as would have brought with all it the semblance of genuine loyalty.

He cordially approved of the joint resolution reported from the Reconstruction Committee of the semblance of t mittee relating to Tennessee, so far as it asserted or implied the absolutefauthority of Congress over questions of that character. But the resolution was not quite free from objection in another aspect. It had not been presented in the best form. He thought it could be much improved by making it more simple and direct. A portion of its language was calculated to mislead many people; he meant that portion of it resolving that "the State of Tennessee is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America on an equal footing with the other States." That language was understood by many to mean that Tennessee was now out of the Union. He was sure that no such meaning was intended. But the language was liable to misconstruction, and should not be used in a resolution of such importance. The resources of the English lan-guage was very great: and, without taxing them severely, terms might easily be found more apprepriate and less likely to be misunderstood. He thought the resolution might be much improved by striking out the words he had quoted, and substituting for them something like the following:

Resolved, That the State of Tennessee is hereby declared to be satisfactorily reorganized and in fit condition to restribilish

ganized, and in fit condition to restablish her old relations to the government and resume her representation in Congress.

He held that not an acre of land in the

Southern region had ceased for a moment to be under the national sovereignty. No as-sumption or proceeding of treason had repealed the act of Congress by which certain specified territory was declared to be the State of Tennessee. Either the most pesti-lent doctrine of secession and treason must be endorsed, or else every ordinance of se-cession must be inflexibly treated as null and void from the beginning. The men who had conspired and warred against the Government, and who were still unchanged in spirit—such men as had been described in the testimony of Gen. Thomas —should be compelled to stand back, to wait and to feel for a time the disabilities of treason. No consideration of policy, no desire to exercise magnanimity, no mesmeric charm of expediency, could hide the overwhelming fact that the admission of such men into the councils of the nation would be a crime more damnable than treason itself. There should be no system of reconstruction that was not founded on the protection and security of Union men in the protection and security of Union men in the South and the colored freedmen. The latter should have the ballot, which contained a wonderful power of protection, and this would be only a return to the old practice of the country; for at the time of the revolution it was only in two States—Georgia and South Carolina—that the colored freedmen were refused suffrage. The power of darkness could not triumph in this contest. In this matter of duty towards the freedmen the country was on trial before the men the country was on trial before the world, and could not escapethe judgment of

mankind.

Mr. Harding (Ill.) addressed the House briefly in reference to the financial condition of the country. It was not a foreign loan, nor by substituting gold interest-bearing bonds for currency interest-bearing bonds, nor by constructing the national currency or the national bank currency that we could reach the goal of specie payments. We must depend not upon them, or any of them, but upon the productive resources of the country, upon our fertile lands, rich mines, flowing oil wells and all the elements of material wealth. The development of mines, flowing oil wells and all the elements of material wealth. The development of these would not only make [specie payment possible, but inevitable. But until then no legislation could achieve the desired object. Mr. Wilson (Iowa) said—I presume that the message from the Senate in reference to its action on the Civil Rights bill will be received in this House, early on Monder.

received in this House early on Monday, and I desire to state now, in order that notice may be given to members who are here and through the report of to-day's proceedings that, immediately after the morning hour on Monday, if the message from the Senate shall have been received Taball ask Senate shall have been received, I shall ask to have the veto message of the President taken up, and after its reading I shall move the previous question on the passage of the

bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, in order to bring the House to an immediate vote on the bill. Mr. Finck—I wish to ask the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee whether some discussion of the question will not be al

owed? Mr. Wilson (Iowa)-It is not my intention to allow any, if the House will second the previous question. The bill has been already discussed in the House very thoroughly.

Mr. Finck—But events have occurred

since which warrant at least some discussion on so important a measure as that. I trust the House will allow some debate.

The Speaker—This is not the time to settle this question. The gentleman from Iowa merely gives notice that he intends to demand the previous question on the passage of the Civil Rights bill on Monday. It will be for the House then to second it, or to re-

fuse doing so.

Mr. Eldridge—It seems to me that the genileman from Iowa ought not to insist on pushing that matter through without dis-The House certainly has not been ussion very industrious for the last two or three weeks. Almost every day it has adjourned earlier that it had been in the habit of adourning, and certainly there is no necessity for pushing a matter of this important cha racter through under the previous question. It is an absurdity that it should be done. It has been done in the Senate. Full discussion has been had there. To push it through the House under the previous quesion would be a disgrace to the House.

Mr. Wilson—That will be a matter for the House to determine. I intend to move the

previous question, and if the House shall support me, we shall take a vote immediately on the reading of the veto message. If that will be a disgrace to the House, the House will have to put the disgrace upon itself. I shall make that motion, and will depend upon the majority to sustain me. Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) next addressed the House, applying himself to the disproval of the argument that the insurgent States were out of the Union. He said that at all times during the war it had been the declared policy of the government that the war was waged for no purpose of conquest or subjugation, but for the maintenance of the Union. Congress has said so in its resolutions: Mr. Lincoln had said so in his mes sages and proclamation: Mr. Johnson had said so in his proclamation of the 13th June, 1865, declaring the insurrection in the State of Tennessee to beended, and also said so in his proclamation of 2d April, 1866. Both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson had been at all times uniform in their messages and proclamations in treating the insurgent States as States in the Union, and the people only in revolt. This idea had prevaded

every department of the government, until a very recent period, and none understood it more perfectly than the army and navy. with their commander-in-chief, the President. It was only now, after the war was at an end, after all resistance to the govern-ment had ceased, that it had been discovered that the insurgent States were all the time out of the Union, and that their citizens out of the Union, and that their citizens were alien enemies. This discovery has been made, and was gravely defended by the Jacobins of Congress. He hoped that before long this Jacobinism should disappear from Congress and from the country.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) made a speech in support of the Civil Rights bill. He said that the kill was not designed for eny class that that bill was not designed for any class or race of people, but to protect the civil rights of all citizens. It was scarcely less to the people of this country than the Magna Charta was to the people of England. It did not affect any political rights, such as suffrage, the right to hold office, or to sit on juries. These were left, so far as this bill

was concerned, to the States. It did not, in fact, confer any civil rights, but it provided that, as to five enumerated civil rights—to make and enforce contracts, to sue, and be sued, to give evidence, to buy, lease, hold and sell property, and to have the benefit of and sell property, and to have the benefit of laws for the security of person and property—every citizen should have them in every State and territory. They belonged to every citizen, so that the bill was simply declaratory. They were regarded as inalienable rights, which government could not take away. If they could be taken from one class of citizens, they could be taken from any other class, and there would be no protection for the rights of naturalized citizens. tection for the rights of naturalized citizens, or of the people of any race or creed that mightincur the vengeance of political party. It was because these rights were denied to the Union men of the South and to the Freedmen's Bureau that they were enforced by military authority. Was it not better to protect them by civil law than by military power? His colleague (Mr. Bingham) had been extensively quoted against this bill; but his principal argument was against a clause which had been afterwards struck

ont, and it was therefore unfair to quote it against the whole bill. Mr. Clark (Kansas) next addressed the House on the question of reconstruction. He held that the rebellious States were ou the Union so far as any right on their part was concerned. They stood as criminals at the bar of national justice, but they were in the Union so far as responsibility to the government was concerned. He demanded for the freedmen civil rights, and full protec-

tion in the enjoyment of those rights.

Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) was the next speaker. He declared himself unable to agree with the Committee on Reconstruction as to the policy and expediency of passing the joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee. He did not think Tennessee was in condition to exercise the functions of a State

within the Union.

The speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of Warin reply to a resolution of the House of the 2d inst., in reference to officers employed in the Quarter-master's Department in Washington, and also giving information respecting the Cor-coran Art Building. Laid on the table. At half-past four o'clock the House ad-

How Dutch Gap got its Name.—An Englishman and a Dutchman, so the story goes, undertook, for a wager, to row their respective skiffs from a point seven miles below the Gap to a point above it. The man who arrived first at the place of destination was to be considered the champion and to receive the states. and to receive the stakes. Both started. The Englishman pulled out vigorously, when the Dutchman, with true Teutonic imperturbability, suffered his opponent to go ahead without any apparent effort to keep up with him.

keep up with him.

When the Englishman began to round the bluff, after passing the Gap, the Dutchman was "hull down," and almost out of sight of his antagonist, who had a "sure thing off:"

thing of it."

When the Dutchman reached the Gap, he When the Dutchman reached the Gap, he ran his skiff on shore, raised to m his shoulders, [and made his way with all possible despatch across the few hundred feet of intervening space. When the Englishman arrived at the point at which the race was to terminate, what was astonishment to find his opponent in his skiff, calmly awaiting his appearance, having relieved the wearings of his stay by smoking with Dutch ness of his stay by smoking, with Dutch leisure, three or four pipes of tobacco!

CURE FOR KICKING.—A correspondent of the Ploughman gives his method of curing a horse of the practice of kicking in the stable. He says his method is to put a strap around one of the hind legs, between the fetlock and the hoof, with a small chain, about two feet long attached. Whenever the horse kicks the chain will hit him and he will soon be cured.

QUANTRELL, the noted Kansas guerilla, is said to be residing in one of the West India islands, and hard at work.

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The Bayels retain. In a really wonderful degree of
freshress, the singular power to attract and to divert
which has ever distinguished them, and Mr. Wheatley
trusts that the engagement which he has now great
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