TOLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

section, was agreed to.

The bill was then passed, with an amendment as an additional section that second assistant engineers shall be appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate as naval officers. It now goes to the House.

The consideration of the joint resolution to enable the United States to participate in the Paris Exhibition was taken up as the unfin-

ished business of yesterday.

The question was upon the amendment of
Mr. Grimes, providing that no officer shall be appointed, or no money paid under this resolution, until the Imperial Government shall have given proper assurance to this Government of the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from the territory of

the Republic of Mexico.

After considerable debate, in which the French occupation of Mexico was de-nounced, Mr. Grimes withdrew the amendment, saying he had offered it merely to get an expression of opinion.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment pre-cluding members of Congress, or others holding offices of honor and trust under the Government, from being Commissioners mnder this act. Adopted.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) offered an amendment appropriating \$25,000 in coin for the erection of buildings in Paris for the accommodation

of the United States. Pending the consideration of the above mendment, the Senate at 4 o'clock, ad House.—The bill to establish assay offices

at Portland, Oregon, and to discontinue the branch mints at Dallas City, Oregon, Char-lotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Georgia, was

Mr. Hooper (Mass.), from the Committee on Banking, reported a bill to amend the National Currency act. Read twice and recommitted, will leave to report at any section 18 gives the Controller of the

Currency additional power to proceed summarily against any bank which may be found, or which he has reason to believe has been, guilty of any violation of the banking He may appoint a commissioner at any time to investigate the affairs of any bank, and upon satisfactory proof that any bank is not carrying on the legitimate business of banking, he may appoint a receiver to close up its affairs. Section 21 reduces the circulation of all

National Banks whose capital exceeds \$300,000, ten per cent., and that no bank shall have a circulation of more than \$1,000,000, and provides that such reduction may be enforced by a retention of the interest of any bonds deposited in the Treasury. The reduction must take place by the first of January, 1867. It provides further, that there shall be \$30,000,000 addi-tional bank circulation in the place of this reduction; \$15,000,000 to be used for the convension of old State Banks into Nationa Banks, and \$15,000,000 for new banks in the Southern and other States, which have secured thus far the least ratable proportion of banking capital, the total amount not to

exceed the present limits of \$300,000,000.

Section 29 provides that no person, firm or corporation shall become the debtor of any bank to an extent exceeding one-tenth part of its paid-up capital stock, unless such liability is secured by United States collate-rals or bona fide bills of exchange, or of regularly made and discounted commercial paper, actually owned by the party for whom it is discounted; and the officers and direct-ors are made liable for any violation of this section, and the bank is subject to a penalty

Section 32 contains the present system of redemption, with the additional requirements that the redeeming banks in the several cities, as provided, shall be required to redeem their own notes and the notes of any association, for which it creates a redeeming agent in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Botton, thus establishing what has been known as the Suffolk bank

system throughout the country.
Section 34 requires monthly returns from each bank to the Controller of the Currency, to be sworn to by the president and cashier, and the quarterly returns to be verified under oath by a majority of the board of directors. The detail of the state-ment is also considerably increased.

Section 44 reduces the tax on circulation from one-half of one per cent. semi-annually to one-fourth of one per cent., and also takes off the tax on capital, leaving the tax

on deposits as at present, and making no change in local taxation.

Section 45 requires the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from any Government depositary any public money in excess of the amount secured by the amount of bonds deposited to secure the safe keep-

ing of such public money.

Mr. Julian, from the Conference Committee on the bill for the disposal of the public lands for homestead actual settlement in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida, made a report, which was agreed to.

The House proceeded to the consideration

of the bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights.

Mr. Windom addressed the House in sup-

port of the bill. Mr. Harris (Md.) addressed the House in opposition. He declared that in principal he now stood as he had stood after the war was declared; as he had stood in the last Congress, when he received its crown of censure; as he had stood in prison and be fore that infernal instrument of tyranny, s court-martial; and as he stood in principle, so would be stand in practice, whenever oc-casion might require. He declared himsel an old-line Democrat, believing in the doc trine of secession; believing that the several States of the Union have the right to sepa-

rate from it, each acting for itself.

He declared his belief that abuses and naurpations had been practised and threatened to so great an extent, by their asso ciates and partners in this governmental compact, that the Southern States were compact, that the Southern States were justified in going out; and his further belief, that by their ordinances of secession they did go out, and thereby became, to this Union, foreign States. These convictions he could not change, and he did not expect they would ever be removed. He would most assuredly proclaim them, and stand by them as long as a single citizen of the Confederate States was in chains or subject to penalty for asserting them. There was to penalty for asserting them. There was no political or personal consideration which

could prompt him to such a desertion.
What! sir, said he, I that believe them right, I that would have joined them, if the sovereign State of Maryland had said so, to desert them now in their utmost need. when I can legitimately give them such protection as is in my power honestly to give. Never! The House would readily conceive, he continued, that he was adverse to the reconstruction policy of the President. Andrew Johnson had been consistent with the views of the late President, with those of the Republican party, and with his own decla-rations from the time he abandoned the De-

mocratic party. He concurred, however, with the President's veto, and with one paragraph in his speech of February 22d, that wherein he proclaimed: "No inxation without representation." In his view, the Southern se-ceded States had no right to representation on this floor or in the Senate. Neither had they the right to furnish the country with a President or Nice President. He, when he

XXXIXTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. he could be expected to cast his vote at the next election for Andrew Johnson, of Ten-nessee, the *status* of Tennessee herself must he changed completely. She must be admitted into the Union by act of Congress upon her application to become a member of it. But no congressional bill for that purpose could ever receive his vote so long as the test-oath disgraced the statute-book. He would do all he could to remove i and to rescue the noble citizens of the South from the degradation it imposed, even though that led to a continuance of the dissolution of the Union. Under the test oath only Southern men who misrepresented their constituents would be admitted. "When vice prevails and impious men bear sway the post of honor is a private station."
He replied at some length to a speech made some time since by Mr. Donnelly, of Min-

> Referring to the assassination of Mr. Lin-coln, he said:—Mary Suratt was convicted. Of course she was tried by a court-martial. Her immediate execution was ordered. She entreated for four days to enable her to overcome the shock and the better to prepare her soul to meet her God. Not an hour, thundered forth the voice, the War Department! On with her to the gallows, the coffin and the grave. The angels of the comm and the grave. The angels of heaven shall not rejoice over this repentant sinner. Agents of mercy sought the ear of higher authority, and probably a more merciful heart. But Preston King was janitor that day, and they were excluded. Where is Preston King? Echo answers "Where?" she was thus executed speedily, and not-withstanding application has been made in behalf of her heart-broken daughter for her remains, these remains are still in the keeping of the War Department. Pon-tius Pilate delivered the body of Jesus to Joseph of Arimathea; but a worse than Pontius Pilate is here. Let us look now at a Southern picture. John Brown was arrested for crime kindred to that of Booth. He was in the most formal manner tried, being al-owed every facility for defence, no special est eath being urged to prevent the services of any advocate. He was legally and justly onvicted to be hung. Between his convic-ion and execution ample time was given him for the settlement of his wordly affairs. and for the preparation of his soul for eter

> placed in a decent coffin and handed over to his friends. Returning again to the question of the right of secession, he said that that doctrine was born with the Constitution, and became a ruling principle of the ruling Democratic party, being inserted in its platform from 1798 to the late war.
>
> Mr. Harvis in speaking took a standard principle of the result of standard principles.

nity. After execution his remains were

Mr. Harris, in speaking, took a stand near the main aisle, in front of the Speaker's chair. The anxiety to hear his speech was so great, his voice being weak and his words inaudible throughout the hall, members gathered into the seats and standing places in his vicinity, where they remained throughout the delivery of the whole speech, notwithstanding that the thermometer stood at eighty-six, and that a general distribution and use of palm-leaf fans had become neces

At the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) arose and in the name of the Democratic party dissented from the views and opinions expressed by Mr. Harris. The Democratic party did not believe that Southern States ever were out of the Union, or ever had the right to go out of the Union. In that it differed both with the gentleman from Maryland and the gen-

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) rose and said that the remarks of Mr. Le Blond, touching Mr. Stevens should not go to the country unnonoticed; and as that gentleman was not now in the House, he denied for him that he held the position that under the Constitution, the Southern States had any right to go out of the Union. He (Mr. Dawes) did not believe with either the gentleman from Pennsylvania or the gentleman from Maryland that these States were out of the Union; but he understood the position of Mr. Stevens to be, not that they had any right to go out of the Union, but that they fought them selves out, were recognized as belligerents and were conquered, and that these States were now conquered territories. In that he differed from the gentleman from Penn-

sylvania.
Mr. Randall (Pa.) remarked that, although the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Stevens and Mr. Dawes) might differ in theory, they seemed to agree in practice, and that the result of that practice was to prevent the Southern States being represented by

loyal men. Mr. Dawes denied that he had any desire to keep, by legislation or otherwise, any loyal man from representing a loyal constituency, and said that no vote of his had

ever contributed to such a result.

Mr. Eldridge expressed a desire to find out how the gentleman from Massachusetts reconciled his theory and his prac-

Mr. Dawes professed his perfect ability to reconcile, before his constituents and the country, every vote he had given with the theory which he had advanced on more than one occasion touching the right of representation of the States lately in rebellion. He had not departed one iota from the principles laid down by him in the Louisiana and Virginia election cases in the Thirty-seventh Congress, and he thought the House was coming fast to the position which he had assumed on those occasions,

and which had been then adopted by large and controlling majorities. Messrs. Le Blond and Eldridge were both on the floor at once, seeking the changes of catechising the member from Massachusetts, but

Mr. Dawes, without yielding to either, went on to aver his belief that it would be better for the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr.Eld-ridge), before catechising him on that point, to reconcile his own harmony of action with that of the gentleman from Maryland (Mr.

Harris).

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) obtained the floor, and said that, knowing the views of the chairman of the Committee on Elections (Mr. Dawes) he had endeavored to persuade him to offer a proposition to admit members as they presented themselves from districts where the representation was based on loyalty, and where the member elect was loyal, and he wondered why the gentleman in his zeal for the restoration of the olden times had net done so. He wondered why loyal Representatives from Tennessee should be kent waiting here for seven long months. kept waiting here for seven long months, while the gentleman from Massachusetts never once moved or voted for their admission. He (Mr. Eldridge) had from the bottom of his heart desired that that peace which we have conquered by arms [con-temptuous laughter from the Republican side] might be consummated by a full re-presentation in Congress. He had offered to vote and to guarantee that the members on his side would vote to admit Southern Representatives by districts, without regard to anything else, The members on his side believed that the Union was not destroyed, but that they had saved the Union—[more contemptuous laughter]—and that the only need now was for statesmen to act in conjunction with the army, and the

Union would be entirely restored. If the genteman from Massachusetts, with his distinguished ability and great influence had moved in the early period of the session for the admission of loyal Representatives from loyal districts of the South, the South ern States might to-day be represented in Congress. He differed entirely from the doctrines both of the gentleman from Mary-land (Mr. Harris) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens). The Southern States were not out of the Union, and

could not get out. Mr. Dawes, resuming the floor, said that there had never been a time during the sescould not avoid it, acquiesced in de facto sion when, if evidence had been presented governments and de facto presidents; but if to him of the election of a loyal and true

man from a loyal and true district, he would not have voted to admit him to a seat, and have welcomed him with open arms. There never had been a time when he was not anxious for the opportunity of making the selection, drawing the distinc-tion between the loyal Representatives of loyal districts and those who would present themselves with blood-red hands, the Rep-

resentatives of traitors. Mr. Randall (Pa.) commented upon the fact that the credentials of loyal Southern Representatives were referred, without debate, to the Reconstruction Committee, instead of the Election Committee, of which the gentleman from Massachusetts was the able and distinguished chairman, and he asked that gentleman why he had voted for such a course?

Mr. Dawes was about to answer, when Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) rose on his own side and inquired of him whether he meant to say that he was in favor of the admission of a loyal representative from any of the eleven States recently in rebellion, when he was satisfied that a majority of the people of that district were loyal to the Government, without regarding the constitution of the State, and not knowing whether it had established laws and framed institutions to secure the rights of all men, without regard to race or color. If that were the position of his colleague, he, as one member of the House, and as a citizen of Massachusetts and a Representative of a portion of her people, obected and dissented.

Mr. Dawes informed his colleague that, if he had not been quite so impatient, the anthe gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) would have rendered it unneces sary for him to ask the question. He had regretted exceedingly that, when Congress met, the President had not laid before it the constitutions adopted by the various Southern States, and that these and all the evidence accompanying them had not been re-ferred to a joint committee, whose duty it ferred to a joint committee, whose duty it would have been to inquire, 1st, whether these constitutions were republican in form; 2d, whether they embodied the views of the loyal people of the States; 3d, whether that loyal people had the power to maintain that republican form of government. At the same time, the credentials of members-elect from those States should have gone to the Committee on Elections.

Committee on Elections. Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) asked his colleague how a community could possibly beauthorized through any organization to issue credentials that could be regarded by the House, or any of its committees, as credentials that could be remarked by the committees, as credentials. tials, until the right of that community as a State within the Union had been recognized by the constituted authorities of the Government; and, therefore, how it could be consistent or proper for one committee of Con-gress to be considering the right of South Carolina to be represented at all, and another Committee of the House to be considering the credentials issued by the so-called authorities of South Carolina.

Mr. Dawes confessed his entire agreemen

with his colleague in the first part of his proposition, but he differed with him on the uestion of the right of any of the seceded states to representation. He believed in their right to representation from the be-ginning, but he also believed in their inca-pacity. The question with him was, whether they were capable, not whether they were entitled. Whenever they should stand up "clothed and in their right mind," then they would be capable of electing representatives [While this discussion was going on and enlisting the anxious attention of members. a storm which had been coming up for some time burst over the Capitol, darkening the

ime burst over the Capitol, darkening in air so much that it became necessary to light up the hall with gas.]

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) obtained the floor to speak on the bill to-morrow.

Mr. Delano offered a preamble and resolution, which were adopted, reciting that the present duty or imported. the present duty on imported wool afford-no protection to the American wool-grower, and yields very little revenue to the Go-vernment; that an expectation prevails that the present duty is to be increased at the present session of Congress; that that expectation is causing largimportations for future consumption, whereby the revenue of the nation from that source is being materially affected, and that the present clip of wool is being purchased by speculation at prices which do no remunerate the wool grower in consequence of the delayin reforming the present tariff; and resolving that the Committee of Ways and Means be requested to give the subject im-mediate attention, and to report at the ear-

liest possible day.

On motion of Mr. Spalding (Ohio) the Senate amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Cook (Ill.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the commutation of rations paid to prisoners of war. Mr. Darling (N. Y.) presented the petition of manufacturers of cork, of New York and Brooklyn, in favor of the reduction of

the duty on cork wood. Refer Committee on Ways and Means. Referred to the Mr. Marvin (N. Y.) presented a petition from citizens of Montgomery county, N. Y. praying that the time for the withdrawal o he State bank circulation may be extended Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The House, at 41 o'clock adjourned. From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, June 14.—Governor Curting and State Treasurer Kemble left for Wash ington this morning, at the summons of the Treasurer of the United States, to receipt for the three quarters of a million of dollars to be paid to the State of Pennsylvania by the United States. As an evidence of the correctness of the account submitted to the national authorities by State Treasurer Kemble, it is only fair to make the fact known that the United States Treasurer has deducted but six hundred and seventy dollars from the same. The Government at Washington also claims a further reduction

to meet the revenue tax.

Mr. Charles R. Colburn has been reappointed Superintendent of Common Schools. He will continue in office until some time before the expiration of the term of Governor Curtin, when Professor Wickersham, of the State Normal School at Millersville. Lancaster county, will take his place. This arrangement is the result of an agreement made in the most cordial feeling between Messrs. Colburn and Wickersham, after the Governor had signified his intention to re-appoint Mr. Colburn. After the U. S. Senate had adopted the

Constitutional Amendment just concurred in by the House of Representatives, Goyer-nor Curtin addressed a circular letter to the Executives of the different loyal States, suggesting the propriety of unison in action in calling together the several Legislatures for 'the ratification of that amendment. It is now understood that such uniform action will be had, and that before the adjournment of Congress the ratification of the amendment will be made in all the loyal States. Proclamations will be issued by the different Governors as soon as they are officially informed of the action of Congress.

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