XXXIXth Congress-Second Session. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. SENATE.—Mr. Wade (Ohio) introduced a bill for the admission of Nebraska into the Union. This bill was passed by both Houses at the close of the last session of Congress.

but was withheld by the President, and not being signed, did not become a law. On motion of Mr. Wade, the bill was or-dered to lie upon the table for the present until the announcement of the committees.
On motion of Mr. Anthony (R. I.), the
Senate proceeded to the election of Standing

The rules requiring election by ballotwere suspended, and the following committees were chosen by resolution:
On Foreign Relations—Mr. Sumner, Chairman; Messrs. Harris, Wade, Fowler, Fogg, Johnson, Doolittle.

Johnson, Doolittle, On Finance—Mr. Fessenden, Chairman: Mess's Sherman, Morgan, Williams, Cattell, Van Winkle, Guthrie,
On Commerce—Mr. Chandler, Chairman,
Messrs. Morrill, Morgan, Edmunds, Creswell Space and Patterson.

well, Sprague, Patterson.
On Manulactures—Mr. Sprague, Chairman;
Messrs, Pomeroy, Fowler, Riddle, Dixon.
On Agriculture—Mr. Sherman, Chairman;
Messrs. Cattell, Wilson, Cowan, Guthrie.
On Military Affairs and the Militia—Mr.
Wilson, Chairman; Messrs, Lone Howell. Wilson, Chairman; Messrs, Lans, Howard, Sprague, Brown, Nesmith, Doolittle, On Naval Affairs—Mr. Grimes, Chairman; Messrs, Anthony, Willey, Ramsey, Cragin, Nye, Hendricks.

On the Judiciary-Mr. Trumbull. Chair-

On the Judiciary—Mr. Trumbull, Chairman; Messrs, Harris, Poland, Stewart, Frelinghuysen, Johnson, Hendricks,
On Post-offices and Post-roads—Mr. Ramsey, Chairman; Messrs. Conness, Pomeroy, Anthony, Kirkwood, Van Winkle, Dixon.
On Public Lands—Mr. Pomeroy, Chairman; Messrs. Stewart, Harris, Kirkwood, Edmunds. Cattell Hendricks Edmunds, Cattell, Hendricks.
On Private Land Claims—Mr. Harris,

Chairman; Messrs, Howard, Poland, Rid-Chairman; Messrs. Howard, Poland, Riddle, Norton.
On Indian Affairs—Mr. Henderson, Chairman; Messrs. Trumbull, Morrill, Ross, Nesmith, Buckalew, Doolittle.
On Pensions—Mr. Lane, Chairman; Messrs. Kirkwood, Edmunds, Ross, Frelinghuysen, Van Winkle, Saulsbury.
On Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Yates, Chairman; Messrs. Chandler, Fogg, Nesmith, Saulsbury.
On Claims—Mr. Howe, Chairman; Messrs. Williams, Sherman, Willey, Fogg, Frelinghuysen, Davis.

w mains, cherman, w mey, rogg, rreing-huysen, Davis,
On the District of Columbia—Mr. Morrill,
Chairman; Messrs. Wade, Sumner, Hen-derson, Nye, Patterson, McDougall.
On Patents and Patent Office—Mr. Willey,
Chairman, Messrs Lana Grimes Norton

Chairman; Messrs, Lane, Grimes, Norton, Cowan.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr.
Brown, Chairman; Messrs. Trumbull,
Grimes, Poland, McDougall.
On Territories—Mr. Wade, Chairman;
Messrs. Yates, Nye, Cragin, Fowler, Davis,
Cowan.

Cowan.
On the Pacific Rallroad—Mr. Howard,
Chairman; Messrs. Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Brown, Yates, Cragin, Ramsay,

Stewart.
To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senates—Mr. Williams, Chairman; Messrs. Henderson, Buckalew.
On Engrossed Bills—Mr. Cragin, Chairman; Messrs. Sumner, Norton.
On Mines and Mining—Mr. Conness, Chairman, Massrs. Stawart. Chandler Mor. Chairman; Messrs. Stewart, Chandler, Mor-

Chairman; Messrs, Stewart, Unandler, Morgan; Creawell, Wilson, Buckalew:

Joint Standing Committees,—Joint Committee on Printing, on the part of the Senate

Mr. Anthony, Chairman; Messrs, Ross, Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, on

the part of the Senate—Mr. Nye, Chairman; Messrs. Howe, Dixon. Joint Committee on the Library, on the part of the Senate—Mr. Creswell, Chairman; Messrs. Howe, Fessenden.

Mr. Williams introduced the following

resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the joint Committee on
Retrenchment be instructed to make inquiry as to the power of the President to restore property confiscated under the laws of the United States to its original owners; or, if such power exists, to what extent it can rightfully be exercised under existing laws; and also to make inquiry into the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to private claimants therefor, without judicia proceedings, property or the proceeds of property seized by the United States, captured or abandoned during or since the late rebellion, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Trumbull moved that the House bill to repeal the section of an act of 1862 which gives the President power to declare a general amnesty be taken up, and it was taken

Mr. Trumbull then moved reference of Mr. Trumbul then moved reservate of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary Mr. Chandler said he hoped it would not be referred. The clause proposed to be re-pealed was in these words: "That the Presilent is hereby authorized at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the rebellion a pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions , at such time and on such condition may deem expedient for the public welfare. That is what is to be repealed. The act before us simply proposes to take away the par-doning power from the President, except toning power from the rresident, except such as he possesses under the Constitution. The House, by the very decided vote of 107 to 39, suspended the rules and passed that bill during the first half hour of the session. oin during the first hair nour of the session. If there was an individual in this Sanate who did not understand the bill he (Mr. Chandler) would advise him to get a dictionary and study it a while, until he could comprehend. He could certainly do so by the aid of a small edition of Webster. the aid of a small edition of Webster. bill now before the Senatesimply took from the President the pardoning power, except such as he had under the Constitution. If he had the power under the Constitution to pardon before conviction, it left that power with him. If he had not that power under the Constitution it took it away from him. He believed every Senator understood it, and he would ask the ayes and nays on the question of reference

Mr. Doolittle said he did not rise to de bate the question, but simply to correct an error in the report of yesterday's proceed. ings in the morning papers. The reporters made him appear as advocating the bill under discussion, and opposting its reference. This was not his position. The mistake evidently was in attributing to him remarks made by his colleague, Mr. Howe.
[Note,—The mistake was not in the New

York Associated Press report, but in that of the United States and European News Association.—REPORTER.]
Mr. Grimes (Iowa) said he was not to be deterred by a call for the yeas and nays from insisting upon the enforcement of the rules of the Senate, unless there shall be some more substantial reason for setting

them aside than had been given by the Senator from Michigan. He did not know what necessity there was for passing the bill in such hot haste. The Senator from Michigan could not suppose that it would have a good effect upon the country to pass such a measure in a fit of temper, as it must be supposed to pass at this early stage of the session. Nothing could be lost by ressing supposed to pass at this early stage of the session. Nothing could be lost by passing it over for a few days and having it printed.

Mr. Chandler said it was a notorious fact —as notorious as the records of the courts of law in this District—that pardons have been for sale around this town—for sale by women—by more than one woman. The women—by more man one woman. The records of your courts will show this. Any Senator who desires that disgraceful busi-yres to go on, of course desires that this a biles should remain. Any Senator who lation to stop it desires the repeal of the thirthat every man knows who has read this that every man knows who has read in that every man knows who has read institut. There or the records of the courts:

"making mer mother Judges of this District consumers, act. No nation ever was so district the state of the courts."

"Many and the court an act. The court is the court of the court

Fig. (Mo.) said he voted to take

this bill up with a view to having it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. He knew, of course, nothing about the facts stated by the Senator from Michigan. Nor did he apprehend that the fassage of the bill now before the Senate would have any effect in doing away with the difficulty suggested by that Senator. The section proposed to be repealed only authorized the President by public proclamation to grant amnesty to persons engaged in rebellion, and the complaint of the Senator from Michigan was that private pardons were being hawked through thestreets of the city. The sequel of the section alluded to would the read? being hawked through the streets of the city. The sequel of the section alluded to would not diminish but increase this particular difficulty if it existed as stated. The trouble was not that the President had offered amnesty by public proclamation, but that he had granted pardons in individual cases; that he had pardoned individuals whom he ought not to have pardoned, was, as he understood it, the complaint of the Senator from Michigan. He (Mr. Henderson) was not prepared to say how he would vote after an examination of the bill, but it was a very grave matter in voting important constitu-

from Michigan. He (Mr. Henderson) was not prepared to say how he would vote after an examination of the bill, but it was a very grave matter in voting important constitutional questions, and he hoped it would be referred to the Judiciary Committee. It was not a question of such easy solution as the Senator from Michigan imagined.

Mr. Dixon (Conn.) said that he had no intention, when he came to the Senate this morning, of entering into any debate on this question, but just as he entered the Senate chamber, the Senator from Michigan rose and took it upon himself to say here from his own mouth, that it was as notorious as the redords of the courts of this district, hat pardons granted by the President of the United States were for sale in the city of Washington by women of bad repute. Since that charge had been made in the Senate of of the United States by so distinguished a Senator, he thought it was very proper and becoming that the Senate should refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, that the Senates acharge which, if true, he would not say rendered the President of the United States—a charge which, if true, he would not say rendered the President liable to impeachment, but still a very grave charge indeed. He (Mr. Dixon) would take it upon himself in his capacity as Senator, here in his place, to utterly deny the charge and to say it was totally unfounded. The Senator from Michigan had been misinformed; he had been most grossly misinformed.

The President of the United States is not capable of the crime which the Senator from Michigan imputes to him. He (Mr. Dixon) did not think it proper that such a charge spould go out against the President without some attempt at reply. He was not prepared to go fully into the discussion of the bill before the Senate, nor to state before the Senate the real facts out of which this charge against the President from Michigan, and his denial might go to the country with the assertion of the Senator from Michigan, and his denial was as good as the Senator's assertion; whil

not perfectly conversant with the facts, he knew enough of the case to be able to say that the charge was totally untrue.

Mr. Chandler—I have said the charge was established before a court of this District. My information was derived from one of the judges of the court before which it was brought out, was tried; but the attention of the Senate and of the country having been brought to the matter, and there being a general desire here to have the bill referred, I will withdraw the call for the yeas and nays and let it go.

Mr. Trumbull wished to say a word lest the impression went out that those who favored the reference of this bill were opposed to the object contemplated by it. The Senator from Michigan knew that he (Mr. Chandler) was not a more zealous advocate of the Confiscation bill than he (Mr. Trumbull) was. When it was before the Senate in 1862 he had been in favor of the confiscation.

of the Confiscation bill than he (Mr. Trumbull) was. When it was before the Senate in 1862 he had been in favor of an effective confiscation bill. The bill which did pass was emasculated and inefficient, even if it had been executed, and it had been very inefficiently executed. He would go against restoring property to rebels, but he wished the bill under consideration to be referred to the Judiciary Committee. to the Judiciary Committee. bill was then referred according to

Mr. Trumbull's motio Mr. Sumner offered the following, which Ordered, That so much of the President's message as concerns our foreign relations be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Summer offered the following resolutions, of which he gave notice yesterday. Resolutions declaring the true principles of reconstruction, the jurisdiction of Congress over the whole subject, the illegality of existing governments in the rebel States, and the exclusion of grob States. the exclusion of such States with such illegal governments from representation in Congress, and from voting on constitutional mendments:

Be it resolved, &c., First, That in the work of reconstruction it is important that no false stepshall be taken, interposing obstacle or delay, but that by careful provision we should make haste to complete the work, so

should make haste to complete the work, so that the unity of the republic shall be secured on a permanent foundation, and fraternal relations shall be once more established among all the people thereof.

Second—That this end can be accomplished only by following the guiding principles of our institutions as declared by our fathers when the republic was formed, and that any neglect or forgetfulness of those guiding principles must postpone the establishment of union, justice, domestic tranquillity, the general welfare and the blessings of liberty. general welfare and the blessings of liberty which are the declared objects of the Consti fution, and, therefore, must be the essentia object of reconstruction itself.

Third—That this work of reconstruction must be conducted by Congress, and under the constant supervision; that under the Constitution Congress is solemnly bound to assume this responsibility, and that in the performance of this duty it must see that everywhere thrugohout the rebel communities loyalty is protected and advanced, while the new constraints. while the new governments are fashioned according to the requirements of a Christian commonwealth, so that order, tranquillity, education and human rights shall prevai within their borders.

Fourth—That in determining what is a republican form of government, Congress must follow implicitly the definition supplied by the Declaration of Independences, and the profited application of this definition. in the practical application of this defini-tion, and must, after excluding all disloyal persons, take care that new government are founded on the fundamental truth therein contained-first, that all men are equal in rights, and secondly, that all just government stands only on the consent of

the governed.

Fifth—That all proceedings with a view to reconstruction originating in Executive power are in the nature of usurpation. That this usurpation becomes especially offensive when it sets aside the fundamental truths of our institutions; that it is shocking to com-mon sense when it undertakes to devise new governments from that hostile population which has just been engaged in rebellion, and that all governments having such origin

are necessarily illegal and void.

Sixth—That it is the duty of Congress to proceed with the work of reconstruction, and to this end it must assume jurisdiction of the States lately in rebellion, except as far as that jurisdiction may have been already as that jurisdiction may have been already renounced, and it must recognize only the loyal States, or those States having legal and valid "legislatures," as entitled to representation in Congress, or to a voice in the adoption of the constitutional amount of the constitutional amount of the constitutional amount. tion of the constitutional amendments.

Mr. Sumner said, I do not propose to dis-

cuss these resolutions; I have introduced them as a statement of the case. I see no The Senate took up and concurred in the House resolution for the continuance of the chance for peace in the rebel States until Congress does its duty by assuming jurisdic-Joint Committee on Reconstruction,

Mr. Sumner—"I shall not read the signa-

Mr. McDougall-"Ah! I thought so." Mr. Sumner—"I shall not read the signa-ture because I could not read it without ex-posing the writer to violence, persecution,

or death.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) rose to a point of order.

He asked whether it was in order for Mr.

Summer to read a letter? Whether it was in order for him to introduce the reading of

a letter into his speech?

The Chair said Mr. Sumner had unquestionably a right to make any letter a part of

tionably a right to make any letter a part of his speech.

Mr. Summer then read the letter, withholding the signature. He said it was written in Texas, November 19, 1866, and came to him yesterday. It states that the really loyal men of Texas concur in thinking that the first move by the Republican party at the approaching session of Congress should be the passage of an act abolishing the State governments that have been set up in the South without authority of law; declaring all the acis, except so far as, on revision, they may be confirmed by competent authority, to have been null and void from the beginning. The letter then goes on to detail what the writer states to be the condition of affairs in Texas, the persecution of Union men, &c.

men, &c.

Mr. Sumner, at the conclusion of his remarks, moved that his resolutions be printed.

Mr. McDougall did not believe the Senator from Massachusetts was as well acquainted with the condition of affairs in Taxas as he with the condition of affairs in Texas as he was. He rose to protest against the habit of the Senator from Massachusetts of intro-ducing letters about the condition of the South, and refusing to give the names of the writers, as he always did.

writers, as he always did.
The resolutions were ordered to be printed.
Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up the joint resolution for the appointment of two managers for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Asylum, of Washington, D. C., which was passed.
Mr. Henderson (Mo.) introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:
i 'Resolved. That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the Senate copies of all orders, instructions and directions made or issued by him or by the chief of any bureau of his department, since the let day of April last, in relation to the emof any bureau of his department, since the lst day of April last, in relation to the employment of officers, master workmen, mechanics, laborers, or other persons, in the navy yards of the United States, and communications received by him or by the chief of any one of the naval bureaus on the subject of the employment of persons in the navy-yard at Norfolk, Virginia, as well as copies of all communications from him or such chiefs of bureau to any and all other persons touching the employment of persons at such yard.

persons touching the employment of persons at such yard.

On motion of Mr. Wade (Ohio), the bill for the admission of Nebraska was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) moved to take up the joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution by making the President of the United States ineligible for re-election.

Mr. Wade said—I believe this the most favorable opportunity to make this amendment that there has been since the formation of the Constitution of the United States. It has been the opinion of some of the wisest statesmen, and those deemed the wisest, at almost every period since the existence of this Government, that it was a defect in that instrument that it failed to limit this office to one term. I have no doubt that the reason that superinduced the present condition of affairs on this subject was that General Washington was contemplated all along as being the first Chief Magistrate. along as being the first Chief Magistrate and in him such confidence was reposed that it seemed to throw the statesmen of that day off their ordinary caution, which exercised in almost every other they had portion of the Constitution.

Nobody can fail to see that in the vast

growing power of the presidential office there are temptations all the time weighing upon the President, like gravity to wield the vast and concentrated powers of this go vernment, in such a way as he believes will induce his re-election. And I believe every one who has watched with vigilance the ad ministration of our country during recent years—I say all the administrations, for I do not wish to point out invidiously any one of them—I say any one who has watched one of them—I say any one who has watched them will be convinced that it is not safe to put into the hands of any man such temptations as these; such temptations as arise from the fact that he can use these powers to further his own ambition. There has rarely been a time, however, when such a proposition could have hear moved without seem tion could have been moved without seeming invidious, and I believe that this ide has been growing until everybody seems t understand that it needs correction

I hope sir, without going into the argu ment, only barely to suggest the great importance of the measure—I hope that the resolutions will go to the committee and be reported back at an early day. I have been reported back at an early day. I have been for several years of the opinion that it ought to pass, that the defect should be remedied. President Washington everthought so; President Jackson and almost allour statesmen from that time to this have seen this defect, and wished it, might have seen this defect, and wished it might be corrected. They have not, however, found an opportunity when it was suitable, they could not get the necessary vote to effect it. Such is the condition of parties, or such has been their condition in this government, that it was almost a hopeless took to that it was almost a hopeless task to engraf this amendment upon the Constitution There is now an opportunity, and I believe every man is sensible that the correction ought to be promptly applied. I hope, therefore, that the Judiciary Committee will take time to consider this resolution. If it is not correct and wants amendment. If it is not correct and wants amendment, hope they will apply the amendment, and, at an early period, return it to the Senate and let us pass upon it.

The resolution was then referred. It provides for an amendment to the Constitution that the President shall be elected for four years, and shall not be eligible for re-election. In case of the death of the President the Vice President shall become President, and shall not/be eligible for re-elec-

sident, and shall nowbe eligible for re-election after the close of his term.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden (Me.), the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was referred to the Finance Committee. Also, so much of the President's message as relates

to finance.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy (Kan.), so much of the message as relates to the public land and homestead laws was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Howard (Mich.), so much of the message as relates to the Pacific Railroad was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill in-

troduced by him on Monday, to prevent and punish the payment of men rejected by the Senate, was referred to the Judiciary

Mr. Mornittee.

Mr. Mornittee.

Mr. Mornittee.

Mr. Mornittee.

Mr. Mornittee in the District of Columbia be printed, and gave notice that he should call for action upon it on Monday next. The printing was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Williams (Oregon), the oill to regulate the tenure of office. oill to regulate the tenure of office, introluced by him on Monday last, was referred to the Special Committee on Retrenchment

On motion of Mr. Ramsey (Minn.), so much of the President's Message as relates to the Post Office Department was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. Lane (Ind.), the resolu-tion for the election of the Superintendent of Public Printing by a concurrent vote of the two Houses was referred to the Committee on Printing.

At 1.45 P. M. the Senate, on motion of Mr.

Doolitile, adjourned.
House.—Mr. Williams (Pa.) called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House bill, for the regulation of appointments to and removals from office was, on the 11th of June, recommitted to the Judici-The bill being thus brought before the House for action, Mr. Williams proceeded to read a written argument in support of the

The first section provides that no officer of the United States, appointed on the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be revice and consent of the Senate, shall be removable except by the same agencies which concurred in his appointment; provided, however, that in case of disability or misconduct in office occurring during the recess of the Senate, where the interests of the public may make it necessary to displace the incumbent intil the advice and consent of that body can be duly had and obtained thereon, it shall be lawful for the President, on the recommendation of the Attorney General, to suspend the disabled or default-

on the recommendation of the Attorney General, to suspend the disabled or defaulting officer, and to commission another person to perform the duties of the piace until the Senate shall have an opportunity of acting thereupon, and it shall be the duty of the President, within ten days after the next assemblage of that body, to report to it the fact of such suspension, along with the reason therefor, and the name of the person so temporarily commissioned by person so temporarily commissioned by him, or of such person as he may think proper to nominate for the place, and in case of the refusal of the Senate to concur in the removal, either by a direct vote thereon or by advising and consenting to the appoint. by advising and consenting to the appointment of the person so nominated, the officer who has thus been suspended shall there-upon resume the exercise of his official functions as though the same had not been interrupted: but in no case shall the person so restored be entitled to any salary or compensation for the interval of time during

which his functions may have been suspended as aforesaid.

The second section provides that in case of the refusal of the Senate to advise and consent to the renomination of any officer whose term of service may have expired by its own limitation, the place filled by the person so renominated shall be regarded and is hereby declared to be vacant from the time of such refusal; but should the Senate adjourn without action on such renomination, either in the way of consent or disention, either in the way of consent or disapproval, the same shall be held to be vacant immediately after such adjournment, and in no case shall any person who has been nominated by the President for any office and rejected by the Senate, or on whose nomination that body has failed or declined to act in the way of constant. nomination that body has failed or declined to act in the way of consent or disapproval, be appointed or commissioned by him after the adjournment and during the recess of that body to hold the same office for which he had been previously nominated.

The third section Mr. Williams proposed to strike out, and substitute for it two others, one to the effect that when a vacancy, have

one to the effect that when a vacancy, happening during the recess, may have been
filled by the President, it shall be his duty
to make a nomination before the end of the
next essaion; and in case of the nomination
of any other person than the one commissioned, and the refusal of the Senate to advise and consent thereto, the office shall not
be considered as vacant on its adjournment be considered as vacant on its adjournment, but the persons so commissioned shall continue to hold and enjoy the same during the recess, and until he shall be either nominated or rejected, or duly superseded by a new

appointment.
The other section provides that the heads of departments shall hold their office for the term of four years, unless removed with the concurrence of the Senate, and shall moreover nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint all their assistants and subordinates, to hold for the like period, unless removed in the like

Mr. Williams having consumed the hour to which the rule limits speeches, unanimous consent was given to his proceeding,

mous consent was given to his proceeding, without regard to time.

In conclusion, he said the public interests, the safety of the State, the sentiments of the people, all demand some measure of the kind which this bill proposes, and this Congress will fail in its duty and disappoint the just expectations of its constituents, if it adjourn without providing it. It is not often that a President comes in with that kind of that a President comes in with that kind of courage which is required for the betrayal of his party and his country, or the abandonment of the principles and pledges on which he was elected. It has never happened before, and perhaps never will agai that the party so betrayed has been honest enough to fling the officer of the Govern-ment behind it, like the tempter in the wilderness, and strong enough and courageous enough to grapple successfully with the hydra it had unwittingly engendered. The people are now here in their unclouded power. They have taken the Government with their own hands; they have rebuked and trodden down the arrogant pretensions of the Executive; they have stricken the veto dead in his hands; they have declared veto dead in his names; they have declared that heshall not stand at your doors to arrest your legislations, as he has publicly threatened that he would do; they have degraded nim for the time being from your associate in council to the mere minister of your will It is their high and irreversible decree that the public who presumed to deny their jurisdiction and yours over the most mo mentous question of your history, shall stand aside until you have disposed of it and then execute your judgment in good faith, whether it be agreeable to him or not They have now reviewed and reaffirmed their decision of 1864, and again instructed their decision of 1864, and again instructed you to enact such laws as you may think proper, and to see that they are honestly enforced, or that the impediment is removed. Pass this bill as the first in the order of necessity, and the residue of the work will be of easy accomplishment. work will be of easy accomplishment. Rework will be of easy accomplianment. Reject it, and posterity will grieve that the courage which had conquered treason twice, was not seconded by the spirit that might have shorn its locks and bound it in ever-

lasting chains.

There is no power now for alliance with the power that we have conquered. No gentle speech, no candy courtesles, no dull oblivion of the pregnant past befits the crisis that is on us now. We have just trodden the wine-press of anarchy, while the untamed fiends of the rebellion, their appetites inflamed and their hands dripping with the blood of the martyrs, laughed as none but the damned could laugh, at the rising vision, but dimly foreshadowed by the Saint Bartholomews of Memphis and New Orleans. This great power-executive usurpation—must be abridged. Our peace is to be maintained, and our liberties made sure. The time is now to put a hook in the lasting chains. to be maintained, and our liberties made sure. The time is now to put a hook in the jaws of the leviathan that has tempested the water, and moor him to his proper place under the Constitution. If we fail, the evil will go on swelling in volume and accumulating a resistless momentum as it flows, until the one-man power becomes all-in-alientifoned in solitary state and like.

enthroned in solitary state, and like some volcanic peak, shall tower aloft uncontrol-able, supreme over a nation of slayes. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill had been recommitted was

which the bit had been recommitted was reconsidered.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) then moved to refer the bill to the Joint Committee on Retrenchment and reform, on the ground that the whole subject properly belonged to that committee; that the committee had given it full consideration during the recess, and

se prepared to present its views in the shape of a bill.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) did not see what this bill had to do with the Retrenchment Commit-tee. He thought it was in very good hands now, and hoped it would not be put into

worse,
Mr. Schenckdid not propose to make any comparison tetween the merits of the Judiciary and the Retrenchment Committees, but he repeated that the latter committee had been instructed to report what legislahad been instructed to report what legislation was necessary to prevent the public service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage. That committee had been taking testimony in reference to what had been done in the way of removals and appointments; and had been

ence to what had been done in the way of removals and appointments, and had been ergaged in endeavoring to frame a bill which would present the whole case, and provide a temedy for the evil. That bill the committee would be prepared to report within forty-eight hours.

Mr. Stevens understood that this bill had been reported last session from the Juniciary Committee, after very great deliberation, and after what some members thought unnecessary delay, and it should have been passed before this, so as to stop some of the evils that had already taken place. He hoped it would not be referred to any other committee, but would be acted on by the House at once.

Mr. Wilson (Lowe) Chairmen at the same property of the committee, but would the case of the committee, but would be acted on by the

House at once.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, expressed the opinion that there was no necessity for recommitting it, as the bill could be perfected in the House, and passed without further delay. He had himself an amendment to offer. Mr Kasson (Iowa) called attention to certain omissions or oversights in the bill, and suggests that the bill and proposed

amendments be printed.

The clerk read the amendment suggested The clerk read the amendment suggested by Mr. Wilson (Iowa), which was that any officer of the Government who should appoint or commission any person to an office in violation of this act, should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on corviction thereof, by impeachment or otherwise, be dismissed from office.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) submitted an amendment that any public officer who should pay or receive any moneys, or advise or connive at, or consent to the payment of any moneys in violation of this act, should be held guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and

moneys in violation or this act, should be held guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof, by impeachment or otherwise, be sentenced to removal from office, and should pay to the United States a sum equal to the amount so paid or received.

Mr. Hale (N. Y:) also offered an amend. ment. The bill and amendments were ordered to be printed, and made a special

order for to-morrow.

The Speaker proceeded, as the next busi-

The Speaker proceeded, as the next business in order, to call committees for reports. Mr. Lawrence (Ohio), from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1865, regulating proceedings, in criminal cases. It provides that on the trial of any offence on which the right to challenge jurors now exists, the defendant shall be entitled to only four peremptory challenges; provided, this shall not apply to treason or capital offences. The bill was real three times and passed.

Mr. Lawrence, (Ohio,) from the same committee, reported a bill in reference to qualification of jurors in certain cases. The bill provides that on the trial of any person charged with treason, or with setting on foot, assisting or engaging in any rebellion or insurrection against the United States, whether the crimes has been heretofore or may hereafter be committed, a person shall not be disqualified from acting on the jury, because he has expressed an opinion, founded on newspaper reports or hearsay, and not on conversation with witnesses of the transaction, or hearing them testify, if the juror shall say that he feels able, not withstanding such opinion, to render an impartial verdict on the law or evidence. such opinion, to render an impartial ver-dict on the law or evidence. On motion of Mr. Stevens (Pa.) the bill was postponed till Tuesday next, and or

dered to be printed. Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) from the same committee also reported a bill to protect the loyal citizens. It provide that where a citizen of the United States who always remained loyal thereto, and did not voluntarily give aid or encouragement to persons engaged in rebellion, shall bring an action to recover damages for injury to person or property, or the value thereof, no such action shall be defeated or any defence allowed, by virtue of the authority of the late so-called Confederate States, or of any

State declared in rebellion. The bill was read three times and passed. Mr. Perham (Me.), from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back the Senate bill of last session, to provide for the payment of pensions. It authorizes the President to establish agencies for the payment of pensions by the United States, whenever in his judgment the public in-

terest and convenience of the pensioners Mr. Washburne (Ill.) suggested as an amendment a proviso that the number of pension agencies in any State or territory shall in no case exceed three, and that no such agencies shall be established in additional states of the states o tion to those now existing, in any State or territory, in which the whole amount of pensions paid for the fiscal year next preceding shall not have exceeded \$500,000. He spoke of the removal in his own State of a highly meritorious officer, and the appointhighly meritorious officer, and the appointment of one who was obnoxious and objectionable particularly to the pensioners.

Mr. Farnsworth (III.) suggested an amendment to make the bill apply to the appointments made within the last year, and said that not long ago in his own State, one of the worst Connerheads in the State had been the worst Copperheads in the State had been adpointed pension agent.
On motion of Mr. Wilson (Iowa), the bill

was recommitted with the amendment. was recommitted with the amendment.

Mr. Cooper (Tenn.) presented papers contesting the right of Mr. Arnell to a seat from the Sixth Congressional District of Tennessee, which were referred to the Committee

Mr. Miller (Pa.) gave notice of a bill granting pensions to the soldiers of 1812.

The House, at 2 40 P. M., adjourned.

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M. MESIER REESE.

JACOB R. REESE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. I, 1886.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have associated themselves under the Firm name of GEORGE B. REESE'S SONS, and will continue the Importing and Commission business, at No. 335

M. MESIER REESE, W HENRY REESE, JACOB B. REESE, del-121/ PHILA., Dec. 1st. 1866. THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of HARVEY & PARIS Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by B. FRANK PARIS BY M. I. HARVEY M. I. HARVEY M. I. HARVEY Dec. 4, 1866.]de5 3t*] M. L. HARVEY.



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