XXXXXth CONGRESS-Second MLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.-Mr. Ross (Kansas) introduced the following joint resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed: ordered to lie on the table and be printed: Wherear, The smendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed at the first session of the Thirty ninth Congress, known as article 14th, and anomitted to the several States for their acceptance or rejection, not having been accepted by a constitutional majority of the States, and certain sections of the country lately in rebellion, being deemed thereby a danger of failing into a state of anarchy by reason of their having no systematic civil government, therefore be it.

fore belt.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the joint Committee on Reconstruction be directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing such regulations for the government of such districts lately in rebellion against the United States as shall have refused, or may hereafter refuse, to adopt the said proposed amendment, as may be found necessary for the preservation of the peace and the protection of society and interests of the government in these districts.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of a military road and elegraph line through the Coast mountains from Portland to Astoria, which authorizes the transfer to said State of the unoccupied sections of the public lands designated by odd numbers, and the unoccupied parts of sections so designated which may be wholly or in part within five miles of the proposed road, the patents therefor to be issued for twenty sections for each five miles completed, and the sum of \$20,000 is appropriated for the survey of the lands, under the direction of the President. Referred to the Com-

mittee on Public Lands.

Mr. Williams introduced a similar bill, granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of military and post roads through the Coast mountains, from Astoria to Sillamook, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Sumner (Mass.) offered the following

Mr. Summer (Mass.) Offered the ionowing resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby requested to communicate to the Senate such information as he may possess in respect to the progress made is collecting the products, and also the weights, measures and coins of the United States for exhibition at the universal Exposition at Parls in April next.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) introduced a bill to could be the purpose of the United States. to equalize the currency of the United States

as follows:

Whereas, The existence of the two circulating medians of similar character composing the currency of the United States, both based upon the same ultimate security with the credit of the government has been productive of much commercial inconvenience;

productive of much commercial inconvenience; herefore

Be'tt enacted, &c., That the notes of all national hanking associations established under the set approved February 25, 1863, to provide a national currency, secured by apledge of United States stocks and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, the redemption of whose issues have been secured by the deposit of United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, thall be a legal tender for all purposes for which Treasury notes are so made by the act approved February 25, 1862, making United States notes a legal tender.

Section 2. And be it further enacted. That the Section 2 the Treasury is hereby authorized to redeem and cancel Treasury notes issued by the authority of the government to anextent not exceeding one million of dollars per month during the year 1867, and to an extent not exceeding we millions of dollars per month during the year 1868.

extent not exceeding two millions of dollars per month during the year 1868.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That section 1 of the act appreved Aprill 12, 1868, to amend an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to support the government," approved March 3, 1865, by which the 'reasurer was authorized to redeem and caucel tour hillions per month of the Treasury notes aforesaid is hereby repealed.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate bill authorizing the appointment of pension agents by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, amended by the house to limit the number of agencies of them for each State or territory, and providing that no additional agency shall be established in any State where the pensions paid do not exceed \$500. 000 for the preceding year, and that the term of all agents appointed since January 1, 1866, shall expire within thirty days after the passage of the act, and the President be requested to nominate their successors with ninety-five days from the same date, was reported from the Judiciary Committee. with amendments, substituting October 1, 1865, for January 1, 1866, and striking out all thereafter and inserting a provision that the terms of all other pension agents shall expire when successors shall be duly ap-

Mr. Williams (Oregon) presented a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of regulating and restricting the immigration and importation of the Chinese into the United States. Mr. Williams said he offered this resolution at this time with a view to call the attention of Congress and the country to the subject to which it refers. Since the first discovery of gold in California, the Chinese in considerable numbers have emigrated to the Pacific coast. They came there not to be citizens, not to learn to speak our language, or profess our religion, or adopt our customs, manners or habits, but to be a people unto themselves, and to maintain their attachment to the government in

which they were born.

The resolution was adopted. The bill to admit Nebraska came up as

Mr. Howard (Mich.) took the floor in ad-Mr. Howard (Mich.) took the noor in au-vocacy of the bill add opposition to the amendments of Mr. Brown, that this act shall take effect only upon the fundamental condition that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise on account of color in Nebraska. Mr. Howard did not agree with the Senator from Massachusetts, that it was a violation of the Declaration of Independence to deny the franchise to colored persons. He did not regard the right to vote as a natural right, but as a conventional right. In the previous history of legislation no such conditions as were now proposed were attached to a bill for the admission of a new State. Nebraska and Colorado had complied with all conditions imposed on them in the enabling act. It was a departure from the good faith which should regulate the conduct of Congress toward the territories to exact such conditions. It was competent for Congress to prescribe conditions for the admission of a new State, but they must be conditions precedent, to be complied with before the admission of the State, and not after it. After a territory had come into the Union and been vested with the powers of a State, it would be com-petent for its people to set aside or repeal such a condition as was embraced in Mr. Brown's amendment. In doing this they would only be exercising the right of States to regulate the franchise. He (Mr. Howard) expected to live to see the day, and not be a very old man, either when every State in very old man, either, when every State in the Union would grant the right of suffrage to colored men. He saw no remedy but universal suffrage for the condition of affairs that now existed in the South, yet he was careful, as a member of the Committee on Reconstruction, in presenting the pending constitutional amendment to Congress, to leave the regulation of suffrage to the

Mr. Brown asked Mr. Heward whether, in affirming that the States have an exclusive control over the whole question of the right of suffrage, he took the position that if any State in the Union, by its limitation npon the franchise, shall destroy the republican form of the government, that the United States has no right to interpose to protect the guarantee of a republican form of government.

Mr. Howard said that when it should be made manifest to him, as a member of this body, that there was in any State in this n a form of government which had not brian a form of government which had not a republican form of government, he should be ready to apply the remedy guaranteed by the Constitution. But he must, at the same time, say to the Senator from Missouri that he did not believe that that clause of the Constitution authorized Congress to page she Constitution authorized Congress to pass a law in reference to any State in this Union giving to the black people of that State the right to vote at its polls. In other words, he did not hold that the exclusion of the black race from the right to vote was such a departure from a republican government as would authorize Congress to interfere, To-ward the conclusion of his re-marks Mr. Howard dwelt upon the subject of reconstruction. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) had said

that Congress had agreed that if the rebel States would ratify the pending constitu-tional amendment they would be readmitted into the Union, and permitted to participate in legislation in the two houses of Congress, Doubtless the honorable Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) said what he really believed be true. The same stater ent had often been made, not very frequently in Congress, but very frequently during the last congres-sional canvass, and in the various journals of the country. He (Mr. Howard) would take this occasion, so far as he was concerned, to contradict the fact. Congress has never proposed to the insurgent States that if they would adopt the present pending amend-ment of the Constitution, or any other amendment to the Constitution, they should be readmitted as States of the Union, and allowed to participate in the legislation of Congress. Congress, at the last session, after the most mature deliberation, saw fit to propose an additional article to the Constitution of the United States, which, upon being ratified by three-fourths of the States -of course, said Mr. Howard, I mean threefourths of the States in the Union and not out of the nation-

Mr. Sumner—Yes, not including the rebel Mr. Howard-Yes, that then it should be a part of the Constitution. But neither of the committee of fifteen, nor either House of Congress, so far as my memory serves me, has ever made such a proposition as that the rebel States shall be readmitted upon the ratification by them of this amend-

Mr. Norton (Minn.)-I would like to inquire of the Senator from Michigan if he did not, in the city of St. Paul, urge and argue in a speech that by the adoption of the amendment the rebel States would obtain representation, and that such action by them would be the settlement of the whole question? Mr. Howard—I understand the question

of the Hon, Senator from Minnesota. I know not what report of my speech he may have seen, but I am ready to say now that I did not then and there make any such statement. If I was so understood I was most grossly misunderstood.

Mr. Norton—I would state to the Senator

that he was so reported, and that the speech he made was cited in opposition to an assertion made by one of the opposite character.

Mr. Howard—Of course I am entirely ignorant of the report which may have be made of my speech, and also of the sense in which it may have been understood by the public or by the audience who listened. I know very well what my objects were, and what my language, so far as the substance is concerned, was. I never made any such statement, and I shall never agree, let me say to the Senator from Minnesota, and to others, to any such thing. I will not agree that the State of South Carolina, in adopting that amendment of the Constitution, shall instantly be readmitted into Congress, nor will I agree that Alabama, or Mississippi or Georgia, and last of all Texas, shall be admitted to their seats in Congress on going through with what would certainly be, in their case, the mere farce of ratifying that amendment to the Constitution. I dent, as to offer such a proposition to the rebel States. We have not agreed that they might come back here to resume their seats simply because they should ratify that amendment, leaving the question undecided

and uncertain as to the final ratification of that amendment by all the States. Mr. Howard then explained, as he said, how the mistake he referred to gained currency. What the Committee on Reconstruction did propose at the last session was. that upon the ratification of the amendment by the States of the South, and its adoption as a part of the Constitution, they should admitted. This bill was not passed. It was laid on the table in the House. In conclusion, Mr. Howard referred to what had been said by gentlemen on the opposite side, that it was the principal object of the friends of this bill to increase the power of the Republican party in the Senate. He was very willing to admit that he did desire to strengthen the Republican party here. believed the good of the country demanded

Mr. Johnson had declared in St. Louis his intention to veto all the bills passed by the present Congress. If the President was sincere in that declaration, then he (Howard) would ask his friends here, whether it was not high time that the Thirty-ninth Congress should fortify itself and so act through their numerical strength in these two bodies that the interests of the country shall not suffer by this threatened promiscuous and wanton use of the veto power by President Johnson. He threatens to veto all our legis-lation. If this shall be his purpose, sir, if it is his determination to treat this Congress as a usurping body, as being an unconsti-tutional body not to be trusted with the business of legislature for the reason that they have not seen fit to adopt his policy for the readmission of the rebel States, then it is perfectly obvious that no legislation can be gone through by Congress unless we can carry it over his veto by a vote of two-thirds

of each of the two bodies.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Howard's speech, in opposition to the bill and to Mr. Brown's amendment. There was great danger, he said, to be apprehended from the admission of too many new States. There was reason to fear, it had been feared, when the constitution was formed, that in this way the whole legislature of the country would be influenced by those new States. He argued against giving to Nebraska the same power in the Senate over a question of tariff that belonged to the Eastern States. The question of reconstruction had nothing to do with it. It should be decided on its merits, without reference to other political issues. He was opposed to the amendment of Mr. Brown, because it involved condi-tions that Congress had no right to impose. Mr. Wilson (Mass.) moved to amend Mr. Brown's amendment by providing for the ratification of the fundamental conditions of no exclusion from political rights on account of color by the Legislature of Ne braska,instead of,as in Mr. Brown's amend-

ment, by the people of the territory.

Mr. Wilson explained his position in offering the above. At the last session of Congress he was in favor of the admission of Colorado, and was willing to see it done without any conditions, but the necessity that controlled his vote in that question had passed away: The Senate was assured of a two-thirds Republican vote, and after the fourth of March it would be still stronger. He hoped Mr. Brown would accept his amendment, and that Mr. Wade would let

the bill be amended and passed.

Mr. Doolittie (Wis.) desired to inquire of
Mr. Wilson whether it was his understanding that the faith of Congress was pledged, in case the constitutional amendment was adopted by the States of the South, they would be entitled to representation. He understood the Senator from Ohio to say that he (Mr. Wade) regarded Congress as pledged to admit the States on the ratifica-

ion of the amendment. Mr. Wade said he was misunderstood on what he had said. He did not state, or intend to be understood, that when these States adopted the constitutional amendment they were entitled to come in here at all hazards. The proposition to which he (Mr. Wade) adhered was that when the con-(Mr. Wade) agnered was that when the constitutional amendment was adopted by three-fourths of the States, and adopted by the secded States, their relations to the general government were such that if they applied for admission in a loyal form, all other things being equal, they ought to be admit-

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) denied Mr. Doolittle's right to ask the question propounded by Mr. Doolittle. He (Mr. Wilson) had voted for the admission of Tennessee because she had adopted the amendment, and might have felt bound to admit other States if they had

come at that time in the same way. But I Mr. Bingham reminded Mr. Randall since then the people had expressed them-selves. There was no law pledging Congress to admit the rebel States on the adoption of the manufacture of the same way. But I Mr. Bingham reminded Mr. Randall that he spoke of removals for corrupt purious of the same way. But I Mr. Bingham reminded Mr. Randall suggested that it was not for the same way. But I Mr. Bingham reminded Mr. Randall suggested that it was not for the same way. tion of the amendment, and he did not in tend to vote for the admission of the rebel States now until they had secured full civil and political rights to colored persons. intended to go to the furthest limit of con-

stitutional power.

Mr. Doolittle replied to Mr. Wilson, arguing sgainst the theory that the Southern States were States for the purpose of acting upon a constitutional amendment, but were not States for the right of representation in Congress. Mr. Fessenden (Maine) said the men pre-

tending to act upon constitutional amendments were not the legislature, unless Congress saw fit to recognize them as such. This view was set forth in the report of the Reconstruction Committee. For himself he did not know what he should do in a specific case. His understanding was that he had a right to inquire whether the amendment was adopted by a loyal legislature which he was bound to recognize. This was a quesion he had a right to examine. He was free to say if from the government of a State he saw it had a constitution under which it should be safe to admit, he would be willing to admit it; with regard to the new forma-tion of these States he held that he had a right to inquire what kind of constitution they had. It might be a question preliminary with him after these States had adopted the amendment whether they had a government which gave them the right to adopt it. He would not yield one iota of the guarantees insisted upon, and such further guarantees as might be needed. He did not know that any other would be necessary. Mr. Doolittle resumed the floor, contending that the Committee on Reconstruction, by reporting a bill to admit any of the rebel States that might ratify the amendment, had

committed itself on this subject to the doctrine that the State governments of the South were valid.
Mr. Brown, at 4.45, moved that the Senate adjourn. Lost. Yeas 14, nays 25.
Mr. Davis (Ky.) would like to know of
Mr. Fessenden whether, if the State of Tennessee had not ratified the amendment, but had adopted the Constitution she now has, he (Mr. Fessenden) would have voted for the readmission of that State.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) addressed the Senate

in opposition to Mr. Brown's amendment. . Sumner again urged an adjournment. Mr. Hendricks asked that there be an agreement to vote on the pending bill tomorrow at four o'clock. Mr. Wade said he would be willing to agree to that if it were certain that there

would be a quorum here to vote to-morrow. The Senate then, at 5 P. M., again refused to adjourn.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Cowan yester-day, that the people of Nebraska shall owe

paramount allegiance to the United States, Disagreed to. The next question was upon Mr. Wilson's amendment to Mr. Brown's amendment. At 5.25 Mr. Henderson moved to adjourn. Mr. Wade (Ohio) called for the yeas and

nays.
Disagreed to—Yeas 15, nays 20. Mr. Sumner (Mass.) moved that the pend-ng amendment be printed, for the use of he Senate. Disagreed to.
Mr. Sumner said there was a time when

Mr. Wade could see importance in a question involving human rights. Mr. Wade now trying to pass through the Senate a bill in direct violation of human rights. At the conclusion of his remarks he again moved an adjournment, which was again

defeated—vess 13, pays 19.

Mr. Wade took the floor in reply to Mr. Sumner. Mr. Hendricks moved to postpone the fur-ther consideration of the bill until the 7th of January.
Mr. Kirkwood (Iowa) said he could not

hear Mr. Sumner characterize the constitu-tion of Nebraska as odious without entering his protest against it. The constitution of Nebraska was in this respect precisely the eame as the constitution of Towa Mr. Sumner asked if he (Mr. Kirkwood) thought that that provision of the constitu-tion of Iowa was right.

Mr. Kirkwood-Fill say to the Senator that it is none of his business. It is the business of the people of Iowa.

Mr. Sumner resumed the floor. The con-

stitution of Iowa was not before the Senate. it was, he should express his opinion Mr Sumner, at six o'clock, moved an adourament. Yeas 11. navs 18. Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) took the floor in opposition to Mr. Brown's amendment. Mr. Edmunds rose to address the Senate, but yielded at 6.20 to a motion to adjourn,

which prevailed.

House,—The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Lawrence (Pa.) in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation

Mr. Grinnell (Iowa) moved to strike out of the paragraph for clerical assistants in Executive departments the words "clerk of pardon." He did so in view of the improper use of the pardoning power, and referred to the fact that the greatest pirate of the country had received a pardon and had been elected professor of moral philosophy

in a Southern college.

Mr. Wentworth (Ill.) opposed the amendment on the ground that the President had been called upon for information in reference to pardons, and it would be impossible for the President to rake them all out with hie own hands. He found that the Florida Legislature of traitors had been recently vis-iting the Dry Tortugas and investigating the claims of persons there to pardon, and had taken up the case of Grenfell, the notorious leader of the conspiracy to burn Chicago. He thought the President would certainly require the services of a clerk of pardons. Mr. Schofield (Pa.) sustained the amend-ment, and said he had learned that all the pardons sent South by the Adams Express Company were marked with the letters and figures "C. O. D. \$300," meaning collect on delivery, and that sum was collected on each

Mr. Ward (N. Y.) suggested that it was cheap enough. [Laughter.]
Mr. Schofield would not assert that such was the fact, although he had thought the authority for the statement was good.

The amendment was agreed to, and the words "clerk of pardons" were struck from Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) moved to add to the paragraph appropriating six millions for collectors and assessors of internal revenue a provise that no collector or assessor should

be entitled to salary until confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Chandler (N. Y.) opposed the amendment, urging that it would simply amount to an intimation to those officers that they hould help themselves. He thought that there was quite corruption enough in the Internal Revenue Department, without holding out an additional incentive to

Mr. Bingham (Ohio) suggested a modification to the amendment, so as to except cases of commissions to fill vacancies that may have happened, by death or resignation, during the recess of the Senate. He declared that while the President was armed by the Constitution with all executive power, it had never been pretended that, under pretence of executing the laws, he could remove men from office, not be-cause of incapacity, not because of infidelity to duty, but because of eminent capacity, stern idelity to duty, and an unwillingness

to be corrupt to their trust. to be corrupt to their trust,
Mr. Randall (Pa.) inquired whether
President Lincoln did not, during his
whole term, exercise that power in the same
manner as President Johnson was said to

poses.

Mr. Randall suggested that it was not for him to examine into the motives of either President Lincoln or President Johnson in the exercise of their powers.

Mr. Bingham went on to explain his idea on the subject of appointments to and remoyals from office, and said that if they were made by the President for corrupt purposes he was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, and the decision of that ques-tion belonged, in the first place, to the House. Mr. Randall (Pa.) suggested that the gen-tleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) had given him some sort of notice of what he was go-ing to do with the President. He (Mr. Randall) doubted not that the President's acts would stand by themselves, and there-fore the sconer he (Mr. Bingham) commenced

said what he was going to do.

Mr. Benjamin modified his amendment so as to make it read, "Provided that no assessor or collector not appointed to fill a vacancy caused by death or resignation, shall be entitled to or paid any portion of the salary pertaining to the officer nnconfirmed by the Senate."

his work and cease threatening the better. Mr. Bingham remarked that he had not

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) desired to state the difference between Mr. Lincoln's and Mr. Johnson's acts in reference to political anpointments, so far as Philadelphia was conerned.

Mr. Stevens insisted that the debate should be confined closely to the subject of the bill.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) hoped his colleague (Mr. O'Neill) would be allowed to go on, as he (Mr. Randall) would like to clean him

out on that issue, [Laughter.]
Mr. O'Neill went on to say that within the last few months, a Board of Naval Officers sat in the Philadelphia Navy-yard, in judgment on the political status of the poor mechanics of the yard, inquiring whether they belonged to the political organization opposed to the policy of Andrew Johnson. Mr. Randall said he condemned as much as his colleague did, the act to which he alluded, but that that board emanated from the Commodore of the yard, a Republican, and, so soon as it became known to the Navy Department, it was countermanded. Mr. O'Neill said that men were discharged

from the Philadelphia Navy-yard who dared to say they were in favor of Congress, Mr. Randall (Pa.) said that Mr. Lincoln, while he was President, had written an autograph letter to the workingmen in the Philadelphia Navy-yard, expressing the sentiment that he (Mr. Randall), who was then a candidate for Congress, should be defeated at all hazards. He felt humiliated that the President should have done such an act. His colleague was aware that during the administration of President Lincoln, a secret committee was organized in Philadelphia, headed by an ex-sheriff, to inquire into the politics of every man, woman and child who was in the employment of the government. Every woman employed in the United States Arsenal whose brother happened to be a Democrat was dismissed. d yet his distinguished colleague had the effrontery to complain of removals by President Johnson. He (Mr. Randall) was only sorry the President had not carried the war

further into Africa.

Mr. O'Neill was pleased to hear his colleague express his humiliation at the employment of a naval board, at Philadelphia, to inquire into the politics of employes. He considered it a high crime and misdemeanor in the Secretary of the Navy to call upon officers to perform such miserable work. Many of the men who were thus dis-charged had passed a competitive examina-

Mr. Randall (Pa.) "Yes, and some of them were indicted for stealing." [Laugh-Mr. Stevens made the point of order that

this discussion was entirely foreign to the matter before the committee. The Chairman sustained the point of order, and declared that such discussion mus cease. The question was taken on Mr. Benjamin's amendment as modified, and it was

adopted. Mr. Maynard (Tenn.) moved to amend the item for temporary Treasury clerks, by giving the Secretary authority, in his discretion, to employ ladies when their services can be made equally profitable. Adopted.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) moved to strike out the whole paragraph.

Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) opposed the amendment. He remarked that his colleague (Mr. Bingham) had thrown out an intimation that removal from office for political rea-

ons was corruption.
Mr.Bingham denied that he had said anything of the sort. On the contrary, lest there might be some apology or excuse for such utterings as those of his colleague, he had qualified his language and excluded any such conclusion. He had stated that where the President of the United States made a removal from ordina conventional for paragraph. moval from office corruptly and for personal ends,he was guilty of a high crime and misdemeaner, and that the Constitution charged the members of this House, on their oaths, to make that inquiry and decide that question.
Mr.LeBlond—"Does my colleague wish it understood that a removal from office for political reasons is a high crime and misde-

meanor?" Mr.Bingham—"I have not made an intimation which would justify any such inquiry. I am free to say that where a removal is made merely because of personal con-siderations toward the party interested, and not because of personal considerations on the part of the Executive, that being in accordance with the continued practice of the government from its organization down to this time, would not be a high crime and misde meanor. Is my colleague informed now?"
Mr. Chanler desired to ask Mr. Bingham s

question, but Mr. Bingham declined to yield. He had offered the proviso for the purpose of preventing what he believed to be a flagrant violation of the text and spirit of the Constitution. He thought the words "by death or resignation" should be omitted, leaving only the words used in the Constitution as to vacancies which "may happen." Gentlemen might say that would be nugatory, and he believed it would unless the House proceeded with the legislation alreay inaugurated and determined by law the legal effect and meaning of the constitutional phrase, which may happen during the recess of the Senate, but that was not in order to vindicate his own position and correct the remarks of his colleague.

Mr. Chanler thought this amendment called up the question he had discussed some months since in reference to patronage in the distribution of office.

Mr. Farnsworth called the gentleman to Mr. Farnsworth catted the gentleman to order. The amendment he had offered had no political bearing.

Mr. Chanler declared he was not speaking to any political question, but he thought that

the part of political bully, so often played in the House, was performed with better grace by the individual (Mr. Farnsworth), than any other on that side of the House. He any other on that side of the House, He (Mr. Chanler) was for the limitation of executive power, and for the limitation of patronage, and for the distribution of offices through the representatives of the people. That was the only wholesome basis on which the Democratic party could exist. [Laughter.] He thanked the gentleman from Illinois for bringing the matter before the House. He could not support the notice. the House. He could not support the policy of Abraham Lincoln, even though it were or Abraham Efficient, even though it were under the protection of Andrew Johnson, and what was done under the plea of military necessity, should not, with the aid of his vote, be done when that plea no longer existed. He (Mr. Chanler) was not for excluding white manufacture. cluding white men from offices in the Treasury for the purpose of letting in black women, and cared nothing for the gentleman's (Mr. [Farnsworth's) love of philanthropy or love of females. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) made some remarks calculated to bring back the committee to the question under consideration. He con-demned the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in the distribution among the clerks, of the appropriation made for extra compensation. He found its only justification in the bible, a book, however, which was not good authority in this House laughter], as it took from those who had nothing, and gave to those who had much The discretion conferred on the Secretary in that matter had been used without discre

tion, and with gross partiality for two years The question was then taken on Mr. Farns worth's smendment to strike out the whole paragraph for extra compensation, and it

was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Harding (Ill.), an amendment was adopted directing preference to oe given in the making of appointments t persons in indigent circumstances and the dependents of those who had fallen in the service of the country.

Pending the consideration of the paragraph appropriating \$80,000 for goods to be discounted.

appropriating \$80,000 for seeds to be dis-tributed by the Agricultural Department, which appropriation Mr. Farnsworth moved to cut down to \$60,000, and Mr. Morrill to On motion of Mr. Deming (Washington

territory) the President was requested to communicate all correspondence between our government and that of Great Britain on the subject of the joint occupancy of the island of San Juan, Washington territory.
On motion of Mr. Randali (Ky.), the President was requested to communicate any further information in reference to the occupation of Mexican territory by United States troops that he may have received since his message of the 8th instant on the same subject. Adjourned.

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