		LY EVENING RULLE
FROM WASHINGTON,	Joint Resolution Proposing Amendments to the Con-	less enjoyable. No one appeared to be with the company than the distinguish
Washington, July 18. The president's message.	Whereas. The lith article of the Constitution of the United States provides for amendments thereto in the manner following, viz:	host himself.  XLan CONGRESS.—SECON
The President this afternoon sent the following message to the two houses of Congress:	1. Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to	CLOSE OF SATURDAY'S PROCE
To the Senate and House of Representatives:  Experience has fully demonstrated the wisdom of	this Constitution; or, on application of the Legisla- tures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in	Senate.
the framers of the Federal Constitution. Under all	either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Leg- islatures of three fourths of the several States, or by	Mr. Conness insisted on the special for the protection of the rights of An
tear an approximation to perfection as was compatible with the failibility of man. Such being the estimation in which the Constitution is and has ever been	conventions in three fourths thereof, as one or the other made of ratification may be proposed by Con-	abmad, and the pending bill was laid of Mr. Sumnan took the floor, and be
held by our countrymen, it is not sucprising that any proposition for its alteration or amendment should be	gress. Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 180s shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the	dent, before entering upon this discus read a brief telegram which came by evening. It is as follows:
received with rejuctance and distrust, whilst this sen- timent deserves commendation and oncouragement as a useful preventive of unnecessary attempts to change	i first article, and that no State without its consent i	LONDON, July 17.—In the House last. Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs n
its provisions. It must be conceded that time has developed imperfections and omissions in the Consti-	shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.  Therefore be it resolved (by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America. In Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses	tant statement in, answer to a question information. In reply he said he had the United States government a note of
tution; the reformation of which has been demanded by the best interests of the country. Some of these have been remedied in the manner provided in the	Constitution of the United States be proposed to the	naturalization, the substance of which British Ministry was ready to accept th
beretofore brought to the attention of the people	Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as	of the question. He, therefore, tho derstanding between the two nations in Mr. Summer continued. Add to this
have never been so presented as to enable the popular judgment to determine whether they should be cor- rected by means of additional amendments. My ob-	part of the Constitution; That hereafter the President and Vice President of the United States shall	formation the well-known fact that States have already ratified treaties w
ject in this communication is to suggest certain defects in the Constitution which seem to me to require correction, and recommend that the judgment	be chosen for a term of six years by the people of the respective States in the manner following: Each state shall be divided by the Legislature thereof	many and Bayaria, and that we are entiating treaties with other powers for of this very question, and we may surely
of the people be taken on the amendments proposed.  The first of the defects to which I desire to direct	into districts equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Congress of the United	discussion without any auxiety except of our country. The declared object
attention, is in that clause of the Constitution which provides for the election of President and Vice Presi- dent through the intervention of electors, and not by	States, the said districts to be composed of con- tiguous territory, and to contain an nearly as may be	bill is all lost in certain special provisi nothing less than monstrous, and utter a generous republic, hoping to give
an immediate vote of the people. The importance of so amending this clause as to secure to the people the	an equal number of persons entitled to be represented under the Constitution, and to be said off for the first time immediately after the ratification of this amend-	a generous republic, hoping to give mankind. Eurely, sir, it is noble to protect the rights of the citizen at home
election of President and Vice-President by their direct votes, was urged with great earnestness and ability by President Jackson in his first annual mes-	ment. That on the first Thursday in August in the the year 18, and on the same day every sixth year	but no amount of zeal in this behalf st into conduct which cannot be regar blush. This bill proposes to give prod
page; and the recommendation was repeated in five of his subsequent communications to Congress, extend-	thereafter, the citizens of each State who possess qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature shall meet within	to the President, such as have never to fore in our history.  In Europe war proceeds from the
ing through the eight years of his administration. In his message of 1829, he said: "To the people belongs the right of electing their Chief Magistrate.	their respective districts and vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States, and the person	England from the Queen in Council, i Louis Napoleon. This is according to
case be defeated either by the intervention of electoral	receiving the greatest number of votes for President and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice-President in each district shall be holden to	monarchies, but by the Constitution of is Congress alone that can declare war; a bill one man, at his discretion, may do
colleges or by the agency confided under certain con- tingencies to the House of Representatives." He then proceeded to state the objections to	have received one vote, which fact shall be immediately certified by the Governor of the State to each of	declaring war, he may at least hurl one war, and rend the commercial relation
entative, the most important of which was that the	the Senators in Congress from such State, and to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.	powers. Consider well what must en the bolt is hurled at England. All that merce on which so much depends, all the
choice of a clear majority of the people might be easily defeated. He closed the argument with the following recommendation: "I would therefore	The Congress of the United States shall be in sea- sion on the second Monday in October, in the year 18—, and on the same day in every sixth year there-	of good which contributes so infinitely of each, all that shipping, and all those :
recommend such an ame-dment of the Constitution as may remove all intermedia: a agency in the election of President and Vice-President. The mode may be	after; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall	ersing the eccan between the two, all t nous threads of business by which the t woven together as in a mighty loom—
so regulated as to preserve to each State its present relative might in elections, and a failure in the first	open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President if such number	be severed. The next power conferred on is like unto the first in its abnormal is nothing less than authority in his
attempt may be provided for by confining the second to a choice between the two highest candidates. In connection with such an amendment it would seem	given; but if no person have such majority then a	make reprisals by seizing innocent for pening to be in the United States. The
advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term of either four or six years. If, how-	second election shall be held on the first Thursday in the month of December then next ensuing, between persons having the two highest numbers for the office	considered the more it must be regarded. Reprisals belong to the incidents of wa on persons are barbarous. I do not say
ever, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration whether a provision disqualifying for office the representatives of Congress on whom such an election	of President, which second election shall be conducted, the result certified, and the votes counted in the	ing to the received right of war some termay not arise even for this barbarous
may have developed, would not be proper "Although this recommendation was repeated with undiminished	greatest number of votes for President shall be Presi-	inelst that it is frowned upon by all the ties, even in our own country; that it is enlightened reason, and that it is utterly
carnestness in several of his succeeding messages, yet the proposed amendment was never adopted and sub- mitted to the people by Congress.	the greatest, or an equal number of votes at the second election, then the person who shall have received	recent example.  Mr. Sumner gave a long historical di
The danger of a defeat of the people's choice in an election by the House of Representatives remains unprovided for in the Constitution, and would be greatly	of States shall be President; and the person having the greatest number of voters for Vice-	the subject of reprisals, and quoted livarious authorities.  Suppose the law is passed and the aut
increased if the House of Representatives should assume the power arbitrarily to reject the votes of a	President at the first election shall be Vice-President.  If such number be equal to a majority of the whole	ferred upon the President, who shall What innocent foreigner? It may be Mr. D
State which might not be east in conformity with the wishes of the majority of that body. But if President Jackson failed to secure the amendment to the	majority, then a second election shall take place be- tween the persons having the two highest num-	Trollope, or it may be some merchant he ness. Guiltless, and under the constant the public faith of any wrong, the mon
Constitution which he urged so persistently his argument contributed largely to the formation of party	President, and the person having the highest number	this you will cover the country with which the present bill will be the pain You will be guilty of a barbarism kindred
organizations which have effectually avoided the contingency of an election by the House of Representatives These organizations, first, by a resort to the	But if there should happen to be an equality of votes between the persons so voted for at the second elec-	the Abyssinian King Theodorus. You the national name, and make it a by-word
wards to State and national conventions, have been	tion, then the person having the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be Vice-President. But when a second election shall be nec-	Sir, now is the time to arrest this dishort the by your votes that it is impossible fore Mr. Conness took the floor to reply.
successful in so limiting the number of candidates as to escape the danger of an election by the House of Representatives.	essary in the case of Vice-President, and not neces- eary in the case of President, then the Senate shall	Senator had given a learned dissertation not involved in this bill; that the histor
her of candidates the object and entitled the Con	bighest numbers in the first election, as is now pre-	was well understood, as well as the reluc Senate to report it to the Senate. Con his, he went on to say, the fortuitous an
essential feature in our republican system of govern- ment that every citizen possessing the constitutional	ratification of this amendment to the Constitution, in the President and Vice-President shall hold their in the constitution of the constitution, in the constitution of the constitution, in the constitution, in the constitution, in the constitution of the constitution, in the constitution of the constitu	leclaration of my Lord Stanley, received he cable, renders this bill entirely unne
President or Vice President, and that every qualified	no President or Vice-President shall be eligible for cre-election to a second term.	which agency we should be most obliged to should be most of my Lord Stanley or the matter of craftle—perhaps would be a matter of cr
whom he may regard as worthy of those offices; but, under the party organizations which have prevailed	ection 1, paragraph 6, of the Constitution of the	ion. That they have both in this insta ited, is stated in the appeal of the honor rom Massachusetts, who conducts, as far
been as effectually cut off and destroyed as if the Constitution itself had inhibited their exercise. The	ows: In case of the removal of the President from	of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Committee on Foreign affairs.
tion by the House of Representatives is no greater	ome shall devolve on the Vice-President; and in the   v	The honorable Senator, in discussing which he finds in this bill, treats us to a on the question of reprisals pending war
by the constitutional provision requiring the people	and duties of said office shall devolve on the Secre-   p	ir, does not contemplate war. It is not produce war; it is not intended to regular four nation, or to affect other nation
Vice President, it is made impracticable for any citizen to be a candidate except through the process of a	n case of vacancy in that or in other departments,   value in the order in which they are named, on the   A	var; but it does propose, sir, that the merican statute laws for the protection of lizens in foreign states who shall have the
frage for any other person than one thus brought forward through the manipulations of a nominating	on the Secretary of the Navy, on the Secretary of the   a nterior, on the Postmaster-General, and on the   li	nd imprisoned, and thus deprived or the berties contrary to the dignity of this na
onvention.  It is thus apparent that, by means of party organi-	or ance with the foregoing provision shall then act I so	Mr. Conness read and exp sined the property be bill as passed by the House, include ection, which authorizes the President to
quires the election of President and Vice-President to be made through the electoral colleges, has been in-	s President until the disability shall be removed, or   p President shall be elected, as is or may be provided   e	risals for arrests made upon a denial of t xpatriation, and which the Committee Relations recommend to strike out, and
of conferring the choice of these officers upon the people. It may be conceded that party organizations	SEC. 3 And be it further resolved, That article 1, pection 3, be amended to read as follows:	rovision requiring the President to report f such arrest to Congress. He said perso
are inseparable from republican government, and that, when formed and managed in subordination to the Constitution, they may be valuable safeguards of second constitution.	t two Benators from each State, chosen by the per-	parged with treason and felony and c reat Britain upon testimony of words so nited States.
popular liberty; but, when they are perverted to pur-	umerons branches of the Legislature thereof for six ears, and each Senator shall have one vote.  Bzc. 4. And be if further resolved, That article 3,	Mr. SUMNER-Does the Senator hold the ary to American law? Mr. Conness-I propose, Mr. President,
Strongly impressed with the truth of these views, I	ARTICLE 3. Sec. 1. The judicial powers of the	merican law that shall make that impos Mr. Sumner—There is nothing of the k
vive substantially the recommendation, so often and	nd in such inferior courts as Congress from time to	III.  Mr. Conness continued: He believed merican citizens had been arrested, also
the amendment to the Constitution herewith pre- cented, or some similar proposition may be sub-	de Supreme and inferior Courts shall hold their the flices during a term of twelve years, and shall at his	ney had all been discharged. He had some owever, showing that naturalized citizen onvicted upon false testimony, and the
an amendment to the Constitution distinctly defining	hich shall not be diminished during their contin- ence in office, and it shall be the duty of the Presi- cl	ot present at the time and place where thanged were committed, but under the
dent of the United States in the event of vacancy in all	ter ratification of this amendment by three-   fo	Prionage and subornation of testimony sollowed in that country, they had been not were now immured in foreign dung
that this should be fixed by the Constitution, and not	adges, as near as may be practicable, into three si	nce Lord Stanley has said there is no necessity ince Lord Stanley has said they are read o and accept the American views upon t
tionality. It occurs to me that in the event of a vacancy in the office of President by the death, resigna-	oall be vacated at the expiration of the fourth year boom such classification; of the second class at the	nt they are not ready to make a treaty. Well, Mr. President, even if he were rea
Vice-President, the duties of the office should devolve the	he expiration of the twelfth year, so that one-third in	ne discha.ge of those citizens from prison ot be prepared to accept it in lieu of a s ne subject, that should show to those
government, rather than upon one connected with either the legislative or judicial departments. The	A PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.  By the President of the United States of America	ame measure of protection that we do to tizen of the United States. We are
objection to designating either the President pro impore of the Senate or Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and especially in the event of a vacancy pro-	A Proclamation.	enator that to pass an act of this kind is s war. I ask every Senator present, and he common sense of every man in this lar
bie that they need not be stated in detail. It is enough to state that they are both interested in producing	dmit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, konsisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, to repre-	nowledge of British pluck, whether the on would submit for a single instant that eat their subjects in like manner as they
the Constitution, are members of the tribu-	868, it is declared that it is made the duty of the cresic ent, within ten days after receiving official in-	or citizens. In reply to Mr. Sumner's remark in r
produced. Under such circumstances, the impro- priety of designating either of these officers to suc-	onstitution, known as article fourteen, to issue a W	risals leading to war, he said: "Well, Mr God's name what cause of war could be bere is there a man with an American pr
framers of the Constitution, when they referred to	Whereas, On the 18th day of July, 1868, a letter was 1 m	ter that would not instantly fly to the de ation in the prosecution of a war for su- do not, Mr. President, stand here as the
office of President in the event of a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice-President did not.	o the President, bears date of July 15, 1865, and was improve the name of R. K. Scott.	en who have been admitted to our citiz ho go from our country to others for the
whom, in such a congingecy, the powers and duties of	na, in which letter was enclosed and received at the it ame time by the President, a paper purporting to be	irring up a revolt. If that can be shown justifies their detention, and we have not beay.
tingency has been remote, and serious attention has not		I know, Mr. President, that this is an nestion. I know that it involves delicated in the second second in the second sec
of Congress of 1792. Having, however, been brought al-	so purporting to have passed the two said houses the espectively on the 7th and 9th of July, 1866, and to	nat upon which the principle and dignountry should properly rest and must a ct at any time to involve us in difficul
legislation conform to the language, intent, and theory	rnor of said State, on the 15th day of July, 1868, of	ther nation. But, sir, if we refuse this imple justice, of equal protection of all c
department beyond the reach of usurpation, and re-	enate, and of F. J. Nives, Jr., as Speaker of the states of Representatives of said State, and of the states.	bould then repeal our naturalization laws. top inviving men to come and accept of nd we should declare ourselves, as we sho
powers of government.	Now, therefore, be it known that I. Andrew Johnson.	o be, a people determined to have no ith other people; determined not to ext litutions, nor allow others to participa
was appropriately upon some one of the heads of the	aid, do issue this, my proclamation, announcing the	ut while we invite them in, and while we ne legal and right means of equal citiz s, we must stand ready to give them eq
ment to the Constitution on this subject, with a re-	Legislature of the State of South Carolina in the man-	on. Public coinies endorses this view. Bo
commendation that it be submitted to the people for their action.  Experience seems to have established the necessity	In testimony whereof I have signed these presents   P vith my hand, and caused the seal of the United   5 tates to be affixed.	ublican and Dimocratic parties have a nine proposition in their platforms, and s he people asking their suffrage upon tha
of an amendment of that clause of the Constitution which provides for the election of Senators to Con-	July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight ! !	we cannot in good faith refuse to secure ion of the naturalized citizen, and prevo cidnapped or thrown into prison without
gress by the Legislature of the several States. It would be more consistent with the genius of our form of government if the Senators were chosen directly by	of the United States of America the ninety-third.  Andrew Johnson.	ery statement of these cases should bring if shame to the cheek of every Ameri
the people of the several States. The objections to the election of Senators by Lerislatures are so palpa- ble that I deem it unnecessary to do more than submit	The President electronising in language similar to	Ie had in his possession the affidavit Ialpin, showing that his certificate of na and been taken from his trunk before be
the proposition for such an amendment, with a re- commendation that it be referred to the people for	bat used above, the ratification of the fourteenth funendment by the State of Louisiana:	off to prison, and convicted upon suborne or words spoken and acts done within states and sentenced to penal servitude
their judgment.  It is strongly impressed on my mind that the tenure of office by the judiciary of the United States, during	MINISTER BURLINGAME'S BANQUET.	vears, in which condition he still remains Mr. Conness went on to reply to Mr. S gument against conferring such extraord
good behavior or for life, is incompatible with the spirit of a republican form of government, and in	game's liberality entertained the members of the press	ipon the President, holding that no arm he Executive has the power; that Cong
popular judgment upon this subject in different	ended as a mark of his appreciation of the kind terms in which they have heretofore spoken of him in con-	nothing in the premises but make laws, whether those wrongly imprisoned are to until there is a change in the Executive of
which the terms of judicial officers would be limited	nection with his great mission. All the principal newspapers of the country were thus remembered in	Il Congress, if not in session, shall meet the President, by resolution, to take that action, and whether the President is to
their decision.	the persons of their correspondents. General Banks	with every power necessary to carry or rovernment, and yet denied the power t
me. In 1845, in the House of Representatives, and afterwards, in 1860 in the Senate of the United States,	Burlingame, and on his right and left sat Chen and Sun, next in rank to Mr. Bur-	citizen deprived of his power by a fore ment? I am a little astonished, Mr. Pro American Senators should introduce here
those to which the attention of Congress is herein in-	lingame. Through the aid of an interpreter they continued in animated conversation and evi-	why we should not act a dispatch fro Minister, which in the same breath sta
firmed these convictions, and, as a matter of public duty, and with deep sense of my constitutional obli-	dently entered thoroughly into the spirit of the occa- sion. Fung and Teh occupied seats near the middle	not prepared to make a treaty:  Mr. Summer I did not assign that as we should not act. I said we might, in approach the subject without under anxi-
gress such measures as tecompanying propositional pedient. I submitt the accompanying propositional pedient accompanying propositional pedient.	of the table, and they, in good English, stated many interesting facts relative to the Celestial Empire. The	Mr. Conness pronounced it still wors
ment of the people.	respective secretaries of the embassy were also present. There were no speakers, the banquet being rather in-	Mr. Conness pronounced it still wors we can approach this subject without an a British Minister uses smooth words. had proposed no action, but rose here
Washington, D C., July 18, 1868.	formal in its character, but was not for this reason the	that there is no necessity to act, for my

And the COPPER REMARKS AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COPPER STATE AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COPPER S	e Con-	less enjoyable. No one appeared to be more delighted with the company than the distinguished and popular	the caule has brought it, that he accepts the American view.	te
The company of the co	hereto houses	XLAN CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION	stead of views men might better enterta n something else. They might better have blood, and sympathies, and conrage, and let the views take care of them-	te
The processions of the plant of	l call a ch, in rposes	Senate.  AMERICAN CITIZENS ARBOAD.	tor does not offer him a stone but some common air, not the substance of a stone, but some common air. A man is incarcerated in a dungeon, and cries ir m	D(
where the company that we want to prove a company to the company of the company o	or by or the y Con-	Mr. Conness insisted on the special order, the bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad, and the pending bill was laid over Mr. Sumnan took the floor, and said; Mr. Presi-	he has served so well, and the Sonator responds to him by offering views a d a dissertation of international law that has no applicability to the case. Mr.	98 81
Services of the control of the contr	affect of the	dent, before entering upon this discussion. I wish to read a brief telegram which came by the cable last evening. It is as follows:	It is not a period when stones are taken in exchange for bread, nor rags for raiment, nor excuses for acts After referring to the influences produced up a the	ВС
The company of the control of the co	House lerica. louses	tant statement in answer to a question saking for information. In reply he said he had already sent to the United States government a note on the matter of	uralized citizens of the advantages of republican gov- cilment, he said our institutions were founded upon, the eternal principle of the rights of humanity, so that	OI
And the contraction of the contr	to the when of the	naturalization, the substance of which was that the British Ministry was ready to accept their own views of the question. He, therefore, thought a misun-	to the highest. He had no respect for any one of for- cign bir h who did not devote nimeelf wholly and en- tirely, as he (Mr. Conness) did, to the Republic. Re-	na
the control of the co	Presi-	Mr. Summer continued: Add to this important in- formation the well-known fact that the United States have already ratified treaties with North Ger-	lzens from foreign dungeons, and disclaiming any deeper feeling for them than he had for every human being deprived of his rights, he sgain implored the	jε
the control of the co	Each hereof nmber	tiating treaties with other powers for the settlement of this very question, and we may surely approach this discussion without any auxiety except for the honor	the cause of these complaints. He concluded by saying: Let us not depend upon the grace of foreign rulers, but let us depend upon the independent, fear-	bil
The company of processes from the children of the company of the c	Inited con- ay be	bill is all lost in certain special provisions, which are nothing less than monatrous and utterly unworthy of a generous republic, hoping to give an example to	At the conclusion of Mr. Conness' remarks, a mes-	th eu an
The Provident Comments of the providence of the	e first nend- in the	into conduct which cannot be regarded without a	ing certain amendments to the Constitution.  A motion being made to refer to the Judiciary Committee,	the
Street of the control	ossess umer vithin	to the fresident, such as have never been given be- fore in our history.  In Europe war proceeds from the sovereign in	cratic side several times, while the question was being stated, raising his tone until ne attracted the attention of the Chair, when he said: Mr. President, I	an
of the country well, he many states therefore of the bottom of the bottom of the country of the	erson sident votes	is Congress along that can declare war; and yet by this	The CHAIR, sharply—What would the Senator like? Mr. Fowler—I want to make a remark on that	des
refer to the combination of the shiply and the work of the combination	medi- ch of o the	declaring war, he may at least burlone of the botts of war, and rend the commercial relations of two great powers. Consider well what must ensue. Suppose	The CHAIRThe Senator can make any remark he chooses. Mr. Fowler—We usually on this side say what we	10
search of the believe to predict the two possible and the proposition of the control of the proposition of t	n sea-	merce on which so much depends. all that interchange of good which contributes so infinitely to the wants of each, all that shipping, and all those steamers trav-	The matter was explained to the Senator, and the motion to refer prevailed.  FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.	10
services to the control of the contr	shall en be	nous threads of business by which the two people are woven together as in a mighty loom—all these must be severed. The next power conferred on the President	fication of the fourteenth amendment by South Carolina.  Massian Sheeman offered a joint resolution declaring	
services the content of the content	er of mber votes hen a	is like unto the first in its abnormal character. It is nothing less than authority in his discretion to	amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.	<u>1</u> 8
the state of the control of the beddeness ignoring the control of	ny in ween office	considered the mage it must be regarded with distrust. Reprisals belong to the incid-nts of war. Reprisals on persons are barbarous. I do not say that accord-	ers. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.	
see series example.  The subject of regarding and complete the property of the present of the subject of regarding and control flowers of the control flowers of	n the g the resi-	may not arise even for this barbarous agency; but I insist that it is frowned upon by all the best authorities, even in our own country; that it is contrary to	He too, held that naturalized citizens, equally with native born citizens are entitled to protection in all	18
See some prover. Such another should be delt emblored by the control of the contr	sec- eived mber	recent example.  Mr. SUMNER gave a long historical dissertation on the subject of reprisals, and quoted liberally from	pr amble and the first section is the true American doctrine. He endorsed Mr. Sumner's views in regard to the danger of conferring upon the President the	18
Mr. Paraneservers, replied to a remark of Marchitan control and the property of the parameter of the paramet	lice- lent. hole	Suppose the law is passed and the authority con- ferred upon the President, who shall he seize: What Innocent foreigner?It may be Mr. Dickens or Mr.	one-man power. Such matters should be left subject to negotiations by our representatives abroad, instead of this hot haste to get into dispute with a foreign	18
state of the central of a barbonium inferior in guide. See the content of the central of the cen	be-   i um-   i l for   i	dees. Guildees, and under the constant protection of the public faith of any wrong, the moment you do this you will cover the country with shame, to	Mr. Freelinghuysen replied to a remark of Mr. Howard's in regard to expatriation under recent German treatics.	18
better the process that it is impossible forever.  If you would not a will as the relations of an appearance of the process of	lent. rotes   1	You will be guilty of a barbarism kindred to that of the Abyssinian King Theodorus. You will degrade the national name, and make it a by-word of reproach.	statement that Colonel Halpin was incarcerated because of acts done and words spoken in the United States. He did so, he said, to elicit an explanation.	
and defining out other front, which evidence was re- like the content of the property of the content of the con	nec-	t by your votes that it is impossible forever. Mr. CONNESS took the floor to reply. He said the senator had given a learned dissertation on a subject	habit of arresting Americans arriving in Ireland upon suspicion, and of proving by witnesses sent to the linked States to collect testimony that the parties	
she was a standard of the statistic of t	the v	vas well understood, as well as the reluctance of the Senate to report it to the Senate. Connected with	and inding out other facts, which evidence was re- ceived by the British courts, and used for their con- viction. He believed that not only Halpine, but many	
The horizon bear and the special of the committee on Froedge Relations on consideration of the Committee on Froedge Relations on the Relations of the Relati	that v	which agency we should be most obliged—to the gra-	Mr. Drake rejoined that it proved to be just as he had suspected. Evidence of words and acts here had been read merely to show the grievances done on	18
The kontains Branton in electrosting the quantities on Torology Relations can conduct.  The kontains Branton in electrosting the quantities of the words and dark of Council Haples in the control question of a reprisely personal properties of the profession of the question of a reprisely personal properties of the profession of the question of a reprisely personal properties of the profession of the question of a reprisely personal properties of the profession of the question of a reprisely personal profession of the question of a reprisely personal properties of the profession of the question of a reprisely personal profession of the profession of the question o	the u	ion. That they have both in this instance contrib- tted, is stated in the appeal of the honorable Senator rom Massachusetts, who conducts, as far as the head	Mr. Summer.—That is so. That is American law. Mr. Drake eaid further that he should feel humiliated as a Senator to have it go forth that an American	==
the control of the process of the control of the co	dis- the	f the Committee on Foreign Relations can conduct.  ur foreign affairs.  The honorable Senator, in discussing the question which he finds in this bill, treats us to a dissertation	wished it now to be published, within the hour in which the fact had been stated by the Senator from California, that the only use made in the British	P
series it is done process, ser, that there shall be controlled the series of the control of the	vers s	on the question of reprisals pending war. This bill, ir, does not contemplate war. It is not proposed to roduce war, it is not intended to regulate the action	United States has been to show the animus of acts done by him on British soil.	Œ
the bill as passed by the House, including the last of the bill as passed by the House, including the last of the bill as passed by the House, including the last of the bill as passed by the House, including the last of the bill as a passed by the House, including the last of the bill as a passed by the House, including the last of the bill as a passed by the House of the last of the bill as a passed by the House of the last of the bill as a passed by the House of the last of the bill as a passed by the House of the last of the	the A Var, c	ar; but it does propose, sir, that there shall be imerican statute laws for the protection of naturalized litizens in foreign states who shall have been arrested	an Englishman tried during the rebellion for attempting to run the blockade. He pointed out that	1
of possis for arrents made upon a demilated the eight of leading to the control of the regist of leading to the control of the control of leading to the control of the con	the li	berties contrary to the dignity of this nation.  Mr. Conness read and expained the provisions of the bill as passed by the House, including the last	recorded to Chinamen as to citizens of every other nation, while in the Senator's State they are kept down, as the South once kept down its negroes; taxed	mi
set of such arrest to Congress. He said persons had been at the control of the co	or p	risals for arrests made upon a denial of the right of yearlation, and which the Committee on Foreign lelations recommend to strike out, and substitute a	Texen would kill a negro. He asked the Senator whether he would be prepared to answer the demands of the Chinese government in that connection, when	$\overline{\mathrm{S^{t}}}$
Mr. Struszen-Dose the Senator hold that to be con- Mr. Goverse- ordinated. Be believed native-born Mr. Coverse- continued. Be believed native-born the burner of the structure of the structure of the United States to the condition of a court of ex- tent of the structure of the structure of the United States to the condition of a court of ex- district of the structure of the structure of the United States to the condition of a court of ex- tent of the structure of the structure of the United States to the condition of a court of ex- district of the structure of the structure of the United States to the condition of a court of ex- district of the structure of the structure of the United States to the condition of a court of ex- district of the structure of the structure of the United States to the condition of a court of ex- district of the structure of the structure of the United States to the condition of a court of ex- district of the structure of the United States to the condition of a court of ex- district of the structure of the structure of the United States to the condition of a court of ex- district of the structure of the structure of the United States to the condition of a court of ex- district of the structure of the structure of the United States to the condition of a court of ex- district of the structure of the structure of the United States to the condition of a court of ex- district of the structure of the States of the United States to the condition of a court of ex- district of the structure of the United States to the condition of the United States to the Country of the United States to the condition of the United States to the condition of the United States to the Country of the United States to the	sed cl	f such arrest to Congress. He said persons had been parged with treason and felony and convicted in reat Britain upon teatimony of words spoken in the	Mr. Conness said on that subject there could be no difference between them, but that, if every Irishman was to be tried for crime upon testimony of words	with press
Aff. S. S. N. S. D. S. A. S. D. S. A. S. D. S. A. S. D. S. A. S. D. S. D	six e 3, tr	Mr. Sumnen—Does the Senator hold that to be con- ary to American law? Mr. Connzes I propose, Mr. President, to make an	ment, but one other link would be found necessary to convict him, namely, a perjured witness, to the act with which he was charged. All that he desired was	7 15 25 Ca
Mouse of Representatives.  The House, of Representatives.  The House of Representatives.  The	the art, bi	Mr. SUMNER—There is nothing of the kind in this in.  Mr. CONNESS continued: He believed native-born	ernment should procure his release at any cost Mr. DRAME pronounced that position a reducing of the United States to the condition of a court of er-	info
cellonges and subcrantion of testimony so constantly of ecolonics and subcrantion of testimony so constantly of the constant o	leir the	ney had all been discharged. He had some affidavits, owever, showing that naturalized citizens have been onvicted upon false testimony, and that they were	At 4:30 P. M. the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.	D'I
of the Senator has said there is no necessity for this law; to and accept the American views upon this subject, but also not only the property the American views upon this subject, but also not shown to those citizens the third of the property of the subject with the property of the property of the subject with the subject with the property of the subject with the subject with the property of the subject with the subject with the subject without make and accept of the subject without make and accept of the subject without and subject to the subject without and subject without and subject to the subject without and subject to the subject without and subject to the subject without and subject without and subject to the subject without and subject w	esi- cl ths es ee- fo	Darged were committed, but under the system of prionage and subornation of testimony so constantly	The House, at half-past one, went into Committee	Se lowe + I FI
but they are not ready to make a treaty-may to restart the electange of those citters from prison, we should not be prepared to accept it in lieu of a statute upon the subject, that should above to those citizens the citizen that the electange of these citizens the common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse, whether the British nation would submit for a single instant that we should the common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse, whether the British nation would submit for a single tensant that we should not be common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse, whether the British nation would submit for a single tensant that we should not many the same tensate our citizens.  It is allowed to be common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse, whether the British nation would submit for a single tensant that we should not many the pulse of the common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse the country should be common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse to the common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse to the common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse to the common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse to the common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse to the common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse to the common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse to the common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse the common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse the common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse the common sense of every man in this land, from his knowledge of British pulse the common sense of every man in this land, from his land, and the common s	of the	ic Senator has said there is no necessity for this law, nee Lord Stanley has said they are ready to accede and accept the American views upon this subject.	Committee of Ways and Means to section four, which were merely verbal, we e agreed to.	75 C PRI IN Ca
changes. Sales or purchases shall be awarded to the citizen of the United States. We are told by the citizen of the United States. We are told by the citizen of the United States. We are told by the citizen of the United States. We are told by the citizen of the United States. We are told by the citizen of the United States. We are told by the citizen of the United States. Both of the Common sense of every main tuble lead, from his incovering the right to reject any each bids, should be the common sense of every main tuble lead, from his the common sense of every main tuble lead, from his the control of the tent the tent of the tent the tent of t	the th	Well, Mr. President, even if he were ready to order led dischange of those citizens from prison, we should to be prepared to accept it in lieu of a statute upon	SECTION That after the passage of this act all exchanges, purchases or sales of the bonds of the United States shall be made by inviting the compe	Sta mail
of war. I ask every Senator present, and I submit to the commo ensens of every main in the land, from his the common ensens of every main in the land, from his the constraint of the common ensens of every main in the land, from his the ton would submit for a single instant that we should treat their subjects in like manner as they have treated the constraint of the common of th	th es	ne subject, that should show to those ettizens the it une measure of protection that we do to any other tizen of the United States. We are told by the	changes. Sales or purchases shall be awarded to the best bidder or bidders, the Secretary of the Treasury	the l Will Scho
treat their subjects in like manner as they have treated our critizens. Mr. Summer's regarkt in regard tors in God's name what causes of war could be more holy there is there a man with an American pride of characteristic states there a man with an American pride of characteristic would not be man holy and the state that the sum is the state of the private of the private of the property of the private of the	to th	war. I ask every Senator present, and I submit to lee common sense of every man in this land, from his nowledge of British pluck, whether the British na-	Agreed to. The next amendment was that reported by the Com	of the
the bit God's name what cause of war could be more holy of the properties to make a within a American profes of Carlos Where is to more a man within a American profes of Carlos Where is to make a man with a many of the properties of the propertie	ne, tr the or	eat their subjects in like manner as they have treated in citizens.  In reply to Mr. Sumner's remark in regard to re-	from bonds.  Mr Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to amend	at lo Pri Pu
do not. Mr. President, stand here as the advocate of more who have been admitted to our citizenship, and the stand read to be to go from our country to others for the purpose of the public securities, the control of the public securities, and the property rest. It also may be shown in any case of each of a sy.  I know, Mr. President, that this is an important present in justifies their defention, and we have nothing further to eay.  I know, Mr. President, that this is an important present in a synthesis of the public securities, and the property rest, and must rest, do any oct at any time to involve us in difficulty with a country should property rest, and must rest, do any oct any time to involve us in difficulty with any oct and property rest, and must rest, do any oct any time to involve us in difficulty with any oct any time to involve us in difficulty with any oct and property rest, and must rest, do any oct any time to involve us in difficulty with any oct any time to involve us in difficulty with any time to involve us in difficulty with any oct and the property rest, and must rest, do any oct the restlon. But, sir, if we refuse this measure of the country should property rest, and must rest, do any oct any time to involve us in difficulty with any oct any time to involve us in difficulty with any time to involve the difficulty with the property of the control with the vinterior and tim	e a W	God's name what cause of war could be more holy? Here is there a man with an American prade of char- her that would not instantly fly to the defense of the	ing from the bonds." &c. Mr. Pike offered a sabstitute for the whole section.	Lec
be b	sed I	do not, Mr. President, stand here as the advocate of the cumbon have been admitted to our citizenship, and the purpose of the	ting against them in favor of the public securities, was discussed at considerable length by Mesars. But-	and indig
and althons. I would not, for any consideration, sir, but should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should properly rest and must rest, do any country should be restault to the propose of determined in every seem than to when the country should rest rest and seem to come and accept of their terms, and seem to the country should be restricted to the seem of the purpose of the rest and must rest and the propose of the rest and the propose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the seem to the the should restrain any should be restricted to the purpose of th	the it be to	I know, Mr. President, that this is an important	Logan, Benjamin and Paine. Finally the discussion was closed and Mr. Butler withdrew his amendment,	PR B
of the ration. But, sir, if we refuse this measure of the should hear repeal our naturalization laws. We should hear repeal our naturalization laws. We should stop inving men to come and accept of their terms, and we should declare ourselves, as we should severe the stitutions, nor allow others to participate in the wide we with the min and white we ofter them the legal and right means of equal clitzenship with use we will explain the second of the same of equal clitzenship with the same that the substitution, and should bright the same that the substitution and is more as a second we cannot in good faith refuse to secure the same of equal clitzenship with the substitution and is more as a second of shall not be substituted than the substitution that the substitution which as should bring the blush of shall not the cannot in good faith refuse to secure the substitution which appeared to have one of the committee of Ways and Maans, and the vote upon the committee of Ways and Maans, and the vote upon the committee of Ways and Maans, and the vote upon the committee of Ways and Maans, and the vote upon the committee of Ways and Maans, and the vote upon the committee of Ways and Maans, and the vote upon the committee of Ways and Maans, and the vote upon the committee of Ways and Maans, and the vote upon the committee of Ways and Maans, and the vote upon the committee of Ways and Maans, and the vote upon the committee of Ways and Maans, and the vote upon the committee of Ways and the committee of Ways	ses th	Jons. I would not, for any consideration, sir, but   statupon which the principle and dignity of this   statupon which the principle and must rest, do any   statupon the total and the control of the co	Mr. Schneck moved to add the following to the section.  "And the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the purpose of determining in every	Bo
and we should declare ourselves, as we should deserve to to, a people determined to have no intercourse with other people; determined to the variety of the interest that the substitute offered by the three people; determined not to extend our interest that the substitute offered by the three people; determined to the variety of the interest that the substitute offered by the three people; determined not to extend our interest that the substitute offered by the three people; determined to the people and ready to give them equal protection.  The manufacture of the interest that the substitute offered by him provided for the laxing of the income arising from United States bounds held a provided for the laxing of the income arising from United States bounds held a publican and Immortant particles and proposition in their platforms, and sand before the people asking their suffrage upon that basis, and the publican and Immortant particles and the proposition in their platforms, and sund before the people asking their suffrage upon that basis, and the proposition in their platforms, and sand before the people asking their suffrage upon that basis, and the proposition in their platforms, and sand before the people asking their suffrage upon the prevent his being king their suffrage upon the president, bolding the suffrage upon the president, bolding the suffrage upon the pr	68, 01	ther nation. But, sir, if we refuse this measure of the spie justice, of equal protection of all citizens, we sould then repeal our naturalization laws. We should be seen that the spie spie spie spie spie spie spie spi	case who is the actual owner of the coupon presented to responent, or of the interest demanded, and whether every exemption to which the owner may be entitled	$\frac{1}{\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{C}}}$
but while we invite them in, and while we offer them the legal and right means of equal citizenship with it be gain and right means of equal citizenship with it be gain and right means of equal citizenship with it be gain and right means of equal citizenship with it be gain and right means of equal citizenship with the same proposition in their platforms, and stand before the people asking their suffrage upon that basis, and we cannot in good fath refuse to secure the protection of them naturalized citizen, and prevent his being kidnapped or thrown into prison without cause. The standard of the cheek of every American citizen, if you are also to the cheek of every American citizen, if you had been taken from his constitution of them to require the prison, and convicted on maturalization of shame to the cheek of every American citizen, if you had been taken from his constitution of the cheek of every American citizen, if you had been taken from his constitution of the cheek of every American citizen, if you had been taken from his constitution of the cheek of every American citizen, if you had been taken from his constitution of the cheek of every American citizen, if you had been taken from his constitution of the cheek of every American citizen, if you had been taken from his provided for the United States bonds held difference between the added that nine-tenths of the United States bonds held of the United States	on.	nd we should declare ourselves, as we should deserve be be, a people determined to have no intercourse the other people; determined not to extend our in-	He admitted that the section reported by the Committee of Ways and Means does not apply to foreigners. The amendment was agreed to.	Op
proble of Manager and Search the Problem of Search the proposition in their platforms, and stand before the people asking their suffrage upon that basis, and we cannot in good fath refuse to secure the protection of the naturalized citizen, and prevent his being kidnapped or thrown into prison without cause. The stand in his possession the affidavit of Colonel Halpin, showing that his certificate of naturalization had been taken since the rebellion had been we cannot in good fath refuse to secure the protection. The shade to the cheek of every American citizen, and rest the protection of the naturalized citizen, and prevent his being the safety of the cheek of every American citizen. He had in his possession the affidavit of Colonel Halpin, showing that his certificate of naturalization had been taken since the rebellion had been attended his belief that they had no rich the same brevent his being that they had no received in the formal transfer of the same breath the resident to see the protection. The Committee rose without disposing of the pendager in the Constitution which appeared to him to require for the protection of the naturalization had been taken sline the rise cheen we cannot in good fath refuse to secure the protection. The Committee rose without disposing of the pendager in the Constitution which appeared to him to require the constitution which appeared to h	the the	at while we invite them in, and while we offer them it is legal and right means of equal citizenship with its, we must stand ready to give them equal protection.	bim provided for the taxing of the income arising from United States bonds held by foreigners; that made the difference between it and the proposition of	F <sub>O</sub>
into or the naturalized citizen, and prevent his being the hold of the new or thrown into prison without cause. The very state ment of these cases should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every American citizen, He had in his possession the affidavit of Colonel Halpin, showing that his certificate of naturalization had been taken from his trunk before he was carried off to prison, and convicted upon suborned testimony to words spoken and acts done within the United States and sentenced to penal servitude for afficent years, in which condition he still remains.  Mr. Conness want on to reply to Mr. Sumner's argument against conferring such extraordinary power upon the President, holding that no arm but that of the Executive has the power; that Congress can do nothing in the premises but make laws, and asking whether those wrongly imprisoned are to remain there until there is a change in the Executive office, or until congress, if not in session, shall meet and request the President, hy resolution, to take the necessary action, and whether the President is to be trusted with every power necessary to carry on this great government and yet denied the power to protect a grown and whether the president is to be trusted with every power necessary to carry on this great government. And yet denied the power to protect a grown and whether the president is to be trusted with every power necessary to carry on this great government and yet denied the power to protect a grown and the proposed the subject without makes that they are not prepared to make a treaty.  Mr. Summer-Aldian of the power that as a reason why we should not act. I said we might, it view of that, and the summer and propose the subject without anxiety because a British Minister ness smooth words. The Senator	ents p	Public opinion and Dimocratic parties have asserted the interpretation and Dimocratic parties have asserted the immerproposition in their platforms, and stand before	it would be therefore, a test question. He added that nine-tenths of the United States bonds held alroad had been taken since the rebellion had been	Gym
or sname to the cheek of every American citizen. He had in his possession the affidavit of Colonel. Halpin, showing hat his certificate of naturalization had been taken from his trunk before he was carried off to pison, and convicted upon suborned testimony for words spoken and acts done within the United States and sentenced to penal servitude for fifteen years, in which condition he still remains.  In. Conness went on to reply to Mr. Summer's argument against conferring such extraordinary power upon the President, holding that no arm but that of the Executive has the power; that Congress can do nothing in the premises but make laws, and asking whether those wrongly imprisoned are to remain there until there is a change in the Executive office, or until the President, by resolution, to take the necessary of the proposition. No debtor nations with every power necessary to carry on this great government. and yet denied the power to protect a change in the Executive office, or until the president of the power by a foreign government. I am a lit	of the horse	ion of the naturalized citizen, and prevent his being idnapped or thrown into prison without cause. The ery state ment of these cases should bring the blush	right to tax foreigners; taxation and representation were inseparable.	of Ga
off to prison, and convicted upon suborned testimony states and sentenced to penal servitude for fitteen years, in which condition he still remains.  Inc. Conness wont on to reply to Mr. Summer's argument against conferring such extraordinary power until there is a change in the Executive office, or until there is a change in th	N. OF	is name to the cheek of every American citizen. It had in his possession the affidavit of Colonel is alpin, showing that his certificate of naturalization and been taken from his trunk before he was carried in	The Committee rose without disposing of the pend- ing amendments, and The SPEAKER at quarter past three presented a message from the President, suggesting certain defects	to ex
Inc. Conness want on to reply to Mr. Summer's argument against conferring such extraordinary power upon the President, holding that no arm but that of the Executive has the power; that Congress can do nothing in the premises but make laws, and asking whether those wrongly imprisoned are to remain there can built litere is a change in the Executive office, or until there is a change in the Executive office, or until there is a change in the Executive office, or until there is a change in the Executive office, or until there is a change in the Executive office, or until there is a change in the Executive office, or until there is a change in the Executive office, or until there is a change in the Executive office, or until there was a very decided difference between bonds negotiated abroad and bonds that were issued at home, but here was a very decided difference between bonds negotiated abroad and bonds that were issued at home, but here was a very decided difference between bonds negotiated abroad and bonds that were issued at home, but here was a very decided difference between bonds negotiated abroad and bonds that were issued at home, but here was a very decided difference between bonds negotiated abroad and bonds that were issued at home, but never your nearly and their was abroad. Still, he was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations within the advery record to the very power mere wholl not act a dispatch from a British Minister, which in the same breath states that they are overlanded to make a treaty.  Mr. Summera-I did not assign that as a reason why we should not act. I said we might, is view of that, approach the subject without anxiety.  Mr. Conness went on the finding bill.  The House again, at half-past three, went into the committee of the Whole on the funding bill.  Mr. Garrienta, arguing the question as to the tax there was a very decided difference between bonds negotiated abroad and bonds that were issued at home, and there was a very decided of the very power to the tax and the addrence	enth f	if to prison, and convicted upon suborned testimony of words spoken and acts done within the United states and sentenced to penal servitude for fifteen ears, in which condition he still remains.	in the Constitution which appeared to him to require correction.  The message is printed elsewhere. On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, the message	CA
Inclining in the premises but make laws, and asking whether those wrongly imprisoned are to remain there until there is a change in the Executive office, or until there is a change in the Executive office, or until there is a change in the Executive office, or until there is a change in the Executive office, or until there is a change in the Executive office, or until there is a change in the Executive office, or until there is a change in the Executive office, or until there was a very decided difference between bonds negation, and whether the President that here was a very decided difference between bonds negation, and whether the President that there was a very decided difference between bonds negation of income of bonds owned abroad, and interest was a very decided difference between bonds negation of income of bonds owned abroad, and that were issued at home, but had afterwards found their way abroad. Still, he was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations had afterwards found their way abroad. Still, he was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations had afterwards found their way abroad. Still, he was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations had afterwards found their way abroad. Still, he was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations had afterwards found their way abroad. Still, he was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations had afterwards found their way abroad. Still, he was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations had afterwards found their way abroad. Still, he was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations had afterwards found their way abroad. Still, he was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations had afterwards found their way abroad. Still, he was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations had afterwards found their way abroad. Still, he was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations had afterwards found their way abroad. Still, he was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations there was a treason was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations there	ing- ress	of the Executive has the power: that Congress can be that of	was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and ordered to be printed.  FUNDING BILL.  The House again, at half-past three, went into the	Chan
the President, by resolution, to take the necessary action, and whether the President is to be trusted with every power necessary to carry on this great government, and yet denied the power to protect a clieran deprived of his power by a foreign government. I am a little astonished, Mr. President, that American Senators should introduce here as a reason why we should not act a dispatch from a British Minister, which in the same breath states that the American views are adopted, and states that they are not prepared to make a treaty.  Mr. Summen-I did not assign that as a reason why approach the subject without undue anxiety.  Mr. Conness pronounced it still worse to say that the can approach this subject without anxiety because a British Minister uses amooth words. The Senator section as follows:  Outlated abroad and bonds that were issued at home, but had afterwards found that were issued at home, but had afterwards found their way abroad. Still, he with ad afterwards found their way abroad. Still, he with a determined to the proposition. No debtor nations within the secreted to it, except two nations within the last few months—Austria and Italy—and the attempt had met with a serious proposal in all the great money may be at the end of a year. Rejected.  Mr. PAINE moved to amend by making the tax apply at the end of a year Rejected.  The question was taken on Mr. Pike's substitute, which provided to tax the income of bonds owned and the provided to tax the income of bonds owned as a sent provided to tax the income of bonds owned as the provided to tax the income of bonds owned as the provided to tax the income of bonds owned as the agreed to.  Mens was then agreed to.  An entermination in the same of Mr. Paine may be a reason why which provided to tax the income of bonds owned as the end of a year.  The question was taken on Mr. Pike's substitute, which provided to tax the income of bonds owned as the end of a year.  Mr. Conness pron	con-	nothing in the premises but make laws, and asking whether those wrongly imprisoned are to remain there until there is a change in the Executive office, or un-	Committee of the Whole on the funding bill.  Mr. Garfield, arguing the question as to the tax- ation of income of bonds owned abroad, admitted that there was a very decided difference between bonds ne-	$\frac{V^{A}}{V^{A}}$
citizen deprived of his power by a foreign government? I am a little astonished, Mr. President, that ment? I am a little astonished, Mr. President, that ment? I am a little astonished, Mr. President, that ment? I am a little astonished, Mr. President, that ment? I am a little astonished, Mr. President, that ment? I am a little astonished, Mr. President, that ment? I am a little astonished, Mr. President, that ment? I am a little astonished, Mr. President, that ment? I am a little astonished, Mr. President, that a serious proposal in all the great money mark of Europe to refuse wholly to deal in the public securities of those countries.  Mr. Pane moved to amend by making the tax apply at the end of a year Rejected.  The question was taken on Mr. Pike's substitute, which provided to tax the income of bonds owned shroad, and it was rejected—yeas 38, nays 73—and the atrement of the committee of Ways and Mens was then agreed to.  Mr. Conness pronounced it still worse to say that we can approach the subject without anxiety because a British Minister uses aemooth words. The Senator	i in	net resident, by resolution, to take the necessary action, and whether the President is to be trusted that the every power necessary to carry on this great revernment, and yet denied the power to proceed a great revernment.	gotiated abroad and bonds that were issued at home, but had afterwards found their way abroad. Still, he was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations the development of the event two performs within the	Go Go
Minister, which in the same breath states that the American views are adopted, and states that they are can approach the subject without andue anxiety.  Mr. Summer-I did not assign that as a reason why we should not act. I said we might, in view of that, approach the subject without undue anxiety.  Mr. Conness pronounced it still worse to say that sent a British Minister uses smooth words. The question was taken on Mr. Pike's substitute, which provided to tax the income of bonds owned abroad, and it was rejected—yeas 38, nays 73.—and the section as reported by the Committee of Ways and Mr. Look offered an amendment as an additional state transcal no action but reaches. The Senator	sat Bur-	ment? I am a little astonished, Mr. President, that ham a little astonished, Mr. President, that ham a little astonished, Mr. President, that ham a sension is a dispetch from a reason is why we should not set a dispetch from a fittle.	isst rew months—Abstria and Italy—and the attempt had met with a serious proposal in all the great money marts of Europe to refuse wholly to deal in the public	912 A All firet
ddle we should not act. I said we might, in view of that, approach the subject without undue anxiety.  Mr. Conness pronounced it still worse to say that we can approach this subject without anxiety because a British Minister uses amooth words. The Senator	evi- cca-	Minister, which in the same breath states that the American views are adopted, and states that they are not prepared to make a treaty.  Mr. Nummer.—I did not assign, that as a recommendation of the same of the	Mr. PAINE moved to amend by making the tax apply at the end of a year Rejected.  The question was taken on Mr. Pike's substitute,	2
r in- he tropped no scion but rose has. The Senator sect on as follows:	nany The	approach the subject without undue anxiety.  Mr. Conness pronounced it still worse to say that	abroad, and it was rejected—yeas 38, nays 73—and the section as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means was then agreed to.	men the l An Sa
	rin-	had proposed no action, but rose here and deleter	sect on as follows:	Ba Al ping at
Marie I				

	HILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUL		SPECIAL NOTICES.
visit the company than the distinguished and populost himself.  KLAN CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSIO	too cable has brought it, that he accepts the America view. Sometimes, Mr. President, I have thought that it stead of views men might better entertain somethin else. They might better have blood, and sympathies	or obligations of the United States, shall cass or de termine, provided nothing herein shall prevent the conversion of Treasury notes, known as seven-thir g ties, into five twenty bonds, nor the change of regis t, terd bonds for coupon bonds, nor the issue as subside	o OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, 111 BRUADWAY, NEW YORK, July Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholder for the sheeting of the control of the stockholder for the sheeting of the stockholder for the sheeting of the stockholder for the sheeting of the sheet of the stockholder for the sheeting of the sheet
CLOSE OF SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.  SCHOOLS ARBOAD.  Mr. CONNESS Insisted on the special order, the b	snd corrage, and let the views take care of them selves, as they would. A man starves and the Sens tor does not offer him a stone but some common air not the substance of a stone, but some common air A man is incarcerated in a dungeon, and cries from the common air the control of the contro	to.  Mr. SCHENCK offered an additional section, to com bel banks to deposit in the Trearury, the bonds author in lized by this act. Rejected, Mr. Lyncu offered an amendment regulating the	fer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 29th July. both days inclusive.  jyl61299 CHAB, RUNYON.
or the protection of the rights of American citize broad, and the pending bill was iald over Mr. Present, and the pending bill was iald over Mr. Present, before entering upon this discussion, I wish and a brief telegram which came by the cable is	he has served so well, and the Sonator responds to him by offering views a d a dissertation of international law that has no applicability to the case. Mr President, this so not a period for stuff and fusion in the law of the law o	sale of gold.  A point of order being made by Mr. RANDALL the amendment was ruled to be out of order as not germane.  The Draway offered a modification to the first	NO. 121 WALNUT STREET;  NO. 121 WALNUT STREET;  In compliance with Act of Assembly of the State of this company or the beauty given that all the property of
vening. It is as follows:  LONDON, July 17.—In the House last evening, Lot tanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs made an impo ant statement in, answer to a question asking for atormation. In reply he said he had already sent be United States government a note on the matter.	After referring to the influences produced upon the country by immigration, and the appreciation by naturalized citizens of the advantages of republican government, he said our institutions were founded upon the cternal principle of the rights of humanity, so that	one hundred dollars. Rejected.  The question was then taken on the substitute offered yesterday by Mr. Boutwell, providing for two classes of honds—one at five per cent. for citizent only, and one at four per cent. psyable in the United	DIVIDEND NOTICES.
aturalization, the substance of which was that the rittish Ministry was ready to accept their, own view f the question. He, therefore, thought a misule cretanding between the two nations impossible. Mr. Sumber, continued: Add to this important in	to the highest. He had no respect for any one of for eign bir h who did no devote himself wholly and entirely, as he (Mr. Conness) did, to the Republic. Recurring again to the question of the release of our cit	The vote was taken by tellers and resulted year 55 nays 65, so the substitute was rejected.  Mr Kriszy offered a substitute for the bill. Rejected.	The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., free of taxes, payable on demand.  jyl3 12tt CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
prinction the well-known fact that the Unite tates have already ratified treaties with North Gelany and Bayaria, and that we are engaged in negonating treaties with other powers for the rettlement this very question, and we may surely approach the secusion without any anxiety except for the honorous country. The declared object of the present	deeper feeling for them than he had for every human being deprived of his rights, he sgain implored the Senate, as part of the law-making power, to remove the cause of these complaints. He concluded by say	jected.  The Committee rose and reported the bill and an endments to the House  Mr Fenerer moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.	PHILADELPHIA AND REALING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office 297 South FOURTH Street PHILADELPHIA, June 25th, 1863. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The transfer books of this Company will be closed on
four country. The declared object of the preset ill is all lost in certain special provisions, which are thing less than monstrous, and utterly unworthy of generous republic, hoping to give an example to ankind. Surely, sir, it is noble to reach out an otect the rights of the citizen at home and abroar	PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.	the previous question, so that he might offer his substitute in the Honse, and have a vote on it by year and nays The House refused to second the previous question —yeas 61. nays 72.	A Dividend of Five per Cent, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15th to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All pay able at this office,
at no amount of zeal in this behalf should betray us to conduct which cannot be regarded without ush. This bill proposes to give prodigious power the President, such as have never been given be re in our history. In Europe war proceeds from the sovereign, is	mittee mittee.  Mr. Fowler addressed the Chair from the Democratic side several times, while the question was being stated, raising his tone until neattracted the at-	Mr. Bourweil then offered his substitute.  The substitute and the bill, as reported back from the Committee of the Whole, were ordered to be printed, the vote to be taken on Monday.  The evening session for debate was dispensed with, and the House, at a quarter past five, adjourned.  The thermometer in the hall to-day stood at 93	SMIPPERLY GUIDE.
ngland from the Queen in Council, in France from ouis Napoleon. This is according to the gentus of onarchies, but by the Constitution of our republic in Congress alone that can declare war, and yet by the il one man, at his discretion, may do little short of claring war, he may at least hurlone of the botts of	would like to make a remark.  The Chain, sharply—What would the Schator like?  Mr. Fowler—I want to make a remark on that	LUMBER.	SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAY'S FROM PINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHAPP LOSENAL
17, and rend the commercial relations of two grea- wers. Consider well what must ensue. Suppose e bolt is hurled at England. All that various com- erce on which so much depends, all that interchang good which contributes so infinitely to the want.	Mr. Fowler—We usually on this side say what we please.  The matter was explained to the Senator, and the motion to refer prevailed.	1868 SPRICE JOIST 1868	This time is composed of the first-class Eteamships, 1,488 tons, Captain O. Baker. BAXON, 1,488 tons, Captain F. M. Boggs. RORIMAN, 1,203 tons, Captain Crowell. The ROMAN, from Phila. on Friday, July 24, at 18 A. M. Thes BaXON, from Boston, on Wednesday, July 21 at 3 P. M. These Beamships sail punctually, and Freight will be received every day, a Bleamyr being always on the berth. Freight for points before Boston sent with despatch. Freight for points before Boston sent with despatch.
each, all that shipping, and all those steamers traving the eccan between the two, all the multitudius threads of business by which the two people aroven together as in a mighty loom—all these mussevered. The next power conferred on the Presiden like unto the first in its abnormal character. I	t   Carolina.    Manual Sherman offered a joint resolution declaring t   the fatification of the fourteenth article of the	HEMLOCK. LAGE STOUK. LARGE STOUK. LARGE STOUK. MAULE, BROFHER & CO., 200 SOUTH STREET.	These Steamships sail punctually, and Freight will be received every day, a Steamer being always on the berth. Freight for points beyond Boston sent with despatch. Freight taken for all points in New England and forwarded as directed. Insurance 2.  For Freight or Fassace (superior accommodations), apply to
nothing less than authority in his discretion to the reprisals by solving innocent foreigners hap- ning to be in the United States. The more this is unidered the more it must be regarded with distruct, perisals belong to the incidents of war. Reprisals persons are barbarous. I do not say that accord-	states. Referred to the Constitution of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.  Mr. Cattell introduced a bill in relation to penalties and interests collected by direct tax commission.	1868. FLORIDA FLOGRING. PLORIDA FLOGRING. CAROLINA FLOGRING. VIRGINIA FLOGRING. PLOGRING. ASH FLOGRING. WALNUT FLOGRING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL FLANK.	
2 to the received right of war some terrible occasion y not arise even for this barbarous agency; but I sist that it is frowned upon by all the best authori- even in our own country; that it is contrary to lightened reason, and that it is utterly without any	Mr. Howard spoke briefly on the pending bill. He, too, held that naturalized citizens, equally with native born citizens are entitled to protection in all	FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.  RAIL FLANK.  1868. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.  WALNUT BOARDS.  WALNUT BOARDS.  WALNUT BOARDS.  WALNUT BOARDS.	At Moon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET street. THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air- Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynch- burg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
ent example, it. Summer gave a long historical dissertation on a subject of reprisals, and quoted liberally from lous authorities, suppose the law is passed and the authority control upon the President, who shall he seize:	doctrine. He endorsed Mr. Sumner's views in regard to the danger of conferring upon the President the power to make reprisals. He did not believe in the one man power. Such matters should be left subject to negotiations by our representatives abroad, instead	1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER UNDER WALNUT AND PINE.  1868. BEASONED POPLAR.  1868. BEASONED POPLAR.  1868.	PHILADELPHIA. RICHMOND AND NOR- FOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE BOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY. At Moon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET street. THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and Bouth Gardins via Seaboard Air- Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynch- burg. Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and takem at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer. Resembly stays as a lower material.
nat innocent foreigner? It may be Mr. Dickens or Mr. Dilope, or it may be some merchant here on busies. Guiltless, and under the constant protection of public faith of any wrong, the moment you do s you will cover the country with shame, to ich the present bill will be the painful prelude.	government.  Mr. Frelinghuysen replied to a remark of Mr. Howard's in regard to expatriation under recent German treaties.  Mr. Drakke denied the correctness of Mr. Conness'	WHITE OAR PLANK AND BOARDS, HIGEORY,  1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS. CIGAR BOX MAKERS. BPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. FOR BALE LOW.	Freight received DAHLY. WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,  14 North and South Whaves. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. fel-ti
n will be guilty of a barbarism kindred to that of Abyssinian King Theodorus. You will degrade national name, and make it a by-word of reproach, now is the time to arrest this dishonor. See to y your votes that it is impossible forever. It. CONNESS took the floor to reply. He said the	Mr. Conness replied that England has been in the habit of arresting Americans arriving in Ireland upon supplicion, and of proving by witnesses sent to the	1868. CAROLINA BEANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. BILLS. NORWAY SUANTLING. LARGE ASSORTMENT.	PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES, FROM PLEY 18 BOUTH WHARVES. The JUNIATA will sail FOR NEW ORLEANS, direct, on Wednesday, July 29th, at 8 o'clock A.M. The STAR OF THE LINEON WILL SHOW HE
nator had given a learned dissertation on a subject involved in this bill; that the history of the bill well understood, as well as the reluctance of the sate to report it to the Senate. Connected with he, he went on to say, the fortuitous and auspicious laration of my Lord Stanley, received yesterday by	have made speeches against the British government,	1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CEDAR SHINGLES. CEDAR SHINGLES. CEDAR SHINGLES. CEDAR SHINGLES. PLASTERING LATH. CHESTNUT PLANK AND BOARDS.  1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1868.	The JUNESHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR FROM PIER IS BOUTH WHARVES. The JUNIATA with sail FOR NEW ORLEANS, direct, on Wednesday, July 29th, at 8 o'clock A.M. The STAR OF THE UNION will sail FOR ROW NEW ORLEANS, V. A HAVANA, on July— The WYOMING will sail FOR BAVANNAH, on Baturday, July 23th, at 8 o'clock A.M. The TONAWANDA is withdrawn for the present. The PIONEER will sail FOR WILMINGTON, N. C. on Thursday, July 23d, at 5 o'clock P. M. Through Bills of Lading signed, and Passage Tickets sold to all points Bouth and Wert.  WILLIAM L. JAMES, Censral Agent, CHARLES E. DILKER, Freight Agent, NO. 814 South Delaware avenue.
cable, renders this bill entirely unnecessary. To chagency we should be most obliged—to the graneness of my Lord Stanley or the utility of the e-perhaps would be a matter of curious reflect. That they have both in this instance contribil, is stated in the appeal of the honorable Senator	Mr. Drake rejoined that it proved to be just as he had suspected. Evidence of words and acts here had been read merely to show the grievances done on British soil.  Mr. SUNNER—That is so. That is American law. Mr. Drake said further that he should feel humili-	1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE 1868.  SEASONED CLEAR PINE 1868.  CHOICE PATTERN PINE SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.  FLORIDA RED CEDAR.  MAULE, BHOTHER & CO.,  2500 SOUTH STREET.	HAVANA BTEAMERS.
n Massachusetts, who conducts, as far as the head he Committee on Foreign Relations can conduct. foreign affairs. he honorable Senator, in discussing the question och he finds in this bill, treats us to a dissertation he question of reprisals pending war. This bill,	ated as a Senator to have it go forth that an American citizen should be so treated with impunity, and he wished it now to be published, within the hour in which the fact had been stated by the Senator from California, that the only use made in the British courts of the words and acts of Colonel Halpine in the	PHELAN & BUCKNELL' Twenty-third and Chestnut Ste.	The Steamships HENDRICK HUDSON STARS AND STRIPES These steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M. The steamship STARS AND STRIPES, Holmes, master, will sail for Havana on Tuesday morning, July 21st, at 8 o'clock. Passage Havana 640 supposes
does not contemplate war. It is not proposed to duce war; it is not intended to regulate the action ur nation, or to affect other nations in case of but it does propose, sir, that thereshall be erican statute laws for the protection of naturalized	United States has been to show the animus of acts done by him on British soll.  Similar evidence would have been taken here against an Englishman tried during the rebellion for attempting to run the blockade. He pointed out that in our China treaty as printed in the	LARGE STOCK OF  WALNUT ASH AND POPLAR, ALL THICKNESSES, CLEAN AND DRY, FINE LOT WALNUT VENEERS, CEDAR, CYPRESS AND WHITE PINE SHINGLES  MICHIGAN, CANADA AND PENNSYLVANIA, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, FLOORING AND HEAVY CAROLINA TIMBER, SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK JOIST, BUILDING LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, mb2-6m	No freight received after Baturday For freight or passage, apply to THOMAS WATTEON & BONK.
zens in foreign states who shall have been arrested imprisoned, and thus deprived or their rights and titles contrary to the digatity of this nation.  7. CONNESS read and exp sined the provisions of bull as passed by the House, including the last ion, which authorizes the President to make re-	newspapers, the same privileges and immunities are recorded to Chinamen as to citizens of every other nation, while in the Senator's State they are kept	FLOORING AND HEAVY CAROLINA TIMBER, BPRUCE AND HEMLOCK JOIST. BUILDING LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.  MEW PUBLICATIONS.	NOTICE.  FOR NEW YORK.  VIA DCIAWATE and HAVITAN CANAL.  EXPRESS STRAMBOAT COMPANY.  The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on SATURDAY, Elet Inst. leaving Daily, as usual.  Goods forwarded by all the Lines going out of New York. North, East and West—free of commission.  Freight received at our usual low rates.  WM. P. CLYDE & CO.  14 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
als for arrests made upon a denial of the right of atriation, and which the Committee on Foreign attons recommend to strike out, and substitute a falon requiring the President to report the facts nch arrest to Congress. He said persons had been ged with treason and felony and convicted in	as no other people are, and killed as readily as a Texen would kill a negro. He asked the Senator whether he would be prepared to answer the demands of the Chinese government in that connection, when that treaty is ratified?  Mr. CONNESS said on that subject there could be no difference between them, but that, if every Irishman	SUMMER READING FOR COUNTRY OR SEA- SHORE.  * Persons in the Country or Sea-Shore can arrange with Challen's Library to have books sent them by ex- press-return them and obtain others, at far less than amount usually paid for a few books. For instance:	Goods forwarded by all the Lines going out of New York—North, East and West—free of commission. Freight received at our usual low rates. WM. P. CLYDE & CO. JAS. HAND, Agent,
it Britain upon teatimony of words spoken in the cd States.  SUMNER—Does the Senator hold that to be conto American law?  CONNESS—I propose, Mr. President, to make an rican law that shall make that impossible.	was to be tried for crime upon testimony of words spoken here or els where against the British government, but one other link would be found necessary to convict him, namely, a perjured witness, to the act with which he was charged. All that he desired was that when an innocent man was incarcerated, the gov-	amount usually paid for a few books. For instance:  3 Books, Uhange as often as desired, \$1 a month.  7 do. do. do. do. 2 do.  15 do. do. do. do. 4 do.  25 do. do. do. do. 6 do.  Lall or write for Catalogue, just published, and full	NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA.  Octions at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, British, Handride, Name and British and the most direct route for Lynchburg, British, Handride, Nashville, Dalton and the
r. SUMNES—There is nothing of the kind in this r. CONNESS continued: He believed native-born rican citizens had been arrested, also, but that had all been discharged. He had some affidavits,	ernment should procure his release at any cost Mr. Draws pronounced that position a reducing of the United States to the condition of a court of er- rors, to revise decisions of the British government. At 4:30 r. m. the Senate went into executive ses- sion, and soon after adjourned.	information.  CHALLEN'S LIBRARY, 19316t5  No. 1208 Chestmut street.  CTATIONFRY FOR COUNTRY AND SEA SHORE.  The best FRENCH and ENGLISH PAPER.  INITIALS STAMPED GRATIS.	Bouthwest leave regularly from the first wharf abov Market street, every Baturday at noon. Freight received daily. WM.P. CLYDE & CO., 14 North and Bouth Wharves. J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown. M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia.
ever, showing that naturalized citizens have been icted upon false testimony, and that they were present at the time and place where the offenses ged were committed, but under the system of ponage and subornation of testimony so constantly wed in that country, they had been convicted,	House of Representatives.  FUNDING BILL.  The House, at half-past one, went into Committee of the Whole Mr. Powerdy in the chair, on the	PLAIN OR IN COLORS,  Specially for parties going to BUMMER RESORTS, Second grade papers are not offered except at prices far lower than any store in the city. +IRST-CLASS NOTE PAPER, FIVE QUIRES, STAMPED, FOR SI IN COLORS, OR 75. CENTS PLAIN. ENVELOPES TO MATCH, SAME	FOR ANTWERP.  BEFINED PETROLEUM ONLY.  The Anterior and Comments of the Commen
were now immured in foreign dungeons. Yet senator has said there is no necessity for this law, a Lord Stanley has said they are ready to accede a accept the American views upon this subject, they are not ready to make a treaty.  ell, Mr. President, even if he were ready to order	funding bill. The amendments reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to section four, which were merely verbal, we e agreed to.  Mr. RANDALL offered the following as a new section: Section: Section, That after the passage of this act all	PRICE.  1NKS. PENS, PENCILS, PORTFOLIOS, &c. Call, before buying claswhere, at CHALLEN'S, 1208 Chestnut street. Stationery sent by express, samples of stamping by mail. Enclose three stamps to pay postage. 1y2-16t3	Mailing, master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.  For halance of freight apply to  PETER WRIGHT & SONS,  192-tf\$  FOR ANTWERP-PETROLEUM.  The British spip Santparell, Captain Mc  ALPIN, is now loading for above port for feight or passage, apply to WORKMAN & CO., No. 123  Walnut street.
dischage of those citizens from prison, we should be prepared to accept it in lieu of a statute upon subject, that should show to those citizens the measure of protection that we do to any other en of the United States. We are told by the stort that to pass an act of this kind is a declaration	exchanges, purchases or sales of the bonds of the United States shall be made by inviting the competition of the public by advertising for any such exchanges. Sales or purchases shall be awarded to the best bidder or bidders, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to reject any such bids, should he	JUST READY—BINGHAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR—I New Edition.—A Grammar of the Latin Language for the Use of Schools. With exercises and vocabularies by William Bingham, A. M., Superintendent of the Bingham School.  The Publishers take pleasure in announcing to Teachers and ritends of Education generally, that the new edition of the above work is now ready, and they invite a careful experientiation of the same and a comparison with other	teight or passage, apply to WORKMAN & CO., No. 123 Walnut street.  WANTED IMMEDIATELY, VESSELS TO load at Charleston for Philadelphia. Liberal freights paid and despatch given. Apply to Edmund A. Souder & Co., 8 Dock street wharf.
ar. I ask every Senator present, and I submit to common sense of every man in this land, from his wiedge of British pluck, whether the Briish na- would submit for a single instant that we should their subjects in like manner as they have treated citizens.	deem it to the public interest to do so.  Agreed to. The next amendment was that reported by the Committee of Ways and Means as a new section to follow section four, in reference to the tax on incomes from bonds.	works on the same subject. Copies will be furnished to reachers and Superintendents of Schools for this purpose at low rates.  Price 81 50.	NOTICE—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal—Swiftsure Transportation Company—Despatch and Swiftsure Lines,—The husiness by these Lines will be re- sumed on and after the 19th of March, For Freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms apply to WM. M. BAIRD & CO., 123 South Wharves. [mhl3-tf]
reply to Mr. Sumner's remark in regard to re- ils leading to war, he said: "Well, Mr. President, od's name what cause of war could be more holy? re is there a man with an American pride of char- that would not instantly fly to the defense of the on in the prosecution of a war for such a cause?	Mir. Butlers, of Massachusetts, moved to amend that section by making it read, "There shall be a tax of five per cent. on any profits, gains or income arising from the bonds." &c.  Mir. Pinz offered a substitute for the whole section.  This section bringing up the whole question of	137 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, And for sale by Booksellers generally, au21	WM. M. BAIRD & CO., 123 South Wharves. [mhils-tr]  DELAWARE AND CHESAPEARE Steam Tow-Boat Company.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City and intermediate points, WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. Capt. JOHN LAUGH. LIN, Sup't Office, 14 S. Wharves, Phila. [61-tr]
not, Mr. President, stand here as the advocate of who have been admitted to our citizenship, and go from our country to others for the purpose of ing up a revolt. If that can be shown in any case, stifles their detention, and we have nothing further ay.	taxing the foreign bondholders, and of discrimina- ting against them in favor of the public securities, was discussed at considerable length by Messrs. But- ler, Pike, Washburn of Massachusetts, Allison, Echenck, Garfield, Bingham, O'Nelll, Wilson of Iowa, Logan, Benjamin and Paine. Finally the discussion	Lectures.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; The cause of indigestion, flatulence and Norvous Direases accounted for. Focket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing J. J. Dyer, 28 School strest, Boston.	LIN, Sup't Office, 14 S. Wharves, Phile.  ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED Against trusting any of the crow of the Br. Bark John Eills, Melvin, master, from Liverpool, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by either the Captain or Con- signees, PETER WRIGHT & SONS, No. 115 Walnut
thow, Mr. President, that this is an important tion. I know that it involves delicate cousiderns. I would not, for any consideration, sir, but upon which the principle and dignity of this stry should properly rest; and must rest, do any at any time to involve us in difficulty with any	was closed and Mr. Butler withdrew his amendment, preferring that offered by Mr. Pike. Mr. Schnzon moved to add the following to the section. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the purpose of determining in every	PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR SALE AT all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed free by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.  BOOKS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED AT JAMES BARR'S, 1105 Market street, Phi's. feloly	street. ij20ti Videling Bors, No. 16 jj20ti JUNSIGNEES OF MERCHANDISE PER BRITISH Ubark "John Eilla," Melvin, master, from Liverpool, will please loave their permits on board at Race street wharf, or at the office of the understened. The general order will be issued on Tuesday, the list inst. when all goods not permitted will be sent to the public stores. PETER WRIGHT & BONS, 15 Walnut street. jy2022
r nation. But, sir, if we refuse this measure of oble justice, of equal protection of all citizens, we ald then repeal our naturalization laws. We should inving men to come and accept of their terms, we should declare ourselves, as we should deserve be, a people determined to have no intercourse	case who is the actual owner of the coupon presented tor payment, or of the interest demanded, and whether every exemption to which the owner may be entitled has been already allowed or is to be deducted."  He admitted that the section reported by the Committee Ways and Means does not apply to foreign-	AMUSEMENTS.  A CADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESTNUT Street, above Tenth, Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Benjamin West's Great Picture of CHEST DEVECTOR	goods not permitted will be sent to the public stores.  PETER WRIGHT & BONS, 115 Walnut street. jy26.22  NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF MERCHANDISE.  per Bark SARAH A. DUDMAN, Porry, Master, from London, will please attend to the reception of their goods. The vessel will commence discharging at Race street Wharf, under general order, on THURBDAY, A. M., 9th inst, when all goods not permit 2d will be sent to the Public Stores. WORKMAN & CO., 123 Walnut street Consignees.
other people; determined not to extend our in- tions, nor allow others to participate in them; while we invite them in, and while we offer them legal and right means of equal citizenship with we must stand ready to give them equal protec-	ers. The amendment was agreed to.  Mr. Pike explained that the substitute offered by him provided for the taxing of the income arising from United States bonds held by foreigners; that made the difference between it and the proposition of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the vote upon	christ rejected jent to a constitution exhibition. jent to the constitution of the con	CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBID Charboring or trusting any of the crew of the Norwegian
ablic opinion endorses this view. Both the Re- lican and Mimocratic parties have asserted the e proposition in their platforms, and stand before people asking their suffrage upon that basis, and annot in good fath refuse to secure the protec- of the naturalized citizen, and prevent his being	it would be therefore, a test question. He added that nine-tenths of the United States bonds held abroad had been taken since the rebellion had been practically destroyed at Gettysburg and Vicksourg.  Mr. Benton declared his belief that they had no right to tax foreigners; taxation and representation	In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Euriceques, Songs, Dances, Gymnast Acts, Pantomines, &c.  GAS FIXTURES.  GAS FIXTURES.  GAS FIXTURES, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 Chestnut street, manufacturen	bark Andreas, Captain Dahl, as no debt of their contracting will be paid by captain or agents. WORKMAN & CO.  CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAU- tioned against trusting or harboring any of the crew of the N. G. ship Neptune, Dincke, master; as no debts of the contracting will be paid by Captain or Consignee, WORKMAN & CO., 123 Wainut street.
apped or thrown into prison without cause. The vistat ment of these cases should bring the blush shame to the cheek of every American citizen, had in his possession the affidavit of Colonel pin, showing that his certificate of naturalization been taken from his trunk before he was considered.	were inseparable.  PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.  The Committee rose without disposing of the pending amendments, and The Speaker at quarter past three presented a message from the President, suggesting certain defects	of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandellers. Fendants, Brackets, &c. They also introduce gas pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, attering and repairing gas pipes. All work warranted.	CAUTION.—ALD PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAU- tioned against trusting or harboring any of the crew of the N. G. ship Electric, Junge, master, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by captain or consignee.
to prison, and convicted upon suborned testimony words spoken and acts done within the United test and sentenced to penal servitude for fifteen rs, in which condition he still remains.  It. Conness went on to reply to Mr. Summer's arent against conferring such extraordinary power on the President, holding that no arm but that of	in the Constitution which appeared to him to require correction.  The message is printed elsewhere.  On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, the message was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and ordered to be printed.	CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS-FIXTURES FROM the manufacturers.  VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 Arch street.  VANKIRK & MARSHALL, NO. 913 ARCH STREET, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas-Fixtures and Chandellers.	CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAU- tioned against trusting or harboring any of the crew of the N. G. bark Geestemunde, M. Külken, master, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by captain or con- signess. WORKMAN & CO., 123 Walnut street. 191 tf
hing in the premises but make laws, and asking ether those wrongly imprisoned are to remain there	TINDING BILL.  The House again, at half-past three, went into the Committee of the Whole on the funding bill.  Mr. Garfield, arguing the question as to the taxation of income of bonds owned abroad, admitted that there was a very decided difference between bonds now.	Chandeliers, Also, refinish old fixtures.  VANKIRK & MARSHALL, NO. 912 ARCH STREET, give special attention to fitting up Churches. Pipe run at the lowest rates.  VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMPLETE stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stand and Bronzes, at No. 912 Arch street.	CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAU. the dark SARAH A DUDNAN, Perry, master, from Lon- don, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by Cap- tain or Consignees. WORKAIAN & CO., Consignees.  NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF MERCHANDISE
Congress, if not in session, shall meet and request President, by resolution, to take the necessary lon, and whether the President is to be trusted he every power necessary to carry on this great criment, and yet denied the power to protect a zen deprived of his power by a foreign governit? I am a little astonished, Mr. President, that together the power to protect a content of the power by a foreign governit?	gotiated abroad and bonds that were issued at home, but had afterwards found their way abroad. Still, he was opposed to the proposition. No debtor nations had ever resorted to it, except two nations within the last few months—Austria and Italy—and the attempt had met with a serious proposal in all the great money	V stock of Chandellers, Brackets, Portable Stand and Bronzes, at No. 912 Arch street.  COLD, GILT AND ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED Gas-Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 Arch street.  All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None business workmen employed. fe8-sm w 6m3	NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF MERCHANDISE per bark "Hanson Gregory," from Genoa, will please attend to the reception of their goods. The vessel will commence discharging at Sanson Street Wharf, Schuylkill, under general order, on FRIDAY. A. M. 3d instant, when all goods not permitted will be sent to public stores, Jvl tfs WORKMAN & CO., Consignees.
y, we should not act a dispatch from a British nister, which in the same breath states that the serican views are adopted, and states that the torepared to make a treaty.	marts of Europe to refuse wholly to deal in the public securities of those countries.  Mr. Paine moved to amend by making the tax apply at the end of a year Rejected.  The question was taken on Mr. Pike's substitute, which provided to tax the income of bonds owned	INSTRUCTION.	HARDWARE.  1. CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P
orosch the subject without undue anxiety.  If CONNESS pronounced it still worse to say that can approach this subject without anxiety because within Minister uses amooth words. The Senator is proposed no action, but responsed no action, but responsed no action, but responsed no action.	abroad, and it was rejected—yeas 38, nays 73—and the section as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means was then agreed to.  Mr. Logan effered an amendment as an additional section as follows:	HORSEMANSHIP—AT THE PHILADEL PHIA RIDING SCHOOL, Fourth street, above Vine, will be found every facility for acquiring a knowledge of this healthful and elegant accomplishment. The School is pleasantly ventilated and warmed, the horses safe and well trained. An Afternoon Class for Young Ladies. Saddle Horses trained in the best manner. Saddle Horses thorse and Vehicles to hire. Also, Carriages to Depots, Parties. Weddings, Shoping, Sc.	and Table Cutlery, Ground and Polished. EAR INSTRU- MENTS of the most approved construction to assist the hearing, at P. MADEIRA'S, Cutler and Surgical Instru- ment Maker. 115 Tenth Street, below Chestnut. myl the  PRESERVED TAMARINDS.—20 KEGS MARTINIQUE
t there is no necessity to act, for my Lord Stanley		THOMAS CRAIGE & SON	PRESERVED TAMARINDS.—20 KEGS MARTINIQUE Tamarinds, in sugar, landing and for sale by J.P. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

THE COLD PROPERTY OF THE COLD case against the existing colonial system, and to justify their demands for reform. It is THE DUTCH IN JAVA. The Pall Mail Genetic says:

"There is an announcement that the new ministry at the Hague has proclaimed a liberal colonial policy, and has thereby obtained Parliamentary assent to the budget. Dutch politics are of too purely domestic a character to attract much attention beyond the limits of the little binater.

"Max Havelaar,' having disposed of his copyright, it was at once suppressed, so that it is only by translations that it can now obtain publicity. Apart from the political bearings of the book, it is interesting for its graphic sketches of character and pictures of life in Java."

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