pared to redeem the whole amount might result in ignominious failure; but

have commenced operations on a speci-

actually redeemed without peril.

TWELVE O'CLOCK; M.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature Local Bills Introduced—Bill for New County Passed the Senate-Improvement of Publie Buildings of Allegheny County-Bill to Authorize the Change of the Death Punishment to Life Imprisonment.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] HARRISBURG, February 11, 1869. SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. GRAHAM: Vacating Borland alley and part of Harding street, Allegheny City.

By Mr. TURNER: Joint resolution urging Congressmen to vote against further grants of public lands or bonds to railroad companies

By Mr. ERRETT: Making the bail entered in actions at law for stay of execution a lien upon real estate; authorizing Braddocks borough, Allegheny county, to borrow money and levy additional taxes; for improving public buildings in Allegheny county, and enabling the County Commissioners thereof to pay for the same; relating to the sale of goods

or the same; relating to the sale of goods by sample in Allegheny county. By Mr. SEARIGHT: Separating the office of Prothonotary of Greene county from Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions; authorizing school di-ectors of Connellsville to borrow money; providing for the better security of pas-

engers on railroads.

By Mr. BROWN, of Northampton: Repealing so much of the commutation tonnage act of 1861 as prohibits tax on freight on the Pennsylvania Railroad, unless a like tax be imposed upon other

By Mr. HENDERSON: Requiring the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to pay legal interest on all taxes of said Com-

pany held by them.

By Mr. FISHER: Resolution instruct ing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to inquire if the laws and documents cannot be sent more aconomically. Adopted.

NEW COUNTY BILL.

Mr. LOWRY called up the bill erecting a new county from parts of Craw-ford, Venango, Warren and Forrest counties, to be called Petroleum. Passed

finally and sent to House.

Adjourned till three o'clock P. M. At the afternoon session nothing of importance was done, except the pas-sage to second reading of the bill creating a Board of State Charities.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. VANKIRK, of Washington: Authorizing the Commissioners of Washington county to lease certain public grounds to Washington borough. Passed

Also, authorizing Washington borough to borrow money for a new town hall.

Passed finally. By Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny: Supement to the ninth section of the act of 68, revising, amending and consolidating the laws taxing corporations, &c., by which the tax on anthracite coal, pur-chased or mined, is increased from four to fifteen cents per ton; supplement relative to the sale of liquors in Allegheny, giving the one-half of the fine recovera-ble by the informer to the Work House, nd requiring the information to be nade before the nearest Justice. By Mr. HUMPHREYS, of Allegheny:

Authorizing the authorities of Ormsby Authorizing the authorities of Ormsby to grade, pave, &c., and assess costs.

By Mr. MORGAN, of Allegheny; Relating to the militia, and reducing the minimum number of a companys relieving John Fass, contractor, of Allegheny; artending rehicle Henry, lews of Pitts. extending yehicle license laws of Pitts burgh and Allegheny to Sharpsburg; authorizing Sharpsburg to borrow money; relative to grading and paving in Sharps-

burg. By Mr. KERR, of Allegheny: Authorizing the School Directors of East Deer township, Allegheny county, to levy a

bounty tax.

By Mr. JACKSON, of Armstrong: In By Mr. JAUKSUN, of Armstrong: In-corporating the Allegheny Valley Insur-ence Company; authorizing and requir-ing Bank officers to open all packages and special deposits and make state-ment thereof to the Auditor General. By Mr. PORTER, of Cambria: For the removal of the county seat of Cambria from Ebensburg to Johnstown.

By Mr. HERR, of Dauphin: Establishing a method of inquiring into the origin of fires, which gives Mayors, Al-

origin of fires, which gives Mayors, Aldermen and Justices the powers of a Coroner in such inquiries, with jury, &c.

By Mr. JOSEPHS, Philadelphia: Incorporating the Philadelphia Elevated Rallway Company, providing for two Railway Company, providing for two tracks on Market street fifteen feet above

ground, on pillars.

By Mr. STRANG: Resolution to pay Mr. Bunn 8951,67 for witness fees in the case of Bunn against Witham.

Debated, and on motion of Mr. McGINNIS, referred to the Ways and Means

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, said the nount was extraordinary. Mr. HUNTER, of Westmoreland, offer-

ed a resolution, recalling the bill giving Mr. Witham pay for the whole session. Lost—yeas 40; nays 47. Among the bills reported affirmatively was one authorizing the Governor to remit sentences and reduce the sentence

of death to life imprisonment or a term Villiam C. Gordon, clerk to the Bunn-Witham contested election case, was ordered to be paid \$300.

Adjourned till seven P. H.

The evening session of the House was devoted to public bills.

The supplement to the militia law, reducing the minimum number of a company to thirty-two in time of peace, and leavesing a first of one days.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill extending the Philadelphie law as to the purport of which is not yet made publication of legal notices to Allegheny the purport of which is not yet made public.

THE CAPITAL.

ction of Congressional Committees-The Paraguayan Af fair-The Louisiana Contested Election Case-Dr. Mudd's Pardon.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1869.

MORE RAILROAD BONDS. The Government has agreed to issue onds for forty miles more road to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, reserving a large amount of first mortgage bonds for its complete construction hereafter. These bonds are deposited in the New York Sub-Treasury.

PARAGUAYAN AFFAIRS. The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent to the House voluminous corresponrelative to affairs in Paraguay. It appears that on the 4th of December Admiral Davis addressed to President Lo-pez a letter, in which he says: "It does not belong to me to define, or even conider, the status of Bliss and Masterman; but on this subject your Excellency will, I do not doubt, repose confidence in the justice and friendship of the United States, which has afforded your Excellency many recent proofs of its respect

and sympathy."

Lopez replied: "Those persons were criminals, deeply committed in the affair of a horrible conspiracy, very particularly the former." Hesaid he would and sympathy. ticularly the former." He said he would cheerfully consent to the delivery of the criminals, provided it were requested in a manner more in conformity with the fact of their being accomplices of ex-Minister Washburne, and the first immediately acquainted with his intrigues in the enemy, of which he is accused in the national tribunals.

To this Admiral Davis responded that

it was no part of his official duty, either to offer or to refuse any terms which would affect the legal criminal condition of those two persons. Again referring to the friendship of the United States to-ward Paraguay, he asked that Bliss and Masterman be embarked on board his vessel, subject to the disposition of the vessel, subjects of the United States, of whose justice and friendly sentiment President Lopez could entertain no

Lopez acceded to the request, saying however, it could not be complied with in the sense of a reclamation, but of an act of courtesy on the part of the govern-ment of Paraguay towards the United

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS. The Committee on Ways and Means

The Committee on Ways and Means has agreed to report the House resolution opening a conference with the British and North American provinces as to the navigation of the St. Lawrence and commercial intercourse, reserving final action for Congress.

The same Committee has agreed to report a bill exempting from duty the Ocean Cable bought for the Collins Russo

American Telegraph, now in bond. LOUISIANA BLECTION CASE. The Election Committee of the House considered the Louisiana contested case to-day. Mr. Upson, who is in charge of the report, presented its points, which were approved by the majority of the Committee. They are, in effect, that Simon P. Jones was not elected, but that

Simon P. Jones was not elected, but that Colonel Mann, deceased, was elected, and that neither colonel Hunt nor Mr. Menard, who claim it under the recent election, is extitled to the seat, fraud and intimidation having invalidated the election. There will be also a minority report soon. DR. MUDD'S PARDON. The pardon of Dr. Mudd, one of the onspirators for the assassination of Presdent Lincoln, was signed by the President to-day and sent to the State Department, where it will receive the signature of the Secretary and seal of the United States, and then be sent to the command-

ing officer at Dry Tortugas, where it will arrive about the middle of next week and Mudd be liberated. INAUGURATION RECEPTION. The Committee on the Inauguration Reception have completed their arrangements. It will be given in the north wing of the United States Treasury wing of the United States Treasury building, which being new and admira-bly adapted for the purpose, furnishes superior and ample accommodations. General Grant, Vice President Colfax and their families, will be present on the occasion.

NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE. Senator Morton, and Representatives Pruyn, of New York, and Wilson, of Iowa, the committee appointed to notify General Grant and Mr. Colfax of their election, will discharge the duty assigned them on Saturday morning next. They will visit General Grant at his headquarters and Mr. Colfax at his residence.

GALLOWS IN CANADA.

Execution of Whalen, the Assauln of

McGee, at Ottawa-The Conde mued Dies Bravely. [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] OTTAWA, February 11.—The morning opened dull, accompanied with a dripling snow. The country people began to arrive at an early hour, and set about securing good positions to see the scaffold and hear the last words of Whalen. Up to nine o'clock there were about three hundred people on the east side of the jalk. By half-past ten the growd had increased to seven or eight thousand, but all was quiet and orderly. At ten the prison physician reported Whalen in good nerve, and that no agitation or iturry was noticed in him. A short time after the Sheriff announced everything in readiness for the execution. At eleven Whalen was pinloned, and accompanied by the Sheriff and three priests was led from the prison. He looked very pale and excited but moved along with a firm and excited our moved along with a firm step and mounted the stairway to the scaffold, responding, as he walked, dis-tinctly to the prayers of the Priests. After the Pater-Noster had been repeated, he said: "I beg pardon for any of-tence I may have committed; I forgive all parties who have injured me; I ask forgiveness from any one I may have injured; God save Ireland and God save my soul." The executioner then fitted on the white can and door it over him. on the white cap and drew it over his imposing a fine of one dollar per annum on persons duly qualified, but not members, was fully debated and passed to by the neck for four minutes, suffering intensely, and then breathed no more.
It is rumored that Whalen left a writ-

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS. [THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE: Resolutions Concerning Representative Butler, of Massachusetts—Currency Bill Considered-River and Harsession. HOUSE: Mr. Butler's
Resolution Censuring the Senate and its Presiding Officer
for Proceedings in Joint Conbor Bill Taken Up at Evening for Proceedings in Joint Convention on Wednesday-Animated Discussion.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1869.

SENATE. Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Roads, reported a joint resolution giving the assent of the United States for the construction of a bridge between Cincinnati and Newport. Passed.

Also, a bill giving the assent of the United States for the construction of a United States notes can easily be raised Also, a bill giving the assent of the to the level of specie, be made receivable for duties on imports, if necessary, and bridge between New York and Brooklyn, which was laid on the table.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from Committee on Judiciary, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution directing the Committee to enquire into the practicability of preventing the discharge of convicted criminals under Judge Underwood's decisions in Virginia, on the ground that the Committee did not think it proper to interfere by legislation with spe cial adju dications of a Court.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported and recommended the passage of the bill to amend the act of 1807, establishing rules and regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

Mr. DAVIS offered the following joint

resolution: Resolved, &c., That the noisy and boisterous conduct of Benjamin F. Butler, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, and other members of the House of Representatives, in the Representative Hall, on the 10th day of February, during the time the President of the Search in the presence of the Search and the President of the Search in the presence of the Search and the President of the Search in the presence of the Search and the President of the Search in the Presence of the Search and the President of the Preside Resolved, &c., That the noisy and boisthe Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, was opening the certificates of the votes of Elec-tors for President and Vice President of the United States from the several States, and while said votes were being counted, whereby said business was disturbed and obstructed, is disreputable to said Benjamin F. Butler and other Representatives acting with him, and a wrong and an insult to the people of the United

States.
Mr. FERRY—Let it go over.
The resolution accordingly went over under the rules.
On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate took up and passed the bill to provide for the execution of judgments

capital cases.
The resolution from the Committee on rinting, providing for the publication the medical and surgical history of of the war, after discussion by Messrs. Conkling, Anthony and Wilson, was re-Mr. POMEROY offered a joint resolu-

President.

B. Hart.

the ground that the de

regentatives extra compensation.

were entitled to compensation.

cepted by Mr. Chandler.

satisfactory result.

rounds for the Nashville Custom House

tion giving construction to acts of Congress granting lands to the State of Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of railroads in that State. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. MORTON from the Committee on Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the resolution to refund to States the interest

and discount on money borrowed by them to equip. pay, transport and sup-ply troops for the service of the United ply troops for the service States in the recent war. At the expiration of the morning hour,

Mr. SHERMAN moved to proceed to the consideration of the Currency Bill. Car

Mr. CHANDLER moved an Evening Session on the River and Harbor bill, and other matters from the Committee n Commerce. Carried.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Currency bill.

Mr. CONKLING addressed the Senate Mr. DIXON presented, what appeared to him one of the ablest and most instructive documents he had yet seen on the financial questions of the day, being a petition on that subject signed by General Duff Green. Tabled and ordered to be

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, in

peech, announced his intention of mov ng an amendment to the section providing for the funding of United States notes, so that all debt bearing a higher rate of interest than five per cent. may also be funded. He opposed Mr. Fre-linghuysen's amendment, for the relinghuysen's amendment, for the re-demption of notes with bonds and bonds with notes, which surpassed the sharp idea of the two Yankees who got rich by swapping two jack-knives. He saw no objection to the Secretary allowing contracts to be made on the basis of specie, and supported the section propo specie, and supported the section proposing a permanent appropriation of one hundred and forty millions for the payment of the public debt and the gradual reduction of the principal. The section for funding principal. The section for funding and canceling United States notes was and canceling United States notes was an accounted to the section of also eminently proper. It is undoubtedly the cheaper mode of getting these notes redeemed and out of the road. of ultimate resumption of nayment, to which they are the great obstacle. It is obviously impracticable to raise the means for retiring United States notes outstanding by present or immediate taxation; that will not be proposed in any quarter. He opposed Mr. Williams' amendment, limiting the notes to be converted to two millions per me as too restrictive. The whole amount for a year might be retired in some month with more facility and the production of less stringency than one twelfth atother iess stringency than one twenth abother times. He presumed there need be no alarm at too rapidly funding, to which there are two insurmountable barriers, one that with the amount they riers, one that with the amount they produced scarcity of circulation would cease, and the other the approximation of bonds and notes, by the respective increase and decrease, to equality of value. He approved the proposition for free banking, as a preventive of monopoly and the producer of adequate means

for the transaction of the business of the ably be recommended and made.
Without action the Senate adjourned. country, whatever its magnitude; but he did not desire its introduction faster did not desire its introduction faster than a sound circulating medium could be furnished everywhere equivalent to specie. He would propose the amendment providing for the retiracy of all notes issued on the plan of being redemable in coin of any equal amount of

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. deemable in coin of any equal amount of United States notes. He thought it necessary to have some provision making it illegal for bank officers to certify checks, except against funds actually in bank. He should offer an amendment proposing to abandon the keeping of any reserve by banks which redeem their notes in spacia. He would redeem their notes in specie. He would also propose, as looking to ultimate re-

ion.
Mr. BUTLER moved that after Mr. Shellabarger concluded his remarks in opposition to his (Mr. Butler's) resolution protesting against the counting of the vote of Georgia, the resolution be referred to a select committee, and on the

No understanding being arrived at, Mr. Dawes took the chair.

Messrs. Wilson, of Ohio, and Pruyn were appointed a Committee to inform the President and Vice President of their

to banks on their bonds is a total loss to the Government. The banks own the bonds, the debt is due from the United States, and the interest, if not paid to banks, must be paid to other parties. The fixing of a time for the redemption of United States notes may be regarded as questionable, for it would cause hoard-ing and thus produce stringency, and then, unless the Government was pre-Mr. SHELLABARGER then opposed Mr. Butler's resolution in a speech.
Mr. SHELLABARGER prefaced his Mr. SHELLABARGER prefaced his remarks by conceding to the gentleman from Massachusetts that integrity of purpose and that desire fairly and properly to dispose of the important matter before the House, which he claimed for himself. It was not wonderful that they had fallen into doubt and trouble about after a considerable share of notes have been funded, and some national banks basis, and when all have made some sort a matter so undefined, and in which they were so unaided by precedent.
Mr. Shellabarger proceeded to quote the
several commentaries on the Constitution which had any bearing on the ques-He concluded by proclaiming himself an implacable foe to the further inflation an implacable los to the further inharton of so-called paper money, as well as to sny artful dodging of the spirit and letter of our public obligations.

Mr. CORBETT followed in explanation and advocacy of the amendment of fered by him to the pending bill. He regards the present currency of the United States as the worst possible, because it was fixed in amount, and there-fore always liable to disastrous manipu-

Mr. BUTLER-How are we to see that? fore always liable to disastrous manipulation by local speculators, and also because it was not part of the general currency of the world, being incapable of circulation abroad. Discussing the bill under consideration, he said he was in favor of the first section, legalizing contracts specially payable in coin, but would amend by striking out the word "hereafter," so as to legalize the existing contracts of that character. He was in favor of the second, third and fourth in favor of the second, third and fourth act to provide a national currency, &c., shall have on hand not less than six per cent, of the circulation in gold or silver

coin; on the first of January, 1870, not less than nine per cent; on the first of July, 1870, not less than twelve per cent., and on the election of President Monroe.

Mr. THOMAS related how, thirty-two the first of January, 1871, not less than fifteen per cent.; that thereafter every such organisation shall pay coin on de-mand for its outstanding circulating The bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia was passed. The bill strikes out the word

was passed. The bill strikes out the word "white" from the laws of the District and the charters of Washington and Georgeacted yesterday.

Mr. WOODWARD expressed his reown. It had already been passed twice, but in each case within less than ten days of the end of the session, and failed ome a law because retained by the The bill to regulate elections in Wash-

against it.
Mr. SHELLABARGER said he was ington and Idaho Territories was passed. The Senate took up the bill for the re-lief of Celestia P. Hart. It pays her \$3,000 compensation for the use by the Government of a gun elevating screw,

Woodward, in assuming that he (Mr. Thomas) was opposed to the concurrent resolution, and argued that there was no analogy in the cases of Missouri and Michigan, as stated by Mr. Shellabarger and himself. The case of Georgia was cer of the Government, which was thereore entitled to the benefit of his services and skill, without giving him or his repthe exclusion of an organized, recognized State of the Union, having Representatives Mr. DRAKE said Hart was not a naon the floor of the House. It was not the case of an unformed territory, where the question was as to its admission as a State, and whether it was fully qualified. val officer, but a naval contractor, and his invention had been very valuable to the Government, and that he had left a widow and four children, who needed and The presiding officer did what it was his

on Commerce, reported favorably the bill from the House for the repeal of ton-nage duties on Spanish vessels, also the bill appropriating \$25,000 for additional and adversely the bill to repeal the act regulating the disposition of fines and forfeitures under custom laws.

Mr. MORRILL, from Committee on Appropriations, reported, without amendment, the bill appropriating \$10,000 for the relief of Yankton and Sioux Indians.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill to aid

the construction of the Oregon Branch of the Pacific Railway. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, thought the The bill to authorize the importation of machinery for repairs free, upon the giving of a bond in double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn when the resolution of censure was a proposition that the members of the House should solemnly declare themselves violators of machinery has been repaired and exorted, was passed.
The Senate went into executive session and soon after took a recess.

Evening Session—The bill to authorize the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company to land a sub-marine cable on the shores of the United States was considered, Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment, providing that the privilege of landing a sub-marine cable shall be given to foreign powers only when they give to the United States the privilege of land-ing cables on their shores, which was

laws.

The bil was informally passed over, and the River and Harbor bill taken up.
The first amendment was to strike out the appropriation of \$40,000 for the improvement of the Wisconsin River. In reply to Mr. Harlan, Mr. CHAND-LER said the Committee became satisfied the work would cost from three to four millions, and that this small appropria-tion, though it might readily be squan-dered, could not possibly provide any Mr. HOWE urged the necessity of the

policy of improving Western rivers.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, opposed and Mr. Conkling supported the appropriation. Messrs Pomercy, Doolittle Howe and Hendricks continued the dis

Speaker COLFAX stated the first business was the question of privilege pending at adjournment yesterday, and as he had expressed an opinion on the floor, he had asked Mr. Dawes to occupy the chair during the discussion. He asked the House to authorize the Speaker pro tem to appoint a Committee to wait upon the President and Vice President elect and officially notify them of their elec

report of such committee a free discussion be had.

tion which had any bearing on the ques-tion, and summed up the application of his quotations by saying: If Chancellor Kent was right, and if the President of the Senate had the power to do the counting, clearly the House was invad-ing his rights in attempting to control ing his rights in attempting to control that count, except to see that it was

Mr. SHELLABARGER—The gentleman must go for his answer to Justice Storey, who regrets that the Constitution had not made a detailed provision for nad not made a detailed provision for the case. The gentleman can't-defeat the argument, by showing that there may be defects in the Constitution. If it be not the the President of the Senate who does the counting, but the two Houses in Joint Convention, then I ask what privi-Joint Convention, then I ask what privi-leges of the House have been invaded by the refusal of the President of the Senate to recognize the separate vote of the House of Representatives, which sepa-rate vote it had no authority to give. He went on to argue that the concurrent resolution, in reference to the Electoral ote of Georgia, was not unconstitutional. and that it was copied from a similar con-current resolution adopted at the time of

years ago, he had been a teller to count the Electoral votes when Van Buren was elected, how a difficulty then existed in relation to the State of Michigan, and how Clay, with his great foresight and learning, had anticipated and avoided the difficulty by preparing and having difficulty by preparing and having opted a concurrent resolution similar adopted a concurrent resolution similar to that under which the Joint Convention

gret that the learned gentlemen from Ohio and Maryland (Messra Shellabarger and Thomas) had not been present the ther night, when the concurrent resolution was adopted, to make an argument

here and that he had voted for it, and that his argument to-day was that it was constitutional and proper.

Mr. THOMAS also corrected Mr. invented by her late husband, Samuel Mr. CAMERON opposed the bill, on ensed was an offi-

outy to do.

Mr. ELDRIDGE declared his belief Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee

that the concurrent resolution and the twenty-second joint rule were both of them in contravention of the Constitu-tion. He had raised that question of or-der yesterday, and if it had been sub-tained all the difficulties in which the House and Convention had been involved yesterday would have been avoided. The Constitution provided expressly that the President of the Senate should count the Eigetoral votes in the presence of the them in contravention of the Constituduty, therefore, to simply open and count the votes, and their concurrent resolu-tion was, in his judgment, an utter nul-

law under their oath. It was a controlling principle with him, that whether satisfied with alaw or not, he was bound to obey it. The concurrent resolution was obligatory on the presiding officer of the Senate, and it was his duty to do exactly what he did do. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks the House to stultify itself, to say, in fact, that the people must, in his own words, have recourse o "the sacred right of revolution." The right of revolution is never sacred, save when exercised in the vindication of a right, and in redress of a wrong. The sacred right of revolution is invoked here for the purpose of violating your own Mr. BUTLER-Will the gentleman

allow me-Mr. BINGHAM-No, sir. Mr. BINGHAM—No, sir.
Mr. BUTLER—I only want to say you are not using my words in the connection that I used them.

Mr. BINGHAM—The gentleman's re Mr. BINGHAM—The gentleman's fermarks do not appear in the Globe this morning, but I find the gentleman's speech reported by the official representatives of the press of the country. I am glad the gentleman takes back his words.

Mr. BUTLER—I take back nothing.

Mr. BINGHAM—Then I ask the House take hear your revolu-

to compel you to take back your revolu-tionary resolution. That's something that you can't retract, and I denounce that here, before the House, and before the people of the country, as being as un-warranted as any act of the session. Mr. GRIMES replied that when the attention of the Engineer Department was called to the need of Southern States,

the required appropriations would pro-tion, as seeming to commit the House in bably be recommended and made. some sort to a challenge of your law. How would it look for us to refer another esolution, suggested by the speech of the gentleman, (Mr. Butler,) that the House should be authorized, to use the House should be authorized, to use the gentleman's language, "if the Senate would not retire from the Joint Convention, to kick it out?" The gentleman from Massachusetts should be the captain in the "kicking" operation. [Laughter.] I think the gentleman can't gainsay his speech in that behalf, which brought down the galleries and split the gentleman can't the gentleman can't the says of the groundlings. And it illustraears of the groundlings. And it illustra-ted the animus of his resolution of revolution. I denounce it as a resolution of

intion. I denounce it as a resolution of anarchy. The idea of the House of Representatives kicking the Senate of the United States. About that time you will have kicked the law making power out of existence. You will have proved yourselves greater architects of your country's ruin than did the million men who for four years waged war on your Constitution and laws, drenching your land with blood and ridging it all over land with blood and ridging it all over

with graves.
Mr. BUTLER, (aside)—I always did like that speech of Bingham's. [Laughter.] Mr. BINGHAM, (not hearing remark), went on to say that it was the sworn du-ty of the President of the Senate to obey the law, whether he approved it or not; and for doing so this House is to censure him, charge him with oppression of the House and invasion of its rights. Mr. Speaker, it will be a bad day for America when it goes out to the country that the House of Representatives denounced the commissioned officer of the people, ting under the obligation of his oath, acting under the obligation of his oath, for obeying the law, even in the presence of a mob which would disgrace any assembly of men that ever convened on the face of God's earth. I honor that that gallart all Percent (Senater Wedne) that gallant old Roman (Senator Wade,) that gallant old Roman (Senator Wade,) for standing in his place yesterday and saying, "Come what will, I will abide by the law." Notwithstanding the clamor, he stood there without anger, without passion, demanding that the tellers, as required by the concurrent reso lers, as required by the concurrent resolution, should announce the result, not contrary to law, but in accordance with its express condition. If Ben Wade had never done any act, that act entitled

never done any act. that act entitled him to the respect and consideration of his countrymen, and if he had fallen amid the clamor and tumult which the genlteman raised, it might be written on his grave, "Go tell those who survive me, that I lie here in obedience to your law, and in defiance of the clamor of the mob." defiance of the clamor of the mob.'
Sir, I denounce the gentleman's proposition of anarchy; that anarchy which has no head and cannot think; that anarchy which has no heart and cannot feel, but in its frenzy and its madness tramples down law and order, tramples childhood and youth, and defenceless won and vigorous manhood, which. fury and madness, puts out the light and scatters the sweet voices of home. I ask the Representatives of the people to put their seal of condemnation upon it, and to put the thing on the, table there to rot.

Mr. SCHENUK said: I am disposed to be seduced by the relevance form. to be seduced by the rhetoric of my colto be seduced by the rhetoric of my col-league, (Mr. Bingham,) by any general denunciation from any source, from as-serting what I believe in reference to the manner in which the Senate and presid-ing officer of the Senate transcended the the limits which ought to have shut in the action of Senate in connection with the action of Senate in connection with the House of Representatives yesterday. Mr. Schenck proceeded to analyse and reply to the legal and constitutional arguments of his colleague (Mr. Shellabarger) and to show the absurdity of the proposition, that the Joint Convention was bound by law, the concurrent resolution. He illustrated the latter point in this way: Suptrated the latter point in this way: Sup-pose the President of the Senate should find a certificate of the vote of a State without signature or seal, was he to count it? Suppose he found in the envelope an old newspaper, suppose the electors of Georgia had met in the capital of Seuth Carolina, was not the Convention to take notice of that because the concurrent resolution did not touch it? Or suppose the votes of Georgia were reckoned as thirty instead of nine, was the President of the Senate, acting still in his mere atomatic capacity, to get up in his mere atomatic capacity, to get up and say, if you count these votes for Georgia the result will be so and so, and if not it will be so and so? The concurrent resolution did not touch the question as to what should be done when the certificates were opened. It did not reach the question of counting. It dealt with those serious forms that were to be observed in order to know whether the the Electoral votes in the presence of the House and Senate. He said it was his under the joint rules of the two House That was his proposition. Gentlemen

had all along begged the question, and none more so than his colleague (Mr. Bingham), when he denounced the views of those who differed with him.

Mr. BINGHAM—I never denounce the views of men at all. I denounce revolu-Mr. SCHENCK-I beg the gentleman's

pardon. I thought he denounced this proceeding as revolutionary.

Mr. BINGHAM—I said the resolution

is revolutionary.

Mr. SCHENCK—The gentleman said something about anarchy, in which he soared so high that I could not follow him. I am sorry, for I always admired that speech. [Laughter.] and others have assumed that the two acts of legislation, the concurrent resolution of last Monday and the joint rules, conflict with each other. So the last passed, in the language of the Speaker, repeals the other. I hold no such doctrine. I say there stands the joint rules, covering all the questions that may arise, after the certificate is opened, as to what is in it, while the concurrent resolution stops short of all that, and merely deals with the preliminary question, not we should commit ourselves on the not we should commis ourselves on the question whether Georgia is or is not entitled to representation and to have Electors for President or Vice President. The second, so far from being irreconcilable, can exist and be sustained without able, can exist and be sustained without one being regarded as conflicting or operating as a repeal of the other.

Mr. SCHENCK developed this idea at considerable length and reviewed the proceedings of yesterday down to the point where the presiding officer announced that the objection of the gentleman from Massachusetts was overruled. The Senate and centlemen wonder, he con-Senate and gentlemen wonder, he continued, that any of us should conclude

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