HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
Non Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Colculus, Gravel or Brick-Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR WEAKNESS.

The Constitution once affected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
Its affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation.

USE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURE THESE DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.
Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions, should procure the Remedy at once.
THE SYMPTOMS OF ABOVE DISEASES ARE ALARMING, AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND
General Debility, Physical and Mental Decay, Imbecility, Rush of Blood to the Head, Confused Brain, Diseases of the Womb, General Irritation, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Muscular Prostration, Loss of Appetite, Wasting Away, Lowness of Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Generative Organs, Palpitation of the Heart, &c.
The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases or symptoms, it is certain to affect the bodily health, mental powers and happiness.
All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.
NOT A FEW
Of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and ramble in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.
Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Sirup of Sarsaparilla or the decoctions as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu,
FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
See Prof. Dewees's valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick of Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU
"SARSAPARILLA."
Sold by all Druggists.

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DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
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New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXV....No. 7,767. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Congressional Proceedings.

The President's Reconstruction Measures.

The Senate Again Calls for Information.

THE STEVENS CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

SPEECH OF SENATOR DIXON.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The New Constitutional Amendment

Speeches of Messrs. Higby of California, Hale of New-York, Kelley of Pennsylvania, and Price of Iowa.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN MEXICO.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1866.

MR. DIXON'S SPEECH.

In the Senate, Mr. Dixon spoke on the Presidential side of the question. Mr. Dixon evidently understands the art of splitting a hair into infinitessimal parts, but he was taken to task by Messrs. Trumbull and Fessenden in a manner that was certainly less amusing to him than to the audience.

THE LETTER OF GOV. COX.

The letter addressed by Gov. Cox of Ohio to the Chairman of the Union State Central Committee of that State, concerning his interview with the President, creates much amusement here. The "straightforward, honest look, and the hearty tones of his (the President's) voice" have been seen and heard by many persons now here, in whose minds the Governor's enthusiasm about the captivating phenomena calls up pleasant reminiscences. They say that when the Governor becomes a little more familiar with the honest and the hearty tone of voice, he will learn to appreciate those things more accurately. The Governor was on the floor of the House to-day, together with Maj. Geo. L. Stearns of Boston, who in October last heard the President pronounce himself with "honest look and hearty tone" in favor of negro suffrage in Tennessee. It is looked upon as significant here that the speech of Senator Sherman and the letter of Gen. Cox agree almost literally in some points.

MORE PRESIDENTIAL SENTIMENTS.

The President has expressed his sentiments once more. He was called upon last night by a Congressman and a State Senator, both from New-York. They called merely on business, but the President showed some anxiety to express to them his political views. In the course of the conversation, the President said that the test-oath was a little too severe, that many of those that had participated in the Rebellion were good men to represent the Southern States in Congress, and that the test-oath ought not to be applied to them. He added that a mere oath to support the Constitution was all that was necessary, for a man who would take that oath was a loyal man. As to the Constitutional amendment changing the basis of representation, the President said that no Constitutional amendment ought to be passed until the public mind should be quite free from excitement and the Southern States represented in Congress. The inference drawn here by men who discussed the purport of the President's remarks, was that the President wants to make the entrance of the Rebels in Congress as easy as possible, and has no objection to the introduction of Constitutional amendments when the presence of representatives from the Rebel States in Congress renders it quite sure that they cannot be passed.

THE ST. LOUIS POSTMASTER.

The statement which has gained currency that the St. Louis Postmaster was refused confirmation on account of an unfriendly feeling toward the President, and that his rejection was intended as a rebuke to the President, is untrue. It was ascertained that the gentleman nominated for that office was personally hostile to both of the Missouri Senators, and, in accordance with a long-established usage of that body, he was rejected upon that circumstance and none other, and the President was so informed.

EXTRA POLICE AT THE CAPITOL.

In consequence of the turbulent disposition now manifested by some portions of the people here, it has been deemed necessary to put on an extra police force at the Capitol during the hours of session.

MILITARY.

Gen. Comstock of Gen. Grant's staff has arrived here from Texas with important reports for the Lieutenant-General.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler has returned here again.

GEN. NYE TO SPEAK.

Gen. Nye after having been tricked out of his title to the floor for about the forty-ninth time, will surely go on with his speech to-morrow.

KANSAS COPPERHEADS CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

A party of Kansas men were in attendance at the White House for the purpose of assuring the President of their approval of his speech of the 22d. The President kept them waiting four hours, and then allowed them to enter and shake hands. Nine of the delegation were notorious Copperheads, several Federal office-holders and seekers, and the balance moving persons unknown to the loyal Kansas men now sojourning here.

THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

An installment of the evidence before the Reconstruction Committee will soon be given to the public. Its detail of horrible cruelties committed on defenseless Union men and negroes by Rebels will astound the country.

THE CABINET IN SESSION.

There was a protracted session of the Cabinet to-day, at which all the members were present.

DIFFERENCES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Rumors are in general circulation that a serious and fundamental difference of opinion exists between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency, both in respect to financial policy and the new political phases enunciated from the White House. Mr. Clarke remains true to those principles which led the forces of the Union to victory.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The House devoted the day to an elaborate argument of Mr. Bingham's resolution providing for an amendment of the Constitution.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR DEALERS.

The great Massachusetts liquor dealers' case was taken up to-day in the Supreme Court, Mr. Cushing opening for the plaintiff in error. Mr. Cushing made a furious onslaught upon the fallacy of State rights during the course of his argument.

THE KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE FREEDMEN.

Brig.-Gen. C. B. Fisk, Asst.-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, reports to Major-Gen. Howard, under date of Feb. 14, that he regrets his inability to report the affairs of the Bureau progressing as favorably in Kentucky as in Tennessee. The freedmen of the State of Kentucky are very generally disposed to enter into labor contracts for wages or a share of the crop, and most of them prefer to remain in their native State to emigrating elsewhere. On the part of a large majority of the whites, he believes that there is an honest desire to adjust on a fair basis the new relations arising from the abolition of Slavery, but the Bureau is not a popular institution among them. They regard its presence among them as unauthorized, denounce its officials as usurpers and despots, and clamor for its immediate removal from the State. The opposition of the State authorities, the Commissioner states, has rendered it difficult to conduct the Bureau affairs in the State with that harmony and efficiency which have elsewhere produced good results. The Commissioner further says that the 23,000 colored men who have served in the army are in many instances scourged, beaten, shot at, and driven from their homes and families, and are likewise fined for having in their possession arms which they so nobly bore in defense of the Union. The Commission gives a gloomy picture of affairs in the State and cities, a score of instances in which brutal murders of unoffending freedmen have been committed by returned Rebel soldiers. The murderers in every case having been acquitted by the civil courts.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $601,826.

OFFENSIVE EXPRESSIONS.

Another Clerk of the Treasury was to-day called up to define his position on the late speech of the President, and excused with an admonition to be more careful in the future. The clerk referred to is the editor of a German paper published here, and the offensive expression was the words, "scurrilous tailor," which he applied to the President in an editorial paragraph.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant arrived from New-York this morning, and at once resumed his duties at headquarters.

CIRCULAR FROM THE CURRENCY BUREAU.

The Controller of the Currency to-day issues the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1866.

An impression seems to prevail in the public mind that the same rigid results and regulations prescribed by the Treasury of the United States for the redemption of mutilated Treasury and United States notes are applicable to the redemption of mutilated Bank notes. This is a mistake—although a circular issued to National Banks from this office containing suggestions on this subject recognized the propriety in some instances of redeeming mutilated notes at less than their face value—the intention was to leave the matter mainly to the discretion of the officers of the banks. In order, however, to make the matter perfectly clear, and to obviate for the future all necessity for explanatory letters, I now propose briefly to state that experience has demonstrated the inexpediency, if not the illegality, of allowing fractional valuations of mutilated notes, beside which it confuses and complicates our accounts to such a degree as to render the plan impracticable. A bank is bound to redeem its notes on demand. The fact that a portion of one of its promissory notes is torn off, or missing, does not cancel this obligation, so long as there is no reason to believe that the missing portions of the note can or will be used to defraud. Section 56 of the Currency Act will always justify an inquiry as to the cause or manner of mutilation. If the explanation is satisfactory, the note should be redeemed in full; but if the inquiry should lead to the belief that fraud was intended, the bank would be justified in refusing to redeem it. Nothing would justify a deduction from the face value of a note, except a fraudulent intent and evidence of a fraudulent intent would justify the bank in refusing to redeem the note; therefore, the note should be redeemed in full, or not at all. The full face value will be allowed for all mutilated notes returned to this office, when such value was allowed by the bank which redeemed them. The officers of the banks are the only competent judges as to the propriety or necessities of the case, and all questions arising upon mutilated notes presented for redemption are left to their judgment and discretion.

FREEMAN CLARK, Controller of the Currency.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1866.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

No one obtained audience with the President to-day, as the Cabinet was in session from 12 o'clock till a late hour of the afternoon. All the heads of Departments were present.

PETROLEUM AS A SOURCE OF REVENUE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House the report of the Revenue Commission on the subject of petroleum as a source of revenue.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1866.

THE NEW MILITIA BILL.

M. WILSON (Mass.) reported from the Committee on Military Affairs the Militia bill, with amendments, many of them of minor importance, one of which strikes out drunkards and vagabonds from the exempted persons. Another includes the executive and judicial officers of the States and Territories among the exempted—but the States are not allowed to make exemptions. The companies may consist of 50 to 100 privates, in addition to officers. The oath of non-participation in the Rebellion is stricken out. A new section is added, authorizing the Commanding General of the Armies of the United States to cause inspection to be made from time to time both of the militia and of the officers of the Adjutant-General.

THE FORT HOWARD MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill to sell the unsold lots of the Fort Howard Military Reservation in Brown County, Wisconsin, by giving two month's notice by advertisement that it will be sold for cash. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

Mr. HOWE also introduced a bill granting lands to make up the deficiencies of former grants in aid of the Tomah and Lake St. Croix, and the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroads.

LAND BOUNTIES FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

Mr. POLAND (Vt.) introduced a bill to amend an act of March 3, 1855, relative to land bounties for military service, which provides that in the case of the death of any person who would be entitled to such bounty if living, his widow may apply for and receive the bounty, or a child or children if there is no widow, and she can marry without invalidating her claim, if she first makes her application.

BOOKS FOR JUDGES.

Mr. GUTHRIE (Ky.) introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish to the District and Territorial Judges of the United States a copy of *The Congressional Globe*, and all other books of a general nature printed by Congress. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

PRESIDENTIAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) introduced the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Senate on the 5th of January, 1866, adopted a resolution in the following terms:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, be requested to furnish to the Senate copies of all papers or proclamations designating certain persons as Provisional Governors of States, and an account of the salary, if any, they may have been allowed, the oaths, if any, they may have taken before entering upon their duties, and if they did not take the oath of office prescribed by Congress for officers of the United States, then why did they not take the same; also copies of any communications in the possession from such persons to any convention or legislative assembly in their respective States; also copies of any constitution, articles or laws, purporting to have been adopted in such States, so far as the same affect the present condition of such States and the rights of persons therein; and

Whereas, No answer has yet been received by the Senate for the information called, which is deemed so important therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, be requested to furnish to the Senate the information asked for in the foregoing resolution.

TAX ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. GUTHRIE presented the petition of manufacturers of agricultural implements for a reduction of tax, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition for equal rights and a republican form of government in the South, which was referred to the Special Committee of Fifteen.

TAX ON COLLEGE LANDS.

Mr. MORGAN (N. Y.) introduced a bill to exempt from taxation by State or municipal authorities lands granted to colleges for educational purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THANKS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the resolution of thanks to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the United States, recently introduced by him, which was considered by unanimous consent, and passed.

FRAUDS BY COTTON AGENTS.

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.) asked to call up the resolution recently offered by him, for the appointment of a committee to investigate frauds by agents of the Cotton Bureau. Mr. Davis caused to be read a letter from a former Provost Marshal at Natchez, alleging that enormous frauds were committed by Department Commanders in the South.

Mr. CONNESS (Cal.) interrupted the reading of the communication to object to it as a censure upon officers of the Government, the reading of which, as a part of the proceedings of the Senate, might be taken as an indorsement of the statement.

A vote was taken, and the Senate decided to listen to the reading.

Mr. CONNESS rose a second time to object. He objected to an irresponsible party, like the author of the letter, being permitted to come here and make a stump speech against officers of the Government. He moved that the letters and Mr. Davis's resolution be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE STEVENS CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

The morning hour expired, and the concurrent resolution—That no Senator or Representative be received in either House, from any of the late Rebellious States, until such State shall have been declared entitled to representation, was taken up.

SPEECH OF MR. DIXON.

Mr. DIXON (Conn.) took the floor, commencing his speech with an allusion to the arguments of Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, and Sherman. He did not think it was much for Mr. Fessenden to say, as he did in his last speech, that he thought the President would not be untrue to his country. That was not much to be said of a man with such a record of patriotism and devotion to his country. But there were circumstances to be taken into consideration when this was said. The President was being denounced in the other House and in the Senate. Mr. Wade had spoken in very severe terms concerning him. He believed that the only means of saving the country was by the policy adopted by the President, and, believing this, he was willing to overlook differences of detail which might exist between him and the President, as to the carrying out of this policy. He did not believe there was any principle involved in the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and, in voting for it in the first place, he did not commit himself in any way, except as a friend of the freedman, which he still was. The policy which the President was now pursuing was the policy which he (Mr. Dixon) had advocated since the commencement of the war. He voted for the Freedman's bill, though he thought it objectionable in many respects. He was not of those who believed that because a man was a Conservative he ought, therefore, to hate the negroes. He was willing to vote money as freely for black men as for whites, and so were the constituents he represented. He would never ask whether a suffering man was white or black. It was enough for him to know that there was suffering and that they were human beings who suffered. Mr. Dixon next referred to Mr. Fessenden's objection to the Veto Message, in which he (Fessenden) expressed the opinion that if the President had confined himself to his objections to the bill he might have voted to sustain the veto. For this reason, Mr. Dixon wished the President had omitted the latter part of his Message, though he did not think such a consideration should have influenced a vote on such an important measure. He was unable to see what principle was involved in the Veto Message. He did not believe the President would have vetoed the bill on account of the objection contained in the last part of the Message, but that he had been prompted to do so by his other objections to the bill itself, which were ably set forth in the Message.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) interrupting, said that the clear inference from the language of the Veto Message was that the Senate had nothing to do in the case of Southern Senators but examine their credentials—that it had nothing to do with the condition of the Rebel States.

Mr. DIXON said that the Senate of the United States had exclusive jurisdiction over its own members and their qualifications. It was a matter for each House to examine for itself.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) said: Suppose that in time of peace the Legislature of Tennessee is disloyal and swears allegiance to Maximilian, does the Senator from Connecticut deny the authority of Congress to declare such an act invalid?

Mr. DIXON, in reply, desired to ask Mr. Trumbull a question: Suppose the Tennessee Legislature should elect Maximilian a Senator and the Senate should decide to receive him as such, could Congress interfere in the matter? Could the House of Representatives interfere?

Mr. TRUMBULL said that if Mr. Dixon meant to ask him if the Senate had the physical power to do what he suggested, he (Trumbull) had no doubt of it. The Senate had the same right to do so that a jury of twelve men had to bring a verdict directly against the testimony of a hundred witnesses, and to perjure themselves.

Mr. DIXON said that the Senate had no more right nor was no more apt to perjure itself than Congress. He was contending for the right of each House to judge for itself.

Mr. KIRKWOOD (Iowa) asked Mr. Dixon if he held that the Senate had no more jurisdiction over the question of receiving Senators from South Carolina than it had in the case of Senators from Iowa.

Mr. DIXON said that the question upon receiving the Senators from South Carolina was one to be determined by the Senate, when her Senators came here. There was no doubt of the power of the Senate over the matter. He (Dixon) did not believe that any act of readmission was necessary. It is husband and wife separated for five years they would, in coming together again, need re-marrying.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) asked Mr. Dixon if he understood the President to maintain that each and all of the rebel House States are in a fit condition to be represented in Congress.

Mr. DIXON replied that that was a question for each House to determine for itself. Referring to the President's policy, he was interrupted by Mr. WADE (Ohio), who said he did not know what that policy was. He knew that the President was violently opposed to what Congress was doing, and called Senators and Representatives who differed from him, traitors.

Mr. DIXON—Not all traitors.

Mr. WADE—He didn't name us all, I know.

After some further remarks, Mr. DIXON said, in conclusion: What is the difference of opinion existing between the President of the United States and those who are opposed to his reconstruction policy in the two Houses of Congress? I certainly disclaim, of course, any right to state what are his opinions, except as they are given to us in authentic public documents. From these I obtain his views. That these are misrepresented, intentionally or otherwise, should not, perhaps, surprise those who consider how seldom a candid statement of the true question at issue is made by the advocates of conflicting doctrines and opinions. It would seem impossible, in view of the frank and explicit utterances which the President has often made of his opinions, to create in the public mind a misapprehension of his views. Yet this, to a certain extent, has been done. He is supposed by many to urge the admission of disloyal men from the Rebel States to the two Houses of Congress; he is charged with a purpose to [illegible] into their former places in this body bloody-handed traitors; he is said to wish to throw wide open the doors of Congress and fill those seats with traitors fresh from the battle-fields of the Rebellion. What is his true position? I might refer to the published statement of his views in his remarks to a delegation of Virginians the other day, in which he explicitly declared his opinion that only loyal men should be appointed to office, but I prefer to take his latest authentic written declarations. I shall read from his veto message. I find in that document the following: "I hold it my duty to recommend to you, in the interests of peace and in the interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share in public legislation when, however insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of Representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test." Such is the language of the President in his veto message. Can it be misunderstood? Can it be misrepresented? What are existing constitutional and legal tests but the oath prescribed by the Constitution and the still stronger test-oath prescribed by law? Having stated what he recommends, the President then states what he is opposed to, as follows:

It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint. It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section of the country against another section of the country, however much the latter may preponderate. The course of emigration, the development of industry and business and natural causes will raise up men at the South as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the country. But, if they are excluded from Congress; if in a permanent statute they are declared not to be in full Constitutional relation to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the Government.

This is what the President is opposed to. We have, therefore, what he recommends and what he disapproves. He recommends the admission of men to Congress who can take the required oaths, provided they come from States which present themselves in an attitude of harmony and loyalty. He disapproves a permanent or indefinite exclusion of all Representatives, regardless of the loyalty of the Representative or the people. Here, then, the issue is fairly presented. How could he state it more distinctly? Yet we are daily told that the President desires to throw wide open the doors of Congress to bloody-handed Rebels. Go where you will, in the halls of representation as well as in the public press, and you will find the opponent of his policy stating the question in this form. Mr. President, what now are the two great systems of policy with regard to reconstruction and reunion on which the minds of the people of this country are to-day divided. One of the systems, known, by way of distinction as that of the President's, is indicated in the words which I have cited from his Veto Message. It contemplates a careful, additious, discriminating admission of a loyal representation from loyal States and districts in the appropriate House of Congress by the separate action of each, every case to be considered by itself and decided on its own merits. It recognizes the right of every loyal State and district to be represented by loyal men in Congress. It draws the true line of distinction between traitors and true men. It furnishes to the States lately in rebellion the strongest possible inducement to loyalty and fidelity to the Government. It makes treason odious by showing that while the traitor and the Rebel are excluded from Congress, the loyal and the faithful are cordially received. It recognizes and rewards loyalty, wherever it is found, and distinguishes, as it ought, between a Horace Maynard and a Jefferson Davis. What is the other policy? It contemplates the entire exclusion of representation in either House of Congress from any State lately in rebellion, irrespective of its present loyalty or the character of its people, until the adoption of certain measures not definitely stated, whose advocates agree neither as to the measure proposed, nor in the reasons given for their support; this exclusion to continue for an indefinite and unlimited period of time, declared by some to be five years, by some thirty years, and by some, in a certain contingency, forever. The entire region comprised within the thirteen seceding States, including Tennessee, to be held meanwhile as conquered territory, and to be governed as provinces by the central power, and the people thereof to be ruled as vassals, liable and subject necessarily at all times to taxation, while thus wholly deprived of representation and of every right of self-government. And now to render certain this policy, or at least in view of it, it is proposed by the revolution now under consideration to enact, so far as such a resolution can enact, that neither House of Congress shall admit a member from any of the States lately in rebellion, whatever may be his own past or present character and conduct, and however true and loyal may be the people by whom he is elected, until consent is obtained by an act of Congress passed by both Houses and signed by the President, in the face of the express provision of the Constitution that each House shall be the judge of the elective qualifications and returns of its own members. These, Mr. President, are the two systems of policy now presented for the consideration of this country. One or the other must be adopted by the Government. All minor issues, and all intermediate views and opinions, must gravitate toward and be absorbed by one or the other of these great commanding systems of policy, and all questions of local interest, or of minor details in the work of reconstruction, become, therefore unimportant and may be left out of consideration. I have stated what I believe to be the true issue in the briefest possible form of words. Here in my judgment, is the whole of this vast question which is to agitate the public mind of this country, and the decision of which is to shape and control its governmental policy for a long number of years. All points of mere detail in regard to it will be lost sight of and forgotten in view of the past and overwhelming idea of the permanent and fraternal reunion of the people of every one of those States, under a common flag and a common representative government. It is impossible in the nature of things that the public mind should be occupied by any other political question. Until this is decided finally and forever, no personal or party consideration can divert the eager attention of the people from the exclusive investigation of this question, nor can any thoughtful mind doubt as to the final decision. Before the war the love of the Union was the passion of the loyal national heart; and now, that the war is over, its passion will be reunion. For a brief period the dissevered sections of our country may be held a part by the main force of party and of a faction, but every day the mutual attachment of the separated parts is growing stronger and more irresistible. If there are any who attempt to hold them assunder, their fate will be that of Milo, the Roman, when he held the oak, and dreamed not of the rebound. They may be crushed, but the Union will be restored under a Constitution, amended and purified, by which Slavery is forever abolished, and treason, with all its antecedents, forever guaranteed. Believing the first-named policy to be, as has been conclusively proved by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, that of President Lincoln, and that in adopting it President Johnson has but followed in the path of his predecessor, and believing also that this policy is but a continuation of the great struggle in defense of the noble cause of the Union for which President Lincoln and all his martyred brethren died, I declare my confident trust that the people will support and uphold Andrew Johnson in its adversity and defense, as in the darkest days of the war they supported and upheld Abraham Lincoln.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dixon's remarks, Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) rose to controvert the position taken by Mr. Dixon, that the Senate had a right to judge of the condition of a State at the time of the election of Senators. He maintained that Congress and not each House for itself, must decide this question. He did not want any law for the admission of the Rebel States; but he did want some recognition by Congress of loyal State Governments in the South before these States were admitted to representation. He desired to know of Mr. Dixon, if while the State of Tennessee was fighting against the Government she had a right to representation here?

Mr. SAULSBURY (Del.) said he would answer that question. When armed resistance ceased and Federal authority was restored in Tennessee, that moment her Senators and Representatives had a right to admission to Congress, and no other oath ought to be required of them than an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that was dodging the question. He wished to know what would be the result if Tennessee had sent Representatives and Senators while at war against the United States.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that never having recognized the right of a State to go out of the Union and assume independent relations in reference to this Government, a State would not, in his opinion, be entitled to representation in Congress which was at war against the Government; but when peace came she was entitled to representation. He did not know the meaning of the word loyalty applied to a republic.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there might be some doubt as to the time when peace actually came.

Mr. SAULSBURY explained that he did not wish it to go to the country that he did not know the meaning of the word loyalty. What he meant to have said, was, that he did not know the exact meaning as used by the Republican party during the war. He knew what it meant according to his interpretation, which was obedience to the laws and the Constitution of his country and his State.

Mr. COWAN (Pa.)—We had at one time in the State of Pennsylvania two Legislatures in session at the same time. Two Houses of Representatives and two Senates. Now I want to know distinctly from the Senator from Illinois, or whether one of these Legislatures had elected a Senator and his credentials had been presented to the Senate, whether the Judiciary Committee would not have the right to inquire if that was or was not a legitimate Legislature of Pennsylvania?

Mr. TRUMBULL—Was the State Government of Pennsylvania overthrown and under traitors at the time?

Mr. COWAN—I can't say. It was thought by a great many people that half of it was.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the cases were not analagous. In the case of Pennsylvania, as suggested by Mr. Cowan, it would simply be a question whether a certain man was duly elected. In the case of the late rebellious States it was a question whether the Legislature was composed of loyal men or of Rebels.

ADJOURNMENT.

After some further remarks from Mr. TRUMBULL in support of the full power of Congress to decide on the fitness of the Southern States for representation, Mr. NYE (Nevada) obtained the floor, and the Senate at 4 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Mr. NEWELL (N. J.) presented joint resolutions from the Legislature of New-Jersey in regard to the Veteran Reserve Corps, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CHANGES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) introduced a bill to fix the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change certain Judicial Districts. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

FEES OF CLERKS IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. O'NEILL (Pa.) introduced a bill in regard to fees and costs of clerks and attorneys in the United States Courts. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House resumed consideration of the joint resolution, reported yesterday, to amend the Constitution.

Mr. HIGBY (Cal.) spoke in support of the amendment. He differed from many in the House, and differed, he presumed, from a great many in authority, as to the question of amending the Constitution. He did not believe in making amendments, going by steps or degrees, to a proper conclusion. Neither did he believe in making such amendments as would occasion a division in the public mind, whether or not an improvement was made; but an amendment which would give strength to the Government—more than it now has under the present Constitution—would meet his hearty concurrence. Such an amendment was the under discussion. It would only have the effect to give vitality and life to portions of the Constitution, which were probably intended from the beginning to have life and vitality, but which had received a construction by which they had been entirely ignored and had become dead matter. By the adoption and ratification of the proposed amendment, those portions would become operative and beneficial. He referred to the Constitution to prove that it intended to provide precisely for that which this amendment would provide for. This amendment was reported as coming from the Committee on Reconstruction—a committee appointed at the commencement of the session, not to have the power of a *Star Chamber*—not to be despotic in its will over both branches of Congress—but to do the servile work of Congress. It was to be a committee of drudgery—to get us information in regard to the condition of the States lately in Rebellion, and when they had been fully informed as to the condition of those States, to report their doings to both branches of Congress. That committee had no power of legislation—its only power was to procure information, and give both Houses light. Mr. Higby criticised the Veto Message of the President, and contended that if the positions there laid down were followed out, each of each branch of the Government assumed for itself to decide on the readmission of Members and Senators, it would be usurping the power of the Government. Congress insisted that it was the work of legislation to place those States that have been in rebellion in the condition of loyal States entitled to representation, while the President of the United States insisted that there should be no legislation on the subject. Here was the grand and distinctive difference between Congress and the Executive. If the Executive was right, then notwithstanding the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, that institution could be established in the Southern States. He argued at length in support of the proposed amendment.

Mr. NIBLACK (Ind.) inquired whether the proposed amendment was intended to affect the Chinese in California.

Mr. HIGBY replied that if the Government would get rid of the treaty with China, the people of California would get rid of the Chinese. He knew something of Chinamen, and did not believe that the gentleman from Indiana did.

Mr. NIBLACK—I want information.

Mr. HIGBY—The Chinese are nothing but a Pagan race. They are an enigma to me, although I have lived among them fifteen years. You cannot make citizens of them; they do not learn the language of the country. They even dig up their dead after they have deposited them in their graves, strip the flesh off the bones, and transport the bones back to China. They bring their wooden gods with them and kneel down and worship them. If Chinese do not propagate in this country (and evidently woman is the exception and not the rule among them), you cannot make citizens of them.

Mr. NIBLACK—The majority in this House may go on the ground that intelligence is not necessary for the exercise of the right of voting, and that it is enough that one belongs to the human race to be regarded as a man and a brother. It is a question of manhood, not of race or religion. If the Chinaman is a member of the human race, why not give him protection and equal rights, as you propose to give to negroes? The negro was a Pagan before he came to this country, and so was the Indian.

Mr. HIGBY—He is not a Pagan now, he is native of this country as much as I am or as the gentleman is.

Mr. NIBLACK—On what principle should we exclude one race and include another?

Mr. HIGBY—The Chinese are foreigners and the negro is a native.

Mr. NIBLACK—Why not naturalize the Chinese?

Mr. HIGBY—I have given you the reason. Resuming his argument in support of the proposed amendment, he declared it to be his belief that it was necessary for the Federal Congress to hold in its hands the power which it now possessed over the Southern States. Congress should retain the entire subject of Slavery so long as it was able to banish really and forever that institution from the country. God knew that was his heart's desire. He trusted that the wisdom of the House would run in the same channel as before. The wonderful radicalism of which they heard so much was more flimsy talk got up by the enemies of the country and should have no weight upon the minds of Congress of the people.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) stated his objection to the proposed amendment. He was actuated by no political consideration or influence of association. He based his objection simply on the fact that the States to be affected by it and to conform to it hereafter as the fundamental law of the country were not represented. Here was Congress with 17 States unrepresented, a portion of which were necessary to the adoption of the amendment before it was adopted legally and according to the spirit and letter of the Constitution. That 27 States were necessary for that purpose was not be successfully gainsayed. The Supreme Court had over and over again declared that the States in Rebellion were not only in the Union, but never had been out of the Union. The Executive, adopting the views of his predecessor, had declared, under the seal of the Secretary of State, that 27 States were necessary to the adoption of any amendment to the Constitution. It would be impossible to determine the question contrary to the settled conviction of the Supreme Court and to the firm and almost unanimous belief of the people of this country. He desired that any Constitutional amendment should be participated in by those who were to abide by it when the Rebel States. The Southern States would have good ground to reject any amendment adopted by this Congress, if they had no participation in the discussion and action upon it. Why were those States not represented here? He did not want any disloyal men on this floor; but when Representatives came here prepared to take even the iron-clad oath, it was revolutionary and unjust, and against the spirit of the American people, to deny them that representation. He went no further than to demand the admission, as Representatives, of men who have ever been loyal, and further, would he go. Referring to President Johnson, he declared his belief that if Democratic members here did not support him, the masses of the people would array themselves against them. The people supported Andrew Johnson from the purest and most patriotic motives. Their cup and measure of patriotism was now full in that respect. He (Mr. Randall) had never been the advocate of Rebellion or of Rebellious; but the Rebellion was over, and the Rebels had laid down their arms, and the Rebel States now asked that Congress should admit their Representatives who were loyal. That was the issue here, nothing further. Why not admit such Representatives? That was the point which this Congress would have to explain to the American people. He did not subscribe to all the doctrines enunciated yesterday by the gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Rogers) But so far as sustaining the policy which he advocated, he joined hands with him. Until the Southern States were represented here he should feel compelled to cast his vote against any proposition looking to an amendment of the Constitution which was hereafter to govern the whole country.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) declared that he should support the proposed amendment, not because he believed it to be absolutely needed, but because there were some members on the Republican side of the house who doubted that the powers to be imparted by the amendment were not already to be found in the Constitution. He believed that they were to be found there. He proceeded to read at length from the debates of the various State Conventions to adopt the Constitution, to show that the fourth section of the first article, giving Congress power to regulate the time, place, and manner of holding elections for Sen