

WASHINGTON

VETO OF THE ARKANSAS BILL.

Able Argument of the President.

The Test Oath Requiring Voters to Swear in Favor of Negro Equality Denounced.

The Bill Passed by the House Over the Veto.

Report of the Committee on the New Whiskey and Tobacco Tax Bill.

HEAVY REDUCTION OF THE TAX.

VETO MESSAGE.

The Arkansas Bill Returned to Congress With the President's Objections—An Able Argument Against the State Constitution—Congress Again Urged to Return to Obedience to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1868. The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:—

To the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:— I return without my signature a bill entitled "An act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress." The approval of this bill would be an admission on the part of the Executive that the "act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto were proper constitutional measures.

My opinion, however, in reference to those measures, has undergone no change; but, on the contrary, has been strengthened by the results which have attended their execution. Even were this not the case I could not consent to a bill which is based upon the assumption, either that by an act of rebellion of a portion of its people the State of Arkansas seceded from the Union, or that Congress may at its pleasure expel or exclude a State from the Union or interrupt its relations with the government by arbitrarily depriving it of representation in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Arkansas is a State not in the Union this bill does not admit it as a State into the Union. If on the other hand Arkansas is a State in the Union no legislation is necessary to declare it entitled to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union. The constitution already declares "that each State shall have at least one representative;" that "the Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State;" that "no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

The instrument which makes each House the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, and, therefore, all that is now necessary to restore Arkansas in all its constitutional relations to the government is a decision by each House upon the eligibility of those who, presenting their credentials, claim seats in the respective Houses of Congress. This is the plain and simple plan of the constitution, and believing that, had it been pursued when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, the restoration of the States would long since have been completed, I once again earnestly recommend that it be adopted by each House in preference to legislation which I respectfully submit is not only at least a doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dangerous as a precedent, but is unnecessary, not so effective in its operation as the mode prescribed by the constitution, involves additional delay, and from its terms must be taken rather as applicable to a Territory about to be admitted as one of the United States than to a State which has occupied a place in the Union for a century.

The bill declares the State of Arkansas is entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental conditions:—That the constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; provided that any alteration of said constitution prospective in its effect may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. I have been unable to find in the constitution of the United States any warrant for the exercise of the authority thus claimed by Congress.

Assuming the power to impose "fundamental conditions" upon a State which has been duly admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, Congress asserts a right to enter a State as it may a Territory and to regulate the highest prerogative of a free people, the elective franchise. This question is reserved by the constitution to the States themselves and to concede to Congress the power to regulate this subject would be to reverse the fundamental principle of the republic, and to place in the hands of the federal government, which is the creature of the States, the sovereignty which justly belongs to the States or the people—the true source of all political power, by whom our federal system was created, and to whose will it is subordinate. The bill fails to provide in what manner the State of Arkansas is to signify its acceptance of the fundamental condition which Congress endeavors to make unalterable and irrevocable. Nor does it prescribe the penalty to be imposed should the people of the State amend or change the particular portions of the constitution which it was one of the purposes of the bill to impose upon the electors of the State and further conditions.

The first section of the eighth article provides that "all persons, before registering or voting, must take and subscribe to an oath" which among others contains the following clause:—"That I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person of persons, on account of race, color or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by or to which he is entitled." It is well known that a very large portion of the electors in all the States, if not a large majority, do not believe in or accept the practical equality of Indians, Mongolians or negroes with the race to which they belong. If the voters in many of the States of the North and West were required to take such an oath as a test of their qualification, there is reason to believe that a majority of them would remain from the polls rather than to comply with its degrading conditions. Now and to what extent this test oath prevented the registration of those who were qualified under the laws of Congress it is not possible to know; but that such was its effect, at least sufficient to overcome the small and doubtful majority in favor

of this constitution, there can be no reasonable doubt. Should the people of Arkansas, therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise so as to make it conform to the constitutions of a large proportion of the States of the North and West and modify the provisions referred to in the fundamental condition, what is the consequence? Is it intended that a denial of representation shall follow? and if so, may we not dread at some future day a recurrence of the troubles which have so long agitated the country? Would it not be the wisdom of wisdom to take for our guide the federal constitution rather than resort to measures which, looking only to the present, may in a few years renew in an aggravated form the strife and bitterness caused by legislation which has proved to be so ill-timed and unfortunate?

ANDREW JOHNSON. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1868. The New Whiskey and Tobacco Tax Bill. The Ways and Means Committee have completed the revised tax bill and reported to the House. After a very protracted discussion the committee have fixed the tax on whiskey at sixty cents per gallon. They have also agreed to allow the transportation of whiskey in bond. This last proposition was sternly opposed by the chairman of the committee, who favored the plan of paying the tax at the distillery. General Schenck will endeavor to have it so amended when the bill comes before the House.

With regard to tobacco the committee has fixed the tax on all kinds of chewing tobacco at fifty-two cents per pound; coarse brands at fifteen cents. The elaborate machinery for collecting the tax on whiskey and tobacco, which was in the general bill reported to the House, has all been transferred to the new bill. Some members of the committee opposed this, on the ground that it would consume time to discuss it and it might hazard the bill. The whiskey ring is anxious that the bill should fail, so that the tax may be kept at its present rate. The majority of both houses, however, are determined to put some measure through lowering the tax on whiskey, if it should only be a joint resolution.

Reception of the Chinese Embassy by General Grant. General Grant gave a private reception to Mr. Burlingame and the prominent members of the Chinese Embassy at his residence this evening. The affair took place between the hours of six and nine o'clock and is said to have been quite pleasant and agreeable. The staff of the General were present in full uniform and assisted in the reception of the distinguished visitors.

Nominations by the President. The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:— William M. Moore, who is conservative President of the Board of Aldermen, to be Postmaster of Washington, in place of Sayles J. Bowen, whose commission has expired. J. Moulder, to be Surveyor General of California.

John L. Trainer, Assessor Internal Revenue of Fifth and Sixth S. Pettit, Assessor for Second district of Kentucky. Thomas B. Price, Collector Internal Revenue, in Third District of Maryland. W. W. Miller, Collector Customs at Teche, La. George Hubbard, Collector Customs at Stonington, Conn. The nomination of Thomas B. Price as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Maryland is to supply the place soon to be made vacant by the resignation of Wm. Prescott Smith, who has accepted a position as railroad agent.

The following pardons were to-day issued by the President:—Thomas Fitzgerald, who was held by the United States District Court in Maine for assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, was pardoned upon the recommendation of the United States District Attorney and many influential citizens of Maine. Alfred Delastinas, convicted in the United States District Court of Pennsylvania of making a counterfeit mail key and sentenced to three years' imprisonment, was pardoned upon the recommendation of influential citizens of Philadelphia, including Messrs. L. L. Cheney, Geo. Richardson and N. H. Taggart.

H. Heath, who was a major general in the rebel army, has been pardoned upon the recommendation of General Schofield, Secretary of War, and others.

Weekly Financial Statement. The fractional currency received from the Printing Division of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day amounted to \$213,000. The United States notes received during the week, \$160,000.

The amounts shipped during the week were as follows:— To Assistant Treasurer of United States at St. Louis, \$100,000 To United States notes, \$24,456,600 To national banks and others, \$67,922 Amount of notes shipped during the week was \$129,618

The United States Treasurer holds in trust as security for national banks the following amounts:— As security for circulating notes, \$241,456,600 Deposits of public moneys, \$38,447,900 National bank notes issued during the week, \$174,910 Total amount of securities, \$304,822,510 From this is to be deducted the following amounts, viz.:— Mutilated bills returned, \$7,975,642 Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned, \$22,930 Leaving in actual circulation at this date, \$296,953,033 Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, \$63,181

Visit of a Brooklyn Delegation to the Executive Mansion. A committee of prominent citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., headed by Representative Robinson, of Brooklyn district, called on the President to-day for the purpose of urging prominent measures respecting the protection of American citizens abroad. The committee retired, well satisfied with their interview.

Health of the United States Treasurer. General Spinner, United States Treasurer, has been quite unwell for several days past, and was to-day able to be in his office for the first time since the early part of the present week.

THE BIG LAND JOBS.

Excitement Among the Farmers of Kansas—The Settlers Calling for Help. WASHINGTON, June 19, 1868. It is not less remarkable that the entire radical Congressional delegation from Kansas were the participants in this nefarious job. So well is this understood in Kansas that the people of the unfortunate State are deluging Congressmen from other States asking the protection and aid that should be extended them by their own recent delegation. A citizen of Kansas writes to an Indiana Congressman concerning one of these land jobs that "the treaty was drafted in Washington, and the consent of our entire delegation obtained last winter, hence the settlers must look to you and others, not our representatives, for relief."

Mr. Seymour—And of Mr. Seward. That can scarcely be true either. I will not undertake to discuss the question on this occasion, because I don't think it would be proper. Mr. Seymour understood to say, "Quite right."

Mr. Conness—But I do say, as a Senator here, and as an citizen here, that I do not believe in this, but not claiming exclusive interest in it, as was intimated by the Senator on another occasion, that I demand your attention, and that that tons of public lands are being sold to the highest bidder, for a few ephemeral acres asserted at this time for local political effect; but, sir, the opinion is made up in the face of the facts, and the people are being sold out by the sale of their own lands, from which they are gradually being dispossessed by the grace of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, not other parties in the United States. This is a most extraordinary and unjust thing, and it is a disgrace to our government if it, and able, and willing, and determined to support its citizens abroad, it must be said to every one, to purchase land at government terms, if \$25 per acre, or under the homestead law if \$1.25.

Would that the government could allow us, as an every one, to purchase land at government terms, if \$25 per acre, or under the homestead law if \$1.25. In 1850 under the act and before McPherson was a signal officer, and one day rode to the front with an army.

I am told that Senator Pomeroy testified that these lands were worth four dollars per acre, and a day or two afterwards voted in secret session to ratify the bill of June 1866, giving them to speculators for one dollar per acre without giving those settlers who first took possession since August 11, 1866, a chance to buy, even though they were willing to pay the government twice the sum actually realized from the sale to the speculators.

The Congressional delegation consists of three members, Senators Pomeroy and Ross and Hon. Sidney Clarke. Neither of these gentlemen took sides with their constituents in favor

land sale, but all three of them rendered active aid to the land speculators, who will doubtless realize millions of dollars from the sale of these lands. I apprehend that Mr. Representative Clarke will get leave to remain at home next November, and that either of the honorable Senators should make their respective States a vacant position in the Senate. Kansas about this time a vacancy might be made in the United States Senate.

The House of Representatives are unanimous in the opinion that the Supreme Court must decide all these secret land sales to be illegal. The settlers may yet obtain their rights under the law and custom as they have been established by the Government, but attempted to be set aside by speculators within the past two years. It is to be hoped, therefore, that any law which may be brought before that court at an early day.

ANOTHER LAND JOB. The Otago treaty is now before the Senate, to be considered at a future session. By the operations of this nefarious treaty a Chicago speculator gets eight million acres of land without paying the Government a cent, and the Government promises to pay the Indians the alleged owners of the lands in question—twenty cents per acre some time during the next fifteen years. This enterprise will realize half a billion for the Government above expenses, making a clear profit of \$24,000,000 by the transaction, every cent of which should go to the national treasury instead of the pockets of land sharks.

Other speculators have made a grab at this rich prize, and the contest among them is going lively. It thus far has conducted calmly, but the Government has fixed the tax on whiskey at sixty cents per gallon. They have also agreed to allow the transportation of whiskey in bond. This last proposition was sternly opposed by the chairman of the committee, who favored the plan of paying the tax at the distillery. General Schenck will endeavor to have it so amended when the bill comes before the House.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1868.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a memorial from citizens of Georgia expressing disappointment that Congress has imposed upon them the necessity of amending their constitution by striking out the provision that the State shall be forever prohibited from seceding, and praying that all bills for the purpose to amend the Bill be enacted into a law.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., who said that the bill in question had been unfavorably reported, and that he considered the subject of the memorial was laid on the table.

Mr. MORGAN, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of Francis A. Ford and other printers and bookbinders, requesting that Government should be authorized to relieve them by the passage of the Tariff act that failed last session, and praying that its consideration be resumed. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., presented a petition of citizens of Delaware on the same subject. Messrs. Sumner, Willard, Conkling, Patterson, Tamm, and others presented petitions of the soldiers of 1812, praying to be included on pension rolls. Mr. YATES, (rep.) of Ill., presented a petition that Congress establish a republican form of government. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with amendment, the bill to amend the act to repeal the act of March 3, 1861, which authorized the use of the army hospitals, which was passed.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to take up the bill to amend the act to repeal the act of March 3, 1861, which authorized the use of the army hospitals, which was passed.

Several Senators objected on account of the sparse attendance, to-day having been set aside for the consideration of the bill.

ILLINOIS JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to amend an act to divide the State of Illinois into two judicial districts. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. YATES endeavored to call up the bill to admit Colorado, saying that he had objected to it with amendments, to which nobody could report, to send the matter back to the people, with the condition attached, that the bill should be amended before admission. Objection was again made on the grounds above mentioned, and he withdrew the motion.

DISTILLED SPIRITS FOR ARMY HOSPITALS. Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution authorizing the turning over of certain distilled spirits to the Government for the use of the army hospitals, which was passed.

TREATMENT OF COLORED PERSONS ON RAILROADS. Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., called up the resolution in relation to colored persons on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the subject, and report thereon.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution authorizing the turning over of certain distilled spirits to the Government for the use of the army hospitals, which was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., called up the resolution in relation to colored persons on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the subject, and report thereon.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution authorizing the turning over of certain distilled spirits to the Government for the use of the army hospitals, which was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., called up the resolution in relation to colored persons on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the subject, and report thereon.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution authorizing the turning over of certain distilled spirits to the Government for the use of the army hospitals, which was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., called up the resolution in relation to colored persons on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the subject, and report thereon.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution authorizing the turning over of certain distilled spirits to the Government for the use of the army hospitals, which was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., called up the resolution in relation to colored persons on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the subject, and report thereon.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution authorizing the turning over of certain distilled spirits to the Government for the use of the army hospitals, which was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., called up the resolution in relation to colored persons on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the subject, and report thereon.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution authorizing the turning over of certain distilled spirits to the Government for the use of the army hospitals, which was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., called up the resolution in relation to colored persons on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the subject, and report thereon.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution authorizing the turning over of certain distilled spirits to the Government for the use of the army hospitals, which was passed.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., called up the resolution in relation to colored persons on the railroad from Washington to Baltimore, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the subject, and report thereon.

lators. Sir, he does me too much honor and assigns to me too great a responsibility. I am here on the subject of the mercantile marine, and the representative of that committee; that is all. So far as I act on questions from that committee, which is only as a representative, I do what I am instructed to do. I have been instructed to report on the bill, and to report a bill to carry into effect a decree of the District Court of New York. Of so much I presume there can be no objection. The bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, which authorized the use of the army hospitals on the matter to which the Senator calls my attention and the attention of the Senate. I refer to the bill of the House of Representatives in reference to the mercantile marine, and I have been on this several occasions, and the action of the committee thus far is in my opinion, will not give me any ground for the consideration of that action now. I prefer not to step aside from the subject actually before the Senate, and I do not know that the Senator has any other matter carried into this discussion there may be occasion. I shall content myself with a simple observation. There has been a report in the House of Representatives that the bill is entirely without foundation. It was stated that the chairman of the committee had a conference with the Secretary of State, and that he acted in pursuance of his suggestions. On that statement I have this to say—that I have never exchanged a word with the Secretary of State, and I do not know that he has any suggestions from him, direct or indirect. That is the answer I give to that report, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute influence to foreign diplomacy. I may make the same remark. The bill was considered by the committee on the 19th of June, and I have been from any quarter, and the conclusion that they have reached thus far was founded on their own judgment, looking at the best interests of the country, and the rights of American citizens abroad. The Senator himself to maintain rights of American citizens abroad. If thus far they have not been able to do so, I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills relating to human rights. I am not aware that I have reported from that committee, and I do not know that the Senator has any right to attribute to them any want of interest in the cause to which he refers. He reminded the Senate that the bill is a bill to amend the act of 1852, and yet neglects bills