Hon Wm H Seward Sec of State

The Norfolk Post.

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THE NORFOLK POST

Published EVERY MORNING (Sunday's Excepted) at

No. 18 ROANOKE SQUARE,

NORFOLK, VA.,

and sold to Dealers and News Boys at

THREE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED

or sent to subscribers by mail at the rate o

TEN DOLLARS PER YEAR

payable in advance. Single copies, at the counter, FIVE CENTS.

Residents in the city of Norfolk or Portsmouth, desiring the paper left regularly at their houses or places of business, will be served by a carrier, by leaving the name and address at the counting-room of the publication office. They will settle with the carrier weekly for the same.

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NORFOLK POST

For the Year 1866.

ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS

AND SHIPPERS.

THE OLD AND ESTABLISHED

BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET CO.,

Carrying the

UNITED STATES MAIL,

and

ADAMS' EXPRESS FREIGHT,

o well and favorably known to the Traveling Public

as the

OLD BAY LINE,

Are now Running their magnificent, safe and commodious Steamers,

THOMAS KELSO,

CAPT. GEO. W. RUSSELL;

ADELAIDE,

CAPT. JAMES CANNON;

The THOMAS KELSO was built for, and is expressly adapted to, the Bay Route, and excels in the splendor of her outfit any steamer now plying these waters. She is provided with Hot and Cold Baths, and all modern convenience.

The ADELAIDE has been recently rebuilt and refurnished throughout. Her accommodations are of a superior order. She is so well known that further comment is unnecessary.

These Steamers leave the Company's Wharf, on Wide-Water street, opposite the Atlantic Iron Works, Norfolk, DAILY, at 3½ o'clock, and High Street Wharf, Portsmouth at 4 o'clock, P. M., SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, touching at Old Point.

Passengers by this Line arrive in Baltimore in time to connect with the early trains to Washington and all points North and West.

Baggage checked to all points, and passengers and baggage conveyed to the depots free of charge.

The Wharf of the Company has been put in excellent order, and is fitted expressly for the protection of freight and other accommodation of Shippers.

Freight taken at low rates and promptly delivered.

For further information inquire of D. C. BALL, Agent, Portsmouth, or to the Purser of the Steamers.

THOS. H. WEBB, Agent.

Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk, December 12, 1865. dec12—tf

BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

STEAMER "EOLUS,"

FROM

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH TO FORT MONROE, EASTERN SHORE, MATHEWS COUNTY, GLOUCESTER AND YORKTOWN.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The New and Fast Steamer

"EOLUS," Captain P. McCarrick,

commenced her regular trips to the above-named places on the 9th SEPTEMBER.

This Steamer will leave the Company's Wharf, on Wide Water street, opposite the Atlantic Iron Works, Norfolk, at 6½ o'clock, a. m. (touching at Portsmouth and the Government Wharf, Town Point), every

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY,

for Cherrystone—every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,

for Mathews and Gloucester counties and Yorktown, touching at Old Point, going and returning each trip.

This Steamer connects with the Baltimore Steam Packet Company's Steamers "THOS. KELSO" and "ADELAIDE," for Baltimore, and all points North and West.

Through tickets sold on this Steamer for Baltimore and her connections.

This Steamer is especially adapted to the service in which she is engaged, being very Fast, having Fine Accommodations, and is noted as an excellent Sea Boat, and will make her trips regardless of the weather.

For freight or passage, apply to D. C. BALL, Agent, Portsmouth, or to the Purser of the Steamer.

All freight must be prepaid. THOS. H. WEBB, Agent.

Norfolk, December 12, 1865. dec12—tf

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

CALLING AT

ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO and BAHIA.

he United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly,

ON THE 29TH OF EVERY MONTH,

A NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP,

To leave at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier 43 North River.

All letters have to pass through the Postoffice.

An experienced Surgeon will be in attendance on board.

For freight and passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway. New York.

oct26—3m

HARNDEN EXPRESS.

OFFICE, NO. 16 ROANOKE STREET.

SAFE, RELIABLE, COURTEOUS, PROMPT.

Owing to the facilities offered us by the

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS,

and our connection with all the

RELIABLE EXPRESS COMPANIES

IN THE UNITED STATE

EAST, WEST, NORTH and SOUTH

We are prepared to forward

FREIGHT, MONEY, and VALUABLE PACKAGES, &c. at lower rates than ever offered the public before.

NOTES, DRAFTS and BILLS for COLLECTION made on all accessible POINS, and RETURNS PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

SHIPPERS in NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH will find it to their advantage to give us a call before engaging their freight by any other Express.

Freight delivered in Portsmouth without extra charge.

For further particulars apply at the Office, No. 16 Roanoke street.

Express closes for the North 2.45 P. M.
" " " " South 6.30 "

oct11—tf F. R. HILL, Agent.

J. M. SMITH & BROTHER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Agents for the New York and Virginia Steamships

"NIAGARA" AND "SARATOGA."

OFFICE AT THEIR OLD WAREHOUSE, TOWN POINT

☞ LIBERAL ADVANCES made on shipments to New York. au 31—tf

KNIGHT & JOHNSON—

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAPER AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.

ATTENTION!—ATTENTION!!—ATTENTION!!

We are constantly purchasing, for Cash—

OLD BLANK BOOKS,
R. R. RECEIPTS,
BILLS,
LETTERS,
and NEWSPAPERS,

For which we pay the highest cash price.

KNIGHT & JOHNSON,
No. 21 South Charles street,
aug12—tf Baltimore.

RULED WORK.

Having procured a RULING MACHINE, the Norfolk Post Job Office is now prepared to fill orders for ruled work of every description at short notice, in the best style. jan25—tf

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

NEW LINE STEAMERS.

FOR OLD POINT AND BALTIMORE.

CARRYING

THE NATIONAL AND HARNDEN'S EXPRESS FREIGHT.

The new and elegant Steamers,

GEO. LEARY (Captain Blakeman),

JAMES T. BRADY (Captain Landis),

DICTATOR, (Capt. Mulligan,)

Leave Norfolk for Baltimore, DAILY, (Sundays excepted) at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

Through Tickets sold for all principal cities North and West. Passengers and baggage transferred from boat to ars free of charge.

Fare to Baltimore $4 00
" " " and return 6 00

The Superior Accommodations

offered by the

NEW LINE STEAMERS

are well known by the traveling public. The Steamers are all NEW, constructed with great regard to speed, comfort and safety, and are commanded by experienced, courteous and attentive officers. Their superior speed enables them to make sure connections with all trains, thereby causing no delay at either end of the route to travelers.

The Fare has been reduced by the general solicitation of the traveling public, to whom we feel grateful for their very liberal patronage, which, we trust, by a just course, to continue to merit.

N. B.—Passengers and baggage transferred to and from Portsmouth free of charge.

Leave Norfolk from wharf foot of Roanoke and Market Squares.

H. V. TOMPKINS, Agent.

oct27—tf

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR NEWBERN

AND THE

INTERIOR OF NORTH CAROLINA!

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Only and Entirely New Route.

The Steamers of this line will leave mail wharf, Norfolk for Newbern, on the arrival of the boats from Baltimore on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Returning, will leave Newbern Tuesdays, Thursday, and Saturdays, connecting with railways for Goldsborough, Raleigh, Weldon, Beaufort, Morehead City and Wilmington.

The various lines of Railways are nearly all completed in the State of North Carolina, and passengers will have little or no difficulty in reaching their destination on any of the lines of Railway.

The boats are of the first class, and commanded by men of experience, who will see no pains spared to make passengers comfortable.

Being entirely an Inland Route, it will be found far more pleasant than by a sea route.

☞ Freight taken at Low Rates.

For further information, apply to

W. C. EDWARDS,
Roanoke Island, N. C.

GEO. OTNEY, Newbern, N C. jy 1—tf

FOR BOSTON.

Freight of every description will be received at the wharf of the

OLD NORFOLK AND BALTIMORE STEAMBOAT COMPANY

for Boston and other Eastern cities.

The goods will be taken to Baltimore by the OLD BAY LINE, and thence to Boston by the Steamships of the

BALTIMORE AND BOSTON LINE.

Through Tickets will be given accordingly, on as reasonable terms as heretofore, and the goods will have greater despatch. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES PATTEN, Agent,
dec16—tf Norfolk, Va.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS,

AND

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,

Leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding SATURDAY), for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the Company's Steamship's from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

FEBRUARY 1ST,

HENRY CHAUNCEY,

CAPTAIN GRAY;

connecting with

COLORADO,

CAPTAIN WATKINS.

10TH,

ATLANTIC,

CAPTAIN MAURY;

connecting with

SACRAMENTO.

CAPTAIN CAVERLY.

21ST,

NEW YORK,

CAPTAIN HORNER;

connecting with

CONSTITUTION,

CAPTAIN FARNSWORTH.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with Steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $300; Second do., $200; Steerage $100

A discount of ONE QUARTER from steamers' rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families. Also, an allowance of ONE QUARTER on through rates to clergymen and their families, and school teachers; soldiers having honorable discharges, HALF FARE.

One Hundred Pounds Baggage allowed each adult. Baggage masters accompany baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers who prefer to send down early.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

A Steamer will be placed on the Line January 1st, 1866, to run from NEW ORLEANS to ASPINWALL, via HAVANA.

For Passage Tickets or further information, apply at the Company's Ticket Office, on the Wharf, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, NORTH RIVER, NEW YORK.

dec2—3m F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

NOTICE.

On and after the 29th INSTANT, the Steamers of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company,

OLD BAY LINE,

will leave the Company's Wharf on East Wide-Water street, opposite the Atlantic Iron Works, Daily, for BALTIMORE,

OLD POINT,
CHERRYSTONE,
MATHEWS,
GLOUCESTER and
YORKTOWN.

T. H. WEBB, Agent.

Norfolk, November 28, 1865. nov28—tf

REMOVAL.

HENRY P. WORCESTER

has removed to

NO. 37 WEST WIDE WATER STREET,

in rear of the Custom House, where he will continue the General Forwarding and Commission business as heretofore. He will be pleased to see his friends at his new location, and hopes to merit a share of their patronage.

☞ A full assortment of PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES

always on hand and for sale at New York prices.

HENRY P. WORCESTER,
feb1—tf No. 37 West Wide Water street.

MALT WINE.

I have in Store a few casks MALT WINE, or PALE ALE, in pint bottles, introduced to supply the express demand of Physicians and Families for a pure fermented extract of malt and hops, that could be safely used whenever, during convalescence from sickness or in feeble states of health, an invigorating malt liquor is indicited or prescribed. It is a light Ale, and very nice for table use.

Price only $2 75 per dozen bottles.

S. R. BORUM,
"TIP TOP" Wine and Liquor Store,
4—tf under the Atlantic Hotel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

NEW YORK AND VIRGINIA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

THE

OLD LINE,

FOR

NEW YORK.

The New and Elegant Side-Wheel Steamships,

NIAGARA,

GEORGE W. COUCH, COMMANDER,

and

SARATOGA,

A. L. KING, COMMANDER,

Leave Norfolk for New York every

WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY, AT 8 o'clock, A. M.

Returning they will leave New York every

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

For expedition and security this route, as past experience has proven, will be found the best in every respect.

In the construction of these Steamers SPECIAL attention has been paid to the finish and comfort of the Saloons and State-Rooms, in order to induce travel by them.

Passengers can secure their Tickets and State-Rooms before the arrival of the ships by applying to the Agents.

When ordering goods from New York, the patrons of the line are requested to order by the "OLD LINE," New York and Virginia Steamship Company, Pier 21, North River.

Freight taken at low rates.

J. M. SMITH & BROTHER,
dec22—tf Agents, Town Point, Norfolk.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL

STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK!

THE NEW AND FIRST CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS

HATTERAS AND ALBEMARLE,

Will leave Norfolk for New York as follows:

HATTERAS, CAPT'N LEWIS PARISH,

Will leave Dickson's Wharf every WEDNESDAY at 8 o'clock, A. M.

ALBEMARLE, CAPT. H. A. BOURNE,

Will leave Dickinson's Wharf every SUNDAY at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Passengers by this line will be only one night at sea. Returning, these Ships leave New York every

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,

at 12 M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

These Ships have superior accommodations for passengers and freight.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent of this Line, would respectfully ask the continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed by the public, and would beg leave to assure them that he will endeavor to give satisfaction.

All freight shipped by this Line will be taken at low rates and promptly delivered.

Passage and rooms can be secured before the arrival of the steamers by applying at the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the office of the Company, on Dickson's Wharf, East Wide Water street, adjoining the wharf of the

BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

jan12—tf T. H. WEBB, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRIGHT, CARTER & CO.,

GENERAL SOUTHERN LAND AGENCY,

No. 62 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK,

Negotiate LOANS for FARMERS and PLANTERS; also for ASSOCIATIONS, CORPORATIONS and COMPANIES, and partnerships for the cultivation of COTTON, SUGAR, RICE and all SOUTHERN PRODUCTS; also for the LUMBER and TURPENTINE business.

Procure WHITE LABOR, native or foreign, to supply special demand. Govern a collective

Organize Associations for the development of MINING and MANUFACTURING interests and the SETTLEMENT of SOUTHERN LANDS.

Purchase and forward MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, SUPPLIES, &c., for FARMERS, PLANTERS and MINERS.

Give careful attention to the collection and securing of debts, and the adjustment and settlement of claims of every description.

Their correspondents and associates are men of the highest professional ability, business capacity and social position in their respective localities. Their plan of business is thoroughly systematic, and all its details are carefully arranged to ensure the utmost responsibility and reliability. All business entrusted to them or their correspondents will receive prompt attention. Their compensation will consist ENTIRELY of COMMISSIONS, and charges will be moderate.

AUTHORIZED REFERENCES.

PETER COOPER Esq., New York.
A. A. LOWE, Esq., Pres. Charmber of Commerce N. Y.
JAS. COOKE, Esq., Philadelphia.
GEO. H. STUART, Esq., Philadelphia.

Messrs. FOLGER, CARTWRIGHT & CO.,
No. 22, Wide Water Street,
Agents for the city of Norfolk.

dec 4

BURNING OF THE MUSEUM.

LETTER FROM MR. BARNUM.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

Messrs. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the odd adage, that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and consequently congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

After twenty-four hours of trial, it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day, has yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills, all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-Proof Safes.

Truly yours,
P. T BARNUM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES

The most reliable protection from fire now known.

HERRING & CO.'S PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron, the best security against a burglar's drill ever manufactured.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray street, New York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

☞ KNOWLS & WALFORD Agents, Richmond, Va.

oct7—tf

W. M. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

8 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE BANK STREET,

Keep on hand and buy and sell, at market rates, all issues

OF

UNITED STATES BONDS,

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c

Southern STATE BANK NOTES, BONDS and SECURITIES bought at the highest figures.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

dec21—tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I have for sale 53 acres of LAND well Timbered and eligibly located, in Nansemond county, about four miles from Suffolk. Also, a small Tract adjoining the above 53 acres, consisting of about 7 acres. Both places together would make an excellent and valuable Truck Farm. For full particulars inquire at my office.

GEO. W. COOK,
Attorney in fact,
jan30—5t No. 21 Fox Lane.

OLD NEWSPAPERS,

Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER—for sale at this office.

The Norfolk Post.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1866.

FEBRUARY 22d.

Well for that land whose greatest are her best!
Twice this hath been our fortune—thou wert one,
Our country's Father, and her Noblest Son!
Whose birth to-day, North, South, and East and West
Honor alike—a fame by all confessed.
Our second Washington hath yet to run
Some course of contest, but the day's begun
When one emotion this whole nation's breast
Shall thrill at mention of so good a name,
That leaves the greatness of old days gone by
At such a distance on the way to glory!
And men that now behold his bust with blame,
Shall feel the tardy truth bedim their eye,
Recalling Lincoln's words, and acts, and story.

THE SENATE AND PRESIDENT.

MR. FESSENDEN'S REPLY TO THE VETO MESSAGE.

In the United States Senate, on Friday, the Senator from Maine made the following reply to the veto message of President Johnson: The morning hour having expired, Mr. Fessenden moved to take up the concurrent resolution providing that no Senator or Representative from a lately rebellious state shall be received in either House until that state shall have been declared by Congress entitled to representation.

Mr. Sherman rose and said he rarely desired to differ in opinion upon a mere question of the order of business; but he thought this was a question that ought not to be taken up at the present time. The resolution is this moment laid on our table. It was introduced on Tuesday in the House of Representatives, and passed under great excitement. It is sent here and about to be discussed under a like condition of excitement, and every man feels, in the indications that are around us, in the circumstances and events that have transpired recently here, that the public mind—even the mind of Senators—was not in that calm, deliberate frame which is necessary for the discussion of grave questions. And now a proposition is made by the honorable Senator from Maine to postpone all the business of this body—even the constitutional amendment reported by himself, which, at the outset, he declared among the most important acts of legislation. It is proposed to postpone this amendment and take up a concurrent resolution. What is the character of that resolution? It is simply declaring a political opinion, which will not have either the form or sanction of law. It is not in the shape of a law, and is not intended to operate as a law. It is not to be submitted to the President for his constitutional approval. It is a concurrent declaration of a political opinion, introduced and passed in the other House in the midst of excitement, and we are called upon to pass upon it, while the public mind, and while we ourselves are more or less excited by the surrounding circumstances. And I appeal to Senators whether it is not better to look at this matter and to lay it over for a few days. Is the mind or opinion of any one here likely to be changed? Is it not proper for us at least to postpone this for reflection and consideration. The honorable Senator from Maine has said it is the most important question that can be presented to Congress—I believe he said the most important ever presented. It is an assertion of the power of Congress to pass upon the condition of the reconstructed states. I do not doubt or deny that power, but is it not wiser for us to exercise it than to pass a resolution that we have it? Why do we not exercise that power? By the passage of the constitutional amendment we are about to exercise it—by its passage and by submitting it to the Legislatures of the several states now in session to change the basis of representation so as to remove the anomaly of allowing the rebel states increased political power in Congress. When the Senator from Maine introduced that measure he said there were twenty Legislatures in session, and that there was occasion for immediate action. We might pass that in two or three days, and would it not be wiser for us to do so than to postpone it? I say it is, and we ought not to postpone the business of Congress for the purpose of getting into a political wrangle between the President and Congress. That upon this question there is a deep and broadly marked difference between the President and Congress we all know. Why not wait for reflection and consideration? Does the Senate lose by it? Not at all. Although I have no doubt that my voice will not be sufficient in this matter to prevent immediate consideration, yet at the same time I must, as one of the Senators from the state of Ohio, express my deliberate opinion that it would be wiser and better to postpone its consideration for a few days, and go on with the regular order of our business, and act upon the constitutional amendment which has been so long debated in this body. Therefore, I shall vote against taking up this resolution at the present time. Suppose you pass it. What difference would it make. It will be simply an assertion of a power asserted by the Senate over and over again. I may state that the Judiciary Committee, at the last session, reported almost unanimously a similar resolution. A proposition similar in character has already passed the Senate. There is no good to come from the immediate discussion of this question. Suppose we resolve that until both Houses agree there shall be no representatives admitted into either House from Tennessee until the Senate consent. What then? Suppose a change should occur in the House, and a majority should decide, according to their constitutional right, to admit the Representatives of Tennessee to their seats; would the decision of the Senate affect them? We know it would not. Each House should be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members; so that the declaration of this resolution would practically amount to nothing at all. It would not prevent either House from acting whenever it chose. It would only make political issues between the President and Congress; and in my judgment that issue is now broad enough and wide enough, without bringing in this additional controversy.

Mr. Fessenden said, so far as he was individually concerned, he should be very willing to postpone the resolution to some future day. But in the first place, I give notice to the Senate, that to-day, after the expiration of the morning hour, I should consider it my duty to call it up, and I have done so in accordance with a suggestion then made. I should not have done so had I not believed it was of the first importance that we should proceed at the earliest moment to consider it. Sir, the honorable Senator from Ohio designates this as getting up a political wrangle with the President of the United States.

Mr. Sherman. I did not use the word wrangle.

Mr. Conness. That's the word.

Mr. Fessenden. I beg the Senator's pardon. I understood him to use that very word. When the President of the United States tells Congress that it is trandscending its proper limits of authority, that it has nothing to do with the great question of reconstructing these States, and because Congress assumes that it has that right, I think wrangle is hardly a proper term to apply to such a state of facts. I am not aware that there has been any effort to get up a political wrangle with the President of the United States. Certainly I have no disposition to do so. No man here ever heard me speak of the President except in terms of respect, in my place here or elsewhere. He is the chief magistrate of the nation, properly elected and qualified, and I am not sensible myself of any excitement that would prevent my speaking on this question precisely as I think it deserves. I am not caried away by passion. I have reflected. I am ready to express my opinion on this great question; and the Senator from Ohio will allow me to say that, in my judgment, the sooner that question comes up the better. He talks about important business to be done by this Congress. Sir, is there anything more important than to settle the question whether the Senate and House of Representatives have or have not something to say in relation to the condition of these so-called Confederate States; whether their condition is such as to make it proper that we should admit Senators and Representatives to Congress from them? If the President is right in his assumption, that we have nothing to say in the matter, we ought to admit them at once if they come here with proper credentials, and not keep them waiting any longer. It is very unbecoming in us, officially, to assume power that we do not possess. If we are placing ourselves in the way of a reconstruction of this Union, by assuming an unconstitutional authority to extend the time, and keep men from their proper seats in this body, and in the other House of Congress week after week and month after month, we ought to know it. On the contrary, if we have something to say about it, it is proper that we should assert it before the country before we proceed to act upon the constitutional amendment now before this body, and which is intimately involved in the very question under consideration. Now, sir, this is all I have to say on it. I don't know how gentlemen around me may feel. They may be in a state of excitement which will prevent their speaking calmly and deliberately; but for me, I am too old a man not to be able to get over an excitement like that, especially after a night's sleep which we have all had. My friend from Ohio is a younger man, and may not be able to get over excitement so soon, but from the speech he made I think he is quite over it, and can speak calmly and coolly on it.

Mr. Sherman. I have not a word to say in reply to the Senator from Maine. I do not remember to have used the word wrangle. He says I did.

Several Senators. Yes, you did.

Mr. Sherman. Well, probably I did. I would not apply that word to any deliberate action of the Senate. But, in my judgment, the events which transpired yesterday are too fresh in the minds of any Senator not to have to-day some influence upon them. I think it is well to allow the influence of these events to pass away. I do not wish now to reply myself to what was said by the President yesterday. I would prefer that the Senate of the United States, which is the only legislative body that can deliberate fully without any limitation to the right of debate—I would prefer that we should deliberate calmly until the excitement of the events of the past few days has passed over. The Senator from Maine says he is not excited. Probably he is not. But the public mind is excited, and the words used in debate to-day cannot be uttered with that deliberate care which the subject deserves. This delay can do no harm. It may do good. The Senator says no measure can be of greater importance than the concurrent resolution. In my opinion, no question can be of great importance which leads to no practical result. The only objection that I have to it is, that it is brought before us under peculiar circumstances, so as to deny to us the opportunity for careful consideration which it deserves. It was passed in the other House without debate, under feelings influenced by the veto message.

After some further debate by Messrs. Howe and Fessenden,

Mr. Doolittle rose to correct a statement made by these gentlemen. He said he understood them to say in substance, that the President of the United States seemed to deny to Congress the right to judge upon not only the qualifications and elections of members, but upon the right of representation on the part of states or districts in the Senate and House of Representatives. He [Mr. Doolittle] did not infer any such thing from the language of the President.

Mr. Doolittle was proceeding with his remarks, when he was called to order by

Mr. Trumbull, who made the point that a Senator opposed to taking up a resolution had no right to discuss the merits of that resolution.

Mr. Doolittle. I am simply replying to remarks from my colleague and the Senator from Maine, who assume to say that the Chief Magistrate denies to this body a right to judge whether certain States are in a condition to be represented here.

Mr. Trumbull. I insist upon the question of order. And when I call the Senator to order, he must suspend his remarks.

The Chair sustained the point of order raised by Mr. Trumbull.

The question was then taken on proceeding to the consideration of the House concurrent resolution, that no Senator or Representatives from any of the so-called Confederate States, shall be admitted to either House until Congress shall have decided such State entitled to representation.

Mr. Johnson called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—26.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton and Van Winkle—19.

So the resolution was taken up.

Mr. Fessenden took the floor. The resolution, said he, is nothing more nor less than an assertion by both Houses of Congress that they will not act upon the credentials of Senators or members from any of the southern states until they have previously passed a law for the admission of that state. This is in exact accordance with what Congress has indicated as its intention heretofore. It was indicated in the last Congress, in a resolution which came directly from the Committee on the Judiciary, of which Mr. Johnson was then a member, and he [Mr. Fessenden] was informed that it had his concurrence, not applicable to all the states, but to one of them. It was contained in a report made to the Senate on the subject of the state government of Louisana, on the 18th of February, 1866. The report says, in its last paragraph, that the persons in possession of the local authority of Louisiana having rebelled against the authority of the United States, and her inhabitants having been declared to be in a state of insurrection, in pursuance of a law passed by the two Houses of Congress, your committee deem it improper for this body to admit to seats Senators from Louisiana until, by the joint action of both Houses, there shall be some recognition of the existing state government acting in harmony with the Government of the United States and recognized by it. Now, sir, there is the principle laid down in so many words, as I understand it, specifically by the Senator from Maryland, whose authority we all quote, that inasmuch as this state of Louisiana had been declared to be in rebellion, and intercourse with it suspended by a law of Congress, therefore Congress could not properly admit Senators from that state except in pursuance of a law of Congress to provide for her admission. When that resolution was introduced there was no objection made to it here or anywhere. How does it happen that when a similar resolution is offered, which is applicable to other states in a like condition with Louisiana, there must be so much sensitiveness in the minds of gentlemen? How can it be that what was applicable to Louisiana is so inapplicable to other states? Let us examine, continued Mr. Fessenden, and see what has occurred since that time, because I feel somewhat sensitive on the subject. Charges have been made with reference to the committee, of which I have the honor to be one, and I feel compelled to vindicate it. Before proceeding further I will send to the Secretary's desk to be read an extract from a speech made by the President of the United States to his fellow-citizens yesterday, as follows:

"We find that by an irresponsible central directory nearly all the powers of Government are assumed without even consulting the legislative or executive departments of the Government. Yes, and by resolution reported by a committee upon whom all the legislative powers of the Government have been conferred, that great principle in the Constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative department, the Senate and House of Representatives, to be the judges of the election and qualifications of its own members, has been virtually taken away from these departments of the Government and conferred upon a committee, who must report before they can act under the Constitution and allow members clearly elected to take their seats."

Mr. Fessenden continued: It will be noticed that in the extract which has been read there were very serious charges—one that there is an effort made to concentrate all powers in the hands of a few, and in connection with that, that all power is to be lodged, and is lodged in a sort of central committee.

Mr. Howard: Central directory he call it.

Mr. Fessenden: Yes, central directory I believe it is, and the words which immediately follow furnish the indication to what committee he means. Now, sir, I think the President of the United States could hardly have considered with care the nature of the resolution under which we have been acting—hardly looked at and contemplated its meaning. Let me read that resolution and state the history of it.

Inasmuch as the President charges that all the matter of deciding upon the credentials of members and Senators is taken from the House and Senate and referred to this committee, it may be well to examine the matter a little. This resolution as it came from the House informally provided "that a joint committee of fifteen—nine members of the House and six of the Senate—shall be appointed, who shall inquire into the condition of the late so-called Confederate States, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to representation in either House of Congress, with leave to report at any time by bill or otherwise, and until such report shall have been made and finally acted upon, no member shall be received into either House from any of the so-called Confederate States, and all papers relating to the subject of representation of the late so-called Confederate States shall be referred to said committee without debate." When it came to be considered it was not deemed very desirable at that time to interfere with those questions, which ought to be settled by either House, and the resolution was finally passed, so as to provide simply for the appointment of the committee with power to report at any time by bill or otherwise. What is that? Simply appointing a committee in this unexampled condition of the country, with a war of four years just closed, in which eleven states had been engaged—after all the expenditure of blood and treasure made in the country—at the first meeting of Congress which occurred after actual hostilities had ceased, the appointment of a joint committee for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of these states and reporting whether they were entitled to representation. Now, sir, that simple provision for acquiring information in order to enable the House and Senate to judge understandingly upon this important question has been represented by gentlemen and by newspapers as an assumption by Congress of powers which did not belong to it. I have nothing to say in this connection with reference to the President; I am speaking of the complaints that are made of the resolution to inquire into the condition of the so-called Confederate States, and report whether Senators and Representatives should be admitted from those states. Now, sir, were we doing anything more than was right? Was it not advisable? It was not a simple question, as we understood it, relating to the credentials of Senators and members. It was believed that at the very foundation of the whole question of the admission of members lay this, Whether the condition of the states was such as to render the admission of the members advisable and safe. Now, sir, I have had this extract from the President's speech read simply to show precisely what everybody must admit on this subject, as I have stated it. I will read another short paragraph from that speech. Says the President: "I am free to say, as your Executive, that I am not prepared to take any such position. I said in the Senate, in the very inception of the rebellion, that states had no right to go out—that they had no power to go out. That question has been settled, and I cannot turn round now and give the lie direct to all I profess to have done in the last five years. I can do no such thing. I say that when they comply with the Constitution; when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted; when they yield obedience to the law, I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship, and let peace and union be restored." So say I; so say all. When they do that there will be no objection to their representation.

Mr. Sumner. There is no difference in that question.

Mr. Fessenden. And the President himself, instead of saying anything different from us, says whenever they have complied with these conditions then they ought to be admitted.

Mr. Fessenden continued, advocating the right of Congress to inquire whether the conditions named by the President had been complied with. The special committee was organized for the purpose of making these inquiries. He stated this that the country might understand what all this noise was about with reference to the appointment of this committee. Is this committee of fifteen, said he, anything more than a servant of Congress? Is any other committee, joint or special, anything more than a servant of Congress? Can it set up its will against the will of the body which constituted it? We were appointed for the special purpose of making inquiries, and reporting to Congress the result of these inquiries. And for what reason? Simply that neither branch, acting without sufficient information, might take a course upon which the other branch would differ, thus bringing about a collision between the two bodies that constitute Congress. Now, under these circumstances, it is quite fair to designate the Committee of Fifteen as a central directory—as a power assuming to judge and decide questions which do not belong to it? Is it quite fair to designate it as a central power, sitting here with a view to get up a government of a few against a government of the many?—because I cannot understand the language of the President in any other way. If any gentleman can propose any other construction for it, I would like him to do it. I am unwilling to rest under any such imputation. Now, sir, if the Executive—and I mean to speak of the President respectfully, because I entertain respect for him—if the President has an idea that all these matters, these several points which he has suggested are preliminaries to the admission of Senators and Representatives, the question arises, Who is to exercise that power of judgment? Does it belong to us, if a Senator presents himself here, to ascertain whether these conditions have been complied with, or does it belong to a member of the Senate from Wisconsin undertakes to say that he will find something that, I think, he will find I did not say. Probably he anticipated that I should say it. He says if I said what he attributes to me I misconstrued the President's language. That brings me to the consideration of the veto message. I will say, sir, with regard to that message, that I have no very great attachment to the bill which was thus vetoed. In some particulars it did not meet my approval. I think some of the reasons given by the President for not approving it are such as will commend themselves to public consideration. It is a bill upon the provisions of which there might well be a very considerable difference of opinion. I yielded my objections to it because I thought that the power did exist and that it was especially necessary to exercise it, and the bill therefore received my vote. Had the President confined himself to objections to the bill—to criticism of the bill itself—it is very possible that I might have waived my own feelings in regard to the bill and sustained the veto. But, sir, in looking at the veto message and the reasons given for it, and after passing