



SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN S. WATTS, OF NEW MEXICO,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

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The House having under consideration the bill [H. R. No. 357] to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Arizona—

Mr. WATTS said:

Mr. SPEAKER: It is, perhaps, due to the members of the House that I should notice a remark made by the member from New York, [Mr. WHEELER,] in the opening of his speech on this question, which was, that not a single person had asked for a territorial organization of Arizona.

Mr. WHEELER. So far as the records of the House had disclosed.

Mr. WATTS. Now, I desire to say that, at an early period of this session, I introduced a bill into this body, which was regularly referred to the Committee on Territories, providing a territorial government for Arizona. It is also, perhaps, proper to state that it is a subject which has been much agitated, and has engaged the attention of preceding Administrations. The President of the United States has on several occasions, in his annual messages, called the special attention of Congress to the importance of organizing a territorial government there. For years past the people have petitioned and prayed and asked and knocked at the doors of Congress for a territorial organization; but they have got disheartened, and are almost ashamed to come back. But knowing the feelings of that people, I felt it my duty, as a Delegate from New Mexico, to introduce this bill, and to claim for it the general consideration of the House. When the matter was first up, I thought I would avail myself of the occasion, not to discuss the merits of the bill, but to make a star-spangled-banner, hail-Columbia speech; but on more mature reflection I concluded to appeal to the calm judgment and in-

telligence of this House—to speak earnestly, truthfully, and candidly, with reference to the condition of that Territory and its wants.

An objection is made to the organization of this territorial government, on the ground that the population there is not sufficient to justify it. Let us look at that question. The gentleman from New York, who has preceded me in this discussion, is mistaken as to the census returns of that Territory.

Mr. WHEELER. Will the gentleman look at the census returns himself?

Mr. WATTS. I will certainly be glad to have them.

Mr. WHEELER. Here they are.

Mr. WATTS. I have before me the returns on which the gentleman from New York relies, and I do not see that they sustain his statement. They show that in Arizona county, within the proposed limits of the new Territory, the white population is six thousand four hundred and sixty-two, the colored twenty-one, and the Indian four thousand and forty—making a total population of ten thousand five hundred and twenty-three.

Mr. WHEELER. I do not desire to be put wrong, and I do not think that the gentleman would, by any trick, put me in the wrong. I wish to ask him whether he makes any distinction in his enumeration between Indians and the white population?

Mr. WATTS. The distinction is made in the returns. The Indians are set down as four thousand and forty.

Mr. WHEELER. Is any portion of this total of six thousand four hundred and eighty-three Indians?

Mr. WATTS. No, sir.

Mr. WHEELER. The Superintendent of the Census says there is.

Mr. WATTS. Then he ought not to have sent the returns in this way. He ought to have had sense enough to separate the Indians from the whites.

The paper was sent to the Clerk's desk to be read. It showed that in Arizona county there were—white, six thousand four hundred and sixty-two; colored, twenty-one; Indians, four thousand and forty.

Mr. WHEELER. Is not the total carried out?

The Clerk read the total as—whites and colored, six thousand four hundred and eighty-three; Indians, four thousand and forty.

Mr. WATTS. That is right. And now, as to the Indian part of the population. The Indians there are not the wild Indians of the Territory of Arizona. They are an entirely different class of people. It would be a very uncertain business to attempt to enumerate the wild and savage Indians of the Territory of Arizona. These persons are called Indians; but they were found existing in the same locality where they now exist, cultivating the soil and pursuing the arts of civilized life, as far back as eighty years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the rock of Plymouth. They are as good, as honest, and as industrious a portion of the community of New Mexico as there is in the gentleman's own district. I would feel myself bound, if the necessity arose, to claim for them that by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and by the laws of Mexico, they are citizens of the United States, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens.

Mr. LEHMAN. I inquire of the Delegate from New Mexico, whether these four thousand and forty Indians are included in the total of six thousand four hundred and eighty-three?

Mr. WATTS. I answer in the negative.

Mr. LEHMAN. I have the statement of the Superintendent of the Census that they are. I do not understand the paper. There seems to be some ambiguity about it.

Mr. WATTS. But that does not matter. I contend that if there was but one solitary white man there, he is entitled to civil law and protection.

Now, sir, let me allude to the remark of the distinguished member from Kentucky, [Mr. WICKLIFFE.] There may be a well-grounded dispute in the minds of some people as to who are white and who are black. [Laughter.] There are many men in the Territory of New

Mexico, who, by living constantly in the open air, and exposed to the rays of a burning sun, have become bronzed in complexion, and yet who are neither of African nor of Indian blood. Whatever may be their color, the treaty stipulations between the United States and the republic of Mexico have invested them all with all the privileges and immunities of American citizens. Hence they are denominated whites, although some of them may be of a darker complexion than the members upon this floor.

Mr. MAYNARD. I wish to inquire of the gentleman from New Mexico whether this bill includes within its proposed limits the whole of Arizona county?

Mr. WATTS. It includes within its limits not only the whole of Arizona county, but it also includes the western end of all the other counties of New Mexico. The gentleman will see all of these things by looking at the map.

Mr. MALLORY. Will the gentleman from New Mexico permit me to inquire whether the people of the county of Arizona are not now included under the government of the Territory of New Mexico? I think that they are, and yet the gentleman spoke of the injustice of depriving the people of the county of Arizona of the benefits of government. As I have said, the people of that county are included within the Territory of New Mexico, and therefore it cannot be truly stated that they are deprived of the benefits of government.

Mr. WATTS. The people of the county of Arizona are included within the present Territory of New Mexico; but, sir, they are distant some seven hundred miles from the other inhabited portions of that Territory. They have not had a judge or a court, or anybody to furnish them with justice. There has not been a judge or a court there for the last ten years.

Mr. MALLORY. Does not the Territory of New Mexico furnish them with justice?

Mr. WATTS. In the southern part of New Mexico there has not been a court for three years.

Mr. MALLORY. Perhaps it did not need it.

Mr. WATTS. As to the limits and boundaries of this Territory, it is a matter in which the people of New Mexico are most deeply interested; and if anybody has a right to complain of the organization of a new Territory within the present limits of the Territory of New Mexico, it is the Delegate who represents the interests of the people of that Territory. And, sir, if I could have an assurance from this House that Congress never would divide the Territory of New Mexico,

but would forever let it remain within its present boundaries, I would object, perhaps, to the erection of this new Territory of Arizona. But I know and feel that it will not be left undivided. It is a Territory large enough to make four States of the size of New York or Pennsylvania, and I know and feel that it will not be allowed to remain undivided. I know that it will be considered too large for one Territory. A division of the Territory must and will come sooner or later; and if it is to come, had it better not come now before the people there become attached to each other, and before in their intercourse they become so intertwined as one people that to disrupt the Territory will cause the most unpleasant and painful sensations? I know how the people of the Territory of New Mexico felt; I know how I felt when a preceding Congress, merely for the purpose of beautifying the lines of the new Territory of Colorado, took sixty miles broad and two hundred and fifty miles in length, and five thousand of population, from the Territory of New Mexico. Yes, sir, Congress took those people and put them with a people alien in laws, alien in language, alien in association, and simply for the purpose of beautifying the lines of the new Territory of Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Speaker, I understood the gentleman from New Mexico to say that he desired the organization of this new Territory of Arizona, as provided for in this bill, because the Territory of New Mexico was still too large. If that be so, I do not see why he should complain that Congress should take a portion of it for the Territory of Colorado when it was still larger. We have certainly taken better care of that people than the Territory of New Mexico ever did, because we are giving them post offices and post roads. We have given them many benefits and privileges which they did not have under the Territory of New Mexico.

Mr. WATTS. I am much obliged to you. [Laughter.] I hope that you will take Arizona under your protection.

But, sir, my line of argument was this: if there is to be a division of the Territory of New Mexico, it had better come now, before it would interrupt the business and associations of the people there. I am for leaving the people of the Territory of Arizona to start upon their own basis, to live under their own government, and to be protected by their own laws.

A word or two, sir, about the question of boundaries. If you will look at the map, you will find that the boundaries provided for in this

bill are simply these: at the southwestern corner of the boundary of the Territory of Colorado, where it touches the northern boundary of New Mexico, you run a line due south until it divides the Territory of New Mexico into two equal parts, or thereabouts, the eastern portion being the Territory of New Mexico, and the western portion being the proposed Territory of Arizona.

Now, what is the duty of a government to its people? If I understand anything about it, the first duty which the Government owes to its people is to give them both military and civil protection. In this case the Government is under a double obligation to furnish protection. By the chance of unsuccessful war with the republic of Mexico, she was, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, compelled to relinquish her right to a portion of her territory, and her right to protect a portion of her people, endeared to her by ten thousand pleasant memories and hopes, and doubly endeared by ten thousand painful forebodings for the future. She struggled with heroic fortitude to throw around them all the protection held sacred and honorable among nations. It was with that purpose that, in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, a clause was inserted that that people should have all the rights and privileges and immunities of American citizens. We pledged the honor and faith of the nation to that effect. Yet, sir, the people of that Territory have been driven from their homes by the savage Indians, because of the want of protection on the part of this Government. They have not had the protection that it was stipulated they should have, and if the policy suggested be adopted, the population of that Territory will become "fine by degrees and beautifully less." The tender mercies of the Indians and the more ferocious conduct of the rebels will not leave one of them there. Shame upon such a policy, and shame upon such a violation of our plighted faith!

Mr. MAYNARD. I asked the Delegate from the Territory of New Mexico a few moments ago, whether the proposed Territory of Arizona included all of the county of Arizona, and I understood him to say that it did include that and more too. This bill proposes the following boundaries:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of north latitude with the thirty-eighth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence running south on the said thirty-eighth degree of west longitude until it intersects the northern boundary line of New Mexico.

That would divide the Territory of New Mexico into nearly two equal parts, and would have

the effect of leaving a part of the county of Arizona out of the proposed Territory.

Mr. WATTS. By a law of the Legislative Assembly, the county of Dona Ana was divided, and the western half was constituted into the county of Arizona, and it was of that western half I have been speaking.

Then, by the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo we are under solemn obligation to extend protection to that people; and we are also under the further obligation of good faith not to permit those savages, those wild Indians, ten thousand in number, to make forays into the neighboring States of Sonora and Mexico, involving us in difficulties and heart-burnings and questions of comity with the latter republic. In the condition in which things now are, there is a border of seven hundred miles bounding the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, where we have not a single fort, a single soldier, or a single man with which to enforce our treaty stipulations and comply with these solemn obligations. Our troops have been withdrawn, and this vast frontier is opened to these ten thousand savages to plunder the citizens of Arizona and Sonora. Is there any fair and candid man, any just man, who can for a moment pretend that it is not a serious and solemn duty to extend protection to that country?

Now, as to the question of population, I find that Dakota Territory was organized, during the Thirty-Sixth Congress, with a population of four thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine; that Nevada Territory was organized with a population of six thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and that Washington Territory was organized with a population of eleven thousand five hundred and seventy-eight. So that, so far as the question of population is concerned, I do not consider that there is any obstacle whatever in the way.

But there is another thing: whenever anything is to be done giving protection to life and property of these exposed pioneers who risk their life and property upon the frontier, there arises the everlasting and ever-recurring question of expense. It will cost something to protect these people, and therefore they must be left to be plundered and desolated. It is all right for millions upon millions to be expended in the creation of gunboats and fortifications upon the sea-coasts, to protect the commerce and rights of property in those parts of the Union, as it floats upon the ocean; but when a poor distant Territory, exposed to every outrage, and liable to be plundered at every corner, asks for a little money

to be spent for its protection and government, it cannot be done because it costs something to do it.

Mr. WHEELER. I wish to make an inquiry of the gentleman as to how far the civil officers of the territorial government can protect the inhabitants there. I ask him whether the protection must not come from the military force of the Government alone, and whether, instead of putting this money into the pockets of these dignitaries, it would not be better to give it to the military arm of the Government?

Mr. WATTS. I want both the civil and the military branch. I do not desire, under the law and the Constitution, that the rights and privileges of any people should be left to the temporary whims and tender mercies of a military commander who is two thousand miles away from the source of power and responsibility. My experience has satisfied me of the injudiciousness of any such policy; and it has satisfied me that wherever the people with their rights and property go, there civil administration should go to protect them, and throw around them the shield of law and civil institutions.

We shall have to incur the expense at some time or other; and inasmuch as that expense must be incurred, and in the end the expense will be no more to extend a territorial government over that country now than at a future time, I desire to have it done now. And prudence and good judgment admonish us that now is the time to enter upon the protection of that people, because we have a surplus of military force already in the service of the United States that can go along there with the civil government to aid in establishing order and giving protection to the people in their rights.

Mr. GURLEY. As the gentleman has referred to the matter of expense, I wish to say here that the people of the States have already spent more than one million of dollars in opening the silver, copper, and other mines of that Territory. Several of my constituents have been engaged in that work, and one gentleman of Cincinnati has spent \$50,000 in opening silver mines. The question arises, whether the Government is not in good faith bound to protect those people who have gone out there to open those mines. I say that the matter of expense in establishing a government is a mere nothing, the smallest trifle, compared with the advantage of opening up those mines and settling the Territory, as several companies from several States have attempted to do. They should be protected by the Government,

and the matter of twenty, thirty, or forty thousand dollars in salaries, is nothing to the country compared to the advantages arising from an established government.

Mr. WHEELER. Does the gentleman from Ohio hold that the obligation to afford protection will be any stronger or more sacred to these people as residents of the Territory of Arizona than as the present residents of the Territory of New Mexico? And what degree of protection, under existing circumstances, could a civil government afford?

Mr. GURLEY. I admit that it is impossible that they should receive adequate protection at this time; but I expect that civil government will be backed up and sustained by the military arm.

Mr. WATTS. A moment's reflection will satisfy this House that where a member of the Legislature has to travel from the county seat in Arizona, seven hundred miles, to the capital of New Mexico, to attend the Legislative Assembly, in a country two hundred miles in width, wholly inhabited by hostile tribes of Indians, the intercourse between those regions will not be very frequent or very beneficial to the civil rights of the people who are to be governed. It will not be sufficient to compensate for the extraordinary risk encountered by a judge. It will require for a judge to go from Santa Fé to Tucson, the county seat, two months' travel, and then he would have to hire an escort and take provisions upon pack-mules.

Mr. MALLORY. I would inquire of the gentleman if there is any difficulty in that Territory to get men to travel from the Territory to Washington city to serve in the Congress of the United States?

Mr. WATTS. I will say to the gentleman, that they are there about as ready to make their appearance here as gentlemen are from Kentucky. [Laughter.]

Mr. MALLORY. I thought so. I would ask, then, why there is any greater difficulty to get members of the Legislature to travel from Arizona to the capital of New Mexico?

Mr. WATTS. I have explained the difficulty. There is no line of communication opened. A man has to go upon his own risk and run the gauntlet of ten thousand hostile Indians. If the same outrages which have been perpetrated upon the people of that Territory with impunity, had been perpetrated upon the constituents of the gentleman from New York, or those of the gentleman from Kentucky—if one hundred and fifty or two hundred of the people of their districts

had been chained to wagon wheels and burned, along with their property, or hung up by the heels and roasted to death—the eloquence of the gentleman would ring through this Hall and through the country until it would have nerved the hearts of the people as hearts of steel to avenge such outrages. But it is different with this far-distant, plundered, and forgotten Territory, which seems to be bereft of friends to do it the smallest justice. But I do not despair of their cause yet. Before I conclude this question, I wish to appeal to the members of this House, and ask if they have yet the feelings of manhood and humanity in their bosoms.

Mr. MALLORY. I will say to the gentleman from New Mexico that there is no man in this House who feels a greater interest than I do in extending to every man in Arizona and New Mexico all the protection necessary to their lives and property; but I will suggest to the gentleman from New Mexico that it is as much the duty of the Government of the United States—and to that Government they must look for protection—to afford that military aid which will save them from the evils to which he has adverted, while they remain citizens of New Mexico, as it would be to protect them after they become residents of another Territory. I do not see how the erection of a territorial government in Arizona will enable the Government of the United States to furnish military protection to that people with more facility than that Government can furnish protection now.

Mr. WATTS. We have had a specimen of that kind of connection for the last ten or fifteen years, and it has resulted just as I have been attempting to show the House.

But there is another consideration, and a very important one. I desire, and I think the country desires, that the vast mineral resources of this country shall be developed and properly developed.

Mr. BENNET. Before the gentleman passes from the point he has been considering, I wish to say that I am not opposed to this bill; I do not wish to be so understood at all. But when he talks about the protection of these people, I desire to take this occasion to say that protection for the people of New Mexico is being furnished now at double quick. A thousand volunteers from the Territory of Colorado have marched to that Territory, making over four hundred miles in the short space of thirteen days, and the last one hundred and sixty miles at the rate of forty miles a day. They were marching towards

the enemies, not only of New Mexico, but of the entire country; they met them, and when they met them they whipped them.

Now, I would suggest to the gentleman from New Mexico, so far as the protection of the people of Arizona is concerned, let him continue the march of the Colorado boys down into that country and clean out the enemy, and then he can peacefully organize a civil government there. That is the way, I think, to afford substantial protection to the people there. Send men there armed with muskets, and not men clothed in ermine. Send the army there first and clear out the enemy, and then civil government will follow in its wake.

Mr. WATTS. I am much obliged to the Delegate from Colorado for the tribute which he has paid to the patriotism, courage, and endurance of that noble band of one thousand volunteers who went to the relief of the overrun, distressed, and down-trodden Territory which I have the honor to represent; and my only regret is that they were not followed by another thousand and another thousand still of the same sort, which it will be necessary to send to that Territory before we are entirely relieved from the pressure of the thirty-five hundred confederate troops that are now desolating the southern portion of the Territory.

Mr. LOVEJOY. I wish to suggest to the gentleman that there is this reason for a civil government even if a military force is sent there—that we do not want to intrust the administration of the civil government in the hands of military men. They should go simply to protect the civil government.

Mr. WATTS. Mr. Speaker, it is the general impression that this distant Territory is a God-forsaken portion of the world, of no interest to anybody, and that nobody need take any interest in. Now, I wish to satisfy the House that this is a mistake; that although every acre of ground that is within the limits of Arizona will not produce seventy-five or eighty bushels of corn, it will produce seventy-five or eighty or one hundred dollars' worth of the precious metals, including gold; and I think the experience of the world is beginning to show that cotton is not king, or if it is, that gold is not only king, but king of kings; and that any nation which commands gold—the circulating medium of the world—and is enabled to produce sufficient food for the men who are digging it out from the inaccessible mountains, are destined to have the privilege and the right to govern the world. I hold in my hand a speci-

men of the productions of the Territory of Arizona. I can send it to the Mint, at Philadelphia, and when examined and assayed, it will produce in the article of silver alone \$5,000 to the ton. That is a choice specimen. I hold in my hand an assay from the Mint, at Philadelphia, of an ordinary specimen from the same vein. I ask the Clerk to read it.

The Clerk read, as follows:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1862.

DEAR SIR: The enclosed report of the assayer of the Mint exhibits the quality and richness of the silver ore "from the Heintze'man mine in Arizona," left by you for assay. The results of the examination are highly satisfactory.  
Yours, truly,  
JAMES POLLOCK, Director.  
Mr. CHARLES D. POSTON.

Report.

ASSAY OFFICE, UNITED STATES MINT,  
May 1, 1862.

SIR: The specimen of silver ore, stated to be "from the Heintzelman mine in Arizona," left with you by Mr. Charles D. Poston, is a sulphide of silver and copper, contained in quartz rock.

On account of the call for an early report, I have thus far made only an examination with reference to the content of precious metal. Two kinds of results were aimed at: first, as to the proportion of silver in the strictly metallic part; and, secondly, as to the proportion of silver in the whole specimen, including the earthy or silicious matrix, as it was said to be a fair representative of the average quality or condition of the ore.

The metallic portion, being black and lustrous, is easily distinguishable at sight from the gang, which is a bluish white stone.

In the first case I found, upon repeated trials, a variation from 11.6 per cent. to 19.2 per cent. of metallic silver; the remainder being chiefly copper, with other metals not yet determined. They are all, of course, in the state of sulphides. A mere trace of gold was found.

In the second case, operating upon the whole specimen, I found an average per-centage of 4.2 per cent. of metallic silver. As it is usual to estimate ores by the bushel, cord, or ton, (the last being the most definite term,) I may state that ore of this quality would yield \$1,660 to the ton of two thousand pounds.

This prodigious return imparts a great interest to the examination; and I shall take pleasure in making a further search for the other metallic constituents, and will acquaint you with the results, probably adding some remarks as to the most feasible and economical mode of extracting the silver in the large way.

I may add that there is a very marked difference between this silver ore and the product of the famous Washoe mines in Utah Territory. The Arizona silver is accompanied with copper—the Washoe with lead; both are surprisingly rich in silver, but the latter is accompanied largely with gold; other striking points of difference need not here be dwelt upon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. R. ECKFELDT, Assayer.  
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Director, &c.

Mr. WATTS. It appears from that communication that upon an actual test of an ordinary specimen of the silver ore from this mine, it produces \$1,660 to the ton. I have another specimen before me that produces twelve hundred pounds of lead to the ton. I have another specimen of silver that produces \$800 to the ton; and I have a specimen of copper before me from the mines of that Territory that produces ninety-five per cent. of copper, almost pure. One of the objects of organizing a territorial government for

that distant region is to enable the hardy miners, the pioneers, in the discovery and working of the mines, to go there in peace and quiet, with the protection of law and order, military and civil, thrown around them, in order that the vast and untold resources of that magnificent mineral region may be fully developed. I undertake to say, from my intimate knowledge of that section of country, that if such protection is extended to it, the Territory of Arizona alone will furnish to the circulating medium of the country \$50,000,000 per annum in the articles that I have exhibited to you; and it is a shame to the American people, and to the American Congress, that the mineral wealth of this country is better known and more highly appreciated in London and Paris than it is in an American Congress, and by the American people.

There are other considerations to which I desire to refer. It is important to lay the foundation for a future State there. Look at California: California alone, since the first discovery of gold in that vast region—in 1848—has furnished to the circulating medium of the United States \$750,000,000 of gold. All this vast region of country that I am now speaking about is lying idle and unproductive. It furnishes no capital to the country for the reason that it is roamed over by savage Indians, who come down upon the settlements and spread desolation and destruction. This rich and bounteous country will bountifully repay your protecting care.

An Italian sunset never threw its gentle rays over more lovely valleys or heaven-kissing hills, valleys harmonious with the music of a thousand sparkling rills, mountains shining with untold millions of mineral wealth, wooing the hand of capital and labor to possess and use it. The virgin rays of the morning sun first kiss the brow of its lofty mountains, and the parting beams of the setting sun linger fondly around their sublime summits, unwilling to leave to darkness and to night such beauty and such grandeur. If there be a single thought which

lights up the oftentimes gloomy pathway of the faithful legislator, it is the sweet reflection that he has been instrumental in protecting the rights of a distant, feeble, and oppressed people against the merciless barbarities of a powerful and treacherous savage foe. Let it not be said of us that while we are ready to spend untold millions of money and thousands of lives to protect our own lives and property, the appeal of this distant people falls upon our bosoms

“Cold as moonbeams on the barren heath.”

Let it not be said of us that we have the power to conquer and annex provinces, but not to protect or defend them. Let us indulge the pleasing hope that whenever and wherever our country plants its victorious banners upon foreign soil, it does so to bless, not to desolate it.

I am a filibuster—I confess it; but my mode of attacking the Governments which surround us is not after the manner of Walker, of Lopez, or of Crabb. I propose to erect within their gaze an altar dedicated to justice and liberty, and I propose to keep the sacred fire constantly burning on that altar so bright and beautiful that the world may see its light, and by approaching feel its warmth. Nations will rush to worship at this shrine, and stay to live within the circle of its brightness. If we are but true to ourselves and our country, a noble destiny awaits us. We lead the van of nations in the movements of empires. Our fathers are shouting “onward” from the records of the past; posterity is beckoning to us from the bosom of the future.

Mr. WICKLIFFE. I have no desire to make a speech upon this question; but I wish to offer a proviso to the last section but one.

The SPEAKER. No amendment is in order at this time, a motion to postpone being pending.

Mr. WATTS. I move the previous question on the motion to postpone.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SCANNELL & CO., PRINTERS, CORNER OF SECOND AND INDIANA AVENUE, THIRD FLOOR  
1862.