XXXIXth CONGRESS.-FIRST SESSION. | the will and action enjoined by the Southern CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.-Mr. Henderson (Mo.) presente the petition of citizens of Missouri on the subject of reconstruction, asking Congress to annul the acts of the President in estab lishing civil governments in the S to secure equal rights to all, without distinction on account of color. Referred to the Special Committee of Fif-

Mr. Lane (Ind.) presented the petition of Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue for an increase of compensation. Referred to

an increase of compensation. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented the memo-rial of the Loyal League Club, of New York, on the subject of reconstruction, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruc

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts, and also from citizens of Wisconsin, asking for equal ghts. Referred to the Special Committee. Mr. Wade (Ohio) introduced the following joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution

Resolved, &c. That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the seve-ral States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution. viz:

Article.—The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and shall not again be eligible to that office during the term of his natural life. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the powers and dunes of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, who shall not again be eligible to the office of President of the United States during the term of his natural life. Whenever Conerm of the natural file. Whenever con-gress may, by law, provide for the case of removal by death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, such officer shall not again be eli-gible to the office of President of the United States during the term of his natural life.

Mr. Wade, in offering this resolution said: I will state that it is no new idea of mine. for I have been an advocate of it for many years, and I have derived the very strong impressions I have on the subject by a very careful observation of the workings of our Government, through such periods as I have been an observer of it. And I believe it has been very rarely that we have been able to elect a President of the United States who has not been tempted to use the vast powers intrusted to him, according to his own opinions, to advance his re-election; and when I say this of the Presidents who have preceded us, I say it in no attempt to depreciate the merits of these men, because the Constitution places before them temptations which we can hardly expect that human nature will resist; and in the long run, sir, it never will resist them

Early in the history of our Government Washington himself, who was exceedingly sagacious in the workings of the Govern-ment informed us that it was his opinion that here was a weakness that ought to be remedied. He saw it early. He saw that a man instrusted with these more than regal powers during the period he is President might be tempted to use them for his advancement afterwards, and almost all the Presidents since have felt the necessity of some such check upon personal ambition. It is the indication of more than human wisdom to be relieved from these temptations. We might trace this, had we time through preceding administrations, and we should find that this influence weighed like gravitation upon the minds of almost every President we ever had. How is it, sir, in the present case? I have no doubt that the

present Chief Magistrate came into his office while he was perfectly single in his mind, sincere and truthful in his opinions. What were some of these opinions? Why, sir, he spoke, and reiterated it every day for two months, that treason was a great crime; that it ought to be punished; that it must be rendered odious, and that he was the man to do this. He said it to every delegation that waited on him, until the words became stereotyped on the minds of the whole How, sir, has he performed that people. How, sir, has he performed that pledge? Has he punished anybody? Why, piedger mas ne punished anybody? Why, sir, we have the unheard-of spectacle of one of the greatest rebellions that ever cursed mankind, involving more people, more lives, more expense than all the rebellions hat have ever occurred in history. And yet, sir, no man has been punished in consequence of it! Something is wrong. If this is all right, then the whole system of penitentiaries throughout the whole Union ought to be abolished. Sir, the President was right when he said that "treason was a great crime, and ought to be rendered odious." Why did he not carry out this declaration? What has occurred to change his position on this question? I will not say that this ambition, which has tempted all who have gone before him, weighed upon his mind to tempt him; but it is exceedingly singular that, so far from renderg treason odious by punishment, he has sisted into the most exalted positions many of the leading traitors in the South.

Who else, at any period of the world's history, ever'thought of taking a rebel, red with the blood of his countrymen, and placing him in the position of Governor of a State. A Governor of a State who sought to overturn the Government of the Union, and who invoked a despotism to aid him in doing it. Is that the way you make treason odious among mankind? Is that the policy about which we have heard so much? Nobody has been able to tell us heretofore exactly what that policy was, But we all saw that it was a kind of policy that suits every rebel, every Copperhead and every enemy of the Government of the United States, both foreign and demestic. Well, sir, as the policy has become devel-oped we all now see precisely what it is, and why it was an exact full to the arm and heart why it was so grateful to theears and hearts of every enemy of his country. It was no less than this, that these States

It was no less than this, where the should suffer nothing nor forfeit nothing by should be admitted rebellion, but that they should be admit unwashed, and red with the blood of their countrymen, into full communion with the honest loyal men of the Government, and honest loyal men of the Government, and into the councils of the nation. What has brought about this change? Sir, it all points to this fact, that it will not do to tempt men in this way. Why, sir, this policy of bringing these States into the Union with all their mobilities and traceon in their hearts, is no ellion and treason in their hearts, is no better than treason itself. I lay down the rule here, sir, and defy contradiction, that if there is any man, be he high or low, who is an advocate for bringing traitors into the councils of the nation, that man is a traitor in his heart. He is an enemy to the Govern-ment and the nation, and nothing can make is appear differently. He who invokes the aid of unrepentant rebels to come into the conneils of the nation to participate in its deliberations, is no better than a rebel, and and is a rebel at heart.

How does the policy that is now developed upon us differ from the policy that would be announced from the same place by Jer be announced from the same place by Jefferson Davis, were he to-morrow placed in the same position? Would he ask any more? Would he ask any less than that his co-conspirators should be restored to the same positions that they had when they left these halls? Why, sir, we all know the history of the Government at the time when these men first rebelled. How was it? When they went off they had the Government all in their own hands, and, to the infamy of the Democratic party, be it said, that, with all their treason and their crimes, here, in the Senate chamber, there was but one man from their side ready to protest against their

rebels before they went out of Congress.

They had it all their own way, and you and I, Mr. President, felt relieved when we saw them voluntarily leave these halls. The greatest blunder treason ever committed— more fatal than the blunder of the battlefield—was the blunder of withdrawing from power in Congress, when they had it all in their own hands. Now, sir, suppose they had kept in here, just as they are invited to

come in here now, and suppose they had kept on, and had predominated in Congress, o as to prevent any provision being made for arresting the progress of treason; you could not have enlisted a soldier. Had they not committed the blunder of withdrawing from the halls, the Democratic party would have stood by them, and voted down every measure, as they undertook to vote them down after their masters had gone out. Therefore, I shall move, at a very

period, to take this resolution up, and shall press the action of Congress to a vote upon it. It is no new thing. It is the result of the experience of the greatest statesmen who have occupied the Presidential chair. I have no doubt that of all the amendments proposed this is the most conservative though I do not like to give it that bad name. It is the best one to reach a great evil. Some gentlemen are astonished at the number of amendments offered from time to time, and I do not wonder at it at all This Government has been floundering through a crisis such as never Governmen enncountered before. It is tried in all it parts. If there be any weakness in it, it parts. If there be any weatness in the to revealed by the very difficulties that we have to overcome. It is like a great ship overtaken by a hurricane, it may show you the weak points—show you where the car penter ought to comme ce his work. S

with this great Government.

This amendment that I now propose is to remedy the greatest deficiency left by the fathers who made this Government no disparagement to them that we find their work not adapted to our time. It would be more than a miracle if it were otherwise than as it is. It is absurd to suppose that that Constitution which was made for a people and a nation scattered over a small part of the country, should be in all its parts perfect when the ration had grown up to contain thirty millions of people, separated over an entire continent. Just as well expect that cloth cut for an infant would be the correct pattern for him when he had arrived at manhood. There are defects in it, and all men had seen them. It is very seldom in the history of a country that an opportunity like this arises. I hope everybody will join me in this and the President with the rest of them. If they be s spark of patriotism in him he will in as Jackson and Washington and all the great statesmen before him did. Here I have the satisfaction of believing I will have the aid and assistance of all parties, ecause it is a measure which heretofore

has met the approbation of everybody.

Mr. Cresweil (Md.) introduced a bill to protect children of African descent from being enslaved in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which was re-ferred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provides that it shall not be lawful in any State where slavery has been abolished since the year 1861 to indenture as appren-tices any child of African descent without the consent of the parent or parents, guardian or next friend; and that any such child so indentured since the date named without such consent is hereby declared to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and such indenture, obtained by misrepresentation in any form, is declared null and void, and the child may be delivered by writ of habeas corpus, and a fine of thirty to five hundred dollars im-

Mr. Guthrie (Ky.) reported a bill to facili-tate the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, and to secure certain moneys to the people of the United States, or to the persons to whom they are due. This bill was prepared by Mr. Spinner, the Treasurer, mainly to au-thorize a settlement of accounts, some of them warrants of nearly thirty years' stand ng, from six cents upwards drafts have been issued, but still remain outstanding. Under the present law the Treasurer can only receive credit for these drafts when properly endorsed and paid. The bill is reported from the Finance Com-

mittee. Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced the folowing resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Reconlowing resolution struction be instructed to inquire into and report how far the States lately in rebellion, or any of them, have complied with the terms proposed by the President for their resumption of practical relations with the United States, which terms and conditions were as follows: viz. First, That the several State constitutions should be amended by the insertion of a provision abolishing slavery. Second, That the several State conventions should declare null and void the ordinances of secession, and the laws and decrees of the confederacy. Third, That the several State Legislature should ratify the amendment to the Federal Constitution abolishing slavery. Fourth, That the rebel debt, State and confederate should be repudiated. Fifth, That civil rights should be secured by law, applicable alike to whites and blacks. Mr. Sumner (Mass.) said that some time

ago the President was requested to com-municate the information, above asked for. The President has in his hands, said he, or ought to have, copies of the correspondence between himself and the so-called Govern-ors of these States. A resolution adopted by the Senate called upon the President to supply copies of that correspondence with the President. For some reason known to him that call has not been answered by the President. As the information is in his hands, and not in the hands of a committee of this body, I think it would be better, perhaps, that the Senate should repeat its call once more upon the President, looking to him for information which, better than any other person, he can supply. At the same time I see no objections to addressing this inquiry to, a committee of this body. That committee, if it sees fit, may put itself in communication with the President, or by inquiries of its own it may ascertain what we want. What is desired can best be obtained, I think, by calling upon the President.

Mr. Wilson said that had been done al Mr. Sumner. My colleague says we have done that. I hope, then, that the President will yet listen to the call of the Senate and

communicate this needed information. It essential in determining the duties Congress at this important moment. The resolution was adopted. At one o'clock, Mr. Foster, (Conn.) in the chair, said—The unfinished business of yesterday is the bill returned by the President with his objections, Senate bill No. 6, and

the question is shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) took the floor, and reviewed in a written speech the main features of the bill, reiterating his objections tures of the oil, reiterating his objections heretofore presented at length, and complimenting the President upon his action in returning a bill deemed to be unconstitutional, subversive of early reconstruction, irritating, unwise and expensive. He produced authorities and considerations showing the propriety in certain circumstances of President vetoes, and declaring his firm

conviction of the necessity of such action in the present case.

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis' remarks, Mr. Trumbull (III.) the originator of the vetoed bill, took the floor. He said—Mr. President: It is with deep and profound regret that I rise for the purpose of reviewing somewhat the extraordinary message of the President, returning with his objections the bill to amend the act entitled an act to treason. With this exception, sir, you wil the bill to amend the act entitled an act to not find a single Democratic vote against establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen

and refugees, and for other purposes. It has been my desire that the various departhas been my desire that the various departments of the government should harmonize in the restoration of the States to their full constitutional relations to the Union. I have sought, and had no other purpose in the part which I have taken in reference to this bill, to carry out such measures as would protect the loyal refugees and freedmen in the rebellious States, and would, as I supposed, harmonize with the views of the posed, harmonize with the views of the

Executive. He had declared to us, in his message, delivered to us at the commencement of session, that we shall but fulfil our duties as legislators by according equal and exact justice to all men, special privileges to none, The only object or design of the bill was to secure these rights to all men; and I am greatly surprised that a bill designed for such a purpose should have been returned by the Executive, with a statement that it is unconstitutional, inconsistent with the actual condition of the country, and at variance with the Constitution of the United

Having taken somewhat of an active part in the passage of this bill through the Senate, I feel called upon to vindicate myself from having urged upon the consideration of the Senate a bill so unconstitu tional, and so at variance with the actual condition of the country as this is now declared to be. What is this? It is an amendment to the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. It is not an original measure. It is not a measure establishing a bureau, but is merely amendatory of an act already in existence Nor is it, as seems to be supposed by some materially to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, as it already exists. I is an entire misapprehension to suppose that such is the object of the bill, or that such would be its effects. It does little more than give the sanction of law to what is already being done without any statute or

provision. The Freedmen's Bureau, as I have said already exists. Courts are held by the Freedmen's Bureau throughout the entire region of country where that Bureau has any operation. Under the military authoany operation. Under the mintary authority of the United States, laws inconsistent, as is believed, with the safety of the Government or incompatible with military operations, are set aside at this time in all these The object of the bill was to con tinue in existence the Freedmen's Bureau bill, not permanently, not as a permanent institution. All such intent was disavowed during the discussion of the bill. It is true no time is specified in the bill as to when shall cease to operate; nor is it customary to insert such a clause in any law; but it was declared that the law should operate until otherwise provided by law.

It is known that the Congress of the

United States assembles every year, and no one supposes this bill proposed to establish Bureau to be engrafted as a permanent institution of the country. Far from it No. sir. Is it intended that the bill shal go into the States and control the domestic a bill designed simply to provide, not for four millions of emencipated slaves, or of refugees, but only for the indigent, for those who are unable to take care of themselves so that they could become self-supporting In consequence of the war, thousands of Union men were driven from their home all over the South. Particularly was thi the case in Tennessee, where they had been stripped of their property, and women and children had fled destitute from their

They had neither food to eat nor clothing to wear. They flocked around our armies during the whole progress of the war, and were fed by our supplies. So also with the freedmen. Congress at an early day passed a law declaring free all slaves who should come within the lines of our armies. The came flying within our lines withou clothing-without hats, wounded, footsore and distressed. Many of them entered our ranks to fight for the cause of the country, and others we had clothed and fed. While this war was in progress, while these peo-ple were flocking around our armies, on the third of March, 1865, not one year ago, the Congress of the United States passed a law to systematize the clothing and feeding of these destitute negroes, and place them under the charge of a special department of the military establishment, whose duty it should be to lock after them. That was called the Freedmen's Bureau, and officers were assigned to take charge of it, chiefly

from the army.
Since that time the conflict of war has ceased, and there are still upon our hands some of these destitute people, who must be provided for—a far less number than would have been upon our hands if no system had been devised for taking care of them, been devised for taking care of them, for finding them employment, and settling upon trace of land wherever it may be obtained, and I undertake to say that there has been saved to the government millions of money by the establishment of the system through which employment has been found for these people, and they have been made self-supporting, who otherwise would have been entirely dependent mon the have been entirely dependent upon the bounty of thegovernment for support.

Since the Freedman's Bureau was organ ized an amendment has been adopted to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that slavery shall not exist any-where within its jurisdiction. By virtue of that enactment hundreds of thousands of slaves have become free, without any of this world's goods, not owning even the hat upon their heads or the coat upon their backs, without any supplies of any kind, or anywhere to obtain the next meal to save them from starvation. Something must be done to take care of these people, and the Freedmen's Bureau has been endeavoring

to do that something. Now, sir, the Freedmen's Bureau has not had jurisdiction over these four millions of people. Its work has been confined to a very small compass, as I shall presently show by the official record. And this measure, which comes to us denounced as unconstitutional, as a great public charity, as an institution designed to feed, clothe, take care of and furnish homes for four millions of people, is designed only to find employ-ment for these destitute, ignorant, unpro-yided-for people, who are few in number compared with the great number of blacks in the whole country, and not simply for the freedmen and for the refugees; and before I sit down I will show that more white refugees, in many instances have received sup-port and supplies from the government from

this Freedmen's Bureau thun blacks have. The President, in his veto message—and he does not deal with it candidly and fairly he does not deal with it candidy and harry, and I have no feeling in what I say but that which shall best promote the peace and happiness of the whole country—says there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure. He says the act which was passed to establish a Bureau for the Relief o freedmen and Refugees, in the Kener of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and expensive enough, says the President, for the purpose in view in time of war. Now, sir, when will that act expire? What was it? It provided, in its first section, that there is hereby estabits first section, that there is hereby estab-lished in the War Department, to continue during the present war of rebellion, and for one year thereafter, a Bureau for refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands. By the terms of the act it was to continue during the present war of rebellion, and for one year

Now, sir, when did the war of rebellion cease? Why, so far as the conflict of arms is concerned, we all admit that the war ceased when the last rebel army laid down its arms. That was some time in the month of May, when the rebel army in Texas surrendered to the Union forces; so that the present Bureau must, by its own limitation, have expired within one year from the time when the war ceased. I do not hold that

all its consequences. We have not yet escaped from the evils inflicted by the war. Peace and harmony are not yet restored, but the war of the rebellion is over, and this Bureau must expire in May next, according to the terms of the act that was passed on the third of March, 1865, and according to the views of the President, as expressed in his veto message. The President says it was thought stringent and expensive enough for the purpose in view in time of Why, sir, what was the condition of the

country when that act passed in March, 1865. At that time most of these States where the freedmen were were under rebel control, and the Freedmen's Bureau at that time could only take jurisdiction of such freedmen and refugees as came within the lines of the army. Throughout most of the Southern States the Bureau was limited in its operation, and I desire to ask in all can-dor and fairness if, when the war progressed and the slaves of Texas, and Mississippi and Alabama, and Florida, and Georgia and Virginia, and North Carolina, were all made free by the Constitutional Amendment—I want to know if it was not proper that the Freedmen's Bureau should be so conducted as to embrace the destitute and suffering in these States, as well as the fev who had come within our lines. When the bill was enacted in 1865, was there no occa sion to extend its operations, and because i was expensive enough for the purpose in time of war, would it follow that it is ex-pensive enough for the purpose in time of peace, when we have jurisdiction of a country very much larger than we had in time

But, sir, the President says the bill pro poses to establish, by act of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States, containing refugees and freedmen. Sir, I desire to speak respectfully of the Executive. But I would like to know where in that bill is any provision that extends relitions invisidation over all parts of tends military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen. Sir, the bill contains no such clause. It is a misapprehension of the bill. What does it say? The clause of the bill upon that subject is this: "The President of the United States, through the War Department and the Commissioners, shall ex-tend military jurisdiction and protection over all employes and officers of this Bureau in the exercise of the duties impose or authorized by this act or the act to which this is amendatory." Is not the difference manifest to everybody between a bill that extends military jurisdiction over the efficers and employes of the Bureau and a bill which should extend military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen? Why, sir. this bill makes the Freedmen's Bureau pert of the War Department. It makes its officers and agents amenable to the rules and articles of war. And does that extend military jurisdiction over the whole country where they are? How do they differ from any other portion of the army of the United

The army of the United States is governed by rules and articles, wherever it may be, whether in Indiana or in Florida, and alloperations in it are a portion of the military establishment, and are subject to the rules and articles of war. But did any-body ever suppose that the whole country where they were was under military juris diction? If a company of soldiers are sta tioned at one of the forts in New York har or, and the officers and soldiers are subject to military jurisdiction, was it ever sup-posed that the people of the State of New York were therefore under military juris distion? It is an entire misapprehension o the provisions of the bill. It extends mili tary jurisdiction nowhere. It merely place under military jurisdiction those belonging to the Freedmen's Bureau who, nearly all of them, are now under military

jurisdiction.

The Commissioner at the head of that Bureau is an officer of the army, and under military jarisdiction, and I believe ever assistant commissioner is an officer of the army under military jurisdiction. But the bill does authorize the President, if hethinks proper, instead of detailing military officers to appoint civilians; and in case he does ap point civilians, they are to be subject to military jurisdiction, and entitled to mili-tary protection in the performance of the duties imposed by this act.

The next objection of the President which Mr. Trumbull noticed was that the country is to be divided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the num-ber of counties and parishes in all the States where refugees and freedmen are to be found. He denied that it was necessary to appoint any such numbers, notwithstand-ing it was provided in the bill that they might be appointed. To appoint such a number, he said, would be an abuse of the wwer entrusted to the President.

Mr. Trumbull continued in reply to the objection that this bill establishes military jurisdiction in civil cases, and denying that t created any military jurisdiction what ever not now existing. The officers of the Bureau were officers of the army of United States, who were now holding mili-tary commissions by authority of the Presi dent all over the South. But a short time since, in Georgia, two citizens were arraigned for crime, not before a civil court by process of civil law, but before a military commission and he thanked God that these culprits, be ing found guilty, were sentenced to death, and hung, by direct approval and authority of the President himself.

of the President himself.

Was it, then, unconstitutional to do, by virtue of a law of Congress, what is being done every day without one? He reterred to the order issued by order of General Grant, January 12, 1866, to protect persons against civil suits for actions done in pursuance of military authority and colored persons for offences not pun ished in the cases of white persons in same manner or degree. He alluded also the order issued by the Lieutenan General directing copies of newspapers in rebellious States containing expressions of disloyalty to be sent to his headquarters, and declaring that the persistent publication of such articles could not be tolerated By what authority, he would ask, in this time of peace, could we confer this authority on one branch of the army and deny it to

another? If the rebellion is at an end, by what authority does the President suspend the writ of habeas corpus? If the Presiden could not reconcile those unusual acts to the words of the Constitution, why did h exercise it? Would it detract from its authority to give it the sanction of law? He reviewed the objection that the act would establish a permanent rank of public administration, having greatly enlarged powers. He denied that its establishment was permanent, or that its powers were greatly enlarged; they were in some respects re-stricted. He proceeded to show the relative degree of power confided in the two bills and the misapprehension under which h presumed that the President had labored. He wished to refer to the extraordinary suggestions of the President, that four millions of former slaves were to be provided for by this bill, and to the objection made on the ground of expense. He declared that not a fortieth part of four millions had ever received the aid of the Bureau, and quoted rom General Howard's report to show that but 90,000 negroes had been aided and 57,-000 whites, and that the number was constantly decreasing, so that, in December last, the number was reduced to 17,000. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner for Tennes

see, showing that less than two hundred orphan children and aged persons were the only negroes receiving aid; that in four months the cost of rations was reduced from 95,000 to \$5,000, and that of 25,000 persons fed 17,500 were white. The effect of the Buthe consequences of the war are over. I do reau, he asserted, was to decrease the cost not understand that peace is restored with of supporting both freedmen and refugees,

It has invariably had this effect, reducing the amount which had been distributed by army commissaries, and actually decreas he expenses which the dictates of humanity iu the army had occasioned.

in the army had occasioned.

He replied to the suggestions of the President, that while the freedmen should be protected, they should be so through the civil power of the courts, and referred to the enactments of the Legislature of Mississippi which protected the holding or leasing of land by freedmen, gives to the whites in certain cases power over their persons, and in other respects infringes their natural rights. He showed that in some localities they were not allowed to hire themselves out without the consent of their former masters, and were restricted found away from their homes without a pass. There was no protection to the freedmen in the courts or the laws of the rebellious States, and without this bill they in their right to travel, and whipped if would be despoiled of all their rights.

He thought it extraordinary that the President, in giving his opinion that the bill was unconstitutional, had made no mention of that clause under which its friends had specially claimed it authorization - the econd clause of the amendment abolishing siavery; and, instead of standing in doubt respecting its constitutionality, he felt that he should have failed in his constitutional duty if he had refused to favor it. In conceding the last objection-the absence of representation of States affected by its pro-visions—he held that it was valid, Congress had no right to pass a law levying direct taxes upon those States, no right to declare tates in rebeliion, nor to pass a law o blockade their ports.

Mr. Cowan (Pa.) asked why he (Mr. Trumbull) did not quote what the President said of the reason for passing those laws?

Mr. Trumbull—I read it. Did not the
Senator hear me? 'Because they were conterminously engaged in the rebellion. He urther debated the status of the rebel States, holding that, for national purposes, they were in the Union, but for State purposes were not, having no organization in ccord with the Union.

Mr. Cowan-What would you do with the rebels if they submit? Mr. Trumbull—If big rebels, I would hang

them. [Applause in the galleries.] In con-clusion he said that he thought he was act ing in harmony with the views of the President in his efforts in perfecting this bill; that t was not only constitutional and necessary to carry out the very provisions of tha Constitution, but that without it the freed men would be tyrannized over and out At the conclusion of Mr. Trumbull's

speech, Mr. Cowan said he was perfectly willing to let the vote be taken, and let the speech of Mr. Trumbull and the message of the President go to the country together Mr. Willey (W. Va.) explained that he would vote for sustaining the veto, not because he endorsed the sentiments of the President's message, but because he believed the bill unconstitutional. He did not feel at liberty to vote for the bill while it contained a provision to expend money for

lands for freedmen. The question being called for, the Chair announced that it was, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstandupon which the yeas and nays were required by the Constitution. The vote was

as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson and

NAYS-Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis; Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, Van Winkle and Willey—18.

ABBERT-Messrs. Foot and Wright. The wote on final passage of the bill, was as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirk-wood, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Morgan Morrill, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbuli, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—38.

NATS-Messrs, Buckalew, Davis, Guthrie. Hendricks, Johnson, McDeugall, Riddle

Saulsbury, Stockton and Wright—10.

Absent—Messrs. Gowan and Nesmith.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) said his colleague, Mr. Foot, was confined to his bed with sickness but if present would have voted for the bill The chair announced that the number voting in the affirmative being less than

thirds, the bill had failed. This announcement was greeted with loud hisses from the colored galleries, and with mingled applause and hisses from the other parts of the galleries. The Chair ordered the galleries to be

cleared, which was done.

The Senate at 5 o'clock P. M. adjourned. House.—Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Com mittee on Reconstruction, reported a con

cerrent resolution, as follows.

Resolved, That in order to cease agitation upon a question which seems likely to distract the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven State which have been declared in insurrection no Senator or Representatives shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to such

representation. Mr. Stevens gave way to Mr. Grider (Ky. in order to have read a report from the minority of the Committee on Reconstruction, signed by Messrs Grider and Rogers.

The report sets forth that the Committee have directed an inquiry to be made on the condition and loyalty of the State of Tensers of The leaves mount of syidence taken nessee. The large amount of evidence taken seems to show that in some localities there have occasionally been some collisions and temporary disaffection, yet the main testimony shows that the great body of the people are not only loyal, but willing and anxious to maintain amicable, sincere and patriotic associations with the general government; and, inasmuch, under the census of 1860, Congress passed a law fixing the number of representatives from Tenne insamuch as Tennessee avows insurrectionary purposes fand disloyalty, and has under her organic law regularly elected her members and Senator Congress in conformity with the laws and

Constitution of the United States— Mr. Washburne (Ill.) interrupted the fur ther reading by rising to a question of order, saying that the minority report is not on the subject reported by the gentleman from

Pennsylvania. Stevens observed that if he had known the character of the minority repeat he would not have given consent for the reading.

The Speaker said that the gentleman from

Pennsylvania could withdraw his consent Mr. Grider (Ky.) appealed to the gentle man to allow the reading to be completed Mr. Stevens-I will consent provided mir. Stevens—1 will consent provided it will not affect the resolution reported.

Mr. Rogers (N, J.)—If it shall have no effect it can do nohurt.

Mr. Stevens said he had no objection to

the minority report as the speech of his friend from Kentucky.

Mr. Grider expressed his thanks to the

gentleman. The reading of the report, there being no objection, was then concluded. It recited that, as the members from Tennessee are nat, as the mempers from tempesses are now here, asking admission, and inasmuch as the House, by the Constitution, is the udge of the election qualifications and returns of its members, therefore, in consideration of these forms.

ration of these facts.

Resolved, That the State of Tennessee is

entitled to representation in the Thirtyninth Congress, and that the representatives elected from that State are hereby admitted to seats therein, on qualifying by taking the

oath required.

Mr. Stevens, having heard the reading of the report, objected to its reception.

Mr. Grider inquired whether he objected. to the resolution?

Mr. Stevens said, having heard the speech from that side of the question. 1 do ot intend to make a speech from this side, I hope none of our friends will make speeches, as all understand the question which agitates not only this body but the entire country. I confess, I may say now until yesterdaythere was an ernest investigation into the condition of Tennessee, to see whether they could admit the State to representation; but since yesterday there been such a state of things which has induced the committee to consider it wholly their power to proceed further without surrendering a great principle and without surrendering the rights of this body to the usurpation of another power. I move nowthe previous question. Great confusion prevailed all over the Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) rose to ask a ques-

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) objected. Mr. Rogers (N. J.), rising mid the din, and assailed by cries of "order," expressed the hope that the resolutions would not be passed by the House under the operations

of the gag law.

Mr. Eldridge insisted that the committee of fifteen had no right to report by piece-meal. They should make a final report. The speaker overruled the point, saying the committee have a right to report at any

Mr. Grider earnestly appealed to the gen-tleman from Pennsylvania to permit him to make one or two statements. Mr. Stevens replied: "There are earth-

quakes around us—I tremble, and dare not vield. Mr. Grider essayed to speak, but was vociferously called to order. Mr. Rogers again rose, protesting against

the effort to pass a resolution of character under the operation of the gag There were cries of order and demands for "the question," "the question," great excitement meantime prevailing in all parts for "the question."

of the hall. Mr. Grider again sought an opportunity to be heard, but as debate at this stage was out of order, the Speaker requested him to

take his seat.

Mr. Randall (Pa.), in these hurried proceedings, said: I rise to a question of order. That this House has no power to dismember the Union, and no authority in law to de-

stroy the rights of the States.

Mr. Finck (Ohio) moved to lay the resolution upon the table. Mr. Eldridge, (Wis.) demanded the yeas and nays, and afterward moved to ad-

This was decided in the negative. Year 32, nays 126. Mr. Finck moved that when the House adjourn it be till Friday next.

Mr. Johnson (Pa.) asked to be excused from veting. The Speaker refused to entertain the moion, saying if such precedents be set, one fifth of the members would have it in their

power to prevent an adjournment. Mr. Johnson—I want togay a word.
Mr. Garfield (Ohio) replied—Not a word.
Mr. Eldridge appealed from the decision
of the Chair, but the Speaker refused to en-

tertain the appeal.

Mr. Jehnson differed from the Chair. Mr. Garfield and others called the gentle man to order.

The Speaker said it was always in the power of the majority to adjourn.

Mr. Eldridge remarked that the motion was not now to adjourn, but that when the House adjourn it be till Friday. He then moved a call of the House. counted the House

tain whether there was a quorum, and announced that fact. Mr. Johnson asked to be excused from yoting on a call of the House.

The Speaker declined to entertain the mo-

Mr. Eldridge wanted to know whether he could take an appeal.

The Speaker replied in the negative, and the House refused to order a call—yeas 33,

nays 129. Mr. Eldridge moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to order a call.

Mr. Finck moved to lay that motion on The Speaker said he would entertain the

notion if the gentleman could show a precedent for it. Mr. Eldridge, Mr. Finck and others continued the dilatory motions, the questions being decided by yeas and nays. Mr. Ross (Ill.) asked whether it would be

in order to move to go into Committee on the Loan bill. [Laughter.] Mr. Eldridge said if the gentleman from Pennsylvania will withdraw his demand for the previous question in order that gentle-men on this side may debate the subject, we-

will withdraw all further opposition. Mr. Stevens-I sat here for forty-eight hours in 1861, when the rebels retired, and I am ready to sit here forty-eight hours now. The House, by a vote of yeas 34, nays 121, refused to adjourn until Friday: Mr. Chandler (N. Y.) inquired whether it

asking for the laying of a telegraph cable. He said it was very interesting, but nobody but himself seemed to attach any importance The House again rejected a motion to adjourn, and by a yea and nay vote excused Mr. Johnson from voting for an adjourn-

The proceedings were here varied by Mr. Marshall (Ill.) saying that he was absent-yesterday when the Committee of Election made a report in the Indiana contested election case, declaring that Henry L. Wash-burne is entitled to the seat now held by D. W. Voorhees. He now asked leave to submit the views of the minority. This request

was, after some besitation, granted. The dilatory motions to adjourn, etc., were resumed. Mr. Chandler, at half-past three o'clock, moved the House resolve itself into a Com-mittee of the Whole on the State of the

The Speaker declared this out of order, as the demand for the previous question

was pending.

Mr. Smith (Ky.) arose, holding a newspaper in his hand, and wished to make a personal explanation, as a reflection had been cast upon him and his friends. Objections were interposed on both sides of the House, Mr. Washburne (Ill.) say-

ing, "Let's pass the resolution and then we'll hear you." Mr. Finck moved that when the House adjourn it be till Thursday next, and this, like other previous questions, was deter-

mined in the negative, by yea and nay ootes. Mr. Smith again rose to answer some article in a Pittsburgh paper.

Mr. Bromwell (Ill.) objected, stating, as a reoson, that he wanted to vote on the resolution reported from the Committee on Re-

construction. Mr.Smith wanted his explanation to come

Mr.Smith wanted his explanation to come in as an episode—a kind of relief.

Mr. Broomall (Pa.) wanted to know the character of Mr. Smith's explanation.

Mr. Smith—If the gentleman will keep his mouth shut, I'll tell him, [Laughter.]

Mr. Rogers wanted the rule suspended, that Mr. Smith might make his explanation.

But the Speaker informed him. But the Speaker informed him that that the motion could be made only on Mondays.

The minority continued their parliamentary tactics by requiring the yeas and nays