IN THE MEADOW.

Idle, and half in love with idleness,
Half in the sunshine that may oak tree weaves
Caught in the network of the shadowy leaves,
Of light and shadow with his clothing dress,
And charmed to hear his early song no less,—
On the shorn grass I lie, and let the breezes
Of summer life cool my summer play,
Even to the farmers working far away.
Where one must bite and strenuously heaves
A briefly hay-cock up to him who stands
Pensively upon the swaying hay load,
Which, while the shuffling oxen slowly pass,
Touched into wakefulness by rough goads and words,
He shapes and smoothes, and, turning in his hands,
Pats it.
The long fork glistens like a rod of glass.

—R. A. Wilmot, in the Nation.

Congress—Adjournment Session.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner called up the bill introduced by him, providing that in the District of Columbia no person shall be disqualified from holding office on account of race or color.

The bill was passed, yeas 25, nays 5, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill (Me.), Nye, Patterson (N. H.), Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Wilson and Yates—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks and Johnson—5.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy, the bill under consideration, providing for the appointment of commissioners to select a reservation upon which to locate the Indian tribes, was taken up.

Mr. Harlan addressed the Senate, saying he did not believe Congress had authority to appoint a commission to make a treaty. The Constitution provides that the President shall make treaties, and he would move at the present time to amend the bill by providing that the President shall appoint a commission to make the treaty.

Mr. Sherman said the only true solution of the Indian difficulties was to absorb the Indians in the general population. The Indian could no longer pursue the chase. He must either adapt himself to the usages of civilized life, or die out and kept by the bounty of the Government.

Mr. Pomeroy did not believe it possible to put all the Indians upon reservations, and upon two reservations; it would lead to interminable wars between the tribes.

Mr. Howe spoke of the necessity for speedy action on this subject. These wars costing from one to two millions a week, and he did not believe either side wanted to fight.

Mr. Howard favored the appointment of commission to consider the Indians as friends, with a view of bringing hostilities to a close. If there were any real grievances to be redressed they could be stated. He thought both parties ought to understand clearly what each complained of.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) condemned the Indian policy of the government in the past as unjust and oppressive, tending only to rob the Indians of their homes and lands.

Mr. Thayer thought it must be apparent that the condition of Indian affairs demanded the attention of Congress. He hoped the Senate would approach it calmly and dispassionately. There was a warfare on the border which should be arrested. He did not advocate the extermination of the Indians. No matter who was to blame for the difficulties now existing, it was the duty of Congress to secure peace, if possible. It was a disgrace to the nineteenth century that there five millions a year hence. He did not believe General Sherman wanted a war. The people of the Southwest were not in favor of a war. Mr. Thayer denied the statement in a recent official report that the settlers on the frontier desired a war for the purpose of seizing their reservations. He caused to be read a report from General Buford, which alleges that traders and speculators are endeavoring to get up this war, and pronounced it unjust, and a libel on all every class of the community on the border, he would say that nothing was so advantageous to the Indian—war—it destroyed their commerce—and trade. It destroyed the commerce of the states, which was the main source of income to the frontier people. Even the Indians were more dreaded an Indian war. He was sorry to say there were white men who were more to blame than the Indians, but it was only because the people of Chicago and Cincinnati and St. Louis neglected to keep them.

Mr. Henderson said he had never heard of any depredations upon the Pacific Railroad until Gen. Hancock had turned the Cheyenne off.

Mr. Pomeroy said Wells, Fargo & Co. would lose a million dollars this year on their contract for carrying government freight over the plains, on account of the Indian war, which increased their expenses and hindered them.

Mr. Thayer said the Quartermaster at Omaha told him Wells, Fargo & Co. would lose not a million on account of the war.

A message was received from the House announcing that that body had non-concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill for the relief of deserters, and asking that the Senate agree to a conference.

Mr. Grimes moved that the Senate adhere to its amendment.

The motion prevailed, so the House must recede from its disagreement, or the bill fails.

The Senate, pending the consideration of the Indian bill, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a concurrent resolution from the Senate, as follows:

Concurrent resolution to add one member of the Senate and two members of the House to the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment.

On motion of Mr. Sanckes the resolution was agreed to.

Amendment to the act in relation to reputed deserters.

On motion of Mr. Ashley (Ohio) the amendment was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked for.

Senate bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Judd proposed to amend the bill, by inserting the words "entitling colored men to be selected and to serve as jurors.

Mr. Schenck suggested that the continued repetition of the phrase "without regarding race or color," was doing more than anything else to keep up such distinctions. He favored the plain provision that all citizens shall be qualified to hold office and sit as jurors, and then let any one who feel aggrieved bear the blame.

Mr. Judd expressed his concurrence in that sentiment.

Mr. Pruyn did not see how the gentleman from Ohio could expect to carry out his views, when in the Senate a Massachusetts Senator (Mr. Sumner) speaks of the white race as the so-called white race.

Mr. Judd's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to amend by striking out the words "by reason of race or color." Rejected.

The motion of Mr. Schenck the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

The Senate bill to carry into effect the convention with Newgranada for the payment of claims against citizens of the United States, was referred, on motion of Mr. Holman, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Speaker announced the following committees:

Select Committee on Education in the District of Columbia—Messrs. Boutwell (Mass.), Van Aernam, Williams (Ind.), Loughridge and Archer.

Additional members of the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment—Messrs. Garfield and Benjamin.

Mr. McClurg asked leave to introduce a resolution authorizing the Committee on Southern Railroads to visit Texas and other southern states, also, to sit at several points for the purpose of taking testimony.

Mr. Brooks objected.

Mr. Sylvester rose to offer a preamble and resolution relating the report as to the organization of expeditions against Mexico, and requesting the President to issue a proclamation requiring all officers of the United States to prevent them.

Mr. Rose objected.

Subsequently Mr. Rose withdrew his objection, and the resolution was introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Spalding asked leave to introduce a bill which he characterized as one of justice rather than popularity. The bill proposes to allow mileage to Senators, Representatives and delegates prescribed in the adjustment session.

Mr. Broomall (Pa.) objected.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) moved to suspend the rules. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and were resulted—Yeas, 49; nays, 62, so the rules were not suspended, and the bill was not introduced.

The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Ashley (Ohio), Baldwin, Benjamin, Benton, Blair, Butler, Churchill, Clarke (Kansas), Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dugganon, Ferris, Finney, Garfield, Gravely, Hale, Hay, Jenckes, Kasson, Kerr, Kuykendall, McCrary, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, Newcomb, Nicholson, Noell, Orth, Pike, Poland, Robinson, Ross, Schenck, Smith, Stevens (N. H.), Stevens (Pa.), Taffee, Twitchell, Van Horn (Ohio), Williams (Ind.), Wilson—45.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Ames, Archer, Baker, Bingham, Boswell, Boyer, Brownwell, Brooks, Broomall, Buckland, Clarke (Ohio), Cobb, Coburn, Cooke, Covode, Ferry, Fields, Gerber, Glossbrener, Halsey, Hamilton, Hill, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (W. Va.), Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence (Pa.), Lawrence (Ohio), Loughridge, Mercer, Moore, Morrell, Nibleck, Orbison, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pruyn, Robertson, Sawyer, Schofield, Shanks, Stigmons, Stone, Taylor, Thomas, Van Aernam, Van Auken, Van Trump, Ward, Washburne (Wis.), Washburne (Ind.), Washburne (Mass.), Welker and Williams (Pa.)—62.

Mr. Covode offered, as a question of privilege, the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did, on the 4th of July, 1867, at the request of the counsel of John H. Surratt, cause to be issued to Stephen F. Cameron, of the rebel army, and one of the most notorious violators of the laws of war, a full pardon for all his crimes, in order that his credibility might be increased as a witness to aid in the exculpation of said Surratt, for participation in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, thus showing his sympathy with the men who murdered the President; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to examine into the facts and charges, and report the evidence to the House in the first week of the next session, together with all the testimony already taken in the impeachment case.

Mr. Covode remarked that he had the messages of his resolution in the middle form.

[Laughter.] He could have made it longer.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) stated, as chairman of the impeachment committee, that he had no objections—and he thought the members of the committee had none—to having the impeachment testimony printed for next session.

Mr. Williams (Pa.), a member of the Judiciary Committee, remarked that the issuing of a pardon to the one who was a witness in an impeachment case might be quite proper. He understood that in the case of Surratt, the pardon was issued on the part of the prosecution.

Mr. Garfield hoped Mr. Covode knew that John H. Surratt was guilty of the murder of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Covode replied that the testimony had settled that.

Mr. Getz remarked that Mr. Covode would be a very valuable witness for the prosecution.

The resolution was agreed to without division, and the preamble was rejected.

Subsequently the vote rejecting the preamble was considered, and on motion of

Mr. Boutwell, the preamble was amended so as to read:

Whereas, It is reported that the President has pardoned Stephen F. Cameron, therefore, etc.

And as so amended it was adopted.

Mr. Brooks, rising to a question of privilege, complained of officials of Willis Hodges[?] (colored), denying every important allegation in a long speech of his, presented on the part of Mr. McKee, contesting the seat of Mr. Young, from the Ninth Congressional District of Ga. Mr. Brooks said he had ever made such statements to Mr. McKee, who drew up the affidavit, and stating that that affidavit had never been read to him at the time he was sworn to it. He moved that the affidavit be referred to the Committee on Elections, and urged that immediate action on the subject be taken.

Mr. Dawes intimated that the proper course to be pursued by the gentleman from New York was not to have reopened the question on a mere statement, but to have had the affidavit simply referred. But he recollected that no gentleman was more able on the subject of affidavits as his distinguished friend from New York, who had won laurels in the field.

Mr. Brooks, obscurities, to which—Mr. Schenck and Robinson participated—the affidavit was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Schenck moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a bill to restore the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department.

Before disposing of the motion—

The Speaker presented a message from the Senate announcing that that body adhered to its amendment to the bill in reference to reported deserters, and declined a conference on the same.

On motion of Mr. Ashley (Ohio), the House receded from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, and then, at four o'clock, the House adjourned.

The Surratt Trial.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

On resuming, General Carroll was again placed on the stand, and the cross-examination continued:

Q.—Will you look at the leaf of the diary and say whether it is a leaf out that diary?

Mr. Bradley—What has that to do with it? object. The jury can examine for itself as well as the witness.

The Court—I think the question is admissible.

The Witness—I think it came out of the diary.

Q.—Will you tell us whose handwriting it is?

A.—I can only tell by comparison with the other leaves.

Q.—Is it in Booth's handwriting?

A.—Mr. Merrick—Did you see Booth write?

A.—No, sir.

Mr. Pierrepont—Are you an expert in handwriting?

A.—I am; this is Booth's handwriting, in my judgment.

Q.—Have you ever seen Dr. Stewart? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Mr. Merrick—Where does told Mr. Pierrepont that the paper now exhibited was not the original paper sent to Stewart, as the paper did not seem to be in Booth's hand writing; it was on a leaf of the diary and detached it was the diary first came into witness's possession the paper now exhibited was in it; that witness gave it to Stewart, and in other came of the arrest of Dr. Stewart the paper disappeared, in the meantime it had been folded and fastened around the money alluded to; the other paper was discovered, but this is not the paper discovered then that; witness was the leaf of the Secretary of War, and these papers came to witness's hands in an official capacity.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Witness spoke to counsel about the paper after Lamphier's testimony.

Mr. Covode remarked that he had the messages of his resolution in the middle form.

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