Congress—Adjourned Session.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution inquiring whether any legislation was necessary to provide the payment of bonuses. Ordered to be laid on the table.

The House amendment to the Senate bill further to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia was concurred in, with an amendment providing the Criminal Court to draw grand and petit jurors for the June term of that Court.

The Senate, at 1.50, on motion of Mr. Grimes, took a recess for one hour.

The Senate reassembled at 2.55 P. M.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to strike the words "free white persons" out of the naturalization laws of the United States, wherever they occur therein.

Mr. Sumner stated that he had received a letter from Norfolk reciting the case of foreign-born colored persons who could not be naturalized under the naturalization laws as they stood.

Mr. Edmunds, while in favor of the proposition, thought the bill ought to be examined by the Judiciary Committee, and moved its reference, and it was so referred.

The Senate, at 2.40 P. M., went again into Executive session on motion of Mr. Wilson.

The doors were reopened at 3.30. A communication from the Secretary of War in response to a resolution inquiring if any legislation was necessary to expedite the payment of bounties, was laid before the Senate and ordered to lie upon the table, with the report of the Adjutant-General accompanying it.

Also, a communication from the President in response to a resolution calling for information in regard to the recent events in Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sherman, in the regular order, called the resolution for adjournment be taken up and disposed of.

Mr. Sumner thought it better to hear the vetoed messages first.

Mr. Anthony said he did not believe there would be a quorum of the Senate in the city after seven o'clock this evening, and he was opposed to the suggestion of Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Ramsey thought the Senate had better take a recess for dinner and take up the veto message when it reassembled.

Mr. Sumner said it would be better to hear the veto message first and then adjourn for dinner.

Mr. Johnson called for the reading of the message, and it was read by the Clerk, Mr. McDonald.

Mr. Trumbull rose and said: The extraordinary positions assumed in that message, and as I think misrepresenting the action of this Senate in reply, I think most of the positions assumed—indeed all of them, as far as we have yet seen, by the authority of Congress to pass this bill—are indefensible. But there is an indisposition in the Senate to have its time occupied with a veto message. If it be the pleasure of the Senate to vote upon it at once, I shall be prepared to vote. I do not make it in the shape of a motion to lay the question upon the table.

Cries of "adjourn" from several Senators.

The Chair then put the question: "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?"

The vote stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Howe, Jian, Henderson, Howard, Morgan, Morrill (Me.), Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson and Yates—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Cowan, Hendricks, Johnson and Patterson (Tenn.)—6.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Cameron, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Ferry, Guthrie, Harlan, Morrill (Vt.), Norton, Norton, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stewart and Williams—11.

The Chair announced that the bill having been passed over the veto by a vote of two-thirds of each House, it was a law.

The appropriation bill and the veto thereto was then taken up. The bill was read in full without debate, over the veto—Yeas 32, nays 4.

Mr. Johnson, who voted in the negative on the first veto, voted in the affirmative on this.

The negatives were Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Hendricks and Patterson (Tenn.).

Mr. Sherman called for the House concurrent resolution for adjournment, and moved a substitute for it as follows:

That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House shall adjourn their respective houses on Saturday, July 20, until the third Monday in December.

Mr. Sumner moved to strike out the first Monday in December, and insert in lieu thereof the second Wednesday of October.

Mr. Sumner said: One of two things must be done—either the President must be removed from the chair or Congress must continue in session in permanent session to watch him. When I—that statement I make it with the utmost sense of my responsibility as a Senator, knowing well what I say and what I mean—that one duty devolve upon me. But, as a Senator of the United States, I deem it my duty to do my public declaration, that I may do what I can to put my associates into their grand and true place in the country of what, in my opinion, is the duty of the hour.

It is for another branch of the government to take such proceedings as they may think proper in order to call the President to judgment. It is for us, should they take these proceedings, to enter upon judgment. I say, until then, it is the duty of every Senator to express his mind freely with a view to the conviction of the President. No duty that may devolve upon us in the future can consist in my mind, speaking, of course, under the responsibility of this hour, I still say that in my opinion Congress will not be worthy of the position from office, or sit here constantly in their seats, or watch the proceedings of this House. It is the duty of the President that I insist you shall do here, in order that his supreme law-breaking criminal mischief which proceeds from him, which we have reason to believe will proceed from him so long as he continues in power.

I for this reason, which I have very simply and very briefly stated, I hope the resolution of the Senator from Ohio will not be adopted. If I could have my way Congress would not leave their seats. They should stay here as a guard to the Constitution and the Union against the Union men throughout the rebel States. But it is proposed to go home and leave these Union men prey to the President.

Mr. Sherman (O.) thought the view of Mr. Sumner were inconsistent with his proposition. If what he said were true Congress ought not to adjourn at all. If an impeachment had been consummated by the House the Senate would stay here to try it. But the House had taken no action as yet except through one of the committees, and that committee had not yet made a report. Should not the Senator would be a convenient time for the assembling of Congress. In case of the Senate judicial examining might be pending, and many Senators would be actively engaged in it.

At the suggestion of several Senators, Mr. Sherman changed the hour of adjournment in his resolution to 2 o'clock P. M. instead of 12.

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) said Mr. Sumner appeared to forget that there is within the power of the audience to which he addresses his remarks. He had expressed his opinion, and it is a very open question, which ought not to be discussed in the Senate at this time. He (Mr. Buckalew) might be permitted to say, without any unkindness, that he considered the remarks of the last speaker by Mr. Sumner a gross impropriety in this Chamber.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) hoped the Senate would adopt the Senator from Ohio's proposition to adjourn till of November. He did not attach much importance to the views expressed in the veto. He thought the country would understand it very well.

Mr. Sumner, replying to Mr. Buckalew, said the proposition was that the Senate adjourn from this time till the month of December. What was the natural and logical reply to that? Not to adjourn. Now as Andrew Johnson was in the chair. If another President were there instead with Congress of liberal ideas and ready to carry forward the regeneration of the country, there would be no difference between him (Mr. Sumner) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman.) But unhappily we are in a different case. We have in the Presidential chair a public enemy, the successor in spirit and in influence of Jefferson Davis. Such is the fact—who can question it?

The proposition of Mr. Sumner to adjourn to the third Wednesday in October, was disagreed to.

The question was then on the proposition of Mr. Sherman to adjourn from 2 o'clock to-day now until the first Monday in December. It was agreed to—Yeas 29, nays 8, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Conkling, Davis, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill (Me.), Patterson (N. H.), Patterson (Tenn.), Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Cragin, Edmunds, Howard, Howe, Morrill (Vt.), Pomeroy, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Wilson and Yates—15.

The resolution now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

The House fell repealing so much of an existing law as prohibits the Secretary of War and the Interior from concluding treaties with Indians without the consent of Congress, was passed.

Mr. Sumner asked to be call up the bill of the House forbidding the removal of district commissioners without the consent of the Senate, the objection was made by Mr. Hendricks and it goes over.

An Executive session was held and at 6 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Driggs offered a preamble and resolution reciting that great dangers will be attributed to the crops and other property on the Mississippi and its tributaries because of the destruction of the levees; that appeals for government aid are being made by some of the inhabitants of some of the States lately in rebellion; that it is the desire of Congress that all portions of the country shall receive their just share of protecting and fostering care, and that Congress has no hesitation in extending the same to unreserved loyalty to the government; that neither Congress nor any people of the United States are to be withheld from any portion of the inhabitants any rights or benefits to which all loyal citizens are entitled, and declaring that Congress desires the immediate restoration to full and perfect relation of allegiance, of all the States lately in rebellion, and that as soon as they shall have and are entitled Union men to Congress, they will be admitted to our councils as the representatives of the rights and benefits of legislation. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Speaker presented messages from the President of the United States in answer to resolutions of the House, on the following subjects:

In reference to the capture and execution of Lieutenant Cushing, the arrest and reported execution of Santa Anna in Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

As to what States have ratified the last constitutional amendment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Correspondence with ex-Minister Campbell of Mexico and his successor. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In reference to a certain agreement said to have been entered into between the United States, Prussia and West Virginia Land and Mining Company and certain reported agents of the Emperor of Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Additional list of persons pardoned for rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Copy of a convention between the United States and Venezuela for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against the government of that country. Same reference.

The Speaker laid before the House the message of the President vetoing the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, which was read in extenso by the clerk, Mr. McPherson.

The reading of the message having been concluded, the Speaker stated that the objections of the President were to be considered and spread on the journal in compliance with the Constitution.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) rose and said that he was disposed to have the vote taken on the question at once. He was not aware that there was any disposition to discuss it, and presumed that the House was prepared to vote on the arguments of the President. If there was any disposition to do it he did not know but that a few moments might be very well spent in that way. [A general call was here manifested on the Republican side for the vote to be taken at once.] He himself preferred that the previous question should be called. [Voice—"Thought we had called it."] He was present to the Senate and passed, so that member could go home and have the bill in operative on the first veto, voted in the affirmative on this.

The negatives were Messrs. Chanler, Davis, Hendricks and Patterson (Tenn.).

Mr. Sherman called for the House concurrent resolution for adjournment, and moved a substitute for it as follows:

That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House shall adjourn their respective houses on Saturday, July 20, until the third Monday in December.

Mr. Sumner moved to strike out the first Monday in December, and insert in lieu thereof the second Wednesday of October.

Mr. Sumner said: One of two things must be done—either the President must be removed from the chair or Congress must continue in session in permanent session to watch him. When I—that statement I make it with the utmost sense of my responsibility as a Senator, knowing well what I say and what I mean—that one duty devolve upon me. But, as a Senator of the United States, I deem it my duty to make this public declaration, that I may do what I can to put my associates into their grand and true place in the country of what, in my opinion, is the duty of the hour.

It is for another branch of the government to take such proceedings as they may think proper in order to call the President to judgment. It is for us, should they take these proceedings, to enter upon judgment. I say, until then, it is the duty of every Senator to express his mind freely with a view to the conviction of the President. No duty that may devolve upon us in the future can consist in my mind, speaking, of course, under the responsibility of this hour, I still say that in my opinion Congress will not be worthy of the position from office, or sit here constantly in their seats, or watch the proceedings of this House. It is the duty of the President that I insist you shall do here, in order that his supreme law-breaking criminal mischief which proceeds from him, which we have reason to believe will proceed from him so long as he continues in power.

I for this reason, which I have very simply and very briefly stated, I hope the resolution of the Senator from Ohio will not be adopted. If I could have my way Congress would not leave their seats. They should stay here as a guard to the Constitution and the Union against the Union men throughout the rebel States. But it is proposed to go home and leave these Union men prey to the President.

Mr. Sherman (O.) thought the view of Mr. Sumner were inconsistent with his proposition. If what he said were true Congress ought not to adjourn at all. If an impeachment had been consummated by the House the Senate would stay here to try it. But the House had taken no action as yet except through one of the committees, and that committee had not yet made a report. Should not the Senator would be a convenient time for the assembling of Congress. In case of the Senate judicial examining might be pending, and many Senators would be actively engaged in it.

At the suggestion of several Senators, Mr. Sherman changed the hour of adjournment in his resolution to 2 o'clock P. M. instead of 12.

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) said Mr. Sumner appeared to forget that there is within the power of the audience to which he addresses his remarks. He had expressed his opinion, and it is a very open question, which ought not to be discussed in the Senate at this time. He (Mr. Buckalew) might be permitted to say, without any unkindness, that he considered the remarks of the last speaker by Mr. Sumner a gross impropriety in this Chamber.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) hoped the Senate would adopt the Senator from Ohio's proposition to adjourn till of November. He did not attach much importance to the views expressed in the veto. He thought the country would understand it very well.

Mr. Sumner, replying to Mr. Buckalew, said the proposition was that the Senate adjourn from this time till the month of December. What was the natural and logical reply to that? Not to adjourn. Now as Andrew Johnson was in the chair. If another President were there instead with Congress of liberal ideas and ready to carry forward the regeneration of the country, there would be no difference between him (Mr. Sumner) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman.) But unhappily we are in a different case. We have in the Presidential chair a public enemy, the successor in spirit and in influence of Jefferson Davis. Such is the fact—who can question it?

The proposition of Mr. Sumner to adjourn to the third Wednesday in October, was disagreed to.

The question was then on the proposition of Mr. Sherman to adjourn from 2 o'clock to-day now until the first Monday in December. It was agreed to—Yeas 29, nays 8, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cattell, Conkling, Davis, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill (Me.), Patterson (N. H.), Patterson (Tenn.), Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Cragin, Edmunds, Howard, Howe, Morrill (Vt.), Pomeroy, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Wilson and Yates—15.

The resolution now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

The House fell repealing so much of an existing law as prohibits the Secretary of War and the Interior from concluding treaties with Indians without the consent of Congress, was passed.

Mr. Sumner asked to be call up the bill of the House forbidding the removal of district commissioners without the consent of the Senate, the objection was made by Mr. Hendricks and it goes over.

An Executive session was held and at 6 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Driggs offered a preamble and resolution reciting that great dangers will be attributed to the crops and other property on the Mississippi and its tributaries because of the destruction of the levees; that appeals for government aid are being made by some of the inhabitants of some of the States lately in rebellion; that it is the desire of Congress that all portions of the country shall receive their just share of protecting and fostering care, and that Congress has no hesitation in extending the same to unreserved loyalty to the government; that neither Congress nor any people of the United States are to be withheld from any portion of the inhabitants any rights or benefits to which all loyal citizens are entitled, and declaring that Congress desires the immediate restoration to full and perfect relation of allegiance, of all the States lately in rebellion, and that as soon as they shall have and are entitled Union men to Congress, they will be admitted to our councils as the representatives of the rights and benefits of legislation. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Speaker presented messages from the President of the United States in answer to resolutions of the House, on the following subjects:

In reference to the capture and execution of Lieutenant Cushing, the arrest and reported execution of Santa Anna in Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

As to what States have ratified the last constitutional amendment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Correspondence with ex-Minister Campbell of Mexico and his successor. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In reference to a certain agreement said to have been entered into between the United States, Prussia and West Virginia Land and Mining Company and certain reported agents of the Emperor of Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Additional list of persons pardoned for rebellion. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Copy of a convention between the United States and Venezuela for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against the government of that country. Same reference.

The Speaker laid before the House the message of the President vetoing the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, which was read in extenso by the clerk, Mr. McPherson.

The reading of the message having been concluded, the Speaker stated that the objections of the President were to be considered and spread on the journal in compliance with the Constitution.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) rose and said that he was disposed to have the vote taken on the question at once. He was not aware that there was any disposition to discuss it, and presumed that the House was prepared to vote on the arguments of the President. If there was any disposition to do it he did not know but that a few moments might be very well spent in that way. [A general call was here manifested on the Republican side for the vote to be taken at once.] He himself preferred that the previous question should be called. [Voice—"Thought we had called it."] He was present to the Senate and passed, so that member could go home and have the bill in operative on the first veto, voted in the affirmative on this.

The negatives were Messrs. Chanler, Davis, Hendricks and Patterson (Tenn.).

Mr. Sherman called for the House concurrent resolution for adjournment, and moved a substitute for it as follows:

That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House shall adjourn their respective houses on Saturday, July 20, until the third Monday in December.

Mr. Sumner moved to strike out the first Monday in December, and insert in lieu thereof the second Wednesday of October.

Mr. Sumner said: One of two things must be done—either the President must be removed from the chair or Congress must continue