# XXXIXth CONGRESS.

## CLOSE OF THE FIRST SESSION.

### Both Houses in Session all Night.

### Senator Patterson Admitted on Taking the Test Oath.

### The Civil Appropriation Bill Passed.

### INCREASE OF CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES.

### ADOPTION OF THE BOUNTY BILL.

### AGREEMENT ON THE ARMY BILL.

### The Senate Tables the Tariff Bill.

### The Neutrality and the Air-Line Railroad Bills Tabled.

### VETO OF THE MONTANA BILL.

### Complete Summary of the Bills and Joint Resolutions Passed During the Session.

SENATE.

The following is the conclusion of Friday night's session. A small portion of it appeared in our second edition on Saturday morning:

At 2 a.m. the Senate doors were re-opened.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The conference report on the Civil Appropriation bill was under discussion, the debate having commenced in secret session.

When the doors were opened Mr. WILSON had the floor and was advocating the equalization of bounties and opposing the increase of compensation to Members of Congress. He had been in the Senate 12 years, yet, if he were to die to-morrow he would not leave behind him enough to buy a pine coffin. Still he could not vote to increase his own compensation when such a just demand was denied to the soldiers of the country. He regarded the action of Congress in this matter as disgraceful.

Mr. McDOUGAL called Mr. Wilson to order for applying such remarks to the action of Congress.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the report was just what the Senate had agreed on. The Senate had, by a large vote, and with the aid of Mr. Wilson, voted an increase of compensation to members of Congress, and by an equally large vote had defeated the proposition for the equalization of bounties. Somebody else beside the soldiers ought to be consulted on the bounty question. It was his opinion that outside of the ranks of the army the people would be found opposed to paying $250,000,000 for this purpose. A hundred dollars to each soldier would give a little pleasure perhaps for a time, but it would render necessary an amount of taxation that would be felt for years.

Mr. McDOUGAL said he had expressed his opinion on this bounty question a year or two ago. He thought it the duty of poor and rich alike to serve the country. The man of large wealth ought to be in front of the armies. The policy of substitutes was a false policy. He was opposed to bonuses and substitutes. If this policy had been adopted in 1861, we would have had only a 12-months' war.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke against the bounty proposition as unjust to many States, his own among others.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered a joint resolution calling upon the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Commissioner of Pensions to report to the next Congress a plan for equalizing bounties in land warrants, to be located along the alternate sections of land on the lines of railroad.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected to the consideration of any other measure while the Conference report was pending.

Mr. WILSON resumed his advocacy of the Bounty bill. He hoped the increased compensation of Congressmen would be stricken out, and the Bounty bill added to the bill.

Mr. WADE said he was afraid of this report. He did not believe it to be just to the soldiers of the country.

Mr. YATES said he did not agree with the conference report. The Democratic party with the President at its head was appealing to the prejudices of the soldiers to influence them against Congress for its action in this matter. He (Yates) had called out 25,000 soldiers in Illinois, and could not in justice to those men deny them the simple justice called for in the Bounty bill.

Mr. WILSON called the yeas and nays on agreeing to the report to vote Increasing the pay of Congressmen and rejecting the Bounty bill.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Riddle, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle and Williams—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Creswell, Harris, Kirkwood, Lane, Nye, Rose, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson and Yates—13.

So the report was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON took the floor and moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to equalize bounties.

CASE OF MR. PATTERSON.

Mr. POLAND moved to proceed to the consideration of the case of Mr. Patterson claiming a seat from Tennessee.

The motion of Mr. Poland prevailed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Hon. David D. Patterson, upon taking the oath required by the Constitution and laws, be admitted to his seat as Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. SUMNER called for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained why he could not vote for the resolution. He could not vote for it with the facts in Mr. Patterson's case and the law requiring the oath before him.

Mr. WADE said a man's motives would not be taken into consideration in such a case. The Senate had nothing to do with a man's motives while the law was so plain.

Mr. BUCKALEW spoke in favor of the resolution.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

A message was received from the House announcing non-concurrence in the conference report on the Civil Appropriation bill.

Messrs. Sherman, Harris and Edmunds were appointed a second Committee of Conference.

THE PATTERSON CASE AGAIN.

The resolution declaring Mr. Patterson entitled to his seat, was adopted—Yeas, 21; Nays, 11.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Norton, Poland, Riddle, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Creswell, Howard, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rose, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Yates.—11.

The Senate at 4:15 again went into Executive Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, July 28, 1866.

The doors were reopened at 5 o'clock, a. m.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the Army bill. As agreed upon the bill is substantially the last one passed by the Senate. It provides for an addition to the army of two companies each to the 27 existing battalions of infantry, four of which shall be colored troops, and four Veteran Reserves; also four new regiments of cavalry.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill, asked that the Committee be instructed to agree to the House amendment on the subject of bounties in a modified form.

The instructions were given—Yeas 27; Nays 5.

The Senate again went into Executive Session.

BOUNTIES.

The doors were reopened at 7 a. m., the Conference report on the question of bounties having previously been agreed to. It provides that those who served three years, or enlisted for three years, and were discharged for disability before the expiration of this term, shall receive $100. Those who enlisted for two years, and served that period, or were discharged for disability, shall receive $50.

RECESS.

A recess was then taken until 9 a. m., at which hour two Senators and the President pro tem. appeared in their seats.

It was moved that the recess be extended to 10 o'clock, which was carried unanimously.

The Senate reassembled at 10 a. m.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

Mr. WADE reported the House bill to increase the duty on imported wool and moved to take it up.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped it would not be taken up. The Committee on Finance had not examined it, and it was now too late in the session, being within two hours of the adjournment, to consider it.

Mr. WADE spoke in favor of the bill, and hoped it would be passed.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to take up the bill distributing the awards for the capture of the assassins.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to lay Mr. Wade's motion on the table. The vote resulted:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Conness, Creswell, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Lane, McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Sprague, Sumner, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, and Wilson—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Davis, Edmunds, Howe, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Rose, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Wade and Yates—12.

So the motion to take up the bill for a tariff on wool was laid on the table.

THE ASSASSINATION AWARDS.

Mr. SPRAGUE renewed his motion to take up the bill in relation to the awards for the capture of the assassins.

Pending its consideration, Mr. FESSENDEN called up the resolution postponing the time of the adjournment to 4:30 p. m., and it was passed.

The Senate considered the bill for the distribution of the awards for the capture of the assassins of the late President.

On motion, that portion of the bill relating to the capture of Jefferson Davis was stricken out.

Mr. DAVIS said he would like to hear satisfactory evidence that Booth was killed. He had never seen any. He had heard nothing but rumors. He would much prefer if Booth had been captured alive. Perhaps he was dead, but there was in his (Davis) own mind an inexplicable mystery about it. He did not think that Baker had any right to any reward. Baker was a worse man than any one he was pursuing, and it would be just like him to have got up a false Booth. The body ought to have been identified.

The bill was then passed as amended, and was sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

SENATOR PATTERSON SWORN IN.

Mr. JOHNSON, at 11 o'clock, moved that Mr. Patterson, Senator elect from the State of Tennessee, be sworn into office.

Mr. PATTERSON went forward to the Vice-President's desk and took the oath of office.

THE "LIBERATION OF IRELAND."

Mr. WILSON called on the House joint resolution authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to grant the use of a building on the corner of Pennsylvania-ave. and Seventh-st. for any lawful purpose, but especially for meetings held with a view to the liberation of Ireland.

Mr. GUTHRIE moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was disagreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON thought the passage of this resolution would give England cause for complaint. Whether England had acted toward the United States in a proper spirit of neutrality was one question. Whether we would preserve our neutrality by such action as was now proposed was another question, and one which touched most deeply our national honor. All Europe was now convulsed in war, and he (Mr. JOHNSON) said that we should not by any action of ours, indicate a desire to participate in that struggle. Those who came here from a foreign country, should, in his opinion, abide by and respect American laws.

Mr. NYE replied to Mr. Johnson that there was nothing wrong in the resolution. It could do no harm. There was no reason for this extreme anxiety about neutrality.

Mr. HOWE, in the course of some remarks, adverted to the course of the British Government toward this country during the late civil war. He was in favor of encouraging every struggle for liberty honestly made, he cared not by whom. He believed there was nothing in the resolution to which an American citizen could object. He knew of no people who had shown such love of country as the Fenians.

THE INCOME TAX.

Pending the discussion on the above, Mr. WILSON called up the House joint resolution directing that the special 5 per cent income tax shall not be collected from officers or soldiers of the United States Army. Passed.

Mr. YATES called up the House bill exempting pensions from income tax, which was read twice and defeated on its third reading.

THE IOWA SENATORSHIP.

Mr. YATES presented the credentials of the Hon. James Harlan, Senator elect from the State of Iowa for six years from the 4th of March next. Ordered to lie on the table.

PUBLIC BUILDING FOR IRISH PATRIOTS.

Consideration of the resolution in relation to the use of a public building by the friends of Irish nationality, was resumed. After a speech from Mr. SPRAGUE in favor of it, the resolution was passed—Yeas, 20; Nays, 7.

THE RECAPTURE OF SLAVES ESCAPING FROM CUBA.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Foreign Relations to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent the recapture of persons escaping from involuntary servitude in Cuba.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

At 3 o'clock p. m. Mr. DOOLITTLE rose and said, that as there was nothing now before the Senate, he would take the occasion to make a personal explanation, which he had some time since promised. He then proceeded to read a speech in relation to the resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature requesting him to resign. The arguments and statements made use of by Mr. Doolittle have heretofore been given in three reports in debates between him and his colleague, Mr. Howe.

Mr. HOWE took the floor in reply to his colleague, discussing questions connected with the State politics of Wisconsin.

BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF DRAFTED MEN.

Mr. COWAN, at 3:45, called up a bill just from the House entitled An Act for the Relief of Certain Drafted Men. It directs the Secretary of War to refund $300 to each person drafted twice within one year and who paid commutation twice; also to refund in all cases in which it shall appear that persons furnishing substitutes were not liable to military duty.

It was objected to and it goes over.

FRENCH CLAIMS FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

Mr. VAN WINKLE offered a resolution calling upon the President for whatever heretofore unpublished communications may be in his possession touching the claims for military service made by France and Prussia upon naturalized citizens of this country, which was adopted.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. HARRIS offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of two to join a committee of the House, to wait on the President and inquire if he had any further communication to make with Congress.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Harris and Nesmith were appointed said Committee.

PAYMENT OF THE HOUSE CHAPLAIN.

A joint resolution for the payment of the Chaplain of the House for the Thirty-ninth Congress was received from the House, and passed at 4:25.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

At 4½ o'clock Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee to wait on the President, reported that the President had no further communication to make.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Foster for the impartial manner in which he has presided during the session; which was adopted unanimously.

Mr. FOSTER briefly returned his thanks for the compliment contained in the resolution, and then declared the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE.

SALARIES FIXED.

By the terms of a bill, the disagreeing amendments concerning which were adjusted through a Conference Committee, the salaries of Deputy-Collectors and appraisers were fixed at $3,000; of Deputy Naval Officers and Deputy Surveyors, $2,500, and of Weighers, $2,000 per annum, at the ports of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, New-Orleans and San Francisco.

Mr. DELANO, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution reciting that the Mayor had dispersed certain peaceable and law-abiding citizens, who had assembled as a Fenian organization in the building recently used as a Ladies' Fair for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors, and authorizing such citizens to assemble there whenever permitted by the Speaker of the House or President of the Senate, particularly in relation to the liberation of Ireland.

After some discussion the joint resolution was agreed to.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee of Conference on the act to fix the compensation of certain Collectors of Customs, made a report, which was agreed to.

RELIEF OF AN INDIAN CHURCH.

On motion of Mr. RICE, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from consideration of the bill for the relief of the trustees and stewards of the Mission Church of the Wyandotte Indians, and the bill came before the House and was passed.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Ohio) introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the rights of the people peacably to assemble and consult for their own good, have been interfered with in the city of Washington, and if so, what legislation is necessary to protect the people in the enjoyment of all their rights, including the right to discuss the condition of Ireland and the duties of American citizens in relation thereto. Adopted.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa) from the Judiciary Committee reported the Senate bill to prescribe the mode of settling the accounts of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and it was passed.

BILLS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The House proceeded, at 12:20 p. m., to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of them as follows:

The Senate amendment to the House bill, directing a District Court to be held in Erie, Pa., was concurred in.

NEBRASKA.

The Senate bill for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union came up.

Mr. RICE (Me.) moved its reference to the Committee on Territories. He would have been in favor of the immediate admission of Nebraska as a State but for the feature in her Constitution which disfranchised her colored people.

Mr. STEVENS asked when the Constitution of Nebraska was framed.

Mr. RICE replied that it was in February 1861.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that it was long after Congress had indicated its will on that matter, and that it was evident that the people of Nebraska were unfit to come in as a State.

Mr. KELLEY suggested an amendment authorizing the President to declare Nebraska a State in the Union whenever that objectionable feature of her Constitution is removed.

Mr. RICE declined to allow the amendment to be offered. He withdrew the motion to refer, and asked a vote on the passage of the bill.

The vote was taken and resulted Yeas, 63; Nays 52.

The Speaker voted in the affirmative. So the bill was passed without amendment and goes to the President for his signature.

The next business on the Speaker's table was the Senate bill to pay $540 to Ward R. Burnett, a balance of pension wrongfully withheld from him. It was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THE ARMY BILL.

The last business on the Speaker's table was the Senate joint resolution respecting the army of the United States, continuing all laws, &c., affecting the army since 1861.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to lay the joint resolution on the table, stating that it was a contrivance of the Senate to avoid passing an Army bill.

Mr. GARFIELD illustrated the Regular Army system by saying that he knew of one regiment whose Colonel had never seen service in the field, who would have under him five or six officers who had won their stars as Brigadier and Major-Generals in the field. He trusted the Senate joint resolution would be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to, and the joint resolution was laid on the table.

NEWARK BAY.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a resolution for the appointment of a naval officer to examine the condition of Newark Bay and of the mouths of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers.

The resolution was agreed to by a vote of 47 Yeas to 46 Nays, the Speaker voting in the affirmative. [Applause from the Democratic benches.]

Mr. BANKS offered a joint resolution requiring the Superintendents of all the mechanical establishments of the Government to be appointed from civil life. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Several propositions for the increase of the salaries of the employés about the House having been offered, Mr. SCHENCK suggested a resolution that the Pages of the House be put upon the same footing as to compensation as members of the Cabinet. [Laughter.]

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. KASSON, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

At 2½ a. m. the House is consuming time on various unimportant matters, motions to suspend the rules, etc.

CONGRESSIONAL PAY.

3:15 a. m.—The Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill has just been made by Mr. STEVENS, the Senate having agreed to it.

The increase of compensation of Senators and members is retained with an amendment making the pay of the Speaker $8,000.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) stated why he, as one of the conferees, declined to sign the report. In the first place, the Committee had rejected the provision to equalize bounties and had retained the provision relating to increased pay of members. He therefore hoped the report would be rejected.

Mr. STEVENS explained that it was the unequivocal declaration of the Senate conferees that the provision for bounty would not be agreed to and if retained the bill must fail. As to the provision for increasing compensation, it removed the monstrous injustice of the 40 cents per mileage, and the aggregated compensation would be very slightly increased. He moved the previous question on the adoption of the report.

The vote was taken by Yeas and Nays on agreeing to the Conference report, and resulted in—Yeas, 14; Nays, 104. So the report was rejected.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) moved that the House still further insist on its amendments, and ask another Committee of Conference.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which was negatived.

Mr. WILSON's motion was agreed to, and the Speaker appointed Wilson (Iowa), Banks and Niblack as the Committee on the part of the House.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Conference Committee on the Army bill, made a report. He said that with two or three exceptions this was the bill of the House. It provides for 45 regiments of infantry, 10 of cavalry, and five of artillery; the infantry regiments to be made up of 10 old regiments; 27 to be made out of the nine new battalions; four colored regiments, and four regiments of the Veteran Reserve Corps; the 10 cavalry regiments to be made up of six old regiments and four new ones, two of which shall be colored.

Mr. SCHENCK expressed himself better satisfied with the report than he expected to be.

Messrs. GARFIELD and PAINE expressed themselves to the same effect.

The Conference report was agreed to.

THE TABLE CLEAR OF BUSINESS.

After the second Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill had been appointed, about 4 o'clock in the morning, there really remained no business before the House. The Speaker's table had been cleared, and there was nothing pressing for action. But it was necessary to keep the members together, and so the Speaker announced that the morning hour of the legislative day (Friday) would now commence, the business of which was the calling of Committees for reports of a private character.

This was followed by disposing of bills reported from the Committee for the District of Columbia. The disposition uniformly made of them was to reject them or to lay them on the table.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT.

The only one of the batch that got through safely was the Senate bill donating certain lots in Washington to the colored schools.

CONGRESSIONAL FUN.

There was the usual amount of practical joking, discharging paper pellets at somnolent members, exchanging arrows of wit and repartee, and the tall member from Illinois (Mr. Wentworth) created amusement by his exhibition of restless watchfulness to defeat what he denounced as the wicked scheme of voting $5,000 a year to members of Congress, while the poor soldiers were not getting their bounty. On the whole, it was a good-humored party, for whenever a member, tired of waiting, would propose a recess or an adjournment, the Speaker had only to intimate the small chance of getting a quorum together again, when the proposition was immediately withdrawn.

At 6½ o'clock the House was still waiting, sustained by the knowledge that the Conference Committee had agreed on a report, and that it would be before the House as soon as the Senate had disposed of it.

THE DAVIS REPORT.

In the meantime, Mr. BOUTWELL brought up for action the resolutions reported by him from the Judiciary Committee, relative to the alleged complicity of Jefferson Davis in Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and they were adopted.

APPROPRIATION TO NORMAN WIARD.

Then Mr. BINGHAM brought before the House a bill to pay Norman Wiard $25,511, for expenses in delivering the steamers Augusta and Savannah at Hilton Head, in January, 1865, and, after considerable discussion and explanation, he managed to get it passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The clock had just struck seven, when Mr. FORNEY, the Secretary of the Senate, was seen coming to the Hall with a message, and there was almost an attempt to applaud him. Having informed the House that the Senate had agreed to the Report of the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, and on the Civil Appropriation bill,

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BANKS rose and presented the Conference report on the Civil bill, which was thereupon read by the Clerk. It retains the provision for the increase of compensation of members and Senators, with an additional amendment fixing the pay of the Speaker at $8,000 per annum. In relation to bounty the Committee reports an additional section, enacting that every soldier who enlisted after the 19th of April, 1861, for a period not less than three years, and who, after having served his time of enlistment, has been honorably discharged, and who has received, or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of $100, and no more; and every such soldier honorably discharged on account of wounds, and the widows, minor children, or parents of such soldiers who died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of $100. The soldier who enlisted for two years, and who is entitled to a Government bounty of $50 under existing laws, is to get under the like conditions an additional bounty of $50.

Mr. HARDING (Ill.) expressed contempt for that capacity which forced members either to vote themselves increased compensation or vote against bounty to the soldiers.

The SPEAKER called Mr. Harding to order for the expression which he had used.

Mr. MORRILL asked Mr. Banks whether he had ever known a Conference Committee to yield on a point on which the House had expressed its will by the almost unanimous vote of 120 to 4.

Mr. BANKS went on to state that the Senate Committee had received instructions, in pursuance of which it assented to the demand of the House on the question of bounty. He believed that the provision embodied would be entirely satisfactory to the friends of the bounty; that it was carefully drawn, and would be found to be just to the soldier and to the Government. The second proposition related to the compensation of members. These were the only two propositions on which the Conference Committee had deliberated. It was not till within the very last moment, certainly within the last 45 minutes, that he was called upon to decide, not on that question merely, but on the question whether there should be an agreement on the part of the Conference Committee, and his difficulty was increased from the fact that the House had been a long time waiting, and that the limitation of the Senate was close at hand. He was compelled, therefore, to yield his judgment to the wishes of the Committee of Conference. The conferees on the part of the Senate, he should say, did not demand as a *sine qua non* the adoption of the proposition in regard to salaries, but expressed the strongest belief that any other proposition than the two coupled together would be unsatisfactory to the Senate. It was therefore left for him to say at the last moment whether the Committee should have to report a disagreement or whether he should assent to the proposition, and he took the responsibility of assenting to the proposition of the Senate in regard to salaries. Had the affair been left to his own judgment at the commencement of the conference, he should not have reported it, but being called upon to decide at the last moment, he thought it is his duty to report, and he had therefore signed it with his colleagues on the other side (Niblack). The Chairman of the Committee (Wilson) had not signed it.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa,) said that he had opposed from the beginning the amendment increasing the salaries, and had opposed every proposition on that subject in both conferences. While the provision in respect to bounty was not as complete as he desired, still he thought it better than the House had any reason to expect from the Senate. It was because of his opposition to that feature of the report which increased the salaries of members that he withheld his signature from the report.

Mr. BANKS felt it his duty to say that such had been the determination of the Chairman of the Committee from the commencement of the deliberations. The report would have been different, but the Senate Committee had expressed the feeling that it would be playing with them somewhat in bad faith if they were compelled, at the last moment, to forego that provision, and he therefore yielded.

Mr. NIBLACK said that, like his colleague, he felt somewhat embarrassed in regard to the report. There was much in it which did not meet his approval. There had been enough discussion in regard to the question of compensation of members to convince him that it was the intention of the present Congress to increase salaries some time between the 4th of July next. He believed the question might as well be met now as at any other time. The provision as to bounty did not come up fully to his views, but still, as a compromise he accepted it, and as a compromise he accepted the whole report.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE inquired whether, as a matter of fact, the managers on the part of the House had found it necessary, in order to come to a report, to agree to the proposition for the increase of salary?

Mr. BANKS replied that at the last moment he felt it his duty, against, perhaps, his own judgment, under other circumstances, to report this provision to the House for its action. He moved the previous question.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Ohio) wanted a division of the question, but was informed by the Speaker that a report of a Conference Committee must, by parliamentary law older than the government itself, be adopted or rejected as a whole.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question was ordered on agreeing to the report.

There seemed at first to be some hesitancy about ordering the Yeas and Nays, but Mr. CONKLING called upon the members to rise and let the vote be taken squarely, and the Yeas and Nays were ordered.

There was considerable excitement, and, for a time, breathless attention, as each member answered to his name. As the roll was about completed, groups of members stood around the clerk's desk waiting to hear how the vote stood.

Mr. SCHENCK rose to a question of order, insisting that it was against the rule for members to be near the clerk's desk while the vote was being taken, and the Speaker so ruled.

At the close of the call there was a majority of ten votes in the negative, but there were several members who had not answered when first called; some who had voted yea, finding themselves likely to be in the minority, changed their votes to nay; and again, as the tide turned, changed back aye. Members who voted aye then began to explain their votes.

Mr. HOGAN said he was opposed to the increased pay, but was in favor of bounty for the soldiers, and therefore voted Aye. [Laughter.]

Mr. HUBBARD (West Virginia) followed with a similar statement.

Mr. DRIGGS hoped that these gentlemen, if they were forced to take the increased pay, would turn over the excess to the soldiers.

Mr. FERRY, from the same State, said that he had voted three times against the increase of salary to Senators and Members; but that this being the last opportunity of voting in favor of bounty for soldiers, he felt compelled to change his vote from No to Aye. But he stood ready to pay over the excess to the soldiers, and challenged his colleague (Driggs) to do the same.

Mr. SCHENCK asserted, with characteristic bluntness, that he voted "Aye" to the propositions.

Mr. O'NEILL voted "Aye" for the sake of the bounty propositions.

Mr. WENTWORTH (Illinois) after showing so much anxiety for the previous forty-eight hours to vote against the increased pay to members, was not in the hall when the report was made and the vote taken.

At length all the members present had voted, and the oft-changed list showed a majority of one in favor of the report.

The vote was thereupon announced as Yeas, 51; Nays, 50.

So the Conference report was agreed to in both Houses, and the bill now only awaits the signature of the President.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Banks, Barker, Benjamin, Bergen, Clarke (Kansas), Cullom, Driggs, Eckley, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Gloesbrenner, Higby, Hogan, Hubbard, Hulburd (W. Va.), Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Kelley, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, LeBlond, Lehwich, Marston, Maynard, McClurg, McCullogh, Miller, Morehead, Myers, Newell, Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neill, Patterson, Randall (Penn), Rice (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Schenck, Strouse, Taylor (Tenn.), Tyler (N. Y.), Thornton, Van Horn (N. Y.), Van Horn (Mo.), Whaley.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ashley (Nevada), Baker, Baxter, Bidwell, Bingham, Boutwell, Brooks, Broomall, Cobb, Conkling, Defrees, Eggleston, Eliot, Fleck, Garfield, Harding (Illinois), Hart, Hayes, Hubbell (Ohio), Kasson, Ketcham, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence (Pennsylvania), Lawrence (Ohio), Lynch, Mercur, Morrill, Morris, Orth, Palms, Pelham, Phelps, Plants, Price, Riter, Ross, Sawyer, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Stokes, Taber, John L. Thomas, jr., Trimble, Van Aernam, Walker, Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Pennsylvania), Wright.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House then, at 7½ o'clock a. m., adjourned its Friday session to meet again at 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 28, 1866.

The House met at 11 a. m.

Mr. STEVENS said he had been lying down asleep this morning, when the vote was taken on the Conference report on the Civil Appropriation bill. He did not like to appear as evading a responsibility, and therefore moved to suspend the rules so that his vote might be recorded in the affirmative.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. STEVENS had his vote recorded in the affirmative, and Mr. ROLLINS had his recorded in the negative.

DEATH OF UNION PRISONERS.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of War in answer to the House resolution calling for a report of the number of Union and Rebel soldiers who died while held as prisoners of war. Laid on the table.

The SPEAKER stated to the House that he was informed by the Enrolling Committee and Engrossing Clerks that it would require two hours and a half to have the important bills which were passed last night engrossed and compared. That fact had been communicated informally to the Senate which body would probably agree to the concurrent resolution extending the session until 4 o'clock.

SOUTHERN RESTORATION.

There then being no business before the House,

Mr. STEVENS (Penn.) availed himself of the opportunity to deliver a speech which he had prepared for the bill to enable the Southern States to resume their position in the Union. He said it might be the last effort he could make to do some good to his fellow men.

While he was speaking the Secretary of the Senate appeared at the bar and announced that the Senate had concurred in the resolution extending the session until 4 o'clock.

THANKS TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) offered the following resolution, Mr. Raymond being in the chair, and moved the previous question:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the House of Representatives are eminently due to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker, for the dignified impartial and decorous manner in which he has during the session now closing of Congress discharged the duties of the position, and truthful recognition is herewith given.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

THE ASSASSINATION QUESTION.

Mr. ROGERS, from the Judiciary Committee, presented a minority report in the case of the alleged complicity of Jefferson Davis in the assassination of President Lincoln.

THE CAPTURE AWARDS.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the distribution of rewards for the capture of Jefferson Davis, etc., were taken up and concurred in.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. ANCONA offered a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the acts of the present session, for the use of the House. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Committee of the Whole was discharged from consideration of the bill reported a day or two since by Mr. Ancona, from the Committee on Military Affairs, for refunding $300 to persons drafted twice within one year, and who commuted, furnished substitutes, or served, and the bill came before the House and was passed.

The rules were suspended to allow Messrs. Spalding and Williams to have their votes recorded in the affirmative on the Civil Appropriation bill, and their votes were recorded.

Mr. DELANO moved to suspend the rules to have his vote recorded in the negative.

The rules were not suspended.

Mr. RICE (Me.) from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill setting aside certain proceeds from the internal revenue for the erection of Penitentiaries in the Territories. Passed.

The SPEAKER announced the following Select Committee on the ventilation of the hall:

Messrs Raymond, Stevens, Dawes, Delano and Nicholson.

The SPEAKER also announced Mr. Garfield as a member of the joint Committee of two, to codify, during the recess, the laws relative to the collection of customs.

Mr. HUBBARD (Conn.) from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill allowing R. A. Vervalen, Samuel G. Reynolds, John L. White, and Horace L. Emery to apply for an extension of their several patents. Read three times and passed.

Mr. SCHOFIELD said if he had been in the hall when the Conference report on the Civil Appropriation bill was voted on he would have voted "No."

RECESS.

The House then, at 12 o'clock, noon, took a recess till 3 o'clock.

THE OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

After recess the Senate amendment, merely verbal, to the House bill to remove the office of Surveyor-General of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

RELIEF TO BESTER AND M'CORD.

The Senate joint resolution for the relief of George C. Bester and Chas. W. McCord, builders of the war vessels Shiloh and Etlah, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Printing, offered a resolution to print, for the use of the House, 10,000 extra copies of the provisions of the act equalizing bounties for soldiers.

On motion of Mr. DEFREES, the resolution was laid on the table.

The House at 3:20 took another recess till 4 o'clock.

## VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

After the second recess the SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto of the President to the bill erecting the Territory of Montana into a surveying district, and for other purposes:

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I herewith return without my approval the bill entitled "An act creating the Territory of Montana into a surveying district, and for other purposes." The bill contains four sections, the first of which erects the Territory into a surveying district and authorizes the appointment of a Surveyor-General. The second constitutes the Territory a land district. The third authorizes the appointment of a registrar and receiver for said district, and the fourth requires the Surveyor-General to select and survey 18 alternate odd sections of non-mineral timber lands within the said district for the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, which lands the said company shall have immediate possession of on payment of $1 25 per acre, and shall have a patent for the same whenever, within two years after their selection, they shall have furnished satisfactory evidence to the Secretary of the Interior that they have erected and have in operation on the said lands iron works with a capacity for manufacturing 1,500 tuns of iron per annum, provided that the said lands shall revert to the United States in case the above iron works be not erected within the specified time, and provided that until the title to the said lands shall have been forfeited the timber shall not be cut from more than one section of the said lands. To confer that special privilege specified in this fourth section appears to be the chief object of the bill, the provisions of which are subject to some of the most important objections that induced me to return to the Senate with my disapproval the bill entitled "An act to enable the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to purchase —— of the public lands not now in the market." The bill authorized the same corporation to select and survey in the Territory of Montana, in a square form, 21 sections of land, three of which might contain coal and iron ore, for which the minimum rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre was to be paid. The present bill omits the three sections of mineral land, and directs the Surveyor-General to select and survey the timber lands; but it contains the objectionable feature of granting to a private mining and manufacturing corporation exclusive rights and privileges of the public domain, which are by law denied to individuals. The first choice of timber lands in the territory is bestowed upon a corporation foreign to a territory and over which Congress has no control. The Surveyor-General of the district, a public officer, who should have no connection with any purchases of any land, is made the agent of the corporation to select the lands. The selection is to be made in the absence of all competition, and over 11,000 acres of land are bestowed at the lowest price of public land. It is by no means certain that the substitution of alternate sections for the compact body of lands contemplated by the other bill is any less injurious to the public interest, for alternate sections stripped of timber are not likely to enhance the value of those reserved by the Government. Be that as it may, this bill, bestows a large monopoly of public land without adequate consideration; confers a right and privilege in quantity equivalent to 70 preëmption rights; introduces a dangerous system of privilege to private trading corporations, and is an unjust discrimination in favor of traders and speculators against individual settlers and pioneers who are seeking homes and improving Western Territories. Such a departure from the long established, wise and just policy which has heretofore governed the disposition of the public lands cannot receive my sanction. The objections enumerated apply to the fourth section of the bill. The first, second and third sections, providing for the appointment of a surveyor-general, register and receiver, are not objectionable if any necessity requires the creation of those offices, and the additional expenses of a new surveying and land district. But they appear in this instance to be only needed as a part of the machinery to enable the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to secure these privileges, for I am informed by the proper department, in a communication herein annexed, that there is not public necessity for a surveyor-general, register or receiver in Montana Territory, since it forms part of an existing surveying and land district, wherein the public business is, under present laws, transacted with adequate facility; so that the provisions of the first, second and third sections would occasion needless expense to the General Government.

*Washington*, July 28, 1866. ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE MESSAGE ORDERED PRINTED.

The message having been read, it was, on motion of Mr. BINGHAM, referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered printed.

A CONGRESSIONAL JOKE.

There nothing being before the House, Mr. ANCONA offered a resolution, jocularly, for the appointment of a select Committee of twenty-one, to inquire into the alleged abduction and detention of members from the sessions of the House when important measures were pending, with power to send for persons and papers, and to sit during recess, and report to the Philadelphia Convention on the 14th of August. [Laughter.]

Mr. ANDERSON desired to know, in the same connection, where the gentleman from Chicago (Mr. Wentworth) was when the vote was taken on the conference report on the Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. 