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WASHINGTON.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE SENATE—THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS—MR. HENDRICKS—BONDED WAREHOUSES—EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS—CHARLES PETERS OF BROOKLYN NOMINATED TO THE NAVAL OFFICE—THE TAX BILL, HAS THE PRESIDENT SIGNED IT?—RECONSTRUCTION—REPRESENTATIVES FROM SOUTHERN STATES IN CONVENTION—INDIAN AFFAIRS—SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

In the Senate to-day, two new members from South Carolina were sworn in—namely, Thomas J. Robinson and Frederick A. Sawyer. There was a long debate on the admission of the latter, obection having been made to him on the ground of his disloyalty. A motion to refer his credentials to the Judiciary Committee was lost after a protracted discussion, and the oath was administered to him with the usual formalities. The subject of adjournment next occupied the attention of the Senate for a couple of hours, the debate turning principally on the Militia bill, the warlike speech of Mr. Hendricks yesterday, the revolutionary intentions of the Democratic party, and the announced forthcoming opposition of the President to the progress of reconstruction. Mr. Morton, Mr. Nye, Mr. Howe and others insisted very strongly on the necessity of passing the Militia bill for the protection of the State Governments. It was finally determined to adjourn next Monday at 12 o'clock to the third Monday of September. Mr. Hendricks made a speech denying that he spoke by authority of the President, yesterday, but in no way modifying the views he then expressed. Senator Conness got up the bill for the protection of American citizens abroad, at a late hour, and it would have been finally disposed of, had it not been for the absence of several Senators who got hungry and went home, leaving the Senate without a quorum. The reprisal clause was stricken out by a vote of 30 to 7. Mr. Williams's amendment as a substitute for that section, was carried by a vote of 18 to 14. It is to the effect, that, whenever a citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty, it shall be the duty of the President to demand forthwith the reasons for such imprisonment, and, if it appears to be wrongful, the President shall demand the release of such prisoner, and, if it shall be denied or delayed, the President shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think proper and necessary to effect his release. Mr. Buckalew offered an amendment to strike out the above and insert the following at the end of the second section:

It shall be the duty of the President to exert all his power under the Constitution and laws for the protection and relief of citizens of the United States, and to report promptly to Congress from time to time all cases where justice shall be refused to such citizens by the government of any foreign country.

A vote was taken on this proposition, but no quorum voted, and the Senate adjourned. The debate between Mr. Conness and Mr. Sumner was very sharp and personal. Mr. Conness charged Mr. Sumner with being callous to the claims of naturalized citizens. Mr. Sumner replied warmly that when the whirlwind of Know-Nothingism swept over the country he refused to be drawn into it, and quoted from one of his speeches then, a passage in laudation of the foreign element. He closed his remarks as follows: "Be the person Irish or German or Chinese, he shall have from me the same equal protection."

The Senate Finance Committee considered the Funding bill this morning, and instructed Mr. Sherman to report against it in its present shape, and to insist on its passage as it went through the Senate. The Senate are determined not to ask a committee of conference on the subject, and the indications are that it is virtually dead for the present session.

Mr. Morrill's bill for the abolishment of the bonded warehouse system was discussed to-day at great length in the Ways and Means Committee. A vote which was taken on its adoption resulted in a tie, but one or two members were absent. The subject was then postponed until to-morrow, but there is very little prospect that it will become a law during the present session.

No executive session was held by the Senate to-day. The Senate lobbies were crowded with people comprising mostly those whose names are before the Senate for confirmation. There is a large amount of executive business before the Senate, and now that the time for an adjournment seems to be settled, this business will be pushed through very rapidly. The Sandwich Island and Chinese treaties and several Indian treaties are still under consideration. It is expected that the first-mentioned will be disposed of to-morrow. None of the nominations sent in on Monday have been disposed of as yet, excepting in committee. The withdrawal of Edmund Cooper's name as Commissioner of Internal Revenue has set the large number of applicants for that place again in motion.

The President sent to the Senate, to-day, the nomination of Charles Peters of Brooklyn, to be Naval Officer at New-York. The nomination greatly surprised the New-York members, it being generally understood that E. D. Webster, the present Deputy Surveyor, would be the nominee. Some thought Chauncey Vibbard would be the successful man, but he was not. Webster, Vibbard, Rufus Andrews, McElrath, and Collector Smythe are all here, working up New-York appointments, but they miscalculated on the Naval Office. Peters was originally from Maine, and has a brother in the present Congress from that State. He is a friend and protegé of Senator Fessenden, and said to be a Republican. The President nominated him because of his relations with Fessenden, and as a sort of reward, or rather a complimentary acknowledgment, of the latter's action on the impeachment trial. Fessenden may succeed in having him confirmed, but it is doubtful. Both the New-York Senators are understood opposed to him. Webster thinks that if Peters is rejected he will then receive the nomination. Vibbard's friends say that Webster cannot be confirmed on account of his record in the matter of purchasing Senators' votes at the time impeachment was in the Senate, and that then will come Vibbard's turn.

The most uninteresting and stupid question that can occupy the attention of the House is a contested election case. A debate on a tariff bill always clears the galleries, but generally succeeds in securing the attention of members on the floor; while the consideration of a contested election case not only empties the galleries but drives most of the members from the floor. The greater portion of to-day's session in the House was consumed on the contested election case of Hogan agt. Pile from the 1st District of Missouri. Pile is the sitting member and a Republican. The case was not settled, but goes over till to-morrow. The impeachment of Judge Busteed of Alabama came up on motion to authorize the Judiciary Committee to sit during the recess, for the purpose of taking testimony, so that they may be able to report at the next session of Congress. This was agreed to. Immediately after the contested election was dropped, the House proceeded to dispose of the business on the Speaker's table. At least fifty bills are waiting disposal there, some of which are very important. It was the intention of the Democrats to prevent the House from getting under consideration this business, but Hogan's long and windy speech left but few members on the floor. The fate of Alaska, however, was involved, and Gen. Banks, who is always on hand when he has charge of any business, was present and improving the opportunity, got the House to begin work on the business on the Speaker's table. The progress was very slow, and only a few bills were disposed of when an adjournment was effected. The Alaska bill was sent to a Conference Committee, and Cattell's Three Per Cent Loan Certificate bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Quite a spirited fight of about an hour was had on the bill to create the territory of Wyoming. The opponents of the bill opposed it for the reason that they think the territory will be owned and controlled by the Pacific Railroad, and the better plan would have been to add a portion of the proposed territory to Colorado, and thus secure the latter's admission to the Union. The bill passed, and now goes to the President for his signature. He will surely sign it. Gen. Casement, the delegate elect from Wyoming, is here, and will be sworn in as soon as the President signs the bill. This affords an opportunity for the hungry office-seekers. A Governor, a Secretary of State, a United States Marshal, three District Judges, a United States District Attorney, and several minor officers are to be appointed. The railroad men who own the territory have already made out a slate to fill these appointments.

A special meeting of the House Military Committee will be held to-morrow for the purpose of looking over the Senate bill to reduce the army and distribute arms to the various State Governments, preparatory to the bill being reached in the House to-morrow for action. The opinion seems to prevail that this bill cannot be passed at the present session. The early adjournment fever has got such a hold on members that they dislike hearing of anything which looks like further business. The differences of the two Houses on the Military bill are so radical that it is not probable that a bill could be perfected for several days. Then the President would surely keep it the constitutional 10 days, and there would be no adjournment before the first week in August. The bill, however, has numerous advocates, and they will make a determined fight to have it pushed through. The Southern members, especially, are anxious that it should be made a law.

The Speaker of the House sent official notification to the President, this afternoon, that the House had received his message stating that he had signed the Internal Tax bill. The President claims that he has not yet signed the bill, and the notification to the House to the effect that it had been signed, was the mistake of a clerk. He further says, that he will not sign it until he has examined it thoroughly, which will probably consume the constitutional 10 days' limit. He has received many letters from various parts of the country, mostly from whisky-men, asking him to veto the bill. This looks like a delay of adjournment. The bill was only presented to the President on Saturday last, and has a week to run.

The Reconstruction Committee, at a meeting today, took up a proposition which has been submitted within the last few days, providing for the conversion of the present State Convention of Texas into a provisional Government, with full authority to elect officers and to use the military power of the United States for the prevention of riots and the suppression of armed military bands. A bill has been prepared looking to these ends, and will be reported to the House to-morrow. It is very probable that Congress will not adjourn without passing some such measure, as it is deemed essential for the maintenance of order, and the protection of citizens in that State.

It is understood that an effort will be made in Congress to have all the Government contracts, now held by the firms of Philp & Solomon and Dempsey & Otale of this city, for supplying stationery to the various departments, canceled and new bids opened for the same. The recent exposure of the Printing Committe of Congress, in regard to the printing and stationery contracts of the Patent Office, necessitates such a course.

The Congress delegations from the Southern States held a meeting this morning, in this city, to consider various questions of importance relative to the present condition of affairs in that section, and to adopt some line of policy for the settlement of pending difficulties. It was agreed that there ought to be some legislation in reference to Mississippi, and that necessary steps should be taken for the holding of an election in Virginia, so that she may be counted in the next Presidential election. The question of the adjournment of Congress was talked over, and the sense of the delegates appeared to be in favor of remaining in session for some time longer, in anticipation of the threatened action of the President relative to the present State Governments. The subject of impeachment was mooted, and the meeting unanimously favored that course in case the President should violate the law in a single particular. Gen. Fremont, who was present, made a short speech against adjournment, holding that Congress represented the military power of the Government, and that to adjourn, finally, now, would be virtually to abandon the citadel to the enemy. The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the threatening attitude assumed by President Johnson in his recent message vetoing the bill declaring which of the Southern States are not entitled to vote in the Electoral College, and the equally hostile position taken by the Democratic party in nominating for Vice-President a man who declares the reconstruction acts of Congress null and void, and who advise that the army be made to undo the governments organized under those acts in the South, compel us to think that it is the duty of Congress to remain in session until the people have had an opportunity to again declare upon these questions at the coming Presidential election.

Resolved, That President Johnson in declaring that Congress has no more power to reject the votes of these Southern States that have not yet been re-organized than to expect the votes of States that have never been in Rebellion, has uttered opinions that are not only at variance with his proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, in which he declares that there were no legal governments in the Southern States, but he has given utterance to doctrines that are subversive of every principle upon which the Government is founded, and are, therefore, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and having declared that the governments now recognized by Congress are illegitimate and illegal.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, Congress ought to legislate immediately for the relief of the loyal people of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas in such a way as will secure to these States loyal civil Government.

On motion of the Hon. S. McKee of Kentucky the following additional resolutional was adopted:

Resolved, That the interests of the loyal people of the whole country demand that Congress, before its adjournment, pass a stringent law providing for the enforcement of the third section of the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, known as the Amendment, and that, in our opinion, without an enforcement of this amendment by a stringent law, the third section of said amendment will be without effect to secure the rights of the loyal people, for whose benefit it was intended.

Hon. Joseph W. Cliff, of Georgia, member-elect from the First District, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The recent proclamations of the President of the United States, ann the utterances of himself and his friends, indicates that he still continues the enemy of liberty, law, and order in the Southern States, and threatens the peace and safety of every Union man in the South, rendering imminent another civil war; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Representatives and delegates from the Southern States, in conference assembled, the interests of the country demand the immediate impeachment of the President of the United States, and we individually and collectively pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavors to prevent the adjournment of Congress before his conviction and removal from office, or of their taking a recess, even, till articles of impeachment are presented and the Court of Impeachment convened.

At the adjourned meeting to-night the last-mentioned resolution was briefly discussed and unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to present the series of resolutions to the Reconstruction Committee to-morrow. Speeches were made as to the condition of the loyalists in the various Southern States, and measures of relief suggested. Senator Wilson of Massachusetts said that he had prepared a bill providing that all persons in Mississippi holding public offices shall vacate them, and that all those elected in the last election shall, before entering upon office, take the oath prescribed by the act of 1862, known as the "iron-clad oath." If those who received the majority of votes cannot take it, then the commander of the military district shall put up a provisional government. He wished to know from his Mississippi friends whether those on the other side could take that oath? He believed in putting the Government in the hands only of loyal men. If one mode failed, he would try another. If the Democratic officers could not take that oath, then he would propose the next highest one on the ticket who could take it be installed. He did not suppose those who received the highest number of votes could, and and, as a consequence, Gen. Eggleston would go as Governor. Gen. Eggleston, who was present, said that all they wanted was that the State Government should be in the hands of loyal men, The Mississippians at the meeting expressed themselves satisfied with Senator Wilson's proposition. After further proceedings Mr. Williamson of Virginia offered a resolution, which was passed, that Congress be earnestly solicited to empower the Virginia State Convention to vacate all the offices held by persons disqualified by the Fourteenth Constitutional amendment, and to fill all offices with loyal men, and to fix the time of the election proposed by Gen. Schofield, and to make arrangements for holding said election. The Convention adjourned.

It is understood here that the recent alleged trouble with the Indians at Fort Larned, Kansas, was in consequence of the Department ordering the Agent, Col. Wynkoop, to withhold a portion of the annuity goods promised them last Fall by the Indian Peace Commission. Agent Wynkoop protested against the enforcement of the order as a violation of treaty stipulations, and likely to induce the Indians to go to war. Gen. Sheridan was at first conferred with as to the disposition of these Indians, who came into Fort Larned in large numbers, complaining of a non-fulfillment of the Medicine Lodge Creek treaty, as made by them with the Peace Commission. He investigated the subject, and became satisfied that they did not intend mischief, but were destitute and hungry. The treaty with these Indians has not yet been ratified by the Senate. The Indians cannot understand why it is so long delayed, and they are apt to consider themselves again swindled. The action of Congress, yesterday, in the passage of the Indian Appropriation Bill, has settled this matter by placing these nations under the control of Gen. Sherman, who is furnished with ample means to carry out in good faith all our engagements with these Indians, and remove them to their new reservation in the Cherokee Territory, where they are all anxious to go. Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and party were expected at Fort Larned yesterday, where they will see these Indians and settle the difficulty.

In the Criminal Court, to-day, Judge Wylie overruled the motion, made several days ago, to quash the indictment against Surratt for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, on the ground that the Grand Jury by which it was found were not legally drawn. This motion was argued several days ago. The defense entered a motion for leave to withdraw the plea, and to quash the indictment, which was also overruled. The first murder indictment, therefore, remains open, but it is probable that, should the last-found indictment be tried at the Special Term, the first will be disposed of in the same manner.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The President today nominated to the Senate Charles Peters, to be Naval Officer at New-York; Jacob G. Blair of West Virginia, to be Minister resident at Costa Rica; Alvin Hawkins of Tennessee, to be Consul-General at Cuba; William F. Pidgeon, to be Secretary of Idaho Territory, and the following to be Consuls: Reuben P. Harmon at the Island of Trinidad, Matthew Meigs at Piraeus, Levi Howland Colt at Valencia.

XLTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, July 22, 1868.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing a copy of a letter from Brig.-Gen. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, dated July 20, 1868, asking a trial by court-martial for the offenses imputed to him in the recent report of the Joint Committee on Ordnance.

SENATORS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) presented the credentials of Frederick A. Sawyer, elected as Senator for the long term, and Thomas J. Robertson as Senator for the short term, by the Legislature of South Carolina.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) presented a remonstrance, signed by about a dozen members of the South Carolina Legislature, protesting against the admission of Mr. Sawyer to represent, &c., in the United States Senate, and claiming that he is not legally entitled to a seat. He moved that the credentials be accordingly referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) opposed the reference, saying it would exclude for a long time a representative from a State we have not had the pleasure and advantage of seeing represented here for years. He testified in behalf of Mr. Sawyer's integrity, and argued that the proper way to testify his ability to take the oath was to tender it to him.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) made a motion to which he claimed to be privileged, that Mr. Robertson, to whom there was no objection, be sworn in.

Messrs. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) and HOWE contended that the proper way would be to first swear in Mr. Sawyer and then refer the protest to the Judiciary Committee for investigation.

Messrs. DRAKE (Rep., Wis.) and HOWARD held that the same rule should be applied here, as in the case of Thomas of Maryland, where the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. PATTERSON (Rep., N. H.) said that he knew Mr. Sawyer as a native of Massachusetts, who stumped the State for the Republican party in 1864, and was then sound to the core.

Messrs. POMEROY (Rep., Kas.) and FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) called for a vote on the motion to allow Mr. Robertson to take the oath, saying that he might be able to throw some light on the subject.

Mr. DAVIS (Dem., Ky.) had some objections, based on the fact that there were other Senators constitutionally elected from that State, and he produced what he said were the credentials of the gentleman elected under the Provisional Government of South Carolina.

The motion prevailed, and Mr. Robertson came forward and was sworn.

On motion, the documents presented by Mr. Howard were read, charging that Mr. Sawyer was engaged in blockade-running in 1862, 1863, and 1864, and that he held office under the Rebel authorities during that period; that he was a member of a Rebel military organization in 1864, and that he was voted for at the election by members whose seats are contested for.

Mr. HOWARD said that these were grave charges, and in justice both to Mr. Sawyer and to the country, there should be a fair investigation.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) asserted that the practice of the Senate is to allow a Senator *prima facie* elected to take his seat.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) thought there was nothing in the charges to justify exclusion. The allegation was merely that it is alleged, and believed that Mr. Sawyer was guilty of blockade-running, &c., while in the case of Mr. Thomas facts were specially set forth to show disloyalty.

Mr. HOWARD interposed that the statements are accompanied by affidavits.

Mr. CONKLING was speaking of the case as presented. He called for the reading of the affidavits. The affidavits of C. C. Bowen, member of Congress from South Carolina, and E. J. Mackay of Charleston, South Carolina, were read, stating their belief in the truth of the allegations, repeating them, and giving the names of witnesses who they claim can substantiate them.

Mr. WILSON attributed the opposition to the sharp contest between Messrs. Sawyer and Mackay for the position of Senator.

Mr. POMEROY moved to swear in Mr. Sawyer, and raised the point that it was a question of privilege, and had precedence over a motion to refer.

The CHAIR decided that the first motion made had precedence, saying that the rules are silent on the subject.

Mr. HOWARD replied to Mr. Conkling, claiming that the affidavits contain as much as is generally contained in an affidavit, and upon a criminal charge a Court will issue a warrant.

Mr. ROBERTSON, the newly-inducted Senator, rose and pronounced the charges as emanating from the friends of Dr. Mackay, unfounded, and as proceeding from personal motives. Mr. Sawyer had made speeches in South Carolina in favor of the ratification of the Constitution, in which he had bitterly denounced those who brought about the Rebellion. He (Robertson) was astonished to find this opposition made. If Mr. Sawyer was not a Republican, he did not know where one can be found. Mr. Sawyer was prepared to go before any Committee of this body, and satisfy them of his ability to take the test oath.

Mr. DAVIS took the floor, and asked whether Republicanism and loyalty there are synonymous?

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) nodded his head.

Mr. DAVIS was not surprised at the Senator's assent to the proposition. He had not intellect enough to see its fallacy. Mr. Davis immediately qualified the remark, however, professing the highest respect for his ability. He proceeded to declare his opposition to swearing in either Senator, holding that the time will soon come when they will be expelled from this body. He said that he was not surprised at this sensitiveness on the subject of blockade running; a notorious General—the hero of Fort Fisher and Big Bethel—had been charged in the same thing.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep. Cal.) said that it was time to put a stop to such discourteous remarks.

Mr. DAVIS replied that the Senator had better pluck the beam out of his own eye, in view of the virulence and grossness of his denunciation of the President of the United States. He (Davis) had not denounced Gen. Butler, but only stated facts which had heretofore been offered and was still prepared to substantiate.

The debate was continued at considerable length, Messrs. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.), HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.), and SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) favoring a reference of the credentials, affidavits, &c., to the Judiciary Committee.

Messrs. HOWE, CRAGIN (Rep., N. H.), FRELINGHUYSEN, and TIPTON (Rep., Neb.), opposing, the latter insisted that Mr. Sawyer was as loyal and good a Republican as himself, and he (Tipton) was loyal for practical purposes (laughter).

Mr. WILSON while thoroughly believing in Mr. Sawyer's loyalty had no objection to the reference but thought there was no necessity to send for persons and papers.

Mr. HOWARD withdrew that portion of his motion.

Mr. DOOLITTLE favored the reference on the ground that the credentials of Benjamin F. Perry, for the same office should be considered at the same time.

The motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee was rejected by 17 to 27, as follows:

YEAS.

Corbett,	Harlan,	Morton,	Trumbull,
Davis,	Hendricks,	Sherman,	Vickers,
Doolittle,	Howard,	Sprague,	White,
Drake,	McCreery,	Sumner,	Wilson—17.
Fowler,			

NAYS.

Abbott,	Howe,	Patterson (N. H.),	Thayer,
Cattell,	Kellogg,	Patterson (Tenn.),	Tipton,
Cole,	McDonald,	Pomeroy,	Van Winkle,
Conkling,	Morgan,	Rice,	Wade,
Cragin,	Morrill (Vt.),	Robertson,	Willey,
Ferry,	Nye,	Ross,	Williams—27.
Frelinghuysen,	Osborne,	Stewart,	

Mr. Sawyer was then sworn in, and took a seat next his colleague, on the extreme right.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) introduced a bill, authorizing the City of Washington to issue bonds to pay its floating debt.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) called for the special order, the motion relating to adjournment.

Mr. HOWARD moved that a recess be taken from 5 to 7 o'clock, saying that he intended to call up the Pacific Railroad bills.

After discussion, Mr. Howard's motion was rejected—22 to 24.

Mr. SHERMAN called for the special order.

Mr. CAMERON offered a resolution, requiring the Commissioner of Agriculture to regard the library in his possession as a part of the property of the Department, and retain it in his charge. Adopted.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill for the better organization of the District Courts of the United States within the State of Louisiana.

ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution in regard to adjournment was then taken up.

Mr. CONNESS withdrew his amendment, for the purpose, he said, of facilitating the action of the House. The question was on Mr. Sherman's motion to fill the blank by inserting Friday next, as the day of adjournment.

Mr. WILSON offered a substitute proposing to adjourn on Monday, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock m., until the fourth Monday of September, when, unless otherwise ordered by the two Houses, Congress will adjourn until the first Monday in December next. He urged the necessity of taking the course followed last year in the present condition of the country.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend Mr. Sherman's motion by striking out "Friday" and inserting "Monday."

Mr. HOWE favored disposing of all important bills before adjournment, particularly those in regard to which the President had plainly told them it would be necessary in his recent vetoes, saying he did not recognize the reconstructed Governments as valid. Congress should not adjourn without securing protection to the people of those States.

Mr. SHERMAN said that he had never known the business to be so far advanced, 48 hours before adjournment, as now. If they waited until every bill that a Senator deemed important is passed, they would never adjourn.

Mr. HOWE replied to some points in the remarks made by Mr. Hendrick on this subject yesterday. He said, if that Senator's opinion that the bill to distribute arms among the States could not be passed without danger of bloodshed and strife was correct, it was time for Congress to stop and ask the reason why. The Senator had intimated that the purpose was to enable the reconstructed governments to use the militia to control the elections. They would not be used for that purpose unless those elections were attempted to be interfered with unlawfully, in which case he hoped the people would be enabled to protect their rights.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he had no reason to change the opinions he had expressed yesterday. He continued; The Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman) felt himself authorized to say that I had spoken out of time and out of place. The Senate is the proper place for me to express my views on any important question. As to the time when I should address the Senate, I must beg the permission of the Senator from Ohio, to judge of that for myself. Allusion was made to the fact that I was not here when the bill was passed. On the night when this bill was considered, I was not in good health, and did not suppose the custom and usage of the Senate, in considering ordinary matters would not be departed from, or that extraordinary measures would be pressed upon its consideration. Therefore, I was not here. But, Sir, when the bill came before the Senate again, by the arguments of the honorable Senators I have mentioned, it was not only my right but, in my judgment, an imperative duty, the very first opportunity I could command to admonish the country of the danger to the public peace that was involved, as I thought, in the passage of the bill. The Senator from Ohio referred to the extraordinary statement communicated from the State of Texas to the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Willey), that 900 people have been murdered in the State of Texas, and that that was an argument to pass this bill. Texas is one of the States that are not provided for in the bill itself. The most shocking state of society is proven to exist in the State of Texas; worse, perhaps, than in any of the other States; and yet Texas is excluded from the bill. Why is Texas omitted from the bill? Is no election to take place in Texas this Fall?

Mr. HENDRICKS expressed his disbelief in half of the reports. Concerning the Ashburn case, however, he thought it hardly proper to express any opinion while the trial is going on. I expressed very earnestly, he said, my own judgment, a judgment from which I do not expect to depart, that it is the right and the duty of the President to defeat that bill by any means within his power, under the circumstances. I see in one of the papers this morning, (my attention was called to it) a statement that within a few hours before I addressed the Senate yesterday, I had been in consultation with the President, and no doubt expressed his views. I am glad that there are some papers that do not command public confidence, and therefore, neither I nor the President, can be hurt by papers of that sort. I repeat, Sir, that I have not had the honor of an interview with the President for more than six weeks past. The same paper says that I declared it to be the President's views, and that these reconstructed States are not to be represented or regarded as States by the Executive. I expressed no opinion upon that at all. I did not discuss that subject; I did not allude to it. He concluded by expressing the hope that the bill will, by some means, fail to become a law.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) took the floor to reply. He said: Although the present Governor of Indiana is a candidate for reelection, yet if they placed all the arsenals of the United States in his hands they could not and would not be used to promote his election, and it surely need excite no suspicion, when it has been the policy of the Government to distribute arms among all the States in time of peace, that a proportionate number was given to Indiana along with the other States. Commenting upon the remarks of Mr. Hendricks, he asked whether it would be claimed that the arms heretofore distributed to the States had been distributed in the interest of one political party. The new State governments would probably be in the hands of one political party, but the arms must be placed in the hands, not of a mob, but of the State organizations. So far from those arms being distributed for political purposes in the South, they were to be sent to these States for the purpose of protecting the governments from revolution and destruction, with which they were boldly threatened. We have built them up, he said, and up to this time we have left them unprotected in the midst of their armed enemies. For if they have a right to have State governments at all it is right to protect them against their enemies, let them come from what party they may.

Mr. MORTON went on to say he had learned from the newly elected Senators that there is not an arsenal in those States, not a piece of artillery with which to protect themselves; nor have they any money with which to buy arms. He said that they were surrounded by a Rebel and a hostile population in great part. The great body of the whites are not only hostile to them but threatening to revolutionize them. Those enemies have recently been in arms; they are there, officers and soldiers, all together, and can fall in line to-morrow—tried and trained soldiers many of them, and you cannot find a Rebel house hardly in the South that does not have its rifle or its musket.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) interrupted to give the result of an investigation he had made in regard to the number of arms now in the South, which, after estimating the number captured, surrendered, &c., he stated was 250,000. He said that the declarations of the Southern speakers are that they are unanimously resolved not to submit to or recognize those Governments. This fact could not be ignored. Their associations were with the Democratic party, which had declared itself as to the loyalty of those Governments. The Democratic press throughout the country asserting that they are wholly illegal, and that there being no law to sustain them, nobody is bound to yield obedience to them. He quoted the Blair letter, written and published a few days before Blair was nominated, as another evidence of their purpose, and asked what reasonable man would deny the right of these Governments to be armed, unless he desired their overthrow. They must either be protected or subjected to that danger. In answer to the query why arms were to be denied to Texas and Virginia, he said that there are no Governments there to receive them.

Mr. NYE (Rep., Nev.)—Nor any organized militia.

Mr. MORTON continued—He would like to hear from some of the new Senators in regard to the necessity of arms in their States.

Mr. NYE was the next speaker. He discerned in the future an organized attempt to wrest political power from the hands of the Republican party by force, if necessary; but that party, he said, was equally determined to uphold the rights and the liberties of the country. Referring to Mr. Hendricks's anticipation of the consequences of the proposed distribution, he said, "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." In his opinion, however, his friend had more fears of the ballot than of the bullet in the State of Indiana. I entertain no doubt, he said, that when this Congress adjourns everything will be done possible to do within the Executive power, not to incur the apprehension of impeachment, to overthrow the organized governments of the South, and I believe, Mr. President, that the moon will not once fill her horn after the adjournment—if an adjournment we have—before the President, with the military power at his back—if he can command it—will drive every elected Governor from his seat, unless he has the means of protecting himself. The great duty of the Government, he went on to say, was to protect its citizens. The story of outrages upon our citizens is becoming too common to be sensational, more especially to the Democratic party. What other men, he asked, could be armed but loyal men? Loyalty at this moment had a distinctive meaning. The presence of the Rebels at the Democratic Convention, and their subsequent declarations on the stump, showed the truth of Gov. Vance's remark, that the election of Seymour and Blair would give them what they fought for. The Democratic party saw no inquality in the distribution of arms by Floyd in 1861. They would give them now to such men as Forrest, the greatest, most cold-blooded butcher of the century. The President had generally followed the line of action suggested by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Hendricks). One thing was certain, he would do everything to overthrow the Republican party, even to casting the country into a state of anarchy. It would therefore be bad faith with the people of the South to adjourn without securing their safety by putting arms into their hands. He hoped that the day would be fixed as far off as possible, and that then a recess would be taken.

Mr. CONKLING asked what Congress could do if the President responded to a requisition of one of the Provisional Governors for troops.

Mr. NYE replied that he would empower the Governors of those States to call out the militia.

Mr. CONKLING reminded the Senator that they can now do that under existing laws.

Mr. NYE replied that then he would remain here and impeach him.

Mr. SUMNER—That ought to be done now.

Mr. NYE concluded by hoping that Congress would stand between the evil designs of a wicked President and the liberties of the country.

Mr. WILLEY (Rep., W. Va.) replied to the animadversions of Mr. Hendricks yesterday upon the report read by him the preceding evening in regard to the outrages on Union men in Texas. He said the authors of that report were members of the Constitutional Convention of Texas, and would compare favorably in history with the Senator from Indiana. The question was stated to be on Mr. Sumner's amendment to insert "Monday" instead of "Friday" as the day of adjournment.

Mr. FESSENDEN expressed the opinion that there was nothing to keep Congress here after Monday, and that if they stay their minds will be so full of the campaign that they will make just such political speeches as have been made here to-day.

SHALL THERE BE A RECESS?

The amendment was agreed to, Yeas, 26; Nays, 19.

The question recurring on Mr. Wilson's amendment, Mr. WILSON modified it to provide for a recess until the third Monday in September, instead of the fourth Monday. It was then agreed to, Yeas, 28; Nays, 20, and the resolution, as amended was passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate non-concurred in the House amendments to the Funding bill, and ordered a Committee of Conference.

The Senate also nonconcurred in the House amendments to the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska, and then ordered a Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Sumner, Morton, and Doolittle.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

At 5:15 o'clock, on motion of Mr. CONNESS, the Senate took up the bill to protect the rights of American citizens in foreign countries. The question was on Mr. Conness's amendment to strike out the direction to the President to suspend commercial relations with any foreign power arresting or detaining any citizen.

Mr. SUMNER accepted the amendment.

Mr. VICKERS (Dem., Md.) opposed the proposition to authorize the President to make reprisals before the pending treaties are concluded.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem., Pa.) also opposed it. He said it took from citizens the power to declare war and gave it to the President.

Mr. CONNESS'S amendment was then agreed to, being to strike out that portion of the provision for retaliatory measures which directs the President to suspend commercial relations. The question was then on the amendment of the Committee striking out all provisions for retaliatory measures, and simply directing the President in case of refusal to release naturalized citizens imprisoned abroad, to report the facts to Congress for its action.

Mr. SUMNER said that the effect of the amendment would be to divest the House bill of a feature of unutterable barbarity. The amendment was agreed to—Yeas 30, Nays 7, viz: Messrs. Conness, Nye, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, and Whyte.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) then offered a substitute for the third section, providing that whenever it shall be made known to the President that any citizen of the United States shall be unjustly deprived of his liberty, it shall be his duty forthwith to demand the reasons for such imprisonment, and if it appear that they are wrongful, the President shall demand his release, and if it shall be delayed or denied, he shall use such means not amounting to acts of war as he may deem necessary to effect such citizen's release.

Mr. WILLIAMS supported his amendment, saying it was demanded by the necessities of the case and the pledges of both political parties in their platforms. He contended that without it the bill would amount to nothing.

Mr. SUMNER opposed it, as conferring dangerous discretionary power on the President; and moved to amend the substitute by giving the President power to suspend diplomatic relations; in which shape he said it would not be more objectionable than it is now.

Mr. CONNESS characterized the bill reported by the Committee as an insult to every naturalized citizen, and said, with considerable warmth, that the sympathies of the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Sumner) were awakened only on behalf of citizens whose color was black. For his part, he thought a white man was as good as a negro, if he only behaved himself.

Mr. SUMNER rejoined by reading from his speech in Faneuil Hall in opposition to the Know-Nothing party, in which he took the strongest grounds in favor of naturalized citizens, and paid a high tribute to their character and value to the country.

After some further remarks by Mr. CONNESS, insisting on the necessity of affording immediate relief for American citizens now wrongfully imprisoned in foreign countries, Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out all of the third section, and add to the second that "It shall be the duty of the President to execute all his authority under the Constitution and laws for the protection of American citizens abroad; and to report to Congress from time to time, any case in which justice is denied to citizens of the United States by foreign governments."

Mr. CONNESS asked for the Yeas and Nays, which were called, and it appearing that no quorum was present, the Senate, at 6:40 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A NEW MEMBER FROM ALABAMA.

Francis W. Kellogg, member elect from Alabama, had the test oath administered to him, and took his seat as a Representative from that State.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) reported a bill to relieve Simeon Carley, member elect from South Carolina, from legal and political disabilities; he having been a candidate for office under the Confederate Government.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) moved to amend by including Michael Hahn, of Louisiana, and John Millege, of Augusta, Georgia.

Mr. MULLINS (Rep., Tenn.) put in a good word for Mr. Carley.

After some further remarks, the amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed by the requisite two-third vote.

JUDGE BUSTEED.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Iowa) reported that Judge Busteed desired an immediate investigation; but as it was impossible to enter upon it during the present session, the Judiciary Committee recommended the adoption of a resolution directing that Committee to investigate the charges against him, with power to appoint a sub-committee, to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess of Congress, if deemed necessary. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) asked and obtained leave of absence till Sept. 17.

Mr. BROOMALL (Rep., Pa.) asked permission to introduce a concurrent resolution relating to a final adjournment.

Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio) objected.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) remarked that two of three weeks hence would be time enough for that.

Mr. SYPHER (Rep., La.) introduced a joint resolution to extend aid to the levees of the Mississippi, and to provide for the payment of citizens of Louisiana for the quartermaster's stores furnished to United States troops.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. STEVENS made a personal explanation touching a report in *The Globe* of his remarks on the passage of the Five-Twenty bill. I find that it is all taken from the report of Secretary McCulloch, which I had never read. I am therefore free to presume that which these gentlemen quoted, rather than said, is a total perversion of the truth. Had it not been introduced from so respectable a quarter in this House, it would not be too harsh to call it an absolute falsehood. I do not know that I should have taken any notice of what various papers are reporting—some of them half secession, and more of them, I suppose, in the pay of the bondholders. I shall not now undertake to explain the whole of this matter, as I am so feeble; but I shall take occasion hereafter to expose the villainy of those who charge me with having said, on the passage of the Five-Twenty bill, that its bonds were payable in coin. The whole debate from which they quote, and all my remarks which they cited, were made up