

THE CAPITAL

Action of the Senate on the Civil Rights Bill.

THE VETO NOT SUSTAINED.

Vote in the Senate Thirty-three Yeas to Fifteen Nays.

SENATOR MORE AN VOTING FOR THE BILL.

Interesting Tilt Between Lane, of Kansas, and Wade, of Ohio.

Mr. Do's Attitude Disregards the Instructions of the Judicial Legislature of His State and Votes to Sustain the Veto.

Senator Lane Admits that the Republican Party is Crumbling to Pieces.

THE BROOKS-DODGE CASE DECIDED.

Brooks Ousted and Dodge Sworn in as Representative from the Eighth District of New York.

GENERAL GRANT'S RECEPTION.

President Johnson, Thad Stevens, the French Minister, Madame Juarez and the Mexican Minister Present.

Visit of a Virginia Delegation to the President.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

After a protracted and animated debate of nearly six hours the Civil Rights bill was brought to a decision and passed over the President's veto by a vote of 33 to 15.

The discussion of the question commenced during the morning hour by the introduction of a reconstruction resolution by Senator Lane, of Kansas. The senator at once proceeded to an explanation of his views, and boldly declared his intention to stand by the President.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the assessment of the annual income tax, will not require of farmers the return of the value of their farm products consumed by themselves and their families.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided to report in favor of the repeal of the revenue tax on printing materials, such as paper, ink and type, together with the materials which enter into their composition.

Letters received yesterday from the city of Mexico, state that according to a calculation made from the official despatches which have been published in the papers of that city from time to time, there took place during the first seven months following the arrival of Maximilian in Mexico—viz, from June to December, 1864—between the liberal and imperial forces, engagements to the number of 132, in which the number reported as wounded was 1,300, and the killed 2,277, and that during the year 1865, there have taken place 322 engagements of arms, with 1,275 reported as wounded, and 5,674 reported as killed.

It also appears from this calculation, made up purely from official despatches published in the city of Mexico, that while the number of engagements between the opposing forces during the first part of the above term was only from fifteen to seventeen per month, the number had risen in December last to thirty-four. The measures, therefore, that have been taken by Maximilian to pacify the country and to induce the Mexicans to submit to his rule have produced precisely the opposite result, and the war is now being continued by him, through his European mercenaries, in a spirit of ferocity and at a cost of blood that calls for the intervention of the neighboring Powers to stay the usurper's hand.

The bill yet needs to be passed before it becomes a law. There is no doubt that it will pass. The result remains to be seen, and it is not probable that it will be passed before the adjournment of the House.

The bill yet needs to be passed before it becomes a law. There is no doubt that it will pass. The result remains to be seen, and it is not probable that it will be passed before the adjournment of the House.

The bill yet needs to be passed before it becomes a law. There is no doubt that it will pass. The result remains to be seen, and it is not probable that it will be passed before the adjournment of the House.

The bill yet needs to be passed before it becomes a law. There is no doubt that it will pass. The result remains to be seen, and it is not probable that it will be passed before the adjournment of the House.

The bill yet needs to be passed before it becomes a law. There is no doubt that it will pass. The result remains to be seen, and it is not probable that it will be passed before the adjournment of the House.

The bill yet needs to be passed before it becomes a law. There is no doubt that it will pass. The result remains to be seen, and it is not probable that it will be passed before the adjournment of the House.

o'clock the vote was taken, by which Mr. Brooks was ousted, and he departed in an unenviable frame of mind. Mr. Brooks proposed, in the course of the House in opposition to a bill that will increase his majority two thousand in the Eighth district—that is, a couple of thousand republicans will be estranged from their party in consequence of it.

YESTERDAY A considerable number of Virginians called at the Executive mansion to give assurance to the President that the people of Virginia, with unprecedented unanimity, would give their sincere and cordial support to his policy. The President replied that it was gratifying to his feelings to be assured that his public course was approved by the people of Virginia. It would cheer him in the path of duty which he was trying to tread, and for their kind expressions of confidence he expressed his thanks.

THIS EVENING WAS A FITTING close to a day of memorable events. The occurrences of the morning lent to the gathering a special interest, which was heightened by the unexpected presence of President Johnson at the levee. For many hours General Grant's not so spacious mansion was thronged by the rank, fashion, beauty and nobilities of the capital. The guests were received in the two parlors on the left hand side of the entrance, in the opposite rooms refreshments were served up, and the basement was devoted to dancing. The President arrived very early, and unannounced. He took up a position by the side of his distinguished General, and shared in the labors of the reception. The guests began to arrive about eight o'clock, and poured in in an increasing stream till half-past ten or eleven. Not the least remarkable of the number was Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, whose spare, earnest, dignified, and strikingly distinguished appearance, though he evidently sought retirement as much as possible, many old-time friends found him out and held him in pleasant conversation. The widely different fate of these two Vice-Presidents—the uncompromising loyal Tennesseean and the reluctantly disloyal Georgian—was too marked not to present itself to every mind.

Among the assemblage who had come together on the neutral ground of homage to General Grant there were other contrasts almost as singular. Theodore Tilton and Montgomery Blair entered at nearly the same instant, Madame Montholon and the French Ambassador accompanied Madame Juarez, leaning on the arm of Signor Romero, the Mexican Minister; Secretary McCalloch and Freeman Clarke, his religious subordinate, followed each other in the hallway.

Shortly before ten o'clock a hurried whisper passed round the room that Thad Stevens was coming, and many pressed forward to see the effect of such a meeting as that of the Pennsylvania Mephistopheles and the President on such a day; but there was no unusual manifestation on either side, and Thad, after exchanging a distant courtesy with the Chief Magistrate, passed into the next room with a gratified smile on his saturnine visage. Conspicuous among the guests beside those named were Judge Patterson and Mrs. Stover, the President's daughter; Secretary Harlan and daughter, Secretary Welles and daughter, Mrs. Senator Foster, General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and General Fairbank, his former Adjutant General; Messrs. Washburne, Trumbull, Hogan, Judge Bingham, and other members of Congress. It is impossible, however, to enumerate all of the distinguished persons present, nor is it practicable to give more than a brief notice of the magnificent toilettes of the ladies. Mrs. Grant wore a rich straw colored moire, with low corsage, trimmed with lace. The President's daughters, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, were each attired in black velvet. Mrs. Senator Foster wore a blue moire, trimmed with white tulle, and Madame Montholon a magnificent white satin dress trimmed with crimson velvet. Flowers and pearls were the prevailing head-dresses, and there was a conspicuous absence of diamonds and jewelry. Nothing occurred to mar the reception, which was pre-eminently a brilliant success.

THE INCOME TAX BILL. Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the assessment of the annual income tax, will not require of farmers the return of the value of their farm products consumed by themselves and their families.

THE REVENUE TAX ON PRINTING MATERIALS. The Ways and Means Committee have decided to report in favor of the repeal of the revenue tax on printing materials, such as paper, ink and type, together with the materials which enter into their composition.

THE COST OF WAR IN MEXICO. Letters received yesterday from the city of Mexico, state that according to a calculation made from the official despatches which have been published in the papers of that city from time to time, there took place during the first seven months following the arrival of Maximilian in Mexico—viz, from June to December, 1864—between the liberal and imperial forces, engagements to the number of 132, in which the number reported as wounded was 1,300, and the killed 2,277, and that during the year 1865, there have taken place 322 engagements of arms, with 1,275 reported as wounded, and 5,674 reported as killed.

THE COLONIAN COMMISSION. A despatch for existing a constitutional right in Mexico, in the name of the President, had been received from the city of Mexico, in which it was stated that the President had received a resolution from the Congress of the United States, which would annul the ordinance of secession, ratify the amendments to the Constitution, and restore the Union.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND. The Treasury Department has received a despatch from the United States Consul at Sheffield, relative to the rinderpest, enclosing a communication from a scientific authority, showing by a large amount of evidence that an animal may be regarded as absolutely free from the disease.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1866.

MR. VAN WINKLE, (rep. of N. Y.), presented, with amendments, the bill supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions. An additional section of the act of July 14, 1862, is to entitle any one to two pensions at the same time. Another section repeals the authorization to detail clerks in the Pension Office, and empowers the Secretary of the Interior to detail clerks for the purpose of said section, or to secure the most efficient execution of the pension laws.

MR. FRENCH, (rep. of N. Y.), introduced a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

MR. LANE, (rep. of Kan.), presented a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

MR. LANE, (rep. of Kan.), presented a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

MR. LANE, (rep. of Kan.), presented a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

MR. LANE, (rep. of Kan.), presented a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

MR. LANE, (rep. of Kan.), presented a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

MR. LANE, (rep. of Kan.), presented a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

MR. LANE, (rep. of Kan.), presented a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

MR. LANE, (rep. of Kan.), presented a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

MR. LANE, (rep. of Kan.), presented a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

MR. LANE, (rep. of Kan.), presented a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

MR. LANE, (rep. of Kan.), presented a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

MR. LANE, (rep. of Kan.), presented a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

MR. LANE, (rep. of Kan.), presented a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

MR. LANE, (rep. of Kan.), presented a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

MR. LANE, (rep. of Kan.), presented a bill to amend the act to provide a national currency by a pledge of United States bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Under section twenty-one of the act to make it further directed, that upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Treasurer, as provided in the foregoing section, the Treasurer shall be authorized to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank and registered, and countersigned, as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the amount of said bonds. The said notes shall be payable to order, and shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of said bonds, and shall be subject to the same laws as the notes of the United States.

Representatives march forward in the performance of their duty, and let them do it now and hereafter. Mr. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

Representatives march forward in the performance of their duty, and let them do it now and hereafter. Mr. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

by the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, in regard to the Bankrupt law, which was referred to the select committee on that subject.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures now before Congress. The vote was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" and the result was as follows: Yeas—15, Nays—33.

MR. McMillan, (dem.) of Cal., spoke of this bill as revolutionary and unconstitutional—one of a series of revolutionary measures