...committee on foreign ... reported adversely on the resolution ... the rights of American citizens in ... also on a resolution to protect the claims ... American citizens who have invested in Mexican loans.

The bankrupt bill, being the tariff bill, was taken up.

Mr. Sherman having last night withdrawn ... amendments, the tariff bill before the Senate was Mr. Morgan Hill, which passed the House during the closing hours of the last session, for an increased duty on wool. Mr. Sherman, yesterday, instead of this, offered the wool sections of the Senate tariff bill of this session, but just before adjournment last night he withdrew this, leaving the bill of the House before the Senate.

Mr. Cattell renewed the amendment offered yesterday for an increase of 30 per cent. over the present rate on all other articles except teas, sugar, molasses, coffee, lumber, sodas-ash and bleaching powders, which was disagreed to—yeas 21, nays 21, not voting 8.

A vote was then taken on the tariff bill as it passed the House on the 27th of July last, and it was passed, and goes to the President, the vote being—yeas 31, nays 12, not voting 9.

Mr. Poland presented the report of the conference committee on the bankrupt bill, which was concurred in—yeas 24, nays 20. The bill goes to the President.

Mr. Sherman, from the conference committee on the compound interest note bill, made a report, which was agreed to. The bill, as finally agreed upon by this committee, consists of one section only, the second section of the Senate bill being stricken out. It provides for the redemption of compound interest notes in three per cent. certificates, and the conference committee so that the amount of these certificates outstanding at any time shall not exceed fifty millions. It was a hundred millions in the Senate bill.

At 1.30 the President's secretary arrived at the bar of the Senate with the veto of the tenure of office bill.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill of the House known as the indemnity bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, moved to amend by striking out so much of the bill as denies civil courts of the United States and the Secretary of War and the United States District of Columbia the right of jurisdiction over prosecutions for acts done under the proclamation of the President or the orders of military officers.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas 9, nays 35.

The bill was then passed without amendment in the form in which it passed the House on the 26th ult. The vote was: Yeas 36, nays 8.

The President's veto of the tenure of office bill was then read, and without debate the bill was passed over the veto by the following vote: Yeas 35, nays 5. The nays were Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Norton and Saulsbury.

At 3.5 an executive session was held until 5 P. M., when a recess was taken until 7.30 P. M.

Evening Session.—A number of private bills from the committee of claims were taken up and disposed of.

At 8.30 the veto of the President on the reconstruction bill was taken up and read. The reading was concluded at 9.30.

Mr. Johnson took the floor. While doing, as he most sincerely did, full justice to the conscientious purpose of the President, he could not but regret that he (the President) had felt himself compelled to come to that result, and in returning the message to Congress. There were many propositions in law contained in that message which could not be maintained. There were many errors of judgment in it which, upon examination, would be apparent and, above all, the fact to which he (the President) had been compelled to come in the exercise of his own judgment—which there was no doubt was conscientiously exercised—he (Mr. Johnson) saw nothing but continued turmoil, danger and error to the South and to the entire country. He rose, therefore, for the purpose of offering a preamble, in addition to what he had already said when the measure was before the Senate on a former occasion, why it was that he had cast the vote he had cast on that occasion, and why it was that he should give the same vote now. [Applause in the galleries, which was repressed by the chair.]

It will not be for a moment supposed, said Mr. Johnson, by those to whom I am addressing myself that I am governed now, or that I was governed then, by any hope of popular favor or any motives, if I know myself, were perfectly pure and patriotic. I saw before me a distracted and almost bleeding country. I thought I saw, and I think I see now, the means by which it might be restored to a healthful condition, and the healthful condition of the country in the past preserved. I have arrived at that period of my life when, if ever any other ambition animated me, I can have no other ambition now than that of serving my country. Having referred to the views he had previously expressed on the question of reconstruction, contending that when the war ceased the States were restored to their former relations, and that no conditions for their representation could be exacted, Mr. Johnson said that the present and late Executive thought differently. It was unnecessary for him to say what were the conditions exacted by the Congress of the United States in his (Mr. Johnson's) judgment, as unconstitutional, and any that could be found in this bill.

The Congress of the United States was of opinion that, notwithstanding the people of the Southern States complied with the terms exacted by the present Chief Magistrate, they could not be restored without the sanction of congressional legislation, and this was the judgment of the country. Then how were they to come back? Only by complying with the conditions which Congress may impose, whether Congress had the authority to impose them or not, or failing to comply, to remain in the sad condition in which they now are. He (Mr. Johnson) imputed bad motives neither to Congress nor to the Executive. He thought he knew his duty to the institutions of the country as well as to question the motives of either. He acceded purity of purpose and patriotic principles to both. He differed from both. But he sought the restoration of the Union, and he saw no way of accomplishing it now but by the admission of the members now before the Senate. We are now, in my opinion, in a state of quasi war. Our condition is revolutionary. Ten States of the Union are virtually held as provinces, upon the ground that we have a right to hold them as enemies of the Union and the government. In the state of things, to hesitate in the adoption of any measure which promises, even the most distantly, to put an end to this revolutionary condition, is, in my judgment, to be false to the true interests and safety of the country.

In conclusion, Mr. Johnson said he was glad to see from the public prints of the South, and to be informed by many leading men of the South, that it was the purpose of the Southern States to organize under this bill. They were taking lessons from experience. The constitutional amendment, if it had been adopted, would have brought into this chamber and the other chamber representatives from the South. Of that I have no doubt. Now it will be a bill which we passed, and which was after wards amended in the House, would have accomplished the same purpose upon terms less exacting than the one now before the Senate. As we amended, and the amendment is the most obnoxious feature of the bill. The Senate passed it, and I voted for it. Why? Because I thought I knew—I thought I had satisfactorily ascertained—that this failing, a measure of a more rigid character, a measure founded upon the idea that the people of the South were conquered enemies, their property liable to forfeiture, would have been enacted. [Applause in the galleries, which was repressed by the chair.] They did not rise to debate this bill, which the President, in his wisdom, had vetoed. He approved of the exercise of the veto power upon this, the most iniquitous bill that ever passed the Senate. He expressed the hope that the Southern people would never enter into the terms now presented to them.

Mr. Dixon followed Mr. Saulsbury in a speech of the bill and an endorsement of

Mr. Dixon believed the bill to be in conflict with the provisions of the constitution, and should vote himself, in voting for it, as violating his official oath. The country was now at the termination of the war had been announced by the President and recognized by Congress. In this declaration by Congress he would not be a supporter to establish military government. Believing the bill to be a plain and palpable violation of the constitution, he should

Mr. Howe addressed the Senate and spoke further debate the bill.

The question—"Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" It was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Williams and Yates—35.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Patterson, Saulsbury and Sumner—9.

Messrs. Brown, Guthrie, McDougall and Vickers (Mr. Vickers announced that, two days having voted to pass the bill over the objections of the President, he would not vote on the army appropriation bill, which was considered in the evening). The announcement of the vote was received with applause, which was suppressed by the chair.

The Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

The conference on the army appropriation bill reported, which was considered on the bill, and the report was concurred in.

The House bill to amend the internal revenue laws was received on the report of the committee of conference, and was passed.

Mr. Howard, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported a bill to provide for the completion of the Washington Monument, which