

Bunker Hill to Yorktown, from Lundy's Lane to New Orleans, and from the darker hours of the rebellion in the past, to Savannah, and Fort Sumter, and Charleston, and Columbia, and Fort Fisher, and Wilmington in the present, has ever symbolized our unity and our national life, as we see inscribed on it ineffaceably that now doubly noble inscription, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

But, in this hour of gladness I cannot forget the obligations, paramount and undying, we owe to our heroic defenders on every battle-field upon the land, and every wave-rocked monitor and frigate upon the sea. Inspired by the sublime spirit of self-sacrifice they have realized a million-fold the historic fable of Curtius as they have offered to close up, with their own bodies, if need be, the yawning chasm that imperiled the Republic. For you and me, and for their country, they have turned their backs on the delights of home and severed the tenderest of ties to brave death in a thousand forms; to confront with unblanched cheek the tempest of shot, and shell, and flame; to storm frowning batteries and bristling intrenchments; to bleed, to suffer, and to die. As we look from this Capitol Hill over the nation there are crushed and broken hearts in every hamlet; there are wounded soldiers, mangled with rebel bullets, in every hospital; there are patriot graves in every church-yard; there are bleaching bones on every battle-field. It is the lofty and unflinching heroism

of the honored living, and the even more honored dead, that has taken us from every valley of disaster and defeat and placed our feet on the sun-crowned heights of victory. The granite shaft may commemorate their deeds. Our American Valhalla may be crowded with the statues of our heroes. But our debt of gratitude to them can never be paid while time shall last and the history of a rescued nation shall endure.

If my voice, from this Representative Hall, could be heard throughout the land, I would adjure all who love the Republic to preserve this obligation ever fresh in grateful hearts. The dead, who have fallen in these struggles to prevent an alien flag from waving over the ashes of Washington, or over the graves where sleep the great and patriotic rivals of the last generation, the hero of New Orleans and the illustrious Commoner of Kentucky, cannot return to us. On Shiloh's plain and Carolina's sandy shores, before Richmond, and above the clouds at Lookout Mountain, the patriot martyrs of constitutional liberty sleep in their bloody shrouds till the morning of resurrection. But the living are left behind. And if the Sacred Record appropriately commends the poor, who are ever with us, to our benefactions and regard, may I not remind you that the widow and the fatherless, the maimed and the wounded, the diseased and the suffering, whose anguish springs from this great contest, have claims on all of us, heightened immeasurably

by the sacred cause for which they have given so much? Thus, and thus alone, by pouring the oil of consolation into the wounds that wicked treason has made, can we prove our devotion to our fatherland and our affectionate gratitude toward its defenders.

And, rejoicing over the bow of promise we already see arching the storm-cloud of war, giving assurance that no deluge of secession shall again overwhelm or endanger our nation, we can join, with heart and soul, sincerely and trustingly, in the poet's prayer:

"Now, Father, lay thy healing hand
In mercy on our stricken land;
Lead all its wanderers to the fold,
And be their Shepherd, as of old.
"So shall our nation's song ascend
To thee, our Ruler, Father, Friend;
While heaven's wide arch resounds again
With 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'"

We go hence, with our official labors ended, to the Senate Chamber and the portico of the Capitol, there, with the statue of the goddess of Liberty looking down for the first time from her lofty pedestal on such a scene, to witness and participate in the inauguration of the Elect of the American people.

And now, thanking you most truly for the approbation of my official conduct which you have recorded on your Journals, I declare the House of Representatives of the Thirty-Eighth Congress of the United States adjourned *sine die*.

SENATE—SPECIAL SESSION.

SPECIAL SESSION.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 4, 1865.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice President of the United States, having taken the oath of office at the close of the regular session of Congress, took the chair, and directed the Secretary to read the proclamation convening a special session of the Senate.

The Secretary (Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY) read, as follows:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at twelve o'clock, on the 4th of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, have considered it to be my duty to issue this, my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene, for the transaction of business, at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 4th day of March next, at twelve o'clock at noon on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the 17th day of February, in the [L. s.] year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the names of the newly-elected Senators.

The list was read, as follows:

Hon. Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island.
Hon. Aaron H. Cragin, of New Hampshire.
Hon. William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine.
Hon. James W. Grimes, of Iowa.
Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky.
Hon. Jacob M. Howard, of Michigan.
Hon. James H. Lane, of Kansas.
Hon. Daniel S. Norton, of Minnesota.
Hon. Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware.
Hon. Waitman T. Willey, of West Virginia.
Hon. George H. Williams, of Oregon.
Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.
Hon. Richard Yates, of Illinois.

As their names were called the Senators came forward, and the oaths prescribed by law were administered to them, with the exception of Mr. SAULSBURY, who was not present.

The Senators having been sworn, and taken their seats in the Senate, the following Senators were present:

From the State of New Hampshire—Hon. Daniel Clark and Hon. Aaron H. Cragin.

From the State of Massachusetts—Hon. Charles Sumner and Hon. Henry Wilson.

From the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations—Hon. William Sprague and Hon. Henry B. Anthony.

From the State of Connecticut—Hon. La Fayette S. Foster and Hon. James Dixon.

From the State of Vermont—Hon. Solomon Foot and Hon. Jacob Collamer.

From the State of New York—Hon. Ira Harris and Hon. Edwin D. Morgan.

From the State of New Jersey—Hon. William Wright.

From the State of Pennsylvania—Hon. Edgar Cowan.

From the State of Delaware—Hon. George Read Riddle.

From the State of Maryland—Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

From the State of Kentucky—Hon. Garrett Davis and Hon. James Guthrie.

From the State of Ohio—Hon. John Sherman and Hon. Benjamin F. Wade.

From the State of Indiana—Hon. Henry S. Lane and Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks.

From the State of Illinois—Hon. Lyman Trumbull and Hon. Richard Yates.

From the State of Maine—Hon. Lot M. Morrill and Hon. William Pitt Fessenden.

From the State of Missouri—Hon. B. Gratz Brown and Hon. John B. Henderson.

From the State of Michigan—Hon. Zachariah Chandler and Hon. Jacob M. Howard.

From the State of Iowa—Hon. James Harlan and Hon. James W. Grimes.

From the State of Wisconsin—Hon. Timothy O. Howe and Hon. James R. Doolittle.

From the State of California—Hon. James A. McDougall and Hon. John Conness.

From the State of Minnesota—Hon. Alexander Ramsey and Hon. Daniel S. Norton.

From the State of Oregon—Hon. James W. Nesmith and Hon. George H. Williams.

From the State of Kansas—Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy and Hon. James H. Lane.

From the State of West Virginia—Hon. Waitman T. Willey.

From the State of Nevada—Hon. James W. Nye and Hon. William M. Stewart.

INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The persons entitled to admission on the floor of the Senate Chamber having been admitted to the places reserved for them, at twenty-five minutes after twelve o'clock the President, Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, entered the Senate Chamber, accompanied by Mr. FOSTER, Mr. DOOLITTLE, and Mr. HENDERSON, members of the committee of arrangements, and was conducted to a seat in front of the Secretary's desk, and the members of the committee were seated on his left.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The order of procession will now be formed, for the purpose of repairing to the front of the portico, according to the programme.

Those assembled in the Senate Chamber proceeded to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol in the following order:

The marshal of the District of Columbia; the ex-Vice President; the Supreme Court of the United States; the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; the President of the United States, the President-elect; the Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate; the members of the Senate; the diplomatic corps; heads of Departments; Governors of States and Territories; the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and other persons admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber.

The President-elect delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow-Countrymen:

At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then, a statement, somewhat in detail, of a course to be pursued, seemed fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust,

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

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THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1865.

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reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avert it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union, and divide effects, by negotiation. Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came.

One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was, somehow, the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate, and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war; while the Government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before, the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in warring their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully. 'The Almighty has His own purposes.' 'Woe unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.' If we shall suppose American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

The oath of office was then administered to him by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Senate returned to their Chamber; and on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate adjourned.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 6, 1865.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. PETER G. VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia, attended.

Hon. WILLARD SAULSBURY, chosen by the Legislature of the State of Delaware a Senator for the term commencing on the 4th day of March, 1865, appeared, and the oaths prescribed by law

having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MORGAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of two members be appointed by the Vice President to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the Senate was assembled, and that the Senate is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. MORGAN and GUTHRIE as the committee.

HOOR OF MEETING.

On motion of Mr. COWAN, it was

Ordered, That the hour of the daily meeting of the Senate, until otherwise ordered, be twelve o'clock m.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE CAPITOL.

Mr. WILSON. I submit the following resolution. I do not propose to call it up for action to-day, but shall do so to-morrow:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be, and he is hereby, directed to remove forthwith from so much of the Capitol as is under his care all intoxicating liquors, and hereafter to exclude liquors in every form from the Senate portion of the Capitol.

Mr. SUMNER. Why not consider it at once?

Mr. WILSON. I did not know but that some Senators might wish time to consider it. I am ready to act upon it.

Mr. POMEROY. I am ready.

Mr. JOHNSON. So am I.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. Foor in the chair.) It can be considered by unanimous consent. Is there any objection to its present consideration? No objection being made, the question is on the adoption of the resolution. The resolution was adopted.

MILEAGE TO CLAIMANTS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the Senate, the usual mileage to Eliza Baxter and William M. Fishback, respectively, as claimants for seats in the Senate from Arkansas, and Charles Smith and K. King Cutler, respectively, claimants for seats in the Senate from Louisiana at the second session of this Congress.

Mr. SUMNER. I object to that resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made, it lies over under the rule.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas. Perhaps the Senator will allow me to move that it lie over, and not follow it so vindictively. I move, with the permission of the Senator from Massachusetts, that it lie over until to-morrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It lies upon the table, under the rule, objection being made.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas. I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will withdraw his objection.

Mr. SUMNER. I must object to the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It lies over, and is not the subject of discussion at this time.

RESOLUTION ERRONEOUSLY ENROLLED.

Mr. TRUMBULL. If there is nothing before the Senate, I desire to make a statement and then to make a motion for the raising of a committee. It will be remembered by those who were members of the Congress just closed that there was a protracted disagreement between the two Houses of Congress on the Army appropriation bill, arising out of a proviso attached to that bill providing that no money appropriated by the bill should be used for the payment of the transportation of troops or property of the United States upon any railroads that had received grants of land from the Government to aid in their construction on condition that the roads should be public highways and free for the transportation of goods of the United States. The House had attached that proviso to the Army appropriation bill. When it came to the Senate, the Senate disagreed to it, and it went back to the House, and the House refused to concur in the disagreement of the Senate. A

committee of conference was raised, but was unable to agree. A second committee was had, and were unable to agree, but agreed upon all the provisions in controversy between the two Houses except this one in regard to the payment for the transportation of troops on the land-grant roads. Both Houses concurred in that report, thus narrowing the matter down to this single question of dispute. Another committee was then appointed upon that single point. That committee of conference reported that they were unable to agree. My friend from New York [Mr. HARRIS] was chairman of the last committee of conference that met. Thereupon the Senate on that report insisted upon its amendment to strike out from the Army appropriation bill this proviso, and sent their action to the House, and the House then receded from its disagreement to the Senate's amendment, and the Army bill became a law without this provision in it. There, I supposed, the matter was ended.

I learned yesterday that, notwithstanding this action of both Houses of Congress, there was presented to the President of the United States for his signature, on Saturday, a joint resolution purporting to have passed both Houses of Congress, and to have passed the Senate here on Saturday morning, providing that no money should be paid to any land-grant railroad for the transportation of the troops and property of the United States, and directing the Attorney General to bring suit against any railroad company which had received any compensation for the transportation of the property of the Government. This joint resolution was regularly signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Vice President, and went to the President for his signature. Now, sir, I undertake to say—

Mr. SHERMAN. Did that pass this body?

Mr. TRUMBULL. It purports to have passed this body. It never passed this body, in my judgment. It certainly did not have the consideration of the body. The Senate had voted more than two to one—

Mr. HOWE. What is its number?

Mr. TRUMBULL. I think it is No. 161.

Mr. FESSENDEN. Was it approved?

Mr. TRUMBULL. No, sir; it has not been approved by the President. The President was notified of this action, and he withheld his signature to it.

Mr. GRIMES. Is it in a bill by itself?

Mr. TRUMBULL. It is a proposition by itself. It is very manifest to me—

Mr. CLARK. If the Senator will permit me, I think I can explain this matter to his satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I hope there can be an explanation, and I shall be very glad if it is an innocent one.

Mr. CLARK. It will be remembered that on the last night of the session, or the last morning of the session, the Senate, by a very emphatic vote, passed a bill for the relief of Josiah O. Armes. It went back to the House, and the enrolling officer of the House, instead of enrolling the bill for the relief of Josiah O. Armes, enrolled the resolution that the Senator speaks of; and so Armes has lost his bill, and the Senator has got on his railroad what he is now speaking about.

Mr. GRIMES. Who did that?

Mr. CLARK. The enrolling clerks of the House.

Mr. TRUMBULL. If that is so, I think it deserves to be inquired into.

Mr. CLARK. I am informed that it is so.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Then it was never acted upon in this body at all.

Mr. CLARK. I do not understand that it was. I have no knowledge of it; but I know that my friend Armes has lost his bill.

Mr. COLLAMER. I take it the record will show if there was any action upon it.

Mr. WILSON. That explains the matter.

Mr. TRUMBULL. Is that explanation satisfactory? Will the Senate of the United States rest satisfied with such an explanation?