WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Revision of the Revenue System.

AGITATION IN BUSINESS CIRCLES.

Important Nominations Hanging in the Senate.

CHOICE BETWEEN "JONAH AND THE WHALE."

Spicy Debate on the Paris Exposition Bill.

THE TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1877.

THE NEW REVENUE SYSTEM—ACTION AND PURPOSES OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The sub-committee of Ways and Means, charged with the duty of preparing a new revenue system, held its first meeting to-day. Business men from all parts of the country are already writing to Mr. Wood for information as to what the scope of the proposed bill will be, and as many as fifty letters are daily received from the principal cities, giving information and proffering advice on many parts of the customs and internal revenue laws. The committee will meet daily in order to advance their work, but they do not expect to be able to perfect it before the middle of January next.

At this moment, when the House is debating the repeal of the Resumption act, it is useful to know that in making a schedule of the expenditures the Ways and Means Committee will include in their estimates the provisions of law requiring that the sinking fund shall be annually provided for, and also that the revenues of the government shall include an annual sum for the accummulation of coin for the redemption of legal tender notes. That is to say the Ways and Means Committee are not the prey of the silver mania nor of the inflation fury. They propose to frame a revenue system internal and of customs which shall provide liberally for the expenses of the government and for all sinking funds and other necessary accummulations of coin.

WHY IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS ARE NOT CONFIRMED—A REVULSION OF FEELING AMONG ANTI-HAYES REPUBLICANS.

There is an increasing feeling of impatience and even indignation at the manner in which the most important of the President's nominations have been kept back by the committees which have them in charge. Committee men, when they are spoken to about this delay, are silent, though it is said that the nomination of General Harlan for Justice of the Supreme Court is kept back for no reason that any one of the Judiciary Committee knows. There is a good deal of discussion privately among Senators about these delays, and the sympathy of some anti-Hayes Senators is turning toward the President on the ground that he is not meeting with fair treatment and that it would be more respectful to him if the committees should bring in adverse reports and let the Senate decide than for chairmen to pocket the nominations out of what looks like mere spite. This feeling is strengthened by a growing disposition among a good many of the anti-Hayes Senators to make up with the President. They have opposed him so far, not with the idea of breaking down his administration, but with the notion of getting him "into harmony with their ideas," as they say. He treats them civilly and makes himself personally pleasant to them and they have lately begun to hope that they can "make something out of him yet." They are naturally averse to a war on the President in the first year of his term, and they see with alarm that they have been gradually drawn into an attitude of opposition by Senators whom they now believe to be not for peace, but for a lasting war upon the administration. The two caucuses have had the effect of making the distinction clear between the anti-Hayes men, who hope to gain over the President, and those who mean to oppose him, in order to break him down, and so far the administration has gained by these meetings. The President has not surrendered any point, but he has been solicitous to show Senators that he means to act within the republican party, and that, while he will not abate anything of his policy, he hopes to carry the party with him in its support, and is very ready to be friendly to everybody who will go with him, or even who will not go against him.

It happens, therefore, that some of the moderate anti-Hayes men begin to think of separating themselves from their extreme comrades. If they are to follow either Mr. Conkling or the President, for instance, they prefer to follow the President. Thus one of those gentlemen remarked to-day, in a contemplative tone:—

"What I am puzzling my brains about is which we ought to throw overboard, Jonah or the whale. Jonah, you probably remember," he continued, "was a Senator in Ninoveh, who tried to break down the administration. The whale, in those days, was a carniverous beast, as the new Consul General to St. Petersburg once explained to me out of the Talmud, and the fact is that if they had not flung Jonah overboard the whale would have swallowed the whole ship. It isn't pleasant to be swallowed by a whale, and for my part I think the fellows were not unwise when they let Jonah over the ship's side into the water. You remember the rest of them got safely into port."

It is remarked here that while there is no doubt about General Harlan's confirmation whenever his name is reported to the Senate, it being thought certain that almost all the republican Senators as well as the democrats will vote for him, the long and unusual delay of the committee over his case has an injurious effect upon public opinion. People want to know what there is against Harlan. Members of the committee reply nothing at all so far as they know, but the delay and mystery about it fling doubt upon the character of a man nominated to one of the most exalted positions in the nation and set up a pretence at least that he is not entirely fit to sit on the Supreme Bench.

On the whole it may be said that there is a quiet revulsion of feeling which makes in favor of the President. Some of those who are turning toward him do not at all give up their purposes, but hope that he will surrender to fair words and adroit management, and that while he will not be moved by threats he can be wheedled. Others are weary of a struggle which brings them no fruits. They see the procession marching on and are getting ready to fall in before it is too late.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1877.

THE SOUTHERN SENATORIAL QUESTIONS—REPUBLICANS CLINGING TO THEIR WANING POWER—POSITION OF MESSRS. EUSTIS AND BUTLER.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met to-day for the first time since Monday last, and by a partisan vote refused to proceed to the consideration of the credentials of Mr. Eustis, and resolved to continue, uninterrupted, the discussion of the claims of Kellogg and Spofford, whose arguments are now in the hands of the public printer and will be ready for distribution among the members of the committee to-morrow. It was decided at a previous meeting to refer the question of admissibility of testimony to a sub-committee, consisting of Senators Wadleigh and Merrimon, with the intent of shortening the labors of the committee. The briefs prepared by Messrs. Kellogg and Spofford leave no room for any such hope. They do not agree on any of the material points, and the committee, therefore, must examine and decide for itself. All this forebodes delay or, as Mr. Kellogg said, "a slower broiling process than his friend Pinchback received during the two and a half years he was an applicant for a seat in the Senate." The democratic Senators who have examined Mr. Eustis' claims say that the procrastination of the republican Senators in his case is because he has an unquestioned right to the seat. The points made by the republicans are regarded as mere technicalities. The democrats claim that the Legislature of Louisiana had a perfect right to select Mr. Eustis for the seat even while the credentials of Mr. Pinchback were pending. The decision of the Senate did not create a vacancy, and therefore it must have existed at the time of the selection of Mr. Eustis. He received a majority of the votes of the legally elected members of both branches of the Legislature in joint ballot as is required by law, and the refusal of the Governor to give him a certificate was merely the exercise of arbitrary power, which does not affect the right of the Senate to accept Mr. Eustis, his election being entirely within the law.

The third case pending, that of General Butler, of South Carolina, is in substance similar to that of Mr. Eustis, with the exception that there is another claimant for the seat. Mr. Butler received a majority of all the votes of the joint Assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, and is therefore, it is claimed, according to the act of July, 1866, duly elected a member of the Senate. The argument hitherto advanced by the opponents of Messrs. Butler and Eustis has been that a majority of each House did not vote for them. The Senate has already decided that it is not necessary, the act of 1866 having been enacted to obviate difficulties of just such character, and it was tested in the case of the admission of Mr. Bright from Indiana. The purpose of the republican Senators in keeping these cases in abeyance is apparently to prevent a diminution of their power in the Senate. The democratic Senators are getting restive under these tactics and are considering the propriety of offering a resolution discharging the committee from the further consideration of the credentials of Messrs. Butler and Corbin. It is understood that Senators Patterson, of South Carolina, and Conover, of Florida, with Judge Davis, of Illinois, will vote to seat Mr. Butler. Meantime Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, who is a member of the Election Committee, is preparing his report on the South Carolina investigation, which is expected to be particularly pointed against Mr. Butler in charging his active participation in the election troubles in that State. The republican Senators are not disposed to yield the question for a vote without a protracted debate, and under the rules of the Senate may make that discussion as long as they please.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT QUESTION—ACTION OF COMMITTEES.

The debate on the appropriation for the Paris Exposition will occupy the House to-morrow, and Mr. Wood will, thereafter, ask the consideration of the concurrent resolution for adjourning at six o'clock Thursday the 22d inst. It was his purpose to have done so this afternoon, but the lateness of the hour when the Committee of the Whole arose made it impracticable. The anti-resumption men say that they will endeavor in all possible ways to defeat any resolution proposing adjournment until the pending bill is voted upon.

The Banking and Currency Committee will, when again called, ask that the bill referred to that committee repealing the act authorizing the coinage of twenty cent and three cent pieces may be referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

The chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee says that the Speaker having decided that the Silver bill belonged to that committee, his committee has no desire to retain any bill relating to the coinage of money.

THE SILVER BILL—PROSPECTS OF GETTING IT OUT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, who is a member of the Finance Committee, says that there is a bare possibility of getting the Silver bill out of the committee in an amended form some day this week, provided a quorum of the committee can be had. A meeting was to have been held to-day, but the democratic members were absent at the caucus, and Messrs. Jones and Ferry were detained on other business. By Friday the friends of the Silver bill hope to get it before the Senate amended in any form and trust to their strength in the Senate to shape it to suit their own views.

THE DUTIES ON PATENT LEATHER.

In the Supreme Court to-day the construction of Collector Arthur, who taxed patent leather under the acts of 1861 to an amount equal to thirty-one and a half per cent, was sustained in opposition to the view of the importer who insisted that it should be only twenty per cent, because the act of 1862 repealed the provision of the act of 1861.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1877.

THE FOUR PER CENT LOAN—REPLY OF SECRETARY SHERMAN TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE—EFFECT OF THE SILVER BILL.

The Secretary of the Treasury has replied to the resolution of the House requesting him to furnish copies of the contracts made with the syndicate of American and foreign bankers for the funding of the four per cent bonds, together with copies of all other papers relative thereto, &c.

The Secretary says that he met the contracting parties both in New York and Washington, and discussed at some length the feasibility of placing the four per cent bonds upon the market, and that on the 9th of June, 1877, perfected the arrangements for the purpose of executing said contract. During the thirty days' which were set apart by mutual consent for the receipt of popular subscriptions, the amount of $6,073,250 was sold by the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and subscriptions to the amount of $69,423,300 were procured through the efforts of the contracting parties. The business of refunding proceeded satisfactorily, and arrangements had been perfected for the continuance of the sale of the four per cent bonds, and a call was about to be made, when fears of the effect of the proposed legislation by Congress, remonetizing silver, arrested for the time the sale of these bonds and caused a temporary postponement. Below is the statement of the present condition of the four per cent loan in force as originally made, without modification or change, namely:—

The subscriptions received for the four per cent bonds of 1907 up to November 19, 1877, were	$75,496,550
The amount of the calls for the six per cent five-twenty bonds is	50,000,000
Leaving a balance on account of the Resumption act of	$25,496,550

COLONEL INGERSOLL DECLINES THE BERLIN MISSION.

Some time ago the Secretary of State expressed a wish to the republican members of the Illinois Congressional delegation that they would designate some gentleman of that State for appointment to the Berlin Mission. The delegation mentioned that of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, and since then he has had the subject under consideration. To-day, he, in company with Senator Oglesby, called on the Secretary of State and stated that he did not desire his name to be used in that connection, as he did not want the position, preferring to practice law in this city in connection with his brother.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1877.

The morning hour having expired the Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolution submitted on the 15th of October last providing for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to inquire into the alleged discrepancies in the books and accounts of the Treasury Department.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of W. Va., said that as some objection had been made to the employment of a clerical force by the committee he was willing to modify it so as to authorize the employment of one stenographer and two clerks or experts.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., said if there was to be an investigation of the Treasury Department it should be done by Senators and not be delegated to any men who may be picked up or so-called experts who might be in session six months, and present a report which the Senate would be expected to adopt. He was willing to give the committee all the clerical assistance it might need, but he preferred the committee itself should make the investigation.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BAYARD.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., said the task involved by this inquiry was one of great labor and would probably consume much time. To deny the committee the use of the ordinary machinery to ascertain all the facts would be like attempting to "make bricks without straw." It was the duty of all who desired that the accounts of the public money should stand in a clear, unembarrassed condition before the American people, so that they might feel that the money taken from them by taxes had been properly used, to favor the fullest investigation. He then referred to the discrepancies charged by the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Davis) and said they were so grave in amount as to throw strong suspicion that there must be something wrong either in the administration of the department, or in the manner in which accounts were kept. He alluded to the explanation of these discrepancies made by Mr. Boutwell last year when he was in the Senate, and said that Senator, who for six years occupied the post of Secretary of the Treasury, when confronted with these discrepancies was utterly unable to give a satisfactory explanation of them. They amount to more than $200,000,000, a sum grave enough to affect not only the convenience, but the morality of our people and the matter could not be "whistled down the wind." They must be explained. If the Secretary of the Treasury at the time the charges were made had been his warmest friend he (Mr. Bayard) would have insisted upon an explanation of them. It might be, and he hoped it would be found that the discrepancies arose from a system of false statements of the accounts, but it would not do for the Senate to avoid any method of satisfying the mind of every reasonable man as to how they originated. In conclusion he argued that the resolution of Mr. Davis was proper and should be agreed to.

REMARKS OF MR. DAWES.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., said he had never, at any time, thrown the slightest obstacle in the way of the fullest investigation, but he had desired the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Davis) to state distinctly what his charges were. He wanted him to state distinctly if he had the slightest evidence that the books of the Treasury Department had been tampered with, but he had not been able to get a reply from the Senator. He then alluded to the remarks of Mr. Bayard in regard to the late Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) not being able to explain the alleged discrepancies, and argued that that Senator had explained them satisfactorily a year ago; that he met every suggestion of alterations of the books by an explanation which not only satisfied him (Mr. Dawes), but he ventured to say it satisfied a majority of the Senate. It was demonstrated then that the changes were only in the method of making the debt statements, and they were made for the purpose of making these statements more intelligible and satisfactory to the country. If the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Davis) would state distinctly that he had evidence that the books had been tampered with he (Mr. Dawes) for one would vote for a committee of investigation.

Mr. BAYARD said it was not the desire to no injustice to the late Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) or any one else, but when he spoke of that Senator and his explanation made a year ago he should have included the present Secretary of the Treasury with him. That gentleman (Mr. Sherman) was then chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and he, with the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell), resisted the motion for the appointment of a special committee.

Mr. BAYARD, continuing his remarks, said not a single figure showing the discrepancies cited by the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Davis) had ever been impeached.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he had a particular horror of experts, and especially of self-styled experts, and he saw no use in allowing this special committee to have a large force. He had no idea that the present Secretary of the Treasury would throw the slightest obstacle in the way of the investigation.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said every figure by him had been taken from the special finance reports made to Congress. He argued that the papers and accounts in the Register's office were not examined when the change was made in 1871; but it was on the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was well known that the Register was the official bookkeeper of the government, and the statements sent to Congress should agree with his books.

After some further discussion the resolution was amended in several unimportant particulars and agreed to. It authorizes the appointment of a special committee of five Senators to investigate the finance reports, books and accounts of the Treasury Department, particularly with reference to differences, discrepancies and alterations in amounts and figures, especially in the annual statements of the expenditures of the government, the revenue collected, &c. The committee is to have power to send for persons and papers, to employ one stenographer and two clerks, and shall not be dissolved by the expiration of the present session of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT was authorized to appoint the committee.

THE ARMY BILL.

A message having been received from the House of Representatives announcing that that body had concurred in certain amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and non-concurred in others,

Mr. WINDOM, (rep.) of Minn., explained that the first amendment in which the House non-concurred, was that increasing the number of paymasters' clerks from fifty-two to fifty-four. Another was that in regard to the selection of officers to examine and report upon the magazine gun. As it now stood the Board must consist of ordnance officers appointed by the Secretary of War, and the next amendment was in regard to the appropriation of $50,000 for the conversion of smoothbores into rifled guns. The House insisted upon that appropriation. He moved that the Senate recede from those amendments non-concurred in by the House. Agreed to, and the bill was passed. It now goes to the President for his signature.

INDIANS AS CITIZENS.

Mr. INGALLS, (rep.) of Kansas, called up the Senate bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, said he did not understand this bill. Perhaps his friend from Kansas (Mr. Ingalls), fearing the loss of the negro vote to the republican party, was stretching out his hand for the Indian vote. That might do on the frontier, but it would do no good to the interior. He then commented on the bill, and said it allowed Indians to become citizens, but at the same time permitted them to retain their tribal organization. The fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States provided that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and the State wherein they reside. The only thing which kept an Indian from becoming a citizen was his tribal organization. If this bill should become a law it would allow an Indian to become a citizen, and at the same time the government would be making treaties with them. If that privilege was to be given to Indians it might as well be given to white men also. He opposed hasty action on the bill, and said more time should be taken to examine it.

Mr. INGALLS said the Senator from Ohio had been so long accustomed to view all subjects from a political standpoint that he was afflicted with a sort of strabismus, which compelled him to ask when a bill came before the Senate whether it would affect the democratic or republican party. He did not wonder that the Senator from Ohio felt a little disturbed by the bill, because he (Mr. Ingalls) had observed that when any community acquired the habits of civilized life they generally abandoned the democracy and voted the republican ticket. (Laughter.) He then commented on the bill, and said it allowed an Indian to become a citizen of the United States when he could prove before a court that he was competent to manage his own affairs. So far as treaties with the Indians were concerned they had long since been abandoned. In his opinion the Indians of this country never had any such organization as to justify the government of the United States in treating with them. Now the government treated them as communities and made contracts with them. The particular object of this bill was to enable a large number of Indians, now living in the Indian Territory, to become citizens of the United States. They were just as competent to manage their own affairs as the Senator from Ohio or any one else. The bill had the approval of the Department of the Interior and had been thoroughly considered by the Committee on Indian Affairs. He believed its passage would do much toward settling the difficulties with the Indians.

Mr. HOAR, (rep.) of Mass., said there were various legislative provisions in regard to our intercourse with the Indians, some of which made it a penal offence to trade with them or even carry a message to them, and it seemed to him to be a serious question whether there should be any class of citizens in this country about whom such special legislation should be made. There were several objections to the bill. An Indian under it could become a citizen and still maintain his tribal organization.

Mr. INGALLS said his understanding of it was that the tribal relations of the Indian would not interfere with his right of citizenship any more than being a member of the Presbyterian Church or a member of an Odd Fellows' Lodge would interfere with the citizenship of any man.

Pending discussion the Senate, on motion of Mr. Thurman, went into executive session, and at ten minutes to three P. M. when the doors were reopened, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1877.

Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. SWANN, (dem.) of Md., moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the Paris Exposition bill, whereupon a controversy arose between Mr. Buckner, of Mo., who thought that the anti-Resumption bill should be taken up, and the Speaker, who ruled that the Exposition bill, being an appropriation bill, was entitled to priority.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION BILL.

The House then, by a vote of 133 to 79, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer, of Ill., in the chair) on the Paris Exposition bill, and was addressed by Mr. Cox, of N. Y.

SPEECH OF MR. COX.

It was with regret that he opposed a bill which seemed to tend to the aggrandizement of the country abroad. Anything which pertained toward alleviating the distress which prevailed in the country, if it were constitutional, would receive his hearty approval. But there were many reasons to doubt the propriety and expediency, as well as the constitutionality, of the measure. The title of the bill, he thought, should be changed to that of "A bill to allow our gentry to go abroad to Paris to advertise their goods," and if the committee had not stricken out the amendment of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hewitt) it might have been entitled "To establish a corn kitchen in France." At the last Exhibition in Paris there had been hominy and hot corn and popcorn, so that his friend's idea was not such a new one. He proceeded to argue against the constitutionality of the bill. He would be proud to see the United States properly represented abroad, but the machinery, the agriculture, and the grand inventions might be sent abroad and yet the country would have no compensation in the mummery which belonged to such exhibitions for the unconstitutionality of the measure. He would not have the constitution of the country broken for all the wealth and ingenuity of the world. He warned his democratic friends not to let the republican party steal their doctrine of the necessity for a strict construction of the constitution. He said the republicans were attempting to do so, as they had shown last year after the election. This bill was not to help the hard laboring man, it was to help the rich man. He referred to the Vienna Exhibition, and spoke of the disgrace that had rested on the United States on account of the wrangling and haggling which had characterized the conduct of the American Commissioners. He then turned his attention to his colleague (Mr. Hewitt), and ridiculed the corn kitchen proposition. He admitted that, of course, the proposition was constitutional, but his colleague made a great mistake if he supposed that maize was not raised in Europe. Hundreds of millions of bushels of it were raised and consumed there. He imagined his colleague as chief superintendent of the hominy department at the Paris Exposition, giving receipts in every language how to cook corn meal, and one of the "Heathen Chinee" coming and asking the "Melican man" how to "cookee cornee," and he then depicted the Chinaman (having cooked his cake and eaten it), crying out in a fit of indignation, "Melican man, gibbee me greenery cornee. Helice!" (Laughter.) He appealed to his colleague to say what France had done to him to justify him in his corn invasion. France had not been connected with the Louisiana Returning Board. (Laughter.) France had had nothing to do with the Electoral Commission. (Laughter.) Why then should his colleague propose to punish France with the general indigestion of hot corn? (Laughter.) He then drew a ludicrous picture of a corn husking match in France conducted by the chairman of the committee (Mr. Swann, of Md.) and his colleague (Mr. Hewitt), at which one of the brown faced, wooden shoed girls of Marseilles discovers a red ear and cries out, "La rouge! la rouge! embrassery moi." (Roars of laughter.) In conclusion he made an argument in favor of free trade, and an appeal to the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill for the radical modification of the tariff.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

On this subject he said:—Mr. Speaker—If we would assist our industries, enlarge our market and attract with all our forces, social and political, other people to our shores, let us repeal these absurd and repellent policies. Let us avoid giving bounties to a selfish class. If we want an outlet for our productions let us enlarge the sphere of consumption. If we will make an alliance of physical with intellectual force and lift the hierarchy of labor into a higher plane; if we would extend the hand of fellowship to other nations, we have something more to do than create a simple display of goods upon a stall in a foreign land. What avails a public *fete* or show, with a Chinese wall placed around our country by restrictive legislation? Take the duties off our 1,500 taxable articles and you have a market with all the world; you withdraw the evil which hangs over our industries and make America itself a universal exhibition. We want no edifices of iron and glass to give impetus to manufactures; your enchantment to provoke the improvement and increase of manufactures is a cheap market, not merely for your manufactures, but for your breadstuffs. Liberalities in exchange bring together the skilled manufacturer and the cheap transporter. What France and England did by reciprocity we may do. No palatial prodigies like the Crystal Palace or the Vienna Exhibition buildings are half so potent as a cheap market. It is the lamp of Aladdin. It accomplishes miracles, saves from revolution and distress and destitution and poverty and despair, and death. Man has made his railways upon the earth; the sea has become an economical means of transit; through steam there is no quest, even to the uttermost parts of the earth, in which our enterprise may not go with the cheap market. If, isolated with all our pre-eminence in industry, with all our power to create, we fail, our mines may give us silver and gold; our valleys maize and wheat; war may take from the fields of labor its millions of men in other lands; we may know what Carlyle meant when he sang of tools and the man and the power of the dwarf behind the engine to remove mountains; but all is of no avail without an outlet for our products. Governments may give bounties, as Napoleon did for the substitution of flax for cotton, to destroy the power of a neighbor; but the restricting invention returns to plague the inventor. The active free trading nation will become enriched thereby. We may have the process by which steel is made in great retorts by the ton, the refinements of the spectroscope, but the genii that wait upon the magic ring of prosperity enter the unrestrained and cheap market. In vain legislatures endeavor to oppose the designs of Providence; for the order of God is freedom of exchange. Buy, if you would sell. When this country, by a series of insane tariffs, sought to exclude the merchandise of other nations it did not grow rich. When England, in 1846, repealed her corn laws she made a new commercial system that gave her the exchanges of the world. Maine cannot sell her timber abroad with a tariff which taxes the salt for her fish; Illinois cannot find a market for her teeming granaries in the Old World when she stops the fabrics of England and France. If we would sell our machines and grains to France we must buy her olive oil and silk. The rule has no exception. You cannot make a bargain without two parties; there is no sale without a purchaser. Can you sell to one without receiving from him and expect to remain solvent? Try to sell abroad without purchasing abroad and you will make a failure, and a failure more absurd than any which Bastial demonstrates, or China once illustrated. It is not in expositions, in subsidies, that our limitless prairies and abounding forests, or our commercial and manufacturing greatness, will attract the over-populated countries of the Old World. Let America open her arms to the hungry and the hopeless and bid the benefiting come over the sea and land. Let them delve in our mines, plough in our soil. We have air, water and bread; gold and silver; riches, happiness and labor for all who come; only there stands in the path the one gaunt spectre of selfish and unmitigated greed, through legislation. The first step to be taken by the American Congress for the revival and prosperity of our country is freedom of trade without the folly of shackling it. Therefore let our own appeal to the world be made. *Ad nos ad salutarum undam venite populi.*

Mr. Cox's speech was very frequently interrupted with laughter and applause, and members gathered around him in contravention of all parliamentary rules to listen to it.

SPEECH OF MR. HEWITT.

Mr. HEWITT, (dem.) of N. Y., responded to his colleague, who, he said, for the purpose of making himself popular, misrepresented his district in a speech calculated to do nothing more than afford a little amusement. He then proceeded to state the historical and other reasons why the United States should be worthily represented at the Paris Exposition. He said that America owed her national independence largely to the fact that France had aided her in her revolutionary struggle with ships, men and money. Such was the response which France had then given to the invitation from America, and now that France sent an invitation to America, what should be the answer? There was not a man in the House who would vote to refuse it. Even his colleague (Mr. Cox) would not so disgrace his manhood as to say to that French nation "We will not accept." Nor would the answer be, "We will accept, but we will spend no money." If Franklin, Dean and Lawrence, and the other American Commissioners who went to that courtly and polite nation had been met with the answer, "We sympathize with you; but we can spend no money," what would they have thought of it? But it was belittling the whole question beyond measure to put it on the money ground. In this case the money would not be expended for the benefit of France; every dollar of it would be spent for the benefit of the American people. This was not a private enterprise but a national one. Private individuals would not be recognized. The question was purely international, and if American exhibitors were to be there at all it should be through the agency of the government. He then proceeded to show the practical results derived from international expositions, specifying the case of Bessemer steel, the making of which, after the Paris Exposition of 1867, was commenced in the United States, and the price of which has thus been reduced from $115 to $40 a ton. He also referred to the Corliss engine which, since the Philadelphia Exposition, is being made in all European countries and is paying a royalty to its inventor.

THE CORN KITCHEN.

Coming down to the question of the "corn kitchen," he said that he had been well aware that the suggestion would give rise to ridicule, and yet it was a practical suggestion, as much so as the Vienna bakery, which had conferred great benefits on the country by improving the quality of the bread. It was possible, he thought, so to popularize the use of Indian corn in Europe as to increase its exportation from 60,000 bushels to two, three or four million bushels a year. He declared (in reply to Mr. Cox) that he was not a high protectionist and never had been. He believed that the progress of the country was embarrassed by its protection laws, and that they were impediments to national progress. He advocated representation at the Paris Exposition because he believed it would be the final blow to a system which, however useful in its day, has outlived its usefulness. He ventured to think that wherever there was competition at the Paris Exposition American articles would carry off the prizes, and reciprocity in trade between the two countries would naturally result.

SPEECH OF MR. MONROE.

Mr. MONROE, (rep.) of Ohio (a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs), spoke in advocacy of the bill. He was glad to observe that whatever differences of opinion existed in the House in regard to the bill all were agreed in thinking that it was of the greatest importance that the foreign market for American goods should be extended. This was becoming almost a necessity for the country. There was such a great accumulation of labor here, and largely unemployed labor, that attention must be given to the question of furnishing employment, and nothing was more indispensable for that than extension of foreign markets, so that American factories could be set to work. For that purpose, he said, international expositions were most useful. He instanced the Empire of Brazil—with which he had personal acquaintance—as a country from which we import $42,000,000 annually, while our exports to Brazil are only $7,000,000. From his knowledge of that country, and from a very careful study of the subject, he believed that the balance of trade against the United States might be turned in favor of the United States. There was an immense market for wheat flour there, which might be largely increased, and certainly no country could produce flour cheaper or better than the United States. Then there was a great market there for cheap cotton goods, and that market was now supplied by Great Britain to the amount of $20,000,000 a year. He knew no reason why the United States should not control that trade. There was something wrong about it, and he was determined to aid in finding out where the trouble was. There was a great market in Brazil also for agricultural machines and Yankee notions, and certainly that trade ought to be in the hands of Americans.

Mr. FRYE, (rep.) of Me., asked Mr. Monroe by what means of transportation a Brazilian merchant who orders a hundred cases of boots and shoes or of cotton goods from New York can get them.

Mr. MONROE replied that there were sailing vessels constantly leaving New York for Brazil.

Mr. FRYE—But will a Brazilian merchant depend on sailing vessels to get his goods?

Mr. MONROE—That will depend somewhat upon the urgency of the case and the nature of the goods.

Mr. FRYE—Is it not a fact that there is not a single line of steamers between the United States and Brazil?

Mr. MONROE—Quite so.

Mr. FRYE—And that in order to send goods to Brazil we have to send them to Liverpool?

Mr. MONROE—I cheerfully admit that any country nowadays labors under great disadvantages which has not lines of steamers.

Mr. FRYE—Does the gentleman believe that a steamship line from New York to Brazil would be self-supporting for the first six years?

Mr. MONROE—I think sooner than that if properly conducted.

Mr. FRYE—Will the gentleman from Ohio vote a subsidy to a steamship line to Brazil?

Mr. MONROE—I will consider that question when it comes up. There is a good deal to be said on the subject, and I have no time to enter into it.

Mr. FRYE—I will be glad to do it. That is why I asked the question.

Mr. MONROE—The old proverb about "not crossing the river till you get to it" is a good one. My object to-day is simply to establish the fact that there is a great market for us in Brazil and that we ought to have it, and that one of the things which would contribute toward it would be a more thorough acquaintance with that people and a more thorough acquaintance on their part with us—ends which, I believe, will be promoted by an international exposition. We cannot afford to fall back slowly out of line. If we do we will find ourselves in ten years set down in the geographies as among the half-civilized peoples of the earth, who exhibit no interest in manufactures or commerce, or in extending their trade and influence among the nations of the earth. We cannot afford that. I hope that we shall not fail to do our duty in this matter, and show a cordial and hearty interest in accepting the invitation which this old ally of ours—this American friend of ours—has extended to us.

The general debate closed and then the five minute discussion of the amendments became in order.

Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., proceeded to discuss the amendment offered by Mr. Cox, of New York, reducing the appropriation to $100,000. He reminded Mr. Cox of his argument against the constitutionality of any appropriation and expressed the difficulty of understanding whether he was to be persuaded by the amendment or by the speech. His friend from New York, he said, would go the constitutionality of it two-thirds, but would not "go it any better."

Mr. COX explained that he was in favor of the amendment offered by Mr. Hamilton, of Indiana (allowing representation, but making no appropriation); that if that were not adopted he wanted the appropriation reduced to $100,000, and if that were adopted he would vote against the whole bill. He asked Mr. Conger whether that explanation was clear to him.

Mr. CONGER—I suppose so.

Mr. COX—I knew that the gentleman from Michigan was not so obfusticated by the "corn kitchen debate" but that he could understand something.

Mr. CONGER—I wish you would make equally clear the reason of your attack on your old file leader (referring to a jocular allusion by Mr. Cox to Mr. Tilden).

Mr. COX—There is no man whom I respect more than Governor Swann, of Maryland. I never knew him but to love him. (Laughter.)

Mr. CONGER—I refer to another Governor nearer home to the gentleman.

Mr. COX (resuming)—Oh! (Loud laughter.)

Mr. MCMAHON, (dem.) of Ohio, offered an amendment providing that no more than one commissioner, compensated, and not more than five honorary commissioners shall be appointed from any one State. Adopted.

Mr. ELLSWORTH, (rep.) of Mich., offered an amendment to have one commissioner from each State, and he proceeded to make a serious argument in favor of his amendment and of the bill, prefacing it with the remark that members had other business here than to amuse and to be amused. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. MILLS, (dem.) of Texas, moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, which would be equivalent to its rejection.

On a standing vote the chairman announced 86 in the affirmative (all democrats) and 133 in the negative; so the motion was defeated.

Mr. STEELE, (dem.) of N. C., offered an amendment requiring four of the commissioners to be practical agriculturists. Agreed to.

Mr. PRIDDE, (rep.) of N. J., offered an amendment to send ten mechanics to the Exposition and to pay their expenses. Rejected.

Mr. HANNA, (rep.) of Ind., moved to strike out the provision to pay $5,000 to a commissary general and $1,000 to each of twenty commissioners. He was in favor of the general purpose of the bill, but he was opposed to having money expended on a lot of flunkeys.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Wis., opposed the amendment.

Without disposing of the amendment the committee rose and the House, at twenty minutes to five, adjourned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS—DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1877.

The United States steamer Enterprise at Norfolk will be ready for sea to-day. She is under orders to proceed to New Orleans. The Huron arrived at Hampton Roads Saturday afternoon from New York. The Tallapoosa left Norfolk yesterday afternoon for Washington, via Annapolis. The Pensacola will leave San Francisco in the latter part of this month for the Sandwich Islands.

DISMISSED FROM THE ACADEMY.

G. A. Scott, cadet midshipman third class, of Indiana, has been dismissed from the Naval Academy, under sentence of court martial, for the offence of hazing.

THE PLYMOUTH EN ROUTE FOR THE WEST INDIES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 19, 1877.

The United States steamer Plymouth, Captain Barrett, sailed at one P. M., for the West Indies.

PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY.

RUMORS CONCERNING THE CONCERN—WILL THE TURKS NOW FULFIL THEIR CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 19, 1877.

One concern at least in Rhode Island was pained to learn this morning of the fall of Kars and of the defeat of the Turks. That concern was the Providence Tool Company, which is now engaged manufacturing rifles for the Turkish government. It has been rumored for a week past that the Providence Tool Company proposed to stop work on account of the great difficulty in getting its payments from the Ottoman government. It was also rumored that it would change its machinery and go into the manufacture of other articles. These reports were generally believed, owing to the fact that the company found it necessary to pass the regular pay day last week. For the present, at least, work on the rifles will be continued.

Three thousand guns were made last week. It has been customary for the Turks to deposit a large amount of money with a banking firm in London to meet the demands of the Tool Company. Of late the Ottoman government have been tardy in arranging for the drafts, which has caused great inconvenience. It is said that a vessel is now lying at New York, loaded with rifles, ready for sea, but she is being kept back by the Tool Company until payment for the arms is assured. At present the company has no idea of stopping work, and expects to get every dollar due from the Turks. The contract has been a very profitable one, but the company has been obliged to spend large sums in fitting up both its factories in this city. After its embarrassment it had to change its mode of doing business.

MANITOBA BITTERLY EXCITED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PEMBINA, D. T., Nov. 19, 1877.

The feeling in Manitoba is one of increasing bitterness against Cauchon. The Hudson Bay Company's organ, the *Standard*, is ominously silent, but the *Free Press* is very hostile. Its Saturday's issue contains a violent editorial article under the heading "Quebec Dictation." This article carefully refrains from threats, but its tone indicates the settled determination of the Winnipeg populace to resist Cauchon's entrance, trusting that their hostility will keep him out until the Canadian Parliament meets, when, it is currently asserted, the Mackenzie Ministry will collapse and with it Cauchon's Lieutenant Governorship. A semi-official telegram has been received at Winnipeg stating that Cauchon would not leave Toronto until the 23d inst. This has delayed the arrival here of the protesting committee. They will reach here Friday and hang around here until he comes. Captain Allen is still here, in constant communication with the Winnipeg malcontents.

TRAIN WRECKER ARRESTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISONBURG, Va., Nov. 19, 1877.

Intense excitement exists here to-day (County Court day) over the railroad disaster which occurred near Cowan's Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,