The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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The Intelligencer.

Some further Reflections upon the Health Report for July.

In our comments on the July report of the Health Officer, we yesterday endeavored to show that the recent increased mortality of the city has been largely due not so much to any unfavorable change in our sanitary condition, as to the excessive heat and humidity of the atmosphere, the sudden great reduction of temperature occurring in the latter part of July, and to the prevalence of both scarlet fever and measles in addition to our usual summer diseases in children. Another important point in this connection is the fact that until the present year an accurate death report has never been reached, on account of the imperfect method of obtaining physicians' certificates. Under the old plan, the certificates of death were given to the sextons of the various cemeteries, by them returned to the City Clerk's office and there collected by the Health Officer. Thus some certificates were taken away from the city with the body of the deceased, some were never returned by the sextons, and no doubt others were lost in the clerk's office. The recent law requires every certificate to be returned directly to the Health Officer, "before the removal of any corpse for burial within the city or elsewhere." So that the mortality reports of the present year are believed to be absolutely correct.

While the facts here referred to very satisfactorily account, in a large measure, for our recent high death rate, yet we must look for still other causes before we are entirely satisfied. We may say that a high degree of temperature, especially if long continued, aggravates all other predisposing causes of summer diseases. One of these is undoubtedly an insalubrious state of the air which many children are compelled to breathe. A considerable proportion of people are naturally filthy in their habits and mode of life, and would, if placed in a palace, soon reduce it to the condition of a hovel. Others are compelled to reside in localities which are filthy, by reason of the want of proper improvement and cleansing of our streets and alleys.

"Uncleanliness must be reckoned," says a distinguished sanitarian, "as the deadliest of our present removable causes of disease. Populations living amid filth, within direct reach of its polluting influence, succumb to various diseases which, under opposite conditions, are comparatively unknown." The truth of this general statement is seen by a comparison between the mortality of the different wards of this city. In the Sixth Ward, for instance, there occurred during July 25 deaths, of which, as we find by a reference to the "Record of Death" in the Health Office, one-half were from intestinal diseases and convulsions, the latter dependent in a large number of cases upon some form of intestinal diseases. In the Eighth Ward there occurred 16 deaths, one-half of which were from diarrhœal diseases. These wards are low, flat and defective in drainage and paving, and the Sixth is notoriously the filthiest ward in the city. In the Seventh Ward, which is the cleanest in the city, and has more of the characteristics of the country, there occurred but four deaths, only one of which was from a diarrhœal disease. Two of the other deaths were from chronic disease, and the fourth was of a lady aged 83 years. So much healthier is the Seventh Ward than other parts of the city, that some of our physicians have been utilizing it as a sort of *sanitarium*, and advising the parents of sick children to have the little patients spend a part of each day in the open air on the best part of the Island. No doubt good results may be thus accomplished, and at little cost or trouble.

Unsuitable food is another prolific cause of infant mortality in the summer. Parents of good sense in ordinary matters will allow very young children to sit at the table with the family, and generously partake of whatever may have been provided, even though the dinner should consist of corn, beans, cucumbers, cabbage and melons. Perhaps improper food and over-feeding cause more deaths among infants under three years old than any other cause. In addition to the above causes, many parents, through either ignorance, carelessness or necessity, allow their young children to spend much of the time in hot kitchens, filled with unwholesome odors. This should always when possible be altogether avoided. Let the children have the coolest, airiest, cleanest apartment of the house, and carefully regulate their diet, and the result will be decidedly beneficial. It is calculated that of all infants born, about 20 per cent, or one-fifth, die in the first year, and in some very unhealthy localities as many as 30 per cent; while "of 100 children born, hardly 74 complete 5 years of life." What proportion of this fearful sacrifice of life is unnecessary, it is impossible to tell, but it is safe to say that if the well known laws of health were strictly observed, this mortality might be generally reduced. Nothing is of vaster importance than cleanliness of person, of clothing, of dwelling and surroundings. Of no less importance is proper food properly prepared, and given in proper quantities. Let these hints be considered, and certainly good results may be expected.

The Ohio County Democratic Committee.

There is something peculiar in the way the Ohio County Democratic Committee operate their machine. Last summer they undertook to nominate a Senator for three counties in place of General Pannell by a little back-room caucus among themselves, when all the committee were either not present or did not concur in the action of the majority. The caucus was regarded as an attempt to thimble-rig the party, and was at once resented and repudiated by the party.

We now have another sample of the thimble-rig business by the same close corporation. They met a few days ago and concocted a set of rules for the government of the primary elections next Saturday, one of which reads as follows:

6. No person shall be permitted to vote at said primary election unless he shall pledge himself to vote the full Democratic ticket at the fall elections.

The wording of this rule seems to have stirred up a hornet's nest in the party, just as the back office nomination of the committee for Senator last year stirred up a hornet's nest—so much so that the *Register* has felt called on to come out and explain the true inwardness of the rule. The chairman, however, says nothing. He endorses the rule as it stands over his own signature in the advertising columns of the *Register*. The *Register* (and not the Chairman,) explains that as originally reported to the committee the rule read as follows:

"No person shall be permitted to vote at said primary election unless he be a recognized Democrat."

The reason why the rule was not left to stand as originally reported was (as explained by the *Register*—not by the Chairman) because a great rush of Republicans is expected this fall to the Democratic ticket, and the idea is to bag this expected heavy reinforcement for the entire ticket. The new comers, being fresh and green, are to be sworn in with an extra iron-clad oath, such as the "truly loyal" will not be required to take. All raw recruits, says the *Register*, are to pledge themselves not to scratch the ticket in a single particular. Here is its own language on this point. Speaking of the rule, as adopted, it says that it is to be read not as it actually reads over the signature of the Chairman, but thusly:

"No person, *other than a recognized Democrat*, shall be permitted to vote at said primary election, unless he shall pledge himself to vote *the full* Democratic ticket at the fall election."

The English of this is simply this, that if some Republican shall wish to vote for Tilden and Hendricks and the whole Democratic State ticket this fall, and shall only intend perhaps to scratch one single name, say the Sheriff's for example, he is to be ruled out, while a Democrat who may intend to scratch half a dozen names shall pass muster without question.

This, to say the least of it, is a pretty rough way of initiating new recruits into the Democratic party. We had supposed that the babes and sucklings would be allowed to take their milk with a little warm water or soothing syrup in it, but it seems that they will be required to eat at the second table and to feed on such hard tack as may be left by the regular unwashed.

It occurs to us that the writer of this explanation in the *Register* may be softening down matters for the old liners at the expense of the expected new comers in order to save his own bacon. It is an open question with some of the faithful whether he himself is a Democrat in good standing. After his dynamite attempt to explode the election of the regular Democratic nominee for Senator two years ago, it is not certain that his vote is not open to challenge at these primary meetings on Saturday. At all events, it does not look well on his part after that memorable occurrence to come to the front now and dictate who shall vote and who shall not vote. Why not allow all the poor Republicans who are groping for light, and seeking rest and happiness within the Democratic fold, to come in with the right to scratch such names as the honorable gentleman himself may intend to scratch this fall. To require of a new convert more party fidelity than is required of one of the old saints is oppressive and unprecedented. It will have the tendency to check the Republican flow into the Democratic party this fall.

In view of this editorial in the *Register*, it might be policy for the chairman of the Star Chamber Committee to come out and say whether himself or the *Register* runs the committee. The chairman's name stands over a rule that reads as plainly as words can make it, that "No person shall be permitted "to vote at said primary elections unless "he shall pledge himself to vote the full "Democratic ticket at the fall election." The *Register* comes out and takes upon itself solitary, and alone, to say that these words do not mean what they say; that the Committee was too stupid to know how to say what it wanted to say; that but for this stupidity of the committee the rule would have read so as only to require recruits from the Republican party to swallow every nominee on the ticket, (Sheriff and all) and would have granted a dispensation to the old liners to explode a little dynamite under such nominees as might be objectionable to them.

As regards Republican recruits, it makes no difference whether the rule as it stands is correct or not. They are bound to be squeezed in either case. But as regards very many Democrats it does make a great deal of difference. It is as little therefore as the Chairman can do, to come out and say, fair and square before the world, whether the rule that he attests by his signature is the one that is to govern next Saturday, or whether his committee simply mean to make their Republican recruits alone swallow the whole ticket, Sheriff and all. As the case now stands, the Chairman says one thing and the *Register* says another.

OAKLAND AND DEER PARK.—There was a "full and fancy dress hop" at Dailey's hotel at Oakland the other night. Among those who acted in characters we observe, in the Cumberland *News*, the name of Miss Mollie List, of this city, who is described as a "dear little broom seller."

To-morrow, Friday night, there is to be a calico ball at Deer Park.

Electioneering.

Editors Intelligencer:

The St. Alphonsus Society paraded the streets to-day, and in the procession were only two hacks. The first one was occupied by Gov. Jacob and Mayor Sweeney (by invitation) and two priests; the second was occupied by George Tingle and three priests.

Now that's what I call thin, and if our Catholic friends can't see through that electioneering dodge they are not as sharp as I think they are. DEMOCRAT.

August 2d.

THE BEEF QUESTION.

The Subject of Butchers' Profits Discussed—Reply to the Bellaire Butcher.

WHEELING, August 2.

Editors Intelligencer:

This morning, noticing before going to market, your allusion to prices of meats, etc., in the Cincinnati market, I could not but wonder why our market could not afford the same articles at similar prices. If I buy a steak alone it is 15 cents per pound, or a steak and roast, it is 12½ or 13 cents. I do not recollect to have purchased mutton or lamb at less than 15 cents per pound. Potatoes are 25 cents per peck, and it is only this morning that I have noticed any at that price; while tomatoes, which you say are selling at 10a16 cents per peck in Cincinnati, have with us but just come down to 40 cents per peck.

Apropos of this market business, I must refer to the communication which appeared in your Monday's issue, purporting to have been a correction by a butcher of some previous statement in regard to the prices of beef. Either the printers have done the writer ("Butcher") injustice or he himself had rather a confused notion of what he was attempting to explain. He says:

"It is true that butchers are buying cattle for 3¾ to 4¼ cents per pound gross weight, but in dressing cattle lose one-half, which greatly changes the figures and makes them read as follows: A steer that weighs 1,000 pounds gross and cost 4¼ cents per pound would make $45. The butcher gets 500 pounds net beef at 9 cents per pound, making $45."

In saying that cattle lose one-half in dressing, while I will allow the assertion to pass without contradiction in a general way, I must say that I do not believe that it will hold good in the quality of cattle which "Butcher" cites as an example, viz: steers weighing 1,000 pounds. Good well fatted cattle of 1,000 pounds will lose but little over two-fifths in dressing. However, at this time, it is a matter of indifference whether the loss is two-fifths or one-half. The point which "Butcher" tries to make is that a 1,000 pound steer gives him 500 pounds net, which costs him $45, which is 9 cents per pound. In his endeavor to make his point very strong, his article says that in cutting up a steer there

"Are at least 500 pounds of soup bones and trimmings over, that cost the butcher 9 cents per pound, that he don't realize one cent per pound for."

It must be a rather peculiar sort of cattle that "Butcher" kills and serves up to the people of Bellaire as beef, and out of which he manages to get 500 pounds of soup bones; there being in the first place only 500 pounds including the choice cuts that bring 15 cents per pound. "Butcher" had better take a new observation and correct his calculations. He adds that there is only left for the butchers profit, on a steer of the above description, the offal, which he specifies as the hide, which brings $4, the tallow which sells for $2, and the liver, heart and tongue which bring another dollar, or a total of seven dollars.

Admitting for argument's sake this statement to be correct, I find upon the authority of one of the guild that the butchers make seven dollars upon a cash outlay of forty-five, or within a fraction of sixteen per cent. Now it has not been many years since the time when this writer knows that butchers considered themselves doing a fair business if they made the hide and tallow clear. This too at a time when beef cattle cost 2, 2½ and 3 cents per pound gross, and the best cuts were sold in market at a price not above 8 or 9 cents. Even now, according to Butchers statement, this same offal as he calls it, affords a good profit on the investment; at least most people are willing to be satisfied these times with any investment that yields a dividend of 7 or 8 per cent per annum, to say nothing of such weekly profits as, according to Butchers statement, are derived from sales of beef in the market.

But is the offal really all that the butchers realize as profit? As we are not a butcher we hold ourselves subject to correction in any statement we make on this point. In one respect the butcher is much like the lawyer, it being part of his skill to make the worse appear the better, and any shrewd observer will be amused to see how easily a dextrous slap of the cleaver in the hands of a skillful butcher will put any reasonably fair beef up to 8 or 9 cents per lb. Observing this skillful manipulation it is not hard to believe that very little beef is sold at a rate unprofitable to the butcher, and I believe it altogether within bounds to assert that as a rule butchers do not make less than from three to five dollars on the meat of a thousand pound (gross) steer, (I include of course the Bellaire Butcher's 500 pounds of soup bone). In addition it must be borne in mind that much of what "Butcher" denominates scrap and which he seems to intimate is absolute loss to the butchers, is worked up into various compounds under the general head of sausage, which is sold at, I presume, a fair profit. Another item which is a very material consideration is that as a rule the sale of beef in our market is a cash business, so that bad debts are not an element of loss in the business.

I have lived at different times, all within the last decade however, in various country towns within a scope of fifty miles from this city and in the very districts where much of the cattle supply of this city comes from, and have never known the butchers in those places to sell beef at a price above 9 or 10 cents per pound for the best. Some of these butchers gave every evidence of prosperity, accumulating property as rapidly at least as persons engaged in other lines of business; this too in face of the fact that much of their business was done on credit, and of course attended with more or less loss. Neither did the butchers in these country towns enjoy the advantages arising from such combinations as the Butchers' Association of this city, by which our butchers can in a measure control a better market for their hides and tallow, and defend themselves, so to speak, against the competition of farmers who in country towns, in the fall and early winter supply large quantities of beef to the people at prices, by the quarter, considerably below retail rates.

With the present comparatively low prices for beef cattle, meat is retailed in our market at figures but little below those of 1873, at which time according to an article in your paper a few days since, nearly all prices were at their highest point.

I shall not at present undertake to account for this singular condition of our market, but will say in conclusion that it is a note worthy fact that those who supply this market with meats do not (as in Cincinnati for instance) appear to see that there has been a general decline in most of the necessaries of life with which the prices of cut meats ought to sympathize.

CONSUMER.

UNLESS Congressman Hereford hurries up the passage of the appropriation bill we fear the U. S. Senate will strip him of all his political capital for the contest with Walker and Kenna. We observe that his appropriation for the Kanawha was cut down yesterday to $275,000, and the $20,000 for the Elk and the $25,000 for the Upper Monongahela, wiped out altogether. The last was, or ought to have been, under the auspices of Senator Davis and Mr. Faulkner, but it seems that both of them together were not able to save it.

Cost of Gas.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

The presentation of the last quarterly bills of the various gas companies gives an opportunity of making a fair estimate of the proportionate cost of the gas in the different districts of the city. The last quarter, comprising April, May and June, gives a fair average of the consumption for the entire year. In the East End are 580 lamps. The price is $1 50 per 1,000 feet. The bill for the last quarter for gas alone is $3,041 83. This shows an average of about $21 per year. In the South Side district are 248 lamps, and it cost $2,362 74 to light them last quarter. This is an average of $40 per lamp per year. The price of gas is $1 50 per 1,000 feet. In the district through which the pipes of the West Pittsburgh Gas Company are laid are 97 lamps. The cost of lighting them last quarter was $1,571 40, which exhibits an average cost of $64 per lamp per year.

"In the district of the old city there are 1,132 lamps, but as under the law a large amount of the gas consumed is given to the city, the average cost per lamp would not fairly compare with that of the street lights in the other districts. The figures given above are interesting in one particular at least, that they exhibit the difference which legislation may have on the cost of some articles. It presumedly does not cost the West Pittsburgh Gas Company any more to manufacture than the East End, yet in the one case the lamps are lighted at a cost of $64 each per year and in the other $21 each per year. Then the Southside Company strikes a fair average between these two with its $40 per lamp. It would seem that if Councilmanic action has reduced prices so much in the East End it might make an effort for a corresponding cut down in the West district."

The foregoing shows what the people of that city are willing to pay for lighting their streets, and also shows that the Washington Gas Company is very moderate in charging only $18 per year for each public lamp. The cost of gas depends largely upon the number of lamps and the quantity consumed. Here where we have comparatively so few, and coal costing about the same as in Pittsburgh, it is a matter of surprise how it can be furnished at so low a rate. We know of no place where the public lamps are furnished so cheaply as in this borough. The Gas Company is extending its mains to the suburbs in every direction, and the people will everywhere get the benefit of good light, adding greatly to their comfort and safety.

Low Prices for Eggs.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* says that something remarkable in the commercial line at present is the unusual depression in the egg market. The price now is down to 3a4c, the lowest rate that has been reached since the war. Some sales are made even below that price, one lot changing hands recently at 2½c. In this month last year the average price was 7½c, while in the two preceding years it was 9a10c respectively.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 2.—Puleston, a member of the Parliament, has resigned from the banking house of McColloch & Co.

Mortimer Collins, the poet and novelist, is dead.

WON BY AN AMERICAN HORSE.

The American horse Preakness won the Brighton cup to-day by a walk over.

It is announced that Thomas Vaughan & Co., of Middlesborough, will continue business as a stock company.

STARTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Four rowing clubs have started for the Centennial regretta.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the Irish public house Sunday closing bill was opposed in the committee and talked out; consequently the bill is lost.

AUSTRIA TO OCCUPY SERVIA.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: I hear from Belgrade that great apprehensions are entertained there that Austria will occupy Servia with a military force in the interest of European peace. My informant declares that such a course has already been determined upon, and an arrangement is being made to mobilize an army of sixty thousand men for this purpose. Confirmation of the report is wanting, but Mr. Rialtic, the Servian Premier, is urging an armistice in order to avoid this.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2.—Ahmed Eyoob Pasha and Sulyman Pasha have formed a junction near Krugazevats, in Servia, and a battle is imminent with Gen. Tchernayeff.

CUBA.

HAVANA, August 2.—The negro Cooba, one of the most prominent of the Insurgent leaders, has been killed in ambush near Sague.

AUSTRALIA.

Crews Massacred.

MELBOURNE, July 13.—Accounts published here say that there have been further massacres committed by the South Sea Islanders on vessels sent out after laborers, the entire crews being murdered.

Cost of Watching a Circus.

HALIFAX, August 2.—A circus visited here yesterday and while passing through the streets, the clerks of the bank of Novia Scotia and the Provincial treasurers office locked their doors and went off to see the procession, and on returning they discovered that thieves had entered in their absence and robbed the bank of $17,500 and Treasurers Office of $1000, and valuable papers.

SCULL RACE.

Warren Smith defeated Obed Smith and John Brown in a championship scull race; distance three miles; time 23 minutes.

Sam Carey Nominated for Vice President.

NEW YORK, August 2.—At a meeting in this city to-day, the National Executive Council appointed by the Indianapolis Convention of the Independent or Greenback party, in the discharge of the duty imposed upon them by the Convention, after consultation with Peter Cooper and the leading Greenback men of the Union, nominated General Samuel F. Carey, of Ohio, for the Vice Presidency. Mr. Carey accepts the nomination.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 2.—William Stuart, a paper hanger, was shot and killed on 2d street this afternoon by John Brizzell, a laborer; both colored. The difficulty grew out of a dispute about money. Brizzell attempted to escape, but was captured and committed to answer for murder.

FIRE RECORD.

Tenements Burned.

PITTSBURGH, August 2.—Six tenement houses at Moore's Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, belonging to Moore's miners burned last night. Loss about $6,000. It is supposed to be the work of the Mollie Maguire's.

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, August 1.

Bland's Silver Bill.

The regular order being concluded, the House considered Bland's silver bill.

Mr. Kasson said the practical difficulty with those of the House who opposed the bill, was the want of sufficient information to vote on the numerous propositions embraced by the bill, and, therefore, they desire such an opportunity as was given to other parliamentary bodies for inquiry by the commitee with a written report. The bill objected to the payment of the public debt, wages of laborers and the payment of all debts contracted since 1873. It affected the payment of a $1,000,000,000 of the savings in the savings and other banks, apparently authorizing the depreciation of ten per cent for paper, and twenty per cent for gold.

The action on the bill to-day was prevented by the motion to adjourn which was carried.

COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. Mutchler made a unanimous report from the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, on the Insane Asylum, and majority and minority reports of the same committee in regard to a survey of public lands, were also made. All ordered printed and recommitted.

PENSION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Clymer in the chair, the object being to take up and act upon a bill providing that pensions shall date from the death or disability of the soldier, but the Chair decided, and the House sustained the decision, that each bill preceding it on the calendar must first be disposed of or set aside. The first bill on the calendar was that to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved its postponement, but the House refused to postpone and Mr. Cook, who had charge of the bill, yielded the floor to Mr. Lamar, who proceeded to make a speech on political subjects.

A POLITICAL ADDRESS BY LAMAR.

He commenced by saying that it could not be truthfully asserted that the practice and the peculiar system of the measures adopted by the present administration commanded the approbation of the majority of the people, but on the contrary the sentiment with which the American people regarded the conduct of national affairs was one of very decided dissatisfaction and despondency, accompanied with a strong and intense desire of a change. There was a deep and anxious protest against the methods of administration, the tone and character of the public service and the principles of legislation that had marked the action of the government for many years past, and yet it was remarkable that this popular feeling had produced no change in the administration.

Such a development of public sentiment in England would have produced a change in the administration against the government within 24 hours. He did not believe that the apprehensions growing out of the united support by the southern people of the Democratic party was well founded, or that it should stand in the way of the aspiration of a great people for progress and reform. The idea that the south under any combination of parties or circumstances, would ever again obtain control of this giant Republic and wield its destinies against the will and instinct of this mighty people was all an idea of

THE MOST VISIONARY AND BASELESS KIND.

The people of the South were prostrate—they had been defeated in war, and made to feel that the sacrifices and humiliation and helplessness of defeat had been allotted to them as their share, while the people of the North had reaped the rich results of a victorious war, and had embodied them in the very life and constitution of the nation. The institutions of the South had been shattered and destroyed. Her industries has been disorganized, every foot of her fertile soil sterilized by taxation, her educational interest waning and her population was so feeble in comparison with that of the great Union, that with the South black and white it would be impotent to secure the election of a single Southern man or defend a single Southern interest. It was therefore absurd for a great people to apprehend that the people of the South arrogated to themselves the ruling of the interests of this great nation. There was no aspiration which they had that was not bounded by the horizon of the Union. If they were united with the Democratic party it was not for the purpose of

SECTIONAL AGGRANDIZEMENT.

It was not for the purpose of reversing the policy of the Government, but it was because they observed an instinctive and imperative law of self-preservation. He quoted from the reports of the Louisiana Investigation Committee and from the President's annual message, in which he acknowledged that the people of the South had a vile and oppressive government to live under, and he asked how could it be expected to find quiet, orderly, law-abiding communities whose Governors were lawless felons, whose ministers of justice were thieves, and whose magistrates were scoundrels?

THIS RACE PROBLEM

was not incapable of solution. Two such statesmen as Lord Derby and Earl Russell would settle it in three days. The people of the South would be content to withdraw from participation in the Presidential election if they could do so, and let the people of the North choose a President, but they could not impose on themselves a stolid inactivity. All that they wanted in joining the Democratic party was not to rule cabinets, not to dictate policy, not to control the interests of the country, but they wanted

A REPRESENTATIVE SHARE

of the responsibilities and benefits of a common government, according to the measure of their population and race. They were now co-operating with the Democratic party under a dire and inexorable necessity, and only on the hope of getting an administration that would not be unfriendly to them, that would not feel itself commissioned to execute resentment and oppression upon them, they wanted to get an administration which in place of the forces of

CONQUEST, SUBJUGATION AND

domination, would give them amnesty and restoration to the privileges of American citizenship. An administration which would allow their States the same equal rights as other States, which would allow them equality of consideration, equality of authority and jurisdiction over their own affairs and exemption from domination of election by bayonets. That would give them local self government, and then the country would at least see a dawn of a prosperity in all industrial enterprise of the North, it would see a real grand reconstruction of the South; it would see her rising from her confusion and distress, rejoicing in her newly acquired liberty—free, great and prosperous, her sons and her daughters of every race, happy in her smile, would greet this benignant republic in the words of the inspired poet, "Thy gentleness has made thee great." [Loud applause.]

Mr. Lamar spoke about two hours, his time having been extended on motion of Mr. Garfield, and throughout his speech he commanded the interested attention of the House. He is to be replied to by Mr. Garfield, who obtained the floor for that purpose.

Mr. Goode called attention to the fact that he had been reported as having applied for and obtained an indefinite leave of absence, and denied that it was a fact.

On motion of Mr. Goodin, the Senate amendments to the bill providing for the sale of Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers were non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference ordered.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

PENSIONED.

A substitute for the House bill granting a pension to E. M. Hansell, a messenger in the State Department, injured while defending the late Secretary Seward from the assassin Payne. Passed. The substitute awards $2,000.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Cameron (of Wisconsin), from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back the claim of William K. Sebastian, a United States Senator from Arkansas, who was expelled in 1860 for alleged disloyalty, with a resolution rescinding the resolution expelling him from the Senate, and authorizing the payment of his salary from the date of his expulsion to the time of his death to his heirs. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call up the resolution at some future day for consideration.

REPRINT OF ACTS OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Mr. Howe, from the Committee on Library, reported a bill to provide for the reprinting of the acts and resolutions of the Continental Congress and the Congress of the Confederation. Placed on the calendar.

THE HAMBURG MESSAGE.

Mr. Morton submitted a resolution to print 10,000 copies of the message of the President in regard to the late massacre at Hamburg, S.C. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The Senate then went into executive session and when the doors were re-opened, consideration of the River and Harbor appropriation bill was resumed.

The Committee on appropriations having reported an amendment appropriating $8000 for the repair of the east pier at Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Sherman moved to further amend, so as to authorize the Secretary of War to agree with the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad company for such use and occupancy by it of the said pier, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem just.

Mr. Sargent moved a further amendment so as to provide that in case the said railroad shall neglect or refuse to make an agreement satisfactory to the Secretary of War, upon a certificate of that fact to the Attorney-General it shall be the duty of the latter officer to enforce the rights of the United States in the premises by appropriate action.

The amendment of Mr. Sargent was accepted by Mr. Sherman, and the question being on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Sherman as amended by Mr. Sargent a lengthy discussion followed as to the power of the general government to make improvements in a State's contract of wharves, &c., after which the amendment was agreed to and also the amendment of the committee as amended by Mr. Sherman. Other amendments of the committee were agreed to without discussion. Among them the following, striking out of the bill as it was agreed upon in the Senate Committee of the Whole: Aappropriations of $10,000 for the Hewassee river, Tenn.; $10,000 for Powell river, Va.; $20,000 for Elk river, W. Va.; $23,000 for Rock Castle river, Ky.; $15,000 for French Broad river, Tenn.; $10,000 for Missouri river, at a point where it is cutting into the Kansas shore above St. Joe, Mo.; $25,000 for the upper Monongahela river, W. Va.; $25,000 for Big Sandy river, Ky.; $50,000 for the improvement of the channel of Mississippi river opposite St. Louis; $70,000 for the harbor at Monroe, Mich.; $15,000 for the harbor at McCargoes Cape, Michigan; $10,000, harbor at Ashtabula, Ohio; $8,000; Fairport harbor; $25,000, Ossage river; and $50,000 for examinations and surveys of rivers and harbors and for incidental repairs of harbors for which there is no official appropriation.

Amendments reported by the committee to increase appropriations were agreed to as follows: For improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, from $19,000 to $29,000; for harbor at Erie, $40,000 to $50,000.

New amendments were reported by the committee and agreed to, as follows: $7,300 for the removal of the Beaver and Nailor Bend rocks from the Little Kanawha river; $10,000 for improvement of Rush Chute and the harbor of Burlington, Iowa; $10,000 for the harbor at Fort Madison, Iowa; $6,000 for repairs of piers at the mouth of Black river; and $15,000 for the removal of the bar in the Mississippi river opposite Dubuque, Iowa.

Amendments reducing appropriations were agreed to as follows: For the improvement of Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi river, from $75,000 to $30,000; improvement of the Cumberland river, $75,000 to $50,000; Great Kanawha $300,000 to $275,000; removing raft in Red river, $40,000 to $35,000; harbor at Manitowac, Wisconsin, $10,000 to $1,000; harbor at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, $8,000 to $6,000; improvement of Yazoo river, $22,000 to $15,000; harbor Michigan City, $50,000 to $30,000; improvement of St. Marys river and St. Marys Falls canal, Mich., $200,000 to $100,000; harbor at Thunder Bay, Michigan, $15,000 to $4,500; for improvement of Harbor of Refuge, Lake Michigan; $100,000 to $75,000, including the removal of the wreck of the City of Buffalo; for improvement of Chippewa river, Wisconsin, $15,000 to $10,000; for harbor at Calumet, Illinois, from $25,000 to $20,000; for improvement of Ohio river, $270,000 to $200,000; for improvement of Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers, $125,000 to 100,000—$40,000 of the amount to be expended on the Missouri river and $10,000 for removing the bar at Fort Smith, Arkansas; for improvement of Tennessee river, $300,000 to $270,000.

The other amendments of the committee increasing the appropriations for the Upper Mississippi from $20,000 to to 30,000, and for the improvement of the Mississippi river at Rock Island from $20,000 to $25,000, were agreed to.

Adjourned.

Made an Assignment.

COLUMBUS, O., August 2.—Brooks & Houston, wholesale grocers, and W. B. Brooks & Son, miners and shippers of coal, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. W. B. Brooks and Alex. Houston have also made individual assignments. The firms are among the oldest in Columbus, and it is estimated that their assets, consisting largely of real estate, will at the present low valuation no more than cover their liabilities.

WASHINGTON.

The Committee on Chinese Emigration.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Messrs. Morton, Sargent and Cooper are the Senators on the joint committee to go to California to inquire into the Chinese emigration.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Green B. Raum, of Illinois, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Pratt, resigned, and G. R. Andrews as U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

THE WHISKY PROSECUTIONS.

The sub-committee on whisky frauds this afternoon examined Col. A. B. Gardner, stationed at West Point as a Professor of Law in the academy. The attention of witness was called to an extract from Wilson's testimony touching Babcock's alleged losses on Black Friday, and creating Col. Gardner subsequently Judge Advocate of the military court of inquiry at Chicago. His transfer, witness said, was in the recruiting service in New York in the winter of 1868 and 1869, when as a matter of politeness he attended to real estate transactions for Colonel Babcock. Witness did not think that he had any letter or communication from him for three or four years before the Babcock court of inquiry last year, Gen. Butterfield having knowledge of real estate, had furnished such information to officers of the army as enabled them to invest in it. In 1869 President Grant came to New York, Babcock accompanying him. The witness then related the circumstances of Col. Babcock buying a piece of property offered him for $7,800, witness acting as trustee, as he had for other army offices in real estate transactions, but receiving no compensation. When Col. Babcock paid for the property a deed was given him, and he afterwards disposed of the property to Mr. Holmes. The property was originally owned by John Rogers. It was not convenient for Gen. Butterfield to purchase the property, so he mentioned it to Col. Babcock, with the results mentioned.

The witness said that on the 12th of Feb. 1869, the first payment on the property ($500), was made by Gen. Butterfield for Col. Babcock. It was at Butterfield's request. The property was first deeded to the witness, not as trustee but absolutely; but it was afterwards deeded to Babcock by him. He was attending to some business for General Porter at the time that the gentleman having purchased two lots in the same locality as Babcock's property was.

Representative Cochrane asked witness: Do you know whether Babcock ever paid a dollar for the property? Answer—Not of my own knowlege.

Q. Did you negotiate a mortgage on the property with the bank? A. General Butterfield negotiated with the bank for $5,000.

Witness, in further answer to questions, said that the property was purchased with the understanding that Babcock should have it. Most of the arrangements were made by General Butterfield, with whom witness was on duty at the time.

Representative Glover interrupted the witness about the property purchased by Gen. Porter. It appears that the first payment was $750, which he thought came by a check from Gen. Butterfield, as did the other payment of $7,150.

The question was asked the witness, if he could say that either Porter or Babcock paid one copper. Witness answered that he had knowledge derived from a memorandum, which stated that they had sent a draft to Butterfield for $2,000.

Witness was reminded by Representative Glover that he had said he was not well enough acquainted with Babcock and Porter to have drafts sent by them to him, and he was asked how, in view of these statements, witness was entrusted with those real estate transactions. The witness avowed that he was well known in the army, and that the entire transaction without the ordinary safeguards was based on the confidence which Porter and Babcock had in him as an officer and a gentleman. Being closely interrogated as to how Butterfield became mixed up all the time in the transactions, witness said that Butterfield was a personal friend of those gentlemen and was desirous of doing them a kindness, and therefore assisted them in making the purchases.

Alex. P. Tilton, formerly Supervisor of Internal Revenue, testified as to the seizures of certain distilleries in Chicago, and the question of granting immunity to those implicated in frauds who should testify. There was nothing new in his evidence.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Senator Boutwell reported a bill to-day for a Select Committee on Civil Service, providing that on and after date, which is left blank, the existing pension agencies shall be discontinued, and all the duties imposed by law or the regulations on the several pension agents shall thereafter be performed by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington. The bill further provides that to facilitate the payment of pensions, the Treasurer may designate a sufficient number of clerks to sign the checks for him, and the checks thus signed shall be paid by the officers of the banks on which they are drawn.

EXPULSION ANNULLED.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day, in reporting on the petition of the heirs of the late Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, say that they find from unquestionable evidence that the charges of disloyalty and conspiracy against the government on which the Senate resolution of July 11, 1861, expelling him and nine others, was based, were, as regards Sebastian, merely a matter of suspicion and inference, and wholly unfounded as to fact, except as to his absence during the preceding seven days, which is proved to have been unavoidable, and was not of itself an expulsory offense. They find also that he was an earnest opponent of secession and remained devotedly loyal to the United States during his entire lifetime. As a partial reparation for the injury done him, they therefore recommend the annulment of his expulsion and provide for the payment of his salary for the balance of his term.

The report of the impeachment trial was made to the House to-day by Mr. Lord, on behalf of the managers.

ORDERED TO PAY OUT SILVER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the various sub-treasury officers of the country to pay out silver coin in exchange for legal-tender notes in the ordinary disbursements of the government.

WILSON AGAIN TESTIFIED.

Ex-Solicitor of the Treasury Bluford Wilson, again testified before the Committee on Whisky Frauds to-day. His testimony was mostly an explanation of his private papers and the subsequent examination by the Treasury officials. His statement is substantiated by the affadavits of Messrs. Winslow and Dixon, private Secretaries of the witness who packed the papers.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

After the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon, the Republican Senators held a caucus, which lasted nearly two hours but resulted in no formal action. The subjects discussed were unfinished appropriation bills and the question of adjournment The prevalent tone of the discussion indicated the determination on the part of a large majority of the Senate to remain in session indefinitely unless the House will consent to adjourn. The differences on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and the diplomatic and Indian appropriation bills are on the same basis of compromise which has been carried effect, namely, to appropriate reduced amounts, but to refer propositions for changes of the existing law to committees of inquiry to sit during the recess and report to Congress at its next session.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Nominated for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—The Republicans of the Tenth Congressional District of this State have nominated H. M. Pollard for Congress.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS

DETROIT, August, 2.—Hon. John W. Stone, of Grand Rapids was nominated to-day for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District.

AN OBSTACLE OUT OF THE WAY.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 2.—A special to the *Journal* from Lafayette, Ind., says: The following letter has just been handed to the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee:

LAFAYETTE, IND., August 2, 1876.

Dear Sir: Feeling satisfied, after a full consultation with yourself and other friends in different parts of the State, that I shall not receive the united support of the Republican party so essential to success in the approaching election, I hereby tender you my declination as a candidate for Governor. With my best wishes for the success of the cause, I am

Yours truly, GODLOVE S. ORTH.

To Col. D. G. Friedley, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

In view of the declaration of Mr. Orth the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee has issued the following call:

ROOMS REP'N STATE CENTRAL COM.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 2.

Hon. G. S. Orth having tendered his resignation as a candidate for