Library of Congress

Daily National Republican.

VOL. XII.] WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1872. [NO. 129.

Special Notices.

PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE [illegible] Board of Assessors [illegible] Legislative Chamber, are requested to meet the Board of Appeals on the corner of Fifth street east and H street north, on TUESDAY, April 30, 1872, at 12 o'clock m.
By order of Board. E. W. M. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

DR. E. P. BANNING, SR., INFORMS the medical profession of science throughout the world, that he will be consulted at the National Hotel until Saturday, May 3, as to the application of his Trusses, Bandages and Supports for the cure of Hernia, Prolapsus and Displacements of the Female System, and of Hernia, Piles and Pulmonary, Spinal, Nervous and Digestive Derangements. The profession are specially invited to examine. Printed information furnished. ap 29

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME-STEADS.

MEETING AT MASONIC TEMPLE.

Soldiers, Sailors, and their Friends who are interested in the settlement of Government Lands, under the said act, and subject homestead bill recently passed by Congress, and subject to the act of Congress in regard to some of the richest and most attractive sections of the globe, where the most beautiful farming, fruit, and stock lands, and mineral land, may be had by the simple act of settling upon and cultivating, such as permanently are invited to attend a PUBLIC MEETING at Masonic Temple on FRIDAY EVENING, May 3, 1872, at 8 o'clock.

Hon. S. Garfield, Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory; Hon. W. H. Upson, Delegate to Congress from Montana; Hon. W. Windom, Minnesota; Hon. Jas. Phelps, Minnesota; Hon. Jas. Wilson, Dakota Territory, will address the meeting, giving facts in regard to the Territories named by a residence in the localities of which they are the representatives. This meeting is preliminary to the organization of Colonization Societies for the Northwest. ap29-3t

A FAIR WILL BE HELD MONDAY, April 29th, to continue for one week, at St. Joseph's School Hall, Second street, between D and E streets northeast, for the benefit of St. Joseph's church and school. ap27-3t

THE SESSIONS OF THE BOARD OF APPEALS for Revenue assessment on personal effects WILL CLOSE ON WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1872, at 4 o'clock, p. m.
W. M. BALL, E. J. MIDDLETON, Jr.,
BILLY A. CRUSE, R. A. HALL,
GEO. H. WILCOX. ap27-6t

MEDICAL NOTICE.

I have resumed the General Practice of Medicine. Office, second door on M street from seventh, northwest corner. (ap-6t) L. M. TAYLOR, M. D.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY—Y. M. C. A. Building, corner Ninth and D streets. The following books have just been added to the Library: "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," by Ed. Eggleston; "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood," by George MacDonald; "Double Story Up," by Mrs. Mortimer; "Ad Astra," by Mrs. Cynthia Dwight; "Lessons in Life," by Anna C. Lowell; "Lessons in Love," by Mrs. Lowell; "Lessons in Right," by Miss Lowell; "Jean Ingelow's Poems," by Bayard Taylor; "Adam Bede," by Geo. Eliot; "Sparkling and Spicy," by Kate Sanborn; "Old Times," "Underground Railroad," by William Still; "Moods," by Mrs. Alcott.
Hours from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Subscription to Library $4 per year. ap22-tf

C. F. CUMMING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
THE LARGEST RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES,
Embracing at present a immense new
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,
The Finest Selections, the most Reasonable Prices,
THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE SHOE HOUSE,
[illegible] Seventh Street,
ap15-tf Next to Northern Market and K street.

NIMMO'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY is the only place in this city where to get all the latest publications, which are added to the Library immediately after they have been issued. Books Loaned, single or by the month or year. For terms apply to M. S. NIMMO, Bookseller and Stationer, 312 Pennsylvania avenue, near Seventh street. Third and Fourth-hand school books.
WANTED—New and Second-hand Books, bought or exchanged. ap8-eod1m

DR. A. PRATT, GRADUATE FROM OHIO College of Dental Surgery. Office, Seventh street, between D and E, one door north of Odd Fellows' Hall north, Washington, ready to wait on his patrons. ap8-tf

SOUTH WASHINGTON.—PERSONS residing in South Washington can leave their REVENUE LIST at their residence promptly every morning by leaving their name and address at the Agent Store of J. H. RHODES, No. 398 Seventh street between Virginia avenue and D street sw. Rand-tf

713 MARKET SPACE. 713
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS of the best make.
SHAWLS in great variety.
LINEN SUITING—8 to 40 inches.
JAPANESE SILKS, SILK POPLINS, SILK PONGEES, SILK SATINS, SILK GRENADINES.
COLORED SILKS in all shades.
BLACK GRENADINES, COLORED GRENADINES.
COLORED MOHAIRS, BLACK MOHAIRS, WHITE FRENCH, WHITE CORDUROY, WHITE TERRY, WHITE LINENS.
FULL STOCK K of all kind of goods adapted to family use in the dry goods line.
All goods sold at one price.
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
We invite all in want of DRY GOODS to call and look through our stock.
WM. R. RILEY,
ap25-6mod 713 Market Space.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
This is to certify that we have this 15th day of April A. D. 1872, entered into a copartnership under the firm name of LEWIS BAAR & CO.
The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of selling Singer Sewing Machines and E. L. Butterick's Patterns.
The names of the general and special partners are Lewis Baar, general partner, residing at No. 320 G street, Washington, D. C.; Henry Franc, special partner, residence No. 431 Seventh street northwest, Washington, D. C.
The amount of capital contributed by Henry Franc, special partner, is four thousand dollars.
The partnership is to be commenced on having assumed January 1, 1872, and is to terminate the 31st day of December, 1874.
LEWIS BAAR. [Seal.]
HENRY FRANC. [Seal.]
I hereby designate the Daily NATIONAL REPUBLICAN and the Sunday Star, in the city of Washington, wherein the above notice shall be published thirty a week for four weeks.
R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
A true copy.—R. J. MEIGS. ap15-4otw

HIGHLAND PLACE.
THE BATTLE-GROUNDS OF 1812,
NEAR BLADENSBURG.
This delightful Summer Resort,
On the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, four miles from Washington,
will be opened for Boarders, and the public in general, on the
FIRST DAY OF MAY
FOR
PLEASURE PARTIES, PICNIC PARTIES, &c.
This is the most delightful place near Washington. A very large
DANCING PAVILION
is on the grounds, with large
DINING AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, OGDEN'S CONFECTIONERY AND SODA-WATER STANDS, SWINGS AND SHOOTING GALLERIES.
Persons wishing to engage Rooms and Board, as the Grounds and Pavilions for Pleasure Parties, can do so by leaving their orders at SHAFFELE'S Confectionery, corner of Seventh and F streets. Four trains a day stop at the place, for the ride 25 cents.
JOSEPH R. SHAFFELE,
ap15-m Proprietor.

AUSTIN P. BROWN,
Corner of N. Y. ave. and Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
LUMBER, LIME, CEMENT, SAND, &c., &c., &c.
LUMBER BILLS cut to order on short notice.
BLUESTONE for Building, Macadamizing and Paving purposes delivered in any part of the District.
REAL ESTATE bought and sold and rents collected. To this branch of the business I will hereafter give my personal attention, and will be at my office daily from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. ap15-tf

FISHING TACKLE.
FINE RODS,
BRAIDED LINES,
HOOKS ON SNOODS,
REELS AND SINKERS,
DIP NETS AND FLYS,
BAIT BOXES AND MINNOWS,
FISH BASKETS AND SINKERS.
All parties who are intending or expecting to "go fishing" are earnestly invited to call and examine my stock, which is well adapted to the above goods. Low prices may be called upon.
JON. L. SAVAGE,
HARDWARE DEALER,
1004 Pennsylvania avenue,
ap11-1m Second door east of Tenth street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1872.
A board will convene at the Life-saving Station at Rehoboth, so called, on the Delaware Bay, on the 20th day of April, 1872, and continue in session for a period of one month, or until the 20th day of May, inclusive, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of examining and testing such surf and life boats as may be presented with a view of ascertaining their adaptability to the use of the Life-saving Service on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey.
Persons desiring to submit boats for trial will be present with them at the time and place named, should the weather prove unfavorable the trial will take place on the first subsequent day at the same hour and place.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
ap14 Secretary.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1872.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Four Flat-bottomed Iron Buoys, of first class," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, on printed forms, which, with circulars, plans, specifications, forms of contract, and any desired information, will be furnished on application by mail, or in person, to
C. S. BOGGS, Naval Secretary.
ap14

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1872.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Iron lighthouse for Galveston, Louisiana," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, on printed forms, which, with circulars, plans, specifications, forms of contract and any desired information can be had on application by mail or in person to
GEORGE H. ELLIOT,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Secretary.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Special Term, Administration Testamentary on the personal estate of FRANCIS TAYLOR, late of Washington county, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 9th day of April, 1872.
ap9 3m* SOPHIE TAYLOR, Executrix.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
First National Bank
vs. Equity—No. 3417.
John W. Morsell et al.
Ordered, on this 15th day of April, 1872, that the sale made and reported by Brook Peters, trustee, appointed to sell the real estate in the above cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of May, 1872; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some paper printed in Washington city once in each week for three successive weeks before the said 15th day of May, 1872.
The said trustee reports the amount of the sale to be $8,11. By order of the Court.
A true copy—Test:
ap15-3t2w R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Saturday's Proceedings

Explanations of the Postal Telegraph Bill by Senator Ramsey—Discussion of the Tariff Bill in the House—Miscellaneous Business.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner presented preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting held in the city of Washington, asking the passage of his bill to secure equal rights in the common schools of Washington and Georgetown.

Mr. Sumner then asked to take up his bill, but Mr. Johnson objected.

PASSAGE OF THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. Ramsay called up the postal telegraph bill, and in explaining the bill, said: The rates under the present telegraph system are high and irregular, and the facilities for using it, except in large cities, are limited; while the business is unregulated by any uniform or competent law. The ownership and control are centralized in the hands of one man. The same parties now direct the Western Union Telegraph Company, the New York Central line to the West, the Union Pacific railroad, and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company; affording the greatest instance of the centralization of power in the hands of private parties that the world has ever seen.

The object of the bill now before the Senate is to reduce and simplify the rates, to increase the facilities, regulate the business by law, to prevent the centralization of power, so dangerous to the interests of the people, and to restrain and regulate the use of the telegraph so that it can be wielded, neither by an individual, however wealthy and great; by a corporation, or by the Executive, to the detriment of the people. The bill recognizes the telegraph as an instrumentality for the exchange of correspondence, since a telegram differs from a letter only in the method of its transmission. It establishes a postal telegraph system, and provides for the transmission and delivery of messages through the post office, and their transmission by parties under contract for a term of years. The telegraph is now a railroad system. The offices in the country are at railroad stations, which are not like the post offices, located only with reference to the accommodation of the people.

The first section provides for the establishment of postal telegraph offices at post offices on or near the line of telegraph, where the gross receipts are $500 a year, and at such other places as the needs of business may require. It will not close any office, but it will add many new ones. The great convenience that will be thereby afforded is illustrated by the English system. One thousand nine hundred offices have been opened within two years, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty of the offices at railroad stations continued; but the postal offices are so much more convenient in all respects to the public that 91 per cent. of the whole number of messages are forwarded from them, and only 9 per cent. from the railroad stations."

The second section of this bill fixes uniform rates for equal distances. A comparison of the proposed with the present rates from Washington will show the reduction. The present day rate for distances under 250 miles is 20 cents; postal rate 25 cents; reduction 20 per cent. For distances between 250 and 500 miles the present rate is 75 cents; postal rate 50 cents; reduction 33 per cent. For distances between 500 and 1,000 miles the present rate $1 14; postal rate 75 cents; reduction 35 per cent. For distances between 1,000 and 1,500 miles the present rate is $2 42; postal rate $1; reduction 58 per cent. For distances over 1,500 miles the present rate is $3; postal rate $1.50; reduction 50 per cent.

In the night rates the proposed reduction is, for distances between 250 and 500 miles, 33⅓ per cent.; between 500 and 1,000 miles, 56 per cent.; between 1,000 and 1,500 miles, 58 per cent.; over 1,500 miles, 80 per cent.; the present rate being $5, and the proposed rate $1.

Under the present system ten words are allowed exclusive of the address and signature. Under the postal system, twenty-five words, including address and signature; which allows, on the average, eighteen words, making a gain of 80 per cent. The rates in the bill are based on the report of the War Department to the Postmaster General fixing the rates to be paid by the government for its telegrams. In that report these rates are said, after a careful examination, to be 45 per cent. less than the rates now paid, and yet high enough to allow a small profit. This is as great a reduction as ought to be made at one time, on account of the difficulty of providing for the increase of business resulting from the reduction of the rates.

The second section provides also, for the repayment of the amounts received for telegrams, when there is delay or mistake in their transmission, and for registered telegrams which will have priority of transmission, on pre-payment of double rates. This provision is copied from the foreign telegraph system. In the countries where it is in operation about ten per cent. of the telegrams are of this class. This provision legalizes what is now done indirectly and contrary to law, as in the case of the news of the commercial bureaus, which takes precedence over other telegrams.

For the purpose of reducing the expenses for simplifying the accounts, and for the purpose of securing the inviolability of telegrams, the third section provides for the pre-payment of telegrams by stamps, for furnishing stamps and stamped paper, and for the destruction of all telegrams monthly, when they are not forwarded by mail, instead of keeping the originals and letter-press copies indefinitely.

The fourth section provides for telegraphic money-orders between money-order offices.

The fifth section relates to the transmission of commercial and press news. It fixes the rates for "specials" at about half the present charges, and gives every association and paper a right to the news at fixed prices, instead of having the press at the mercy of the telegraph companies as it is now. It authorizes every paper to have a private wire leading directly from the office of its correspondent to the office of the paper, to be operated by its own clerk, thus removing the possibility of inspection of the news.

The sixth section provides, by a Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, a general supervision over the administration of the telegraph. In order to insure harmony and efficiency which might otherwise be wanting where the operators are appointed by another party, the Assistant Postmaster General has authority to prescribe all rules necessary to insure the prompt transmission and delivery of all telegrams, and to enforce them by suitable fines and penalties.

The seventh section relates to the transmission of telegrams. The mails are transmitted by contract. Two methods are adopted. When there is a fixed permanent way, as in railroads, requiring a large investment in reality, Congress fixes the compensation, and the Postmaster General contracts at those rates. Where there is no fixed investment in a permanent road, but only the mere use of the road by coaches and horses, it is let by contract to the lowest bidder. More than one-half the mileage and three-fourths the bulk of the mails are transported at rates fixed by Congress. The lines of telegraph are fixed and permanent, belonging to the reality. In carrying out the policy adopted in the postal telegraph system, the seventh section of the bill authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with the postal telegraph company for the transmission of telegrams for the period of 10 years, at the rates above named, less five cents on each telegram for the expenses assumed by the post office; the company to furnish and keep in repair all necessary lines, to employ competent operators, good instruments and all the equipments required, and to transmit promptly all telegrams. The company to confine its business within the limits prescribed by the act, and to conform to all rules and regulations made by the Postmaster General.

The Assistant Postmaster General is required to examine all lines and to direct whatever alterations, improvements, repairs, and extensions may be required, and if the company, after the prescribed notice, fail, he is authorized to make them himself at its expense.

To give all necessary security, the entire property of the company is bound for the performance of its contract.

The eighth section provides for the security of correspondence by telegraph.

The ninth section authorizes the Postmaster General to reduce the rates whenever it can be done without reducing the dividends below 10 per cent. a year. To guard against discriminating taxation the Postmaster General is authorized to increase the rates in all offices to any State where taxes are imposed on the property of the company. It provides for redress to the Postmaster General and to the company of the receipts for stamps sold, and the number of telegrams transmitted.

In conformity with the existing law, by which the letter postage must be paid on letters transmitted outside of the mails, a postage of five cents must be paid on the telegram transmitted outside of the mails, a postage of five cents must be paid on letters transmitted outside of the mails, a postage of five cents must be paid on telegrams transmitted by any other lines. The Department will furnish the stamps and stamped paper for the telegram; will keep an account of the number transmitted, their stamp value, and the number and value of stamps sold. It will receive a telegram, deliver it to and receive it from the operator, furnish envelopes and direct and deliver them, and furnish rooms for the employees, instruments and batteries of the company; and for these services it will receive a postage of five cents on each telegram. The Department now furnishes stamps for letters and papers, keeps full accounts of the number and value of what are sold, receives letters and delivers them to and receives them from the mail contractors, and delivers them finally, one third by carrier and the rest through the post office. The cost of this service is 1 8-10 cents on each letter. The postage on each telegram will be 5 cents, allowing 3 2-10 cents for the extra cost of a telegram over a letter, which it is believed is sufficient to cover this cost and to yield a small net revenue to the Department.

The introduction of stamps will effect an entire change in the telegraph system of accounts, greatly simplifying it, and thereby reducing expenses. The telegraph business can be more economically, correctly and promptly performed by a single corporation whose lines cover like a net-work the entire country, and by cable connections girdle the world, than by a number of corporations either operating in different sections or in competition in the same district.

The necessity of regulating a business whose operations are extensive, and by which all the money exchanges between remote places will soon be made, is evident to all; and this can be accomplished only by laws which shall operate directly on the parties performing the services, which services can be systematically and correctly performed only by a corporation deriving its power from Congress and responsible to Congress.

In pursuance of this object, the tenth section incorporates the Postal Telegraph Company in Washington, for the performance of the postal-telegraphic service, with the powers usually given to corporations. It confers no right of eminent domain, because none is required, since every State gives the right of constructing telegraph lines to any company. It requires the company to render annual accounts of its receipts and expenditures, made out as the Postmaster General shall direct.

The eleventh section fixes the capital of the company on its organization at one million dollars. For the purpose of organization and connection of its lines with the postal-telegraph offices, it also authorizes the purchase of existing lines, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General. By the act of July 24, '66, the United States acquired the right to purchase any line of telegraph accepting the provisions of that act, at an appraised value, to be fixed by arbitrators, in whose appointment the telegraph companies should have an equal voice. All the companies have assented to this provision.

The telegraph companies contend that the establishment of the telegraphic system by Congress would depreciate the value of their lines. To meet this objection this section provides that if any of the companies desire to sell their lines the Postal Telegraph Company shall purchase them at a price fixed by appraisers chosen in the manner above provided. It also authorizes the company to issue stock, at par, to an amount equal to the actual cost of all lines so purchased or acquired, and for the cost of lines constructed by it.

The twelfth section provides for the transfer of the property of companies selling their lines.

The thirteenth section authorizes the company to establish, at its own expense, offices independent of the postal-telegraph offices, to be assumed at any time by the Postmaster General, and authorizes any postmaster to act as an operator. It also provides for the reference of questions arising between the company and the Postmaster General to three arbitrators appointed by the Attorney General.

By the fourteenth section the charter is made conditional on the company's making a contract with the Postmaster General on the terms named in the bill. It authorizes Congress to purchase the lines at any time at an appraised value, in accordance with the act of 1866.

The fifteenth section authorizes Congress at any time to alter or amend the act, and gives the Postmaster General power to prescribe all necessary rules and regulations. The question has been raised whether the rates fixed by the bill will pay. The reductions proposed are about the same that were made Great Britain. The rate there is uniform, one shilling, or 25 cents. The telegraph receipts for 1871 were £750,000; the expenditures, £420,000; net, £330,000, or $1,650,000; about five per cent. on the cost of the lines.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, in a memorial to Congress remonstrating against the passage of this bill, say it is of "immense pecuniary value." The statistics of the telegraph business in Europe and the United States show that the expenses do not increase in the business; that an increase of one hundred per cent. in the business increases the expense only about 60 per cent.; and, therefore, if the rates are reduced 37½ per cent. the net profits will not be diminished. The business now pays the largest at the East, where the rates are about one half as large as at the West. The proposed rates, being uniform, will effect a very much larger reduction at the West than at the East, with a very great increase of business and of profits. It is the case of a small business and large profits versus a large business and small profits. The officials prefer the former; the people the latter. The expenses do not increase in the same ratio with the distance of transmission. The actual cost of transmitting a message one thousand miles is not much greater than for five hundred miles, but the present rates are twice as high for the former as for the latter, and consequently only a limited business is done.

By this bill the reduction is greatest on the long circuits—25 cents for a night message one thousand miles, the old postage for a letter. This reduction will utilize the telegraph wires by night as well as by day, and must yield a great increase of business, with a fair profit and inestimable benefit to the public.

This bill has been freely and fully considered by this committee at three sessions of Congress, and all parties, including the president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, have been heard at great length. The committee reported three times in its favor. It has again been considered very carefully, and amended. It is believed that it now protects the rights of all parties, and it is now reported by the unanimous vote of the committee. The adoption of this postal-telegraph system will reduce the rates 50 per cent., and on long distances the reduction will be much greater.

This is a larger reduction than was obtained in Great Britain—that at a cost of many million dollars, this without expense to the Government; this accompanied by a transfer of power to the Executive and a great increase of the patronage, this without any such increase of power or patronage; that concentrated power in the Executive, this takes away the greatest power that a private corporation has ever controled and divides the powers so that it cannot be used against the people. This system will give us a cheaper telegraph, in proportion to distance of transmission, than is possessed by any other country, and will bring the telegraphic letter within the means of all.

Mr. Pomeroy called up bill to confirm the title of the occupants of the Cherokee strip in Kansas.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, opposed the bill, and said that it provided for the sale of these lands without consulting the Indians to whom they belonged. The bill was then passed.

The bill approving the act passed by the Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory, authorizing the people to vote aid to railroads, was called up, discussed and laid over.

The unfinished business, being the

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL,

then came up, when

Mr. Morton moved to lay it on the table for the purpose of taking up the amendatory enforcement act.

The motion was lost, and the deficiency bill was proceeded with, the question being on the motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen to recommender the vote rejecting the Morrill amendment:

After considerable discussion, Mr. Hill moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Sumner moved to lay the whole bill on the table for the purpose of proceeding with other business. Carried—ayes 29, noes 20.

Mr. Morton then moved to take up the bill to amend the enforcement act.

Mr. Cole opposed the motion, and moved to take up the naval appropriation bill.

The motion of Mr. Morton was lost, and the naval appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

Among the amendments reported by the committee and adopted are the following:

For surveying in the Pacific, $50,000.

Providing that no money appropriated by this act shall be expended on account of naval engines contracted for during the war.

For making charts, $20,000.

Mr. Sawyer offered an amendment appropriating $2,000 for comparing tables of planets discovered by American astronomers. Adopted.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate.

The amendment of the committee providing that the number of hours constituting a day's work at the navy yards shall be the same as shall be usual and customary in private employments in the vicinity of each navy yard, was rejected.

The bill was then laid aside, and the Post Office appropriation bill was taken up and read the second time, and the unimportant amendments agreed to.

The Senate then, without further action, at 4 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, of Mass., it was ordered that on and after Monday the House meet at 11 a. m. until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Sargent, of Cal., rose to a personal explanation in relation to the press dispatches from California in regard to

THE GOAT ISLAND BILL.

He said that these dispatches were wholly unreliable, and that the Press dispatches from thence in relation to the burning of himself and colleague were untrue, as shown by an investigation. He read telegrams from parties in his State to show that the dispatches misrepresented the sentiments of the people, and said that although a portion of the people of San Francisco opposed it he felt sure that should the bill become a law a year would show that it was of incalculable advantage to the city of San Francisco.

BILLS REPORTED AND INTRODUCED.

Mr. Niblack, of Ind., from the Appropriation Committee, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the owners of cotton illegally sold the proceeds of the same; which was ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Claggett, of Montana, introduced a bill to authorize the shipment of 500 specimen cartridges and 100,000 rounds of ammunition to the Governor of Montana to be used for the protection of the inhabitants of the Gallatin valley, and asked immediate action.

Objection being made the bill was referred to the Military Committee, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. Goodrich, of N. Y., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to fix the time of the United States Circuit Courts in the Eighth circuit. Passed.

The regular order was demanded, and the House, in the morning hour, proceeded with the consideration of bills of a private nature reported from committees.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of J. Ross Browne, late Minister to China, but the point of order being made that an appropriation was involved, it was referred to the Committee on the Whole.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, reported a bill for the relief of John Black, late United States Consul at the City of Mexico, but it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the same point of order.

Mr. Duell, of New York, reported a bill to authorize the accounting officers of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of James P. Pirgit, late Charge de Affaires to Peru, and it was passed.

Also, a bill for the relief of C. H. Holderness, owner of the British bark Duke of Edinburgh. Passed.

Mr. Packard, of Indiana, reported a joint resolution to amend the resolution for the relief of James Heenan, late Consul at Hong Kong. Passed.

Also, a bill for the relief of Mrs. N. E. Morse, widow and administratrix of Isaac T. Morse, late United States consul at New Grenada. Passed.

Mr. Willard, of Vt., from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and the War of 1812, reported a bill to amend the act granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 who had served sixty days, and the act granting pensions to the widows of soldiers of 1812. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. Wood, of N. Y., proceeded to address the House. He said that it was now generally conceded that we were on the descending scale in relation to expenditures. The proposition had been the case since the beginning of the war to the last year, when public opinion demanded a reduction of expenses. Reduction, he said, was the ostensible object of this bill, but some doubts had arisen and there was a suspicion that in high quarters there was an influence opposed to any diminution of the revenues. He would, however, assume that the desire for reduction was sincere, and the question then was how is the reduction to be made, and how far can it safely be made. He said that the estimates which had been sent in were much larger than the appropriations which had been made, and therefore in taking the budget of the Secretary of the Treasury, a further reduction could be made.

In speaking upon this point he alluded to the charges made by Mr. Beck, of Ky., of the expenditure by the War Department of large sums of money received for property sold without being turned into the Treasury, and without an appropriation being made, a necessary to be taken into account in the consideration of the revenue question.

MR. DAWES, INTERRUPTING,

said there was no foundation for the charge. It was impossible to bring in here all the vouchers of the War Department, but they were all accessible, and he challenged any one to show that there had been a dollar expended that had not been accounted for.

Mr. Beck, of Ky., reiterated his statement that there had been over one hundred and thirty-eight millions expended by the War Department since 1861 for purposes of appropriations for it, and said he wanted, and had endeavored to get, the War Department to say what had been done with it.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said that when an opportunity presented he would make a specific reply to the charges made by Mr. Beck.

Mr. Wood said the Secretary had denied nothing, but had sent to the House the reports of certain bureaus in his Department, but he could not answer the charges. These subordinates had sold the property and used the proceeds as they saw fit. They had assumed the authority of using the money and returning an account current for it. The very statements sent in showed that Gen. A. J. Meyer had sold to himself the property of the Government, which thus became his own property, and the statement of E. Whittlesey showed that the freedmen's bureau had expended $1,855,064.35, as it saw proper, without rendering an account for it.

Mr. Dawes said the accounts of the bureau were sent to the Treasury, where the gentleman could examine them, and he asked him to show by those vouchers where there was a dollar that was not accounted for. He sent to the desk to be read a letter from the quartermaster's department explaining the manner of filing vouchers and the settlement of accounts, all of which were accessible by any authorized person.

Mr. Beck said it was shown that there had been expended by the quartermaster's department one hundred and seven millions, one hundred and five millions of which it was admitted had been used in paying the debts of that Department, in excess of the appropriations for it. He wanted to know how this money had been accounted for.

Mr. Dawes said it was unreasonable to expect a train of cars laden with vouchers run in the House.

MR. BECK SAID ALL

that was an artful dodge. The other side had been continually asserting that the Government was being carried on with economy, and had pointed to the appropriations keeping out of sight these large expenditures.

Mr. Dawes admitted the former laws were unwise, and reminded Mr. Beck that they had voted together for a law requiring unexpended balances to be turned into the Treasury.

Mr. Beck said that he made no personal charge against the Secretary of War. He believed much of the money had been spent before the present Secretary came in, but he charged that eight millions had been spent by the War Department in the present year, and said that the French arms had been sold to make good that amount.

Mr. Dawes said the reports showed that every dollar received for arms had been accounted for.

Mr. Wood resuming, said the appropriations were based upon the estimates sent in, but in not one of these had reference been made to these enormous balances. In the quartermaster's department over a hundred millions had been sold, and until this inquiry not a word had been said about it.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., said he could not see what expenditures outside of appropriations had to do with the tax on wool.

Mr. Wood said it became necessary to consider it, to know how much revenue was to be raised.

Mr. Wood then argued to show that the Secretary of the Treasury was crippling the resources of the country by holding dormant in his vaults large sums for which he had no use, and which should be paid out and put in circulation. He opposed the immediate

PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT,

holding that it was contracted for posterity and should be left for posterity to pay. He defended the Democratic vote for the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee, and quoted former legislation to show a precedent for it. He advocated a reduction of duties on all articles of general consumption, and claimed that experience had shown that a judicious reduction of duties had always brought increased returns.

Mr. Haverhard, of Illinois, combatted the theory that a protective tariff or prohibitory tariff was beneficial to the people of a country generally, and maintaining that the laws of trade were far more beneficial and effective than any legislative enactments, and supported his arguments by a mass of statistics. In reply to the argument that the reduction of duties did not reduce the price of an article, he pronounced the idea absurd, and said that in the case of pig iron, the duty on which had been reduced two years ago, he said that it was owing to the disturbed condition of France and Germany, served to engage the energies of England, and it was on this that the maintenance of the price was due. He advocated a reduction of the duty upon articles of general use, and the placing on the free list of those articles that brought in but a trifling amount.

He referred to Mr. Kelley's substitute for the bill, and said it was adroitly drawn so as not to affect the manufactures, and was aimed at the internal tax, for the relief of the suffering.

CHEWERS AND SMOKERS.

He went into a calculation from tables to show that Pennsylvania produced an amount of wheat in excess of her consumption to show that her demand for Western grain did not compensate those States for the amount they were taxed as a bounty upon her iron.

Mr. Kelley, of Pa., denied this, and said the gentleman in his calculation allowed for the consumption of as much wheat by the Southern freedman as by the well-paid Pennsylvania workman. He said that in the Lehigh valley alone six million bushels of Western wheat were annually consumed by her iron workers, and that the little town of Johnstown, at the base of the Alleghanies, purchased more from the West than the Galatin valley, and asked immediate action.

Objection being made the bill was referred to the Military Committee, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. Goodrich, of N. Y., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to fix the time of the United States Circuit Courts in the Eighth circuit. Passed.

The regular order was demanded, and the House, in the morning hour, proceeded with the consideration of bills of a private nature reported from committees.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of J. Ross Browne, late Minister to China, but the point of order being made that an appropriation was involved, it was referred to the Committee on the Whole.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, reported a bill for the relief of John Black, late United States Consul at the City of Mexico, but it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the same point of order.

Mr. Duell, of New York, reported a bill to authorize the accounting officers of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of James P. Pirgit, late Charge de Affaires to Peru, and it was passed.

Also, a bill for the relief of C. H. Holderness, owner of the British bark Duke of Edinburgh. Passed.

Mr. Packard, of Indiana, reported a joint resolution to amend the resolution for the relief of James Heenan, late Consul at Hong Kong. Passed.

Also, a bill for the relief of Mrs. N. E. Morse, widow and administratrix of Isaac T. Morse, late United States consul at New Grenada. Passed.

Mr. Willard, of Vt., from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and the War of 1812, reported a bill to amend the act granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 who had served sixty days, and the act granting pensions to the widows of soldiers of 1812. Passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on

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