National Republican.

VOL. XIV. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1874. NO. 36.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with modern improvements, No. 478 E street, northwest, near the Post Office. Apply to WM. B. MILEY, 712 Market Space. jan5-3t

1412 I STREET NORTHWEST.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms on first floor, and one on second floor, adjoining bathroom, with or without board. jan5-3t*

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a Parlor Floor; will furnish handsomely if desired; suitable for a member of Congress; at 1109 F street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

FOR RENT.

A large and elegant HOUSE, newly furnished. Will be rented as a whole or in rooms en suite. Nicely located, on First street east, between B and C streets north. No. 232, adjoining Capitol grounds. Stable and grounds attached. If not rented before February 1 it will then be for sale or rent unfurnished. Inquire on the premises. jan7-6t*

FOR RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING seven rooms, gas, water and all the modern improvements, situated on the corner of First, E and C streets; convenient to the Capitol. Inquire next door. jan3-6t*

FOR RENT—A BRICK HOUSE CONTAINING ten rooms, No. 233 Twelfth street northwest, near Pennsylvania avenue. Inquire of JOHN HONEY, Restaurant, corner of Thirteenth and C streets northwest. jan3-6t*

ROOMS FOR RENT.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at 1218 K street northwest, Franklin Place. Refers, by permission, to Judge Edmunds, city post office; Supervising Architect Mullett, Treasury Department; Assistant Postmaster General Barbour and the Hon. Boardman Smith. jan2-6t*eod

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSES—No. 220 First street east, 13 rooms, $300; No. 622 H street northwest, all modern conveniences, 10 rooms, $250; No. 1051 Eighth street, 10 rooms, $100. Unfurnished houses—No. 629 E street, between Sixth and Seventh northwest, gas and water, 11 rooms, $125; No. 3013 I street northwest, gas and water, 10 rooms, $100; No. 507 Eleventh street, between E and F, all modern conveniences, 9 rooms, $55; No. 519 Second street, three-story, 11 rooms, $35; No. 434 H street, three-story brick, 9 rooms, $30. THOS. E. WAGGAMAN, 519 Seventh street. jan3-tf

TORENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 31 Ninth street northwest, 7 rooms, water and gas. Rent $25 per month, in advance. W. STICKNEY, jan1-tf National Savings Bank.

FOR RENT—THE OFFICE ROOMS LATELY occupied by the MIXED COMMISSION, over Thompson's drug store, 703 Fifteenth street. Apply on the premises. to jy1-1m* S. P. THOMPSON, Druggist.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR, with Bedrooms attached, hot and cold water, bath, &c., FOR RENT, at No. 603 G street. dec27-tf

FOR RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS ON CAPITOL Hill. Apply at No. 20 north B street, near Delaware avenue. jy10

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, at No. 1219 G street northwest. oct-tf

FOR RENT—PARLOR, WITH CHAMBER attached, at No. 493 E street, with a small private family. Terms reasonable. References required. Also, front room on second floor. no25-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSES, situated on Thirteenth street, between North G and H; $45,000, $42,000. A three-story BRICK, No. 416, on Fourth street, between L and M; $2,700. A two-story and Mansard, nine rooms, situated on Ninth street east, between G and H streets north; $2,500. A new and little two-story brick, five rooms, situated on North street, between Eighth and Ninth streets west; $1,600.
THOMAS E. WAGGAMAN,
jan7-tf 519 Seventh street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, on the west side of Ninth street, between P and Q northwest. Will sell cheap or exchange for a good horse and buggy. Call on or address GEO. W. MCLANE, No. 816 F street northwest—office of Ewing & Jackson. jan-6t

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—THE STOCK and fixtures of the largest and most popular SHOE HOUSE in the city, doing a large retail cash business, and increasing yearly. Satisfactory reasons given for wanting to sell. Address "Business," Lock Box 88, Washington, D. C. jan5-6t*

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF DESIRABLE Building LOTS, at panic prices, and on long time. E. J. SWEET,
dec16-colm 511 Seventh street.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—Two elegant Mansard roof, pressed-brick front houses, 14 rooms each, all modern improvements—marble mantles, ranges, and Latrobe stoves; street paved and parked, and in one block of the cars. Terms easy. Will take in exchange unimproved city or improved country property, or Board of Public Works certificates. Location first class. C. H. HOLDEN,
dec12-tf Real Estate Broker,
207 Pennsylvania avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NO COMMISSIONS TO pay—20 good DWELLING-HOUSES, with from one to ten rooms each, in different parts of the city. Prices ranging from $1,300 to $6,500; small cash payment on each, long time for the balance. These houses must be sold within thirty days. Also, 40 eligible BUILDING LOTS in various parts of the city. Also, one square and one quarter mile from Uniontown, D. C. Call at once.
PHIL. H. WELCH,
dec11-1m 805 F street, Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE BY

AUSTIN P. BROWN,

Corner New York avenue and Fifteenth street, THREE LARGE BRICK HOUSES, with lots, ranging in price from $25,000 to $50,000; and several other first-class Houses.

ONE WHOLE SQUARE OF GROUND and lots in all parts of the city.

HOUSES and LOTS at Mount Pleasant. jc14-tf

PERSONAL.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON DISTRICT SECURITIES at market rates.
jan7-3t SWEET & JONES, 511 Seventh st.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD, and orders executed at the Washington Stock-exchange on commission.
SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT and SEWER TAXES paid at the lowest rates, by SWEET & JONES, 511 Seventh street. jan7-3t

"OLD DR. DARBY" HAS BETTER FACILities than ever for practicing his great specialty. Only one charge made for advice and medicine. Drug store corner Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Colonnade Building.
jan6-1m*

NOTICE. JANUARY 1, 1874.

After this date all purchases for Columbia Hospital must be made upon the order of the Chairman of the Committee on Expenditure.

No goods will be received unless accompanied with the order, and all accounts must be presented, with orders attached, before the last day of each month, to the Surgeon in Charge for approval.

JOHN T. MITCHELL, Chairman,
J. H. THOMPSON,
NOELLE YOUNG,
Committee on Expenditure.
J. H. THOMPSON, Surgeon in Chief. jan-3t

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION AND NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing in the manufacture and sale of Brass Works, Plumbers' Supplies, &c., under the firm name of Somerville & Leitch, has this day been dissolved by the withdrawal from the firm of Robert Leitch. All bills will be receipted for and debts paid by Thomas Somerville, at the old stand, 480 E street. All are requested to make immediate settlement, in order to close up the business.
THOMAS SOMERVILLE,
jan1-1m ROBERT LEITCH.

NEW BRASS FOUNDRY.

ROBERT LEITCH (late of the firm of Somerville & Leitch) takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public in general that having sold his interest in the above firm he will soon be able to receive them in his new and commodious premises, No. 480 E street, northwest, on Monday, opening of which due notice will be given. jan1-1m*

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION, AND NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing in the manufacture and sale of Brass Goods, under the firm name of RUSSELL, KNIGHT & CO., has been dissolved by the retirement from the firm of J. T. Knight, and the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm name of WM. H. RUSSELL & CO. RUSSELL, KNIGHT & CO.
dec23-Tu6w

TAX BILLS FOR SPECIAL IMPROVEments and for sewerage settled at a discount of twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. by the ROGERS BANKING COMPANY, 435 Seventh street.
dec16-tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GOOD INVESTMENT FOR TAX-PAYERS.

The general improvement and sewer taxes will be paid at the very lowest rates. Tax bills under $100 paid at a large discount. Information cheerfully furnished. Call before paying and make money.
B. H. WARNER, Real Estate Broker,
dec3-tf 720 Seventh street.

TO CAPITALISTS OR OTHERS DESIRING to embark one or more thousand dollars in a new but profitable business, with a gentleman of this city, can have an interview by forwarding address in full to J. H. K., 2512 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. oc30-4t

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 625 LOUISIANA avenue, August 1, and opened with a fine stock of Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods.
jy24-tf JOHN J. PEABODY.

PAINTING.

H. WALTHER,

(Successor of Shannahan & Walther,)

620 Pennsylvania Avenue,

Between Sixth and Seventh streets,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, GLUE BRUSHES, ALCOHOL, COAL-OIL LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, &c.

Great inducements are offered for cash.

C. T. BOWEN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER AND GLAIZER,

No. 623 Louisiana Avenue.

Imitations of all kinds of wood and marble neatly executed in the latest and most approved styles. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

BENJAMIN & COX'S

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY HOUSE

NO. 470 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The BEST CANDIES manufactured daily and sold to dealers at the lowest New York wholesale rates.

The trade of the District and the neighboring counties of Maryland and Virginia supplied with Non-bons, Confections, Canons's Sweetmeats, Imported Fruits, and the best Candies, from the highest to the cheapest.

Foreign Goods, Syrups and Nuts always on hand. Dealers dealt with liberally. A call invited.
nov1-TMWf

WANTS.

AURIFEROUS CERTIFICATES—WANTED a limited amount of Auditor's certificates, for which cash will be paid at current market rates. Address, "P. G. S." Lock Box 102, Post Office. jan5*

WANTED—PUPILS IN CLASSICS, Mathematics, French and Experimental Chemistry, by Mr. P. J. DONAHUE, member in high honors of the University of London, England. Schools or families; moderate terms. Address 1724 Nineteenth street northwest. jan5-3t*

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND WRITER desires an engagement. Address "SHORTHAND," REPUBLICAN office. jan5-3t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family. Address Box K, this office. jan3-3t*

WANTED—AT THIS OFFICE, COPIES of the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, dated December 19, 1873, for which a liberal price will be paid. jan5-1f

WANTED—A RELIABLE TENANT FOR the large and commodious dwelling, No. 211 D street, south side, between Second and Third streets northwest, and at present occupied by Ammon Green, esq. This desirable residence, possessing all the modern improvements, water and gas throughout, large yard, fine lot, with stable on wide rear alley, &c., will be for rent on the first day of February next, and in the meantime can be inspected between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. by any one desiring to rent. For terms apply to
B. F. MORSELL,
jy-tf No. 541 Louisiana avenue.

WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A HOUSE of four to six rooms; would purchase all or a portion of the furniture of parties breaking up housekeeping; must be within an easy walk of the Government Printing Office, or on line of horse-cars. Address Alley 16, Government Printing Office. jan2-3t*

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, OF ability, practical experience, thoroughly educated in all business details, both of office and outdoor, a good accountant and possessing some capital, desires to form an engagement with some first-class established commission, mercantile, or manufacturing house, with a view to an ultimate copartnership. Address, confidentially, H. D. V., Republican office. dec23-tf

EUREKA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 1110 E street, between Eleventh and Twelfth.
dec-tf MRS. LOUISE C. BUTLER.

ALL KINDS OF CAST-OFF WEARING Apparel can be sold to the very best advantage by addressing or calling on JUSTH, 619 D street, between Sixth and Seventh northwest. Notes by mail promptly attended to. Cash paid.
feb3-tf. D

NOTICE—THAT E. S. JUSTH, 619 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest, still continues to buy second-hand Clothing at less than half the cost of ready-made new ones. N. B.—Second-hand clothing of all kinds bought at fair cash prices. jan2-tf

WANTED—EVERYONE TO KNOW THAT the popular Sewing Machine "VICTOR" has its needle self-setting, the most perfect shuttle in use, reversing carrier; needle-bar and works of steel; easy running, simple, and durable; the most desirable machine for all work in use. Agency No. 464 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets. Also agent for Demorest's Patterns.
T. W. SPICER, Agent.
aug31-tf

BOARDING.

TREMONT HOUSE HAS TWO DESIRABLE SUITES OF ROOMS, one of two and one of three rooms; also two SINGLE ROOMS, which will be let to permanent boarders at reasonable rates. The house is newly furnished, and has just been heated with steam throughout.
No liquor sold.
jan1-tf F. P. HILL.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD—21 Grant Place. jan1-1m*

WOOD AND COAL.

WOOD! COAL! WOOD! COAL!

We respectfully invite the attention of the public to our well-assorted stock of WOOD, and all the best qualities of

RED ASH, WHITE ASH AND THE CELEBRATED LYKENS VALLEY COAL,

which we can deliver to all parts of the city.

Orders left at W. R. Riley's dry goods store, Market Space, Ninth and E streets, and Eighth street, or through the mail, will receive prompt attention.

RILEY BROTHERS,

Depot and Yard: Riley Wharves, foot of Eleventh and Twelfth streets southwest. sep5-tf

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT RILEY, KANSAS, December 5, 1873.

There will be sold at public auction, at the post, at 10 o'clock a. m., on THURSDAY, January 15, 1874, the following articles of unworn clothing, which have been replaced by the new regulation uniform:

79 Hats; 165 Forage Caps
82 pairs Boots; 86 pairs Boutees
600 Feathers; 650 Numbers
12 yards Yellow Lace
6 Regimental Flags
6 Cross Sabres; 25 Hair Plumes
240 Uniform Jackets
48 Sashes; 48 Belts; 48 Buckles
48 Dress Coats, lined
165 do do unlined
8 Sashes; 1,862 Letters; 50 Eagles
50 yards Crimson Lace; 19 Tulips
120 metallic scales
6 Cross Sabres; 25 Hair Plumes
240 Uniform Jackets; 48 Belts
81 Flannel Sack Coats, lined
165 do do unlined
8 Sashes; 1,862 Letters; 50 Eagles
50 yards Crimson Lace; 19 Tulips

The clothing will be offered in small lots, giving farmers and others an opportunity to supply their wants at prices greatly below original cost.

Terms—Cash in United States currency. Purchasers to pay for delivery, which will be made immediately after the sale.

By authority of the Quartermaster General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 1, 1873.

There will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, January 16, 1874, at the Government storehouse, Nos. 124 to 132 Magazine street, in this city—

A lot of Condemned Clothing and Quartermaster's Stores.

Sale to commence at 11 a. m.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.

Information as to kind and quality of articles for sale will be furnished at this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Chief Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Nebr., Dec. 24, 1873.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Government corrals, in Omaha, Nebraska, commencing on TUESDAY, January 27, 1874, at 10 o'clock a.m., a quantity of army clothing of the old pattern, consisting in part of

2,385 Felt Hats,
7,146 Forage Caps,
1,997 Private's Uniform Coats,
28 Musicians' Jackets,
2,587 Private's Uniform Jackets,
2,384 Flannel Sack Coats,
5,044 Pairs Bootees, and other articles of irregular uniform.

The above quantities may be increased by receipts from military posts before the day of the sale.

Articles in packages will be sold by packers' marks.

Terms of sale: Cash in United States currency. Checks or drafts will not be received.

J. H. BELCHER,
Asst. Qr. Mr., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.

W. C. LYCETT,

BOOKBINDER AND PAPER-RULER,

No. 271 Pennsylvania ave., bet. Tenth and Eleventh sts., South Side.

☞ Books elegantly or plainly bound. Periodicals and newspapers carefully attended to.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

CONTINUATION OF DEBATE OF BACK PAY AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

SPEECHES ON BACK-PAY IN THE SENATE—THE LOUISIANA CASE—BILLS INTRODUCED—GEN. BUTLER'S SPEECH ON CIVIL RIGHTS—NATIONAL EDUCATION FUND FROM THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1874.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of 200 feet in length, signed by 25,000 persons, praying against the proposed theological amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Sargent presented a memorial of the California Female Suffrage Association, asking the adoption of a constitutional amendment prohibiting any distinction in the right to vote and hold office on account of sex; also, that no State shall be admitted as a State which in its organic law makes such distinction, and that in the District of Columbia and the Territories women have the same rights under the laws as men. Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Bogy, in presenting a memorial on the subject of

THE BANKRUPT LAW,

expressed the opinion that the fullest opportunity should be afforded to obtain the views of all interested in the matter, so that the present bill could be perfected.

Mr. Conkling said that in the absence of the chairman of the committee (Mr. Edmunds) he could say that such was the purpose.

Mr. Thurman said the Judiciary Committee had the matter still under consideration, and would most probably report further amendments.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

Mr. Morton gave notice that so soon as the resolution on the finances was disposed of he would move to proceed with the Louisiana case; or, if there was no immediate desire for action on that resolution, he would ask the Senate to take up the Louisiana contested case so soon as the salary bill was disposed of.

Mr. Stevenson said that when the Louisiana resolution came up he should move that it be recommitted, with instructions to the committee to inquire into the validity of the Legislature.

Mr. Merriman introduced several pension bills, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

THE SALARY BILL

was then taken up. Mr. Ferry, of Conn., said in no constitutional sense was it true that the people's will was the law and that Congress was their servant. It was a pleasant thing to talk of such talk. When the day came that this was true, then we will have the September days of the revolution in France. Congress was the master of the people. Congress had got up here and intimated that they had been defrauding the people in drawing the increased compensation since last March. He disapproved of such talk, and thought he believed it, that day he would resign and go home. He intended to vote against this bill, and all the amendments to it.

Mr. Merriman held that there could be no doubt that according to law every member of Congress had the right to the compensation which he had drawn since the 4th of last March. This amendment (Mr. Pratt's) was a plain violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution. It attempts to do indirectly and by circumvention what could not be done directly. In regard to the salary of members of Congress, he thought it was $7,500 was too much; yet he would vote for a reduction of the amount because the popular voice demanded it. He agreed entirely with the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ferry). The law was the law-making power, but he thought that something was due to the popular sentiment, which seemed so unanimous on this question.

Mr. Sherman said he had not thought not carefully considered this subject, and they had thought that the fairest thing was to restore the compensation to $5,000 and mileage, commencing from this date. As to the amendment of Mr. Pratt, he would not vote for it. There was no more right to take this money from the pockets of those who had earned it and were entitled to it by law than to take it from their house, or any other property belonging to them.

Mr. Tipton delivered some characteristic remarks conveying doubts of the sincerity of those who were so ready to talk about the injustice made by so many Republicans to get in repeal bills was to endeavor to recover the confidence of the people. But it would not win. They would not come back if they knew it. He said that the Grangers' Associations would not have been formed but for those who were disgusted with the Republican party and would not go into the Democratic party.

Mr. Hayard said he had favored at the time, and he favored now, the increase in the pay of the Supreme Court, the President and the Cabinet. Disapproving the back-pay feature of members of Congress, he went on to show that the act of March last did not increase the salaries at least one-third of the members, and in regard to the other two thirds it brought their salaries up to the amount received by their associates. It was not properly to call the increased salary of members an equity question. He had voted for this, and by the light of experience he now approved his action of last March. In the course of his remarks Mr. B. also said he had never received 40 letters of Congressmen back to the sum which was in force before the 3d of March last. He objected to any reduction, however, in the present compensation of the employees of Congress.

Mr. Hamilton, of Md., was opposed to the measure at the time, and he was opposed to it now. He considered that under the old law the President and Cabinet were entitled to a fair compensation. He was in favor of returning to the old rate of compensation to all, so far as it could be constitutionally done. With the exception of the President and the judiciary there could be an immediate return to the salaries which prevailed before last March. He had acted on this subject according to his own convictions, not in any spirit of a demagogue, although he was not at all ashamed of the opinion of those around him. He had been opposed to this increase of salary to both back and part pay long before there was any popular clamor on the subject.

Mr. H. then described the early simplicity of the Federal Government and its respect for the rights of the States, and said that now the States were completely in the power of the servants of the Federal Government. He would restrict the Government to the objects for which it was formed, which were few and simple. He would have no attractions for members of Congress to come, or they would have the sessions short. He denied that these high salaries were necessary to secure the services of men of talent. The whole history of the Government disproved this. Clay, Webster and a host of others who had served the country disproved this. Let the Federal Government confine itself to the exercise of the powers for which it was created, then the members of Congress could soon do the work before them and go home. He believed that $25,000 was sufficient for the President. He would vote against the amendment of the Senator from Indiana because it was not practical nor just.

Mr. Sargent would vote for repeal, in response to the sentiment of the people, but not because he thought the compensation was too high, but because with those Senators who thought the salary of the President too much. He did not believe that in the last four years the President had been able to pay his expenses on the salary he had received. This city was the most expensive city on the American continent, and he believed on the globe. He thought the principle which prevailed here was to charge more for the benefit of those than others. He objected to reducing the salaries of Cabinet ministers, which he thought was not sufficient to meet the expenses which they were necessitated to encounter. He would vote to repeal the increase to Congressmen, not from his own convictions, but in deference to a public sentiment which he believed to be wrong.

Pending that further discussion, the Senate, at 5 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Swann, the memorial of Thomas and William Winans, praying for an extension of their patent for their "cigar steamship," and the papers accompanying the same were taken from the files of the House and re-referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Mellish, of N. Y., introduced a bill to regulate the money of the United States and to fix the value thereof.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, introduced a bill to establish certain regulations as to railway communication between the United States and foreign Governments.

On motion of Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to furnish the House with an account of the amount of moneys expended and expenses incurred for Indian affairs for the fiscal years 1873 and 1874.

Mr. Platt, of Va., offered a resolution authorizing the architect of the Capitol to employ a man to keep the approaches to the House of Representatives in order.

Mr. Willard, of Vt., objected.

Mr. Parker, of Mo., reported from the Committee on Appropriations a bill appropriating $20,000 for the legislative expenses of Colorado Territory. Passed.

Mr. Page, of Cal., introduced bill for the benefit of widows of deceased pre-emption claimants. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Beck, of Ky., the President of the United States was requested to report a statement of expenditures and contracts under the Indian service since July, 1871, and whether contracts were made without consultation with the Indian commissioners.

Mr. Hunter, of Ind., offered a resolution reciting that in consequence of the statement made by the Committee of Ways and Means, that it would probably be necessary to put a tax upon tea and coffee, the prices of these articles had been largely increased, and declaring it to be the sense of this House that these articles should not be taxed, unless some circumstances not now known to the country should arise.

On motion of Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, the President was requested to send to the House all correspondence between the Departments and the Modoc Indians, and all orders and correspondence in relation to the removal of the Modocs from Oregon and California.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, of N. Y., the Second Auditor of the Treasury was directed to communicate to the House what accounts of regular or additional paymasters remain unsettled, together with the amounts due, and what has been done toward their adjustment.

Mr. Crutchfield, of Tenn., asked leave to offer an amendment to the civil rights bill imposing a fine of $1,000 upon any white man who should make an offer of marriage to a colored woman, and upon any colored woman who should accept such offer. (Laughter.)

Mr. Butler, of Mass., objected.

Mr. Hurlbut, of Ill., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the condition of the agricultural colleges which have received endowment from the United States.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the civil rights bill.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., said he recognized the importance of the bill now before the House, for no graver subject could occupy the attention of any legislative body; but he did not desire that anything should be done except after the most careful consideration, so that the bill shall commend itself to all impartial. He would, therefore, after saying what he had to say, move to recommit the bill, in order that time might not be wasted in rolling upon it all the pending amendments, and in order that the amendments may have good and due consideration in the committee.

Mr. Wood, of N. Y., said he recognized the bill in its latest form, which he thought equitably reported seemed to him to be trifling with the House and the country, after allowing a week of fruitless debate on the question. He thought Mr. Butler owed an apology to the House. If after this fruitless debate, he had the bill recommitted.

Mr. Butler said he might owe an apology to the House and the country for his motion to recommit, but he certainly should not owe it to the gentleman from New York. If the debate was fruitless it was due to Mr. Wood's political associates, who occupied most of the time, and the gentleman did not pay a very high compliment to his associates. He and Mr. Stephens, of Ga., must settle the question of fruitlessness between them. His apology to the House was that by recommitting he would save from somewhere roll-calls on amendments, for when the bill was again reported he would call for a vote without allowing further debate. He would not go now into the legal question, for that was exhausted yesterday by Mr. Elliott, with a grasp of mind which showed that he was the peer of any man upon this floor. As to the matter of moral equality, if gentlemen did not now understand that there was no social equality in the bill, then the debate had been fruitless indeed.

He did not subscribe to the doctrine that all men are equal. Some are endowed with a very high mental power, and Congress could not by enactment make other men equal to them. His doctrine was, however, that any man had a right to be equal in any other man if he pleased, and unless that right was recognised, all laws, all prejudices were at fault. The exhibition of yesterday showed that there was at least one colored man on this floor who was intellectually equal to any other man. We were told yesterday that we should respect the prejudices of the people of the South. We could not respect their prejudices. Perhaps we might pity them. The party of Congress had to so legislate as to give every man the rights that any other man possessed. The very argument used in the Southern States was used in Congress on this question, was an argument in favor of the bill, and showed the necessity for Congressional action. But we were told that this bill would break up the public school system. The South never had any public school system, and especially did they not know what a school was. The education of the colored people in the South was dependent upon the negro for the cultivation of the soil. They had been dependent upon them for their wealth, and now they refuse them all school accommodation, or give them all which they most need. The only argument he had really heard upon the bill was the argument addressed to prejudice, and these arguments came from the Democratic side of the House, the side of the House. The Northern Democrats generally had kept quiet, and he inferred from that fact that they were loth to put themselves on record against the bill.

Mr. De Witt, of N. Y., as a Northern Democrat, repudiated the inference that the silence of himself and his political associates gave consent to the bill.

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Mr. Tipton delivered some characteristic remarks conveying doubts of the sincerity of those who were so ready to talk about the injustice made by so many Republicans to get in repeal bills was to endeavor to recover the confidence of the people. But it would not win. They would not come back if they knew it. He said that the Grangers' Associations would not have been formed but for those who were disgusted with the Republican party and would not go into the Democratic party.

Mr. Hayard said he had favored at the time, and he favored now, the increase in the pay of the Supreme Court, the President and the Cabinet. Disapproving the back-pay feature of members of Congress, he went on to show that the act of March last did not increase the salaries at least one-third of the members, and in regard to the other two thirds it brought their salaries up to the amount received by their associates. It was not properly to call the increased salary of members an equity question. He had voted for this, and by the light of experience he now approved his action of last March. In the course of his remarks Mr. B. also said he had never received 40 letters of Congressmen back to the sum which was in force before the 3d of March last. He objected to any reduction, however, in the present compensation of the employees of Congress.

Mr. Hamilton, of Md., was opposed to the measure at the time, and he was opposed to it now. He considered that under the old law the President and Cabinet were entitled to a fair compensation. He was in favor of returning to the old rate of compensation to all, so far as it could be constitutionally done. With the exception of the President and the judiciary there could be an immediate return to the salaries which prevailed before last March. He had acted on this subject according to his own convictions, not in any spirit of a demagogue, although he was not at all ashamed of the opinion of those around him. He had been opposed to this increase of salary to both back and part pay long before there was any popular clamor on the subject.

Mr. H. then described the early simplicity of the Federal Government and its respect for the rights of the States, and said that now the States were completely in the power of the servants of the Federal Government. He would restrict the Government to the objects for which it was formed, which were few and simple. He would have no attractions for members of Congress to come, or they would have the sessions short. He denied that these high salaries were necessary to secure the services of men of talent. The whole history of the Government disproved this. Clay, Webster and a host of others who had served the country disproved this. Let the Federal Government confine itself to the exercise of the powers for which it was created, then the members of Congress could soon do the work before them and go home. He believed that $25,000 was sufficient for the President. He would vote against the amendment of the Senator from Indiana because it was not practical nor just.

Mr. Sargent would vote for repeal, in response to the sentiment of the people, but not because he thought the compensation was too high, but because with those Senators who thought the salary of the President too much. He did not believe that in the last four years the President had been able to pay his expenses on the salary he had received. This city was the most expensive city on the American continent, and he believed on the globe. He thought the principle which prevailed here was to charge more for the benefit of those than others. He objected to reducing the salaries of Cabinet ministers, which he thought was not sufficient to meet the expenses which they were necessitated to encounter. He would vote to repeal the increase to Congressmen, not from his own convictions, but in deference to a public sentiment which he believed to be wrong.

Pending that further discussion, the Senate, at 5 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Swann, the memorial of Thomas and William Winans, praying for an extension of their patent for their "cigar steamship," and the papers accompanying the same were taken from the files of the House and re-referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Mellish, of N. Y., introduced a bill to regulate the money of the United States and to fix the value thereof.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, introduced a bill to establish certain regulations as to railway communication between the United States and foreign Governments.

On motion of Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to furnish the House with an account of the amount of moneys expended and expenses incurred for Indian affairs for the fiscal years 1873 and 1874.

Mr. Platt, of Va., offered a resolution authorizing the architect of the Capitol to employ a man to keep the approaches to the House of Representatives in order.

Mr. Willard, of Vt., objected.

Mr. Parker, of Mo., reported from the Committee on Appropriations a bill appropriating $20,000 for the legislative expenses of Colorado Territory. Passed.

Mr. Page, of Cal., introduced bill for the benefit of widows of deceased pre-emption claimants. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Beck, of Ky., the President of the United States was requested to report a statement of expenditures and contracts under the Indian service since July, 1871, and whether contracts were made without consultation with the Indian commissioners.

Mr. Hunter, of Ind., offered a resolution reciting that in consequence of the statement made by the Committee of Ways and Means, that it would probably be necessary to put a tax upon tea and coffee, the prices of these articles had been largely increased, and declaring it to be the sense of this House that these articles should not be taxed, unless some circumstances not now known to the country should arise.

On motion of Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, the President was requested to send to the House all correspondence between the Departments and the Modoc Indians, and all orders and correspondence in relation to the removal of the Modocs from Oregon and California.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, of N. Y., the Second Auditor of the Treasury was directed to communicate to the House what accounts of regular or additional paymasters remain unsettled, together with the amounts due, and what has been done toward their adjustment.

Mr. Crutchfield, of Tenn., asked leave to offer an amendment to the civil rights bill imposing a fine of $1,000 upon any white man who should make an offer of marriage to a colored woman, and upon any colored woman who should accept such offer. (Laughter.)

Mr. Butler, of Mass., objected.

Mr. Hurlbut, of Ill., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the condition of the agricultural colleges which have received endowment from the United States.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the civil rights bill.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., said he recognized the importance of the bill now before the House, for no graver subject could occupy the attention of any legislative body; but he did not desire that anything should be done except after the most careful consideration, so that the bill shall commend itself to all impartial. He would, therefore, after saying what he had to say, move to recommit the bill, in order that time might not be wasted in rolling upon it all the pending amendments, and in order that the amendments may have good and due consideration in the committee.

Mr. Wood, of N. Y., said he recognized the bill in its latest form, which he thought inequitably reported seemed to him to be trifling with the House and the country, after allowing a week of fruitless debate on the question. He thought Mr. Butler owed an apology to the House. If after this fruitless debate, he had the bill recommitted.

Mr. Butler said he might owe an apology to the House and the country for his motion to recommit, but he certainly should not owe it to the gentleman from New York. If the debate was fruitless it was due to Mr. Wood's political associates, who occupied most of the time, and the gentleman did not pay a very high compliment to his associates. He and Mr. Stephens, of Ga., must settle the question of fruitlessness between them. His apology to the House was that by recommitting he would save somewhere roll-calls on amendments, for when the bill was again reported he would call for a vote without allowing further debate. He would not go now into the legal question, for that was exhausted yesterday by Mr. Elliott, with a grasp of mind which showed that he was the peer of any man upon this floor. As to the matter of moral equality, if gentlemen did not now understand that there was no social equality in the bill, then the debate had been fruitless indeed.

He did not subscribe to the doctrine that all men are equal. Some are endowed with a very high mental power, and Congress could not by enactment make other men equal to them. His doctrine was, however, that any man had a right to be equal to any other man if he pleased, and unless that right was recognised, all laws, all prejudices were at fault. The exhibition of yesterday showed that there was at least one colored man on this floor who was intellectually equal to any other man. We were told yesterday that we should respect the prejudices of the people of the South. We could not respect their prejudices. Perhaps we might pity them. The party of Congress had to so legislate as to give every man the rights that any other man possessed. The very argument used in the Southern States was used in Congress on this question, was an argument in favor of the bill, and showed the necessity for Congressional action. But we were told that this bill would break up the public school system. We had none. The South never had any public school systems for colored people until the carpet-baggers went down there.

Mr. Ritch, of Texas, said that his State had always made liberal appropriations for schools.

Mr. Butler disputed that, and quoted from a report of the public schools of the South, and read from the report that the South had no schools, but Texas was not among them. The South did not know what a public school system was, and especially did they not know what a school system was for colored people. The people of the South were dependent upon the negro for the cultivation of the soil. They had been dependent upon them for their wealth, and now they refuse them all school accommodation, or give them all which they most need. The only argument he had really heard upon the bill was the argument addressed to prejudice, and these arguments came from the Democratic side of the House, the side of the House. The Northern Democrats generally had kept quiet, and he inferred from that fact that they were loth to put themselves on record against the bill.

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The bill was then recommitted.