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DISTRICT INVESTIGATION

HENRY S. DAVIS AS A READER OF ANCIENT HISTORY.

HIS EXECUTION NOT AMUSING, ALTHOUGH PATRIOTIC—RE ESTIMATES IMPROVEMENTS BY THE ACRE AND MILE, AND SELLS COPIES OF THE PATRIOT AS EVIDENCE—"STONES DON'T WEAR OUT."

TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

MONDAY, April 20, 1874.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

The journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

The Chairman. I see Mr. Chittenden is here this morning with his counsel. Have you anything additional, Mr. Storrs?

Mr. Storrs. Nothing further, if the committee please, except the papers which were called for.

The Chairman. Have you those papers?

Mr. Storrs, (handing documents.) There is the letter to which Mr. Chittenden referred, and here is a telegraphic copy of the contract between Mr. DeGolyer and Mr. McClellan, which we received last night.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY S. DAVIS.

Henry S. David called on the part of memorialists, was sworn.

The Chairman, (to Governor Shepherd.) We understand that there was an accountant employed, at this session, by the House Committee on the District of Columbia, to examine some books of the Board of Public Works. Have you any knowledge of that?

Governor Shepherd. I have a knowledge that such was the case.

The Chairman. Do you know who he was?

Governor Shepherd. His name was J. S. Roberts, I think.

The Chairman. Does he reside here?

Governor Shepherd. No, sir; he resides in Elizabeth, N. J.

The Chairman. Do you know whether he is here?

Governor Shepherd. I think not; I have not seen him for a long while.

Mr. Merrick. I understand that he is sick at home.

Governor Shepherd. He was in delicate health.

Mr. Merrick. He was taken sick after he accomplished his labors for the Committee on the District of Columbia. So I am informed by a member of the committee.

Mr. Wilson, (to the witness.) Q. Where do you reside? A. In this city.

Q. What is your occupation? A. I am not following any business at present. I was formerly a carpenter and contractor.

Q. Have you made any investigations or examinations with a view of determining the cost of the improvements that have been made in the city of Washington by the Board of Public Works? A. I have, sir.

Q. Have you arrived at any results as to what the cost has been? A. That I have not, sir; but I have compared and can show what it will probably be, pretty clearly, I think. In order, gentlemen, for you to understand what I have done, it will be necessary for me to read you this article, which gives you the figures, the estimate and all:

"JANUARY 30, 1872.

"Computation of the cost of improving for the city of Washington." "Startling figures." The editor put that in, however.

By Mr. Merrick: Q. That is a computation made by yourself, if I understand. A. This is made by myself, and it is made right, too. About that there is no doubt. That is, all that I will say is right is right. There are two items in this that are assumed.

A computation of the costs of improvements for the city of Washington—startling figures.

Mr. Editor:

In order to show the public what will be the cost of the improvements now being carried on according to the "comprehensive system" of the Board of Public Works, I have made as careful an estimate as I believe it is possible to make of the cost of the improvement of one street (Massachusetts avenue) in this city; and as it would be a work of great labor to estimate each street in the city, I have, for the sake of having a standard of comprehension to the most common reader, adopted the plan of computing the cost per acre.

It must be borne in mind that this Board of Public Works has changed, or altered, the grade of every street which it has undertaken to improve, and that it has also taken up, regraded and relaid the sidewalks.

Allowing five miles for the length of Massachusetts avenue, the carriage-way contains 72.8-11 acres, and the sidewalks (the widths of all intersecting streets and avenues having been deducted) a fraction over 22.1-3 acres.

According to Watterston's Guide to Washington," the streets are 199 miles in length and the avenues 60, and together they contain 3,604 acres.

The following table gives the basis on which my estimate is made of the cost of improving Massachusetts avenue:

48,677 linear feet of curbing, at $1.07 per foot, *set* -	$52,084 39
48,677 feet of 18-inch sewerage, at $2.50 per foot - - - -	121,692 50
Estimated cost of grading - - -	50,000 00
852,000 yards of paving in carriageway, at $2.75 per yard - - -	968,000 00
108,171 yards of paving inside walks, at 80 cents per yard - - -	86,536 80
For lateral sewers, man-holes and traps - - - - -	48,495 00
Total - - - - -	$1,226,808 69
Now, as there are 22 1-6 acres in the carriageway and sidewalks of Massachusetts avenue, the cost per acre is $13,957.50, and that of the whole city, (3,604 acres,) $50,302,830. But to the cost of Massachusetts avenue must be added for damage to property 15 percent. - - - -	199,021 20
And for over-measurement 10 per ct.	122,680 88
Making the whole cost - -	$1,558,510 85

or per acre, $17,446.88; making the cost of the whole city $62,878,556.52, which is more than all the real estate in this city, exclusive of Government property.) Georgetown and the county would sell for under the hammer for cash.

And now, to show that my estimate is not an excessive one, I have reduced to acres the amount of paving of Pennsylvania avenue, which cost something over $300,000, but I will say $300,000. I estimate that there are thirteen acres of wood pavement, which, together with the cost of grading, the resetting of most of the old curb, and relaying such of the sidewalks as had to be taken up, (about one half,) cost $23,076.92 per acre. At this rate, the whole city would cost $73,399,061.88. This sum ($23,076.92) exceeds my estimate of Massachusetts avenue $9,119.42 per acre, without including the 15 per cent. damage to property and the 10 per cent. overmeasurements, and, including these items, it exceeds it $5,630.04 per acre.

But if Pennsylvania avenue had had all the sidewalks relaid, and had it been sewered and graded, with new curbing, traps, man-holes and lateral sewers, as provided for in my estimate for Massachusetts avenue, the cost would have been largely over $30,000 per acre—but say $30,000—and at this rate, to improve the city, according to the "comprehensive system," would cost $108,120,000.

It will be observed that the foregoing statement refers only to Washington city, exclusive of Georgetown and the county, in both of which vast and very extensive works are going on; and what these works are going to cost no man can tell. But this I know, that all for them will have to be accounted for the following very expensive works, viz: Water mains and distributing pipes, altering and cleaning the canal, bridging and culverts for the same, and the enormous job of arching the Tiber. What will be the cost of these last items it is impossible for me to say, but I will venture the assertion that it will exceed $3,000,000.

I have gone over this street. I have made figures on that part of Massachusetts avenue which has been improved.

The spaces and circles with which Massachusetts avenue intersects are in length, from New Jersey avenue to Boundary, 2,124 linear feet, of which Massachusetts avenue is chargeable with one third, viz: 708 linear feet; and from New Jersey avenue to Boundary is 11,220 by the map. From this sum two thirds of the spaces and circles must be deducted, viz: 1,416 linear feet; and from this latter sum must be deducted one half of the intersecting street, viz, 750 feet, thus leaving the mean length of Massachusetts avenue, from New Jersey avenue to Boundary, to be improved 9,054 linear feet, or 1.836 linear feet less than two miles in length. It has cost at the rate of $203,280.80 per mile, and at this rate five miles of this street, as provided for in my estimate, would cost $1,016,004, and exceeds my estimate, leaving out the overmeasurements and damage, $190,185.31. In my estimate to improve this street the bed of it would have been its original width, 120 feet, and the sidewalks each 20 feet, but as now improved the bed is only 50 feet and the side 12 feet, and sets back from the curb about 5 feet, leaving a grass plat between the curb and sidewalk with butts of brick pavement running from the curb to the sidewalk in front of the doors along the street, and also from the inner line of the sidewalk up to the doors. Now, it must be observed that if the whole width of the street (120 feet) had been improved by the bed in place of 50 feet, as has been done, and 15 feet of side more than has been done, that the cost of the improvement would have cost several hundred thousand dollars more than it has; at least, that is how I make my estimate was moderate, when compared with the prices allowed by the board.

By the Chairman: Q. You estimate that as costing $203,000 per mile? A. I do, sir.

Q. Is that an estimate from actual observation of the street and knowledge of the cost as paid for by the Board of Public Works? A. So far as the cost is concerned, sir, I get it from their books. I made it from their own report.

Q. You took, then, the actual cost from the books of the expenditures on Massachusetts avenue from New Jersey avenue to the boundary, did you? A. Yes, sir. I took it from their own report.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. I want to know, now, whether you have taken that from the assessments that have been made against the streets, or from the charges that have been made against the government. Which one of these did you take it from? A. I took it from their reports, sir.

Q. Can you turn to the pages of the report to which you referred in making up this statement? A. Yes, sir; here is their other report, [indicating.]

Mr. Wilson. The witness refers to page 148 of the report of the board for 1873.

The Witness. The mean cost of this street, which I make less than a mile and three-quarters—although I allow that—the mean cost is $521,071.40.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. What do you say is the length of that street? A. I am talking now, Mr. Wilson, about the part that has been improved. I say I make it a little less than a mile and three-quarters, although I allow a mile and three-quarters in my figures.

Mr. Wilson. I see the footing up on page 152 is that the total front feet assessed is 12,430 7-10. The rate of tax per front foot is $12.38 and a fraction.

Mr. Wilson, (to the witness.) Do you know what is the amount of church property assessed on that avenue? *A.* Well, sir, I cannot answer that question very correctly; but there is McKendree chapel and a new Episcopal church which has been commenced. That is all that I remember.

By Mr. Jewett: Q. Is there a church opposite to McKendree chapel? A. No, sir—yes, sir; there is a colored church opposite McKendree chapel.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. This assessment, commencing on page 148, (and the same one to which you refer,) is Massachusetts avenue from New Jersey avenue to the boundary? A. I know that, sir.

Q. What is the distance from New Jersey avenue to the boundary? A. By the map it is a little over two miles. I measured it, sir, but I cannot tell you the exact figures; a very little over two miles.

Q. Are there Government reservations or squares along the line of Massachusetts avenue, that are not embraced in the front feet that are assessed here? A. I cannot tell you that, sir. I state here that one-third of these are chargeable to Massachusetts avenue; one-third of the spaces and circles. K street is 143 feet in width. Massachusetts avenue is 160, and so is New York avenue. They intersect there; the avenues cross and K street comes right through the centre. It forms a space from Seventh street to Ninth street, and Massachusetts avenue would only be chargeable with one-third of that space, if it is charged to the streets at all. If they have made an extra charge against the Government it is that much worse. So when you get to Sixteenth street, Rhode Island avenue and Connecticut avenue, I believe—no, Sixteenth street is 160 feet wide, the same as Massachusetts avenue. Rhode Island avenue I forget the width of. It is not quite so wide, I think. So I give up one third again. When you come to the circle at Fourteenth street there is Vermont avenue and Massachusetts avenue and Fourteenth street which come in. I allow one-third again. When you come to the P-street circle there is Nineteenth street, Connecticut avenue, New Hampshire avenue and Massachusetts avenue, and the charge against Massachusetts avenue Fourteenth street was but a little more than as was allowed. I only gave it one-third at the other place, which fully makes up for the difference.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. What do you know of M street north? A. Well, sir; I measured that after it was improved.

By Mr. Christy: Q. Before you pass from that subject I would like to inquire of you whether, in point of fact, the entire improvement of Massachusetts avenue has been completed? A. I do not know, sir.

Mr. Wilson. Perhaps Mr. Forsyth, who is here, can tell better about that.

The Witness. I do not know that it has been completed or not. I have estimated for its being completed. If it has not been completed it is that much the worse. The citizens living and owning property on M street petitioned Congress to allow them to improve that street themselves. A resolution was passed by Congress and five commissioners appointed to improve this street. These commissioners' names are General Michler, then the Commissioner of Public Buildings; M. G. Emery, then Mayor of the city; William Stickney, W. E. Brown, and H. S. Kauffman.

By Mr. Mattingly: Q. Who were they—Stickney, Brown & Kauffman? A. They were commissioners.

Q. They were owners of property, were they not? A. I said that in the opening.

By the Chairman: Q. These commissioners were owners of property on that street? A. I do not think General Michler was.

Q. Were the others? A. I think all the rest were.

Q. The others were? A. I think so; Kauffman, Brown and Stickney, I know were. I think Mr. Emery was. The commissioners made the contract, and the work was in progress. How far it had advanced I cannot say, but I understand it was pretty well advanced. While they were at work at it the organic act was passed, and the Board of Public Works was appointed and confirmed by the Senate. They tried to get a resolution to pass Congress to have this work taken out of the hands of the commissioners and put into their own. Congress passed the resolution, and they discharged the commissioners and took charge of the work. The commissioners, nor the citizens, indeed, were not opposed to that for this reason: that they would have had to have paid for the whole of it themselves, but under the organic act they only had to pay one-third. I will now read to you, gentlemen, the figures in regard to this street. That with Massachusetts avenue was an assumed matter from beginning to end, and the figures are correctly made, too:

I will now proceed to show what the M-street improvement would have cost had it been left to the commissioners, and what it has cost under the "honest integrity and economy" of the Board of Public Works.

(I don't know the exact number of man-holes in this work, but I have allowed for more than are generally used with 26 traps.)

Commissioners' contract for all sewerage, traps, and man-holes is as follows:

1,300 feet 18-inch sewerage, at $2.48 per foot,	$3,224
4,000 feet 15-inch sewerage, at $2.19 per foot,	8,760
2,000 feet 12-inch sewerage, at $1.85 per foot,	3,700
26 traps, at $90 each, - - - -	2,340
13 man-holes, at $70 each, - - -	910
Total, - - - - -	$18,934

For these items the Board of Public Works allows the taxpayers to be charged $24,620.23, or $5,686.23, or over 30 per cent. more than the contract price.

M street, between New York and Vermont avenues, (intersecting streets included,) contains 28,261 square yards, which, under the commissioners, would have cost $87,606—$3.10 per yard; but under the management of the Board of Public Works, cost the neat little sum of $120,774.26—$4.24 per yard, or $33,168.26, or nearly 38 per cent. more than the contract price.

RECAPITULATION.

Cost of sewerage, man-holes and traps under the Board of Public Works, -	$24,620 23
Cost of paving and grading under same	120,774 26
Total - - - - -	$145,394 49
Cost of sewerage, man-holes and traps under the Commissioners -	18,934 00
Cost of paving and grading under the same - - - -	87,609 10
Total - - - - -	$106,543 10

thus making the people pay (to the ring) $38,851.39, or over 37 thirty-six per cent. more than they would have paid had the work been done by the commissioners, and at this rate, in improving Washington, besides the profits on their contracts, the ring will make, in overcharges, over $22,000,000, besides the "pickings" in Georgetown and the county.

Q. You said, if I understood you, that on M street the work had very considerably progressed before the Board of Public Works took possession of it? A. That is what I understood, sir.

Q. Have you any personal knowledge on that subject? A. I have not, sir.

Q. Did you see the street? A. I did not. I stated distinctly that I understood so.

Q. You do not know anything about what change was made by the Board of Public Works? A. The contract was to be carried out intact. They took the contract out of the hands of the commissioners, and if you need any information on that point summon some of the commissioners.

Q. Do you know who has that contract which was made by the commissioners? A. I think a man by the name of Thomas Lewis had the sewerage.

Q. I mean who has the papers showing what the commissioners had contracted to have done? A. I had the contract before me when I made this estimate.

Mr Jewett. Q. Where is that contract now? A. I do not know, sir. They told me that they turned the contract over—they had two copies of it. They turned the contract over to the Board of Public Works. I want to state a little further about this M street, that after I got these figures, which have never been affected by any of the press, or anybody else, the people along the line who had not paid—some few had paid—refused pay, and that a reassessment was afterward made of that street, and Mr. Lewis Davis, who had paid, told me they refunded him twenty-five cents on the dollar. Mr. J. W. Wright told me that they took twenty-seven cents off his bill. In the case of Davis they got eleven cents more than they were entitled to, and in the case of Wright nine cents.

(See Second Page.)

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA PENDING IN BOTH HOUSES.

NUMEROUS BILLS INTRODUCED—INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT ARKANSAS—KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD—CHEAP TRANSPORTATION—DEBATE ON LOUISIANA STATE GOVERNMENT—LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL—TAX ON SALES OF GOLD AND NOTES—ETC., ETC.

MONDAY, APRIL 20.

SENATE.

The House bill providing for the relief of persons suffering by the overflow of the lower Mississippi was, on motion of Mr. WEST, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FENTON presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Owego, N. Y., asking the improvement of the harbor at that point. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary States.

The bill, on motion of Mr. CLAYTON, was, with the adverse report, placed on the calendar.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a petition of merchants and manufacturers of Louisville remonstrating against the passage of the House bill abolishing the office of appraiser at certain places. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. HAMLIN presented memorial of merchants and ship-owners of Portland and Buckspor, Maine, asking abolition of compulsory pilotage. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BOUTWELL called up House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the town authorities of Concord, Mass., ten pieces of condemned cannon, to be used for the erection of a monument to commemorate the first repulse of the British troops in the war of the Revolution, on April 19, 1775. Passed.

EULOGIES ON CHAS. SUMNER.

Mr. BOUTWELL gave notice that on Monday next, after the expiration of the morning hour, he would submit resolutions on the life, character and services of his late colleague, Charles Sumner.

Mr. SPENCER called up House bill to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to gather authentic information as to the condition and importance of the free-trade in the Territory of Alaska, which, after a brief discussion, was passed.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported bill to equalize bounties of soldiers who served during the late war.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a bill for the restoration of lands to market in Fort Sedgwick military reservation. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

PAY OF DISTRICT TEACHERS.

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced bill to repeal portion of act making appropriation to pay public school teachers in the District of Columbia, which provides for the levy of a tax by the District authorities to reimburse the Treasury of the United States. Referred to Committee on District of Columbia.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report adverse to the memorial of F. W. Sykes, of Alabama, claiming the seat in the Senate now occupied by Mr. SPENCER.

Mr. SAULSBURY, in behalf of himself and Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, the minority of the committee, submitted their views in favor of awarding the seat to Mr. Sykes.

Both reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on House bill for the relief of George P. Fisher, of the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a memorial of citizens of Oregon favoring the passage of a bill to aid the construction of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake railroad. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

Also, joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of the construction of a canal around the lower rapids of the Mississippi for the erection of a court-house and post-office at Green Bay, in that State, and requesting the return of rebel battle flags captured by Wisconsin regiments during the war; all of which were appropriately referred.

ARMS FOR NEBRASKA.

The bill to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska, which was the unfinished business in the morning hour, came up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. BUCKINGHAM, providing that arms shall also be distributed to Indians to protect themselves from the raids of the settlers.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM withdrew his amendment and offered another, that the State should furnish the Federal Government such report and sufficient bond that the arms should be used for no other purpose than that named in the bill—protection against Indian hostilities.

Mr. LOGAN expressed his astonishment at Mr. BUCKINGHAM's course, and commented on the atrocities of the Indians in Minnesota and elsewhere.

Pending further discussion, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

The unfinished business, being the bill to provide for a new election in the State of Louisiana, was then taken up, on which Mr. BOGY (Mo.) was entitled to the floor.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill to amend the act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. WEST introduced a bill conferring the right to construct a tunnel through the White Pine Mountains, Nevada, and to purchase public lands contiguous thereto. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. MERRIMON introduced a bill to alter and establish the limits of the District Court for the eastern district of North Carolina. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill in regard to the condemnation of lands for public use in the Territories of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WEST, from Committee on Railroads, reported, with amendments, bill granting to Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company of Nevada right of way through the public lands for a railroad.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee of Board of Commissioners of Morris county, Kansas, offering amendment of bill now pending for sale of Indian lands in Kansas, so that said lands shall be subject to taxation as soon as sold. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BAYARD offered his amendment to the Louisiana bill, of which he had previously given notice, setting forth that McEnery and Penn were duly elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana; that they, with the other officers of the State government duly elected by the people, met and organized in their respective capacities and departments as the government of the State of Louisiana, and continued in the discharge of their official duties until they were unlawfully compelled by armed forces, acting under the authority of the President, to desist from the performance of their duties, and that Kellogg had, by the illegal interference of the Federal authorities, obtained permission of the government of Louisiana, and is now in the defiance of the will of the people exercising, without law, the functions which belong only to the legal government of the State; therefore, the President is requested by proclamation to notify the people of Louisiana that no further impediment will be offered to the legal State government exercising all its powers.

REMARKS OF SENATOR BOGY.

Mr. BOGY looked upon this as one of the most important matters ever brought before the Senate. Our Federal Government rested upon the States and upon them alone; they were the foundation of the whole system. He had always denied the right of secession, believing that the States had mutually formed a confederation from which they had no right to withdraw. He then commented on the condition of affairs in the South and said that the spectacle presented in Louisiana was being repeated in Arkansas, and next would be repeated in every one of the Southern States, which, under the present system of government, would all go into a state of quasi anarchy. In emancipating one race in the South, Congress had enslaved the other! Washington, Jefferson, and their associates never dreamed of universal suffrage. The men who had controlled the Republic since and during the war, no matter how honest and well-meaning in their intentions, were too much led by sentiment and too little by statesmanship.

Among the Communists in France were men of the highest intelligence, and the leaders were mostly honest, but they were not statesmen. Kellogg obtained possession of the government of Louisiana by fraud, and the court created by him decided in his favor. Kellogg and other fraudulent Governors then fly to the President for protection. He did not know where the President got the power to aid them, certainly not in the Constitution nor in the reconstruction acts; therefore it was nothing but usurpation on the part of the President, and that, too, while Congress was in session, and it seemed also to meet the approval of the majority of the people of the United States from partisan spirit. They seemed to forget that if the President could trample on the rights of the people of one State, he could do it with those of another. Such acts on the part of the President would destroy the Government, and who would rebuild it? Party bitterness had led to all these things, and if not soon remedied, the Union was destroyed.

By the fifteenth amendment the right of each State to regulate the elective franchise had not been taken away. Such things were worse than the despotism of the Roman empire, for the Roman pagans were not such infernal rascals as the men who rule the Senate to-day. These States had fallen into the hands of rogues, thieves and liars. He expressed his admiration for the Senator from Wisconsin, [Mr. CARPENTER,] who had risen above party. In concluding, Mr. B said that he would support the pending bill most heartily.

Mr. BAYARD said it was a sad spectacle to witness the indifference exhibited among Senators while the great principles underlying this whole subject were being discussed. He said he regarded this indifference, however, as no excuse for hesitation when a high and great duty was to be discharged. He then proceeded to review affairs in Louisiana and to criticize the seating of Kellogg in power by the President, alluding to the reports made last winter from the majority and minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He also replied at some length to the speeches of Mr. MORTON asserting that the Kellogg government was generally recognized in the State, denying that such was the fact.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had been furnished with a statement that eighteen members of the House and a number of Senators elected on the McEnery ticket had gone into the Kellogg Legislature and had acted with it and assented to passing laws. Such a fact as this would have great weight with him in determining his decision.

Mr. BAYARD said he knew nothing of this, but as it was understood to come here on the authority of Mr. Kellogg, he should have very strong doubts of it. He should wish additional evidence in any statement coming from Kellogg, after the manner in which he had grabbed himself before the American people last week, in his duplicity and prevarications about the election bill. But suppose these men had gone into the Kellogg Legislature; suppose they had sunk under a burden which they could no longer bear, and had sealed their own infamy by going over to Kellogg; did that affect the great principles for which he was contending? In proceeding he read from the telegram addressed by Mr. McEnery to the President, December 18, 1872, asking him to suspend action until the New Orleans delegation should come on to Washington, and the reply of Attorney General Williams, that the visit of "a hundred citizens would be unavailing; that the President's mind was made up." Ac. Here was an American citizen petitioning to the Executive in the most humble and respectful manner he had heard before as he concluded, and he put it to Senators as gentlemen, he put it to the American people, was this answer of the Attorney General paralleled by anything in the history of civilized nations.

In its disgusting brutality it was like the treatment of a Muscovite general to his captive. It made his blood broil as an American citizen when he read it. He quoted the remark of President Lincoln that this republic could not exist one half slave and one half free. History had proved the truth of this, and history would show that it could not continue to exist if one half of it was to be governed by rapacity, ignorance, venality and crime. As a gangrened limb must in time destroy every other portion of the human body, so in time must the moral, political, spasmic poison of an Africanized State spread its virus through every member of the Union and sap the foundations of the entire structure.

Mr. MORTON said that the report [Mr. CARPENTER's] which the Senator from Delaware eulogizes, denounces the McEnery government as a monstrous fraud. Senators who drew their arguments from this report must be consistent and abide by its conclusions. When that Senator [Mr. BAYARD] by his amendment asks the President to recognize the McEnery Government, he asks him to recognize a most monstrous fraud.

Mr. CONKLING called up bill to change the name of the schooner Almira to Minnie Dina. Passed.

Mr. SCOTT said he would call up the Louisville and Portland canal bill to-morrow.

Mr. STOCKTON obtained the floor on the Louisiana bill, and the Senate after an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the regular Monday morning call for bills and resolutions for reference only, a large number were introduced and referred to appropriate committees. Among them were the following:

By Mr. PIERCE, of Mass.: Bill granting a pension to Catharine A. Winslow, widow of the late Rear Admiral John A. Winslow.

By Mr. DUELL, of N. Y.: Bill to change the time for holding the terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the Northern district of New York.

By Mr. O'BRIEN, of Md.: Bill to abolish the grade and rank of commodore in the United States navy. Also, a bill to authorize nations and tribes of Indians in their corporate and individual capacity to sue and be sued in the courts of the United States.

By Mr. WHITE, of Ala.: Bill to change the time for holding the spring term of the United States courts for the Northern district of Alabama.

By Mr. Ward, of Ill.: Bill to amend the homestead law.

By Mr. HYDE, of Mo.: Bill to amend the act to enforce the right of citizens to vote in the several States, and to authorize judges of United States courts to establish precincts in certain cases for the election of Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. BRADLEY, of Mich.: Bill granting the right of way on the public lands for a railroad in Salt Lake valley, Utah.

TAX ON GOLD AND BANK NOTES.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Conn.: Bill imposing a tax on gold and silver bullion, promissory notes, &c.

By Mr. BECK, of Ky.: Bill to amend the internal revenue law so as to increase the tax on national bank circulation.

Mr. BECK asked the reference of the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenn., contended for its reference to the Banking and Currency Committee, charging its object was to tax the national banks out of existence.

Mr. BECK denied any such motive, and said it was a tax the banks should pay.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass. I think the subject pertaining to the revenue should be referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion of Mr. MAYNARD, to refer to the Committee on Banking and Currency. The bill was so referred by a vote of 110 to 102.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

By Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio: Joint resolution to recover certain money withheld by the Kansas Pacific railroad from the United States.

By Mr. POLAND, of Vt.: Joint resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence.

By Mr. MCCORMICK, of Arizona: Bill to protect telegraph lines in the United States from malicious destruction.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Mass.: Bill to authorize the Seneca nation of Indians to lease lands on the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Mr. CHIPMAN, of D. C.: Bill for the construction of a bridge across the Eastern branch. Also, bill for the relief of Thomas Cross. Also, bill to amend the general incorporation act of the District.

On motion of Mr. KILLINGER, of Pa., the Committee on Banking and Currency was directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law a uniform rate of interest in the United States and Territories.

PROTECTION OF TEXAN FRONTIER.

The House resumed consideration of the bill pending at the adjournment on Monday last, and reported by Mr. GIDDINGS, of Texas, for the better protection of the Texas frontier from Indian and Mexican depredations, by connecting the military posts there by telegraph.

The bill appropriates $200,000 for the purpose.

Mr. GUNCKEL, of Ohio, said the Military Committee thought the line should be built, but that the sum appropriated was too large, and he suggested a reduction of the amount.

Mr. GIDDINGS declined to reduce it to that amount, but to make it $100,000, and as thus modified the bill passed.

CENTENNIAL.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., moved to suspend the rules so as to make the bill to appropriate $3,000,000 in aid of the Centennial celebration in the national exhibition of 1876 the special order, to the exclusion of all other orders, in Committee of the Whole for Tuesday, May 5.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Conn., hoped the assignment would be made, so that the question might be definitely settled.

Mr. HALE, of Me., objected to the assignment, because the bill had not taken the usual course. Although making a large appropriation, it had never been referred to or considered by the Committee on Appropriations.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 154; nays, 65.

THE COURTS OF UTAH.

Mr. POLAND, of Vt., offered a preamble and resolution, resting that the laws cannot be enforced in the Territory of Utah in consequence of a conflict of jurisdiction between the United States courts and the Territorial courts, and directing the Committee on the Judiciary to prepare and report a bill for the regulation of the legal jurisdiction of the courts of Utah. Passed.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., offered a bill to relieve Gen. George E. Pickett, of Virginia, of his political disabilities. Passed.

PAPERS IN EXECUTIVE QUARTERS AT THE WHITE.

On motion of Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, the Secretary of War was authorized to employ a sufficient force of temporary clerks to copy and furnish the House with the papers in the trial of the case of Capt. Hewitt, late of the Quartermaster's Department, and which were called for by resolution of March 10.

CAPTURED PROPERTY SUITS.

Mr. WILSON, of Ind., moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill which was agreed to by the Judiciary Committee, to protect persons acting in the interest of the United States. It provides that in suits against all persons for the seizure of captured and abandoned property, if the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that such seizure was made to protect the interests of the United States, he may direct the United States District Attorney of the district in which the suit is brought to defend such suits.

Mr. BECK, of Ky., said the effect of the bill would be to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to regulate the State courts, and he objected.

Mr. WILSON, of Ind., then withdrew the bill.

SCHOOL LANDS IN MISSOURI.

Mr. ORR, of Iowa, reported a bill making an appropriation of lands for school purposes in fractional townships in Missouri. Passed.

ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. WILSHIRE, of Arkansas, the President was requested, if not incompatible with the public business, to send to the House all correspondence by telegraph or otherwise with either of the parties claiming to be Governor of Arkansas, and also all orders to the commander of the United States military forces at Little Rock.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. HYNES, of Arkansas, asked leave to offer a personal explanation, and said he was reported in an interview in the *Chronicle* of this city, today, as saying that Mr. WILSHIRE held his seat in this House as the gift of Governor Baxter. He simply desired to disclaim having said so. In the contest pending in the Third district he would be compelled to act as a judge, and he did not wish to be understood as saying anything to prejudice the case for or against Mr. WILSHIRE.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. YOUNG, of Ga., offered a preamble and resolution reciting that the great need of the country was cheap transportation, and instructing the Committee on Railways and Canals to prepare and report a bill for the opening up and improvement of the great natural water highways of the country and to connect the same with artificial channels in such a way as to give the people the transportation they demand, and that said bill be considered on the 14th of May, and from day to day until disposed of, to the exclusion of other orders.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, objected to the latter part of the resolution, fixing a definite time for consideration.

Mr. MCCRARY and other gentlemen objected to the peremptory form of the resolution.

Mr. YOUNG, of Ga., moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution; which was rejected by a vote of 120 yeas to 75 nays—two thirds not voting in the affirmative.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the legislative appropriation bill, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. DUELL, of N. Y., to increase the clerical force in the Second Comptroller's office beyond the number recommended by the bill. It reduces the number twenty-nine, and Mr. DUELL's amendment proposes to leave the number what it was last year.

Mr. GARFIELD offered as a substitute for Mr. DUELL's amendment an amendment increasing the number of clerks by nine and leaving the balance of the paragraph to stand as originally reported. The substitute was adopted.

The committee having also reduced the clerical force in the Fourth Auditor's office,

Mr. DONNAN, of Iowa, moved so as to leave the number as it was last year.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the amendment, and called attention to the fact that the committee had in this bill recommended a clause requiring clerks to work more hours than at present. By this extra hour daily the work would be kept up just as well as by keeping the number of clerks up to the existing number.

Mr. DONNAN's amendment was rejected.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., moved to amend the paragraph in relation to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, so as to give the same number of clerks and the same salaries as were given in 1867. He called attention to the fact that in 1867 the receipts from internal revenue were very much larger than at the present time, and he could see no reason why the clerical force should be greater now than then. By this amendment there would be a saving of $60,000.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. RANDALL offered a further amendment to reduce the number of certain classes of clerks.

Mr. BECK, of Ky., opposed any reduction in this bureau. He said that Mr. Storrs, of Ohio, as a subcommittee of the Committee of Ways and Means, had made a full examination with a view to the reduction of the force, and after a most thorough investigation they had come to the conclusion that no reduction could be made. They had also concluded that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was making a conscientious effort to reduce the expenses of his office, and had carefully considered every suggestion made to him.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., indorsed what had been said by Mr. BECK.

Mr. RANDALL said that the contingent expenses of the office had largely increased, and he wanted some explanation of this. He had a duty to perform in this reduction, and he regretted that he was not sustained from a quarter whence he had a right to expect support.

Mr. BECK, of Ky., said he supposed Mr. RANDALL alluded to him in that remark, and his reply was that when he had examined a department and found that no reduction could be made, he acted and voted in accordance with the information he had thus received.

The amendment was rejected.

Pending further consideration, the committee rose.

RELIEF OF MRS. MILLIGAN.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tenn., offered a bill for the relief of the widow of the late Judge Samuel Milligan. Passed.

Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wis., from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a resolution authorizing the discharge of George H. Patrick, who was ordered to be arrested for contempt in refusing to appear before such committee in connection with the charges against Judge Busteed. The resolution was adopted.

CIVIL SERVICE REPORT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States transmitting a printed report of the Civil Service Commission. He said the report of the commission is sustained by Congress, he has no doubt that the rules can be made of great advantage and benefit to the country. The rules heretofore have been productive of good service. He recommends the same appropriation as last year, but thinks it would be well to grant a small compensation for extra service. Referred to the Committee on Reform of the Civil Service.

Mr. MAGINNIS, of Montana, offered a bill for an assay office at Helena, Montana. Pending a motion to suspend the rules, the House at 4:05 p. m. adjourned.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 21, 1874—1 a. m.

PROBABILITIES.

Over New England, the winds will shift to west and northwest, with clearing weather. For the Middle States and lower lake region, fresh and brisk west to northwest winds, with colder and clearing weather. For the Southern States east of the Mississippi, west to northwest winds and clear weather. From the Ohio valley and Missouri to the upper lakes, west to north winds and very generally clear weather. The storm-centre over the upper St. Lawrence valley will move northeastward. The Ohio river, the Cumberland, the Mississippi and lower Missouri continue rising. Cautionary signals continue at Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

THE WEATHER IN WASHINGTON.

The following was the range of the thermometer