National Republican.

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FINAL RESULT.

THE DEMOCRACY AT ST. LOUIS

HENDRICKS FOR VICE PRESIDENT

HOW THE TICKET SUITS

GROWL OF THE SOFT - MONEYITES

CINCINNATI'S UNDISGUISED DISGUST

INDIANAPOLIS SORE-HEADED

JOHN KELLY EATS HIS LEEK

LIKE A LITTLE MAN

"ENQUIRER" MEEKLY SUBMITS

THE CONTEST NOW OPENED

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY ASSURED

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock. The interest has evidently abated, and many delegates left, leaving their alternates in their places. The galleries contained but few spectators.

Prayer was offeredby Episcopal Bishop Robertson.

The Chair announced several telegrams, which were read.

One from Sedalia, Mo., saying: "We fired one hundred guns for Tilden," and hope for Hendricks for Vice President. Another from the Cincinnati mayor and others, approving the ticket. One from Jackson, Miss., pledging the State to the ticket. One from Mount Vernon, Ill., saying the nomination of Tilden is received with great enthusiasm. Many others of similar character were read indorsing the platform and candidate, and elicited great interest.

Illinois nominated Hendricks for Vice President. Hendricks was nominated on the first ballot by an unanimous vote. First ballot—Connecticut, Hendricks 12; New York, Hendricks 70; Delaware, Hendricks 6; Ohio, Hendricks 35, blank 3; Rhode Island, Hendricks 8; Pennsylvania, Hendricks 0; Tennessee, Hendricks 24; South Carolina, Hendricks 14; Oregon, Hendricks 6; Texas, Hendricks 16; North Carolina, Hendricks 20; Colorado, Hendricks 6; New Jersey, Hendricks 18; California, Hendricks 12; Vermont, Hendricks 10; Virginia, Hendricks 22; West Virginia, Hendricks 10; Nebraska, Hendricks 6; Arkansas, Hendricks 30; Wisconsin, Hendricks 20; Nevada, Hendricks 6; Mississippi, Hendricks 18; Maryland, Hendricks 16; Maine, Hendricks 14; Kansas, Hendricks 10; Illinois, Hendricks 42; Massachusetts, Hendricks 26; Florida, Hendricks 8; Georgia, Hendricks 22; Iowa, Hendricks 22; Louisiana, Hendricks 16; Kentucky, Hendricks 24; New Hampshire, Hendricks 16; Alabama, Hendricks 20; Missouri, Hendricks 22.

The Chair announced the business to be the nomination of Vice President.

When Indiana was reached for its nomination the State was greeted with much enthusiasm, Indiana failing to present a candidate, some one from his seat in the Illinois delegation nominated Hendricks, when

Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, rose and said the candidacy of Hendricks was ended yesterday. Indiana bowed to the decision yesterday in favor of another nominee, but they had no authority from Hendricks to accept the nomination for him for the Vice Presidency. Indiana would do its duty, but he implied doubts of the result in Indiana, and the convention must take the responsibility.

Mr. Woodson, of Missouri, said his delegation instructed him to say Missouri was, and the country would be, a unit for Tilden and Hendricks. [Cheers.] He urged Hendricks' nomination.

Mr. Wallace said Pennsylvania presented her united demand for Hendricks, and moved his nomination by acclamation.

Mr. Steadman, of Ohio, said his State had wanted Henry B. Payne, but they would not present him in view of the demand for Hendricks, and now seconded the motion to nominate Hendricks by acclamation.

Mr. Hardin, of Mo., offered a resolution that it is the duty of this convention to select for Vice President one who is the peer of the Presidential nominee, and believing Hendricks is that, and that it is his duty to the party and the country to serve, we heroby nominate him.

Mr. Brown, of Tenn., seconded Mr. Hendricks, and said his nomination would enable them to carry his State by fifty thousand.

The delegates insisted on finishing the call of the roll, which proceeded amid much confusion.

Mr. Abbot, of N. J., said Mr. Hendricks was not properly of Indiana, but of the Democracy of the nation. No Democrat in the land dare refuse the nomination of this convention, and Hendricks went. He renewed the motion to suspend the rules and to nominate by acclamation. Lost.

At the end of the roll Indiana was called, when Mr. Williams arose, and said he was not authorized to say Mr. Hendricks will or will not accept. The Indiana delegation acquiesces in the view of this unanimous call. [Applause.]

The total votes, 738—Hendricks, 720; blank, 4. Hendricks was then declared the nominee.

Mr. Kelly, of N. Y., arose to address the chair. [Applause, and loud calls for "Kelly!" "Kelly!" "Platform!"] He proceeded to the platform amid cheers. Mr. Kelly said no man here had worked more strenuously than himself against Tilden, because it was his earnest belief they could not carry the election with an Eastern candidate. The convention has decided otherwise, and he bowed to the decision, and none would labor harder than he for his election. He expressed his great admiration for Hendricks and confidence in his pure character. He counseled the burial of all personal opinions, and concentrated effort for common victory. He proceeded with some comments on the necessity for a change of national administration through Democratic success, and was frequently greeted with applause.

Mr. Harris, of Ind., thanked the convention for its expression of kindly feelings toward the State. Her contest had been hard and bitter, but now the tomahawk was buried to rest forever. New let the old guard of Democracy come to the front. [Applause.] He continued to exhort to united effort for success.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution recommending to all future Democratic conventions not to adopt the two thirds rule. [Cries of "no" and "yes."]

The Chair said it was not in order now, as the next business was to call the roll of States of the national committee, which

WAS DONE AS FOLLOWS:

Alabama, Walter T. Bragg; Arkansas, John J. Sumpter; California, Frank McCoppin; Colorado, Bela M. Hughes; Connecticut, Wm. H. Barnum; Delaware, Robinson Hickman; Florida, Wick Col; Illinois, Wm. Gangy; Indiana, Thos. Tolin; Iowa, H. Hamm; Kansas, Isaac S. Yeatman; Kentucky, Henry D. McHenry; Maine, Thomas Dowling; Maryland, O. Horsey; Louisiana, B. F. Johns; Missouri, John G. Priest; Massachusetts, F. O. Prince; Michigan, Edward Kantes; Minnesota, Wm. Lochran; Oregon, John Whitaker; Nevada, B. P. Keating; Nebraska, John L. Miller; New York, Abraham S. Hewitt; New Jersey, Miles Ross; New Hampshire, A. W. Sallivay; Rhode Island, Nicholas Van Slick; Tennessee, Wm. H. Bater; South Carolina, James H. Ryan; Mississippi, Elliott Burkedale; Vermont, —— Smalley; Ohio, John G. Thompson; Pennsylvania, Wm. Scott; Wisconsin, Wm. F. Vilas; Virginia, Alex. Campbell; Texas, F. S. Stockdale.

Mr. Murphy, of New York, offered a resolution of thanks of the convention to the committee on reception and citizens of St. Louis for the generous liberality to members of the convention. Adopted.

Mr. Brown, of Tenn., offered a resolution appointing a committee, consisting of the president of the convention and one delegate from each State, to visit the nominees and notify them of their nominations. Adopted.

The States named their members of this committee, among the number—from Cal., George H. Rogers; Col., Adair Wilson; Neb., G. B. Scofield; Nev., B. B. Keating; New York, Henry C. Murphy.

TWO-THIRDS RULE.

Mr. Webber, of Michigan, offered a resolution recommending to future national Democratic conventions to abolish the two-thirds rule as unwise, unnecessary, and that States be requested to instruct their future delegates on this question, and that attention be called to this suggestion for the next convention.

Mr. Taylor, of Leavenworth, briefly opposed.

A Tennessee delegate moved to table the resolution.

A vote was taken by States on this. California voted yes; Colorado, no; Kansas, 9 ayes, 1 no; Nebraska, no; Nevada, 5 ayes, 1 no; New York, no; New Jersey, yes; Oregon, 2 ayes, 4 noes; Pennsylvania, yes. The vote resulted—yeas 359, nays 279. So it was not tabled.

A resolution of thanks was moved to President McClernand for his able and impartial conduct as president of the convention. Adopted with few dissenting votes.

Also, a resolution recommending future national Democratic conventions to allow delegates from the District of Columbia and the Territories to vote was tabled.

A resolution was offered requesting the recording secretary to prepare an official report of the convention, and that the National Committee print it. Agreed to.

Mr. Smalley, of Vt., offered a resolution that the place of holding the

NEXT NATIONAL CONVENTION

be left to the National Committee, and the basis of representation be the same as now.

The Chair now stated the question to be on adopting the resolution relative to the two-thirds rule.

Mr. Wallace asked a division of the question, omitting on the first vote the latter half, requesting States to instruct their delegates on the subject. He was for this latter proposition, but not for instructions from this convention to its successor.

The convention refused to divide the question. The resolution was adopted in whole.

Mr. McMichael offered a resolution pledging the undivided and united support of the nominees. Adopted.

Mr. Miller, of Neb., offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Bell for efficient services as secretary. [Applause.] Adopted.

Mr. Riley, of Pa., moved a vote of thanks to the directors of the St. Louis Board of Exchange for the use of their splendid hall for the convention, and Mr. Kernan said he was directed by the New York delegation to present the St. Louis local committee the portrait of Mr. Tilden, which had been hung back of the president's chair, in token of their appreciation of attention and hospitality.

At 12:30, on motion of Mr. Williams, of Ind., the convention adjourned.

PRESTON, OF KY., SPEAKS.

After adjournment, in answer to loud calls, Mr. Preston, of Ky., addressed the audience, referring to the united action of all sections of the Union in the selection of Tilden and Hendricks, which were fastened in the hearts of the people already, to lead the efforts to wrench the power from the Republican party. Blaine and Morton never led reform or Democracy. Tilden and Hendricks had the South and North. Stand united for the platform of honest money and denunciation of corrupt practices. The Democrats have never given a pledge they failed to keep. They were expelled from power when Americans lost their reason, and they returned when they recovered it. He urged the party to adhere firmly to principles, and not yield to local influences, and predicted victory to the Democracy in November.

At the conclusion of Mr. Preston's speech the audience quietly dispersed.

COURIER-JOURNAL IN HIGH FEATHER.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—Alluding to the St. Louis nominations the *Courier-Journal* says: The nomination of Governor Tilden marks a new era in American politics. It is the effect of the exertion of positive forces, not merely the result of concessions of powerful rivals who would not yield to each other, and so let the nomination drop to the lower plane of ability and prominence in order to mutually spare each other's feelings. The nominee is the representative of positive not negative merits, and the campaign thus inaugurated will be one of organized ideas, not one of heterogeneous elements combined for the selfish purpose of securing to themselves the public spoils.

ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The nomination of Tilden is well received here, mainly on account of his hard-money proclivities. A hundred guns were fired, and a ratification meeting will be held in a few days. A semi-Chinese plank in the platform gives great satisfaction, and prominent Democrats assert that he can carry the State on that issue.

PRESS OPINION.

BOSTON, June 29.—The *Herald* says of the nomination of Mr. Tilden: The National Convention of the Democratic party put their best foot forward yesterday, and wisely nominated the strongest, and at the same time the most available man as their candidate for the Presidential office. By their action in this particular the Democracy have shown larger wisdom than they have manifested before for at least a dozen years, and they have put themselves in a position in which they can compete with their Republican rivals for the control of the Government with a reasonable prospect of success, of that class of citizens who care more for reform than other issues involved in the contest.

Tilden cannot fail to be the favorite, and in his selection the Democrats have acted more wisely than the Republicans, who did not dare to nominate their best man, and dodged the real issues of the canvass by a compromise candidate.

The *Post* says: The hour and the man at last have met. In the triumphant nomination of Samuel J. Tilden by the national Democracy the hopes of the country are suddenly revived. It is a positive movement for political regeneration. The scales fall from the eyes of the people in the clear light of this proceeding. For the work of reform a successful reformer is needed.

Tilden is a leader of men, a superb organizer, a profound political economist and a determined foe to all forms of public dishonesty and corruption. There is not a man in the Democratic ranks, or in the whole country, who is his equal in all the peculiar qualities that are demanded by the times. He embodies the spirit of reform that pervades public sentiment. His nomination is a complete response to the call of the people.

WHAT A TENNESSEE PAPER SAYS.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 29.—The *American* does not disguise its deep regret at the defeat of Hendricks, yet, regarding the platform a protest against further contraction, says it will cordially support Tilden in opposition to the ticket of the contractionists and corruptionists.

REJOICING IN ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 29.—The nomination of Tilden was received here with considerable enthusiasm. Several houses were illuminated, a brass band paraded the streets, a street meeting was held, and one hundred guns fired.

UNDISGUISED DISAPPOINTMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29.—There is among Democrats an universal feeling of disappointment at the result of the St. Louis convention, not only on account of the defeat of Mr. Hendricks, but more especially upon the apparent abandonment of the West in the adoption of a distinctly hard money platform. The *Sentinel* awaits the final result of the convention before it defines its position on the platform and candidates.

DISGUSTED.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—News of the nomination of Tilden was received here with quiet satisfaction by the hard-money Democrats, and with undisguised disgust by the greenback wing of the party.

NEW JERSEY HAPPY.

TRENTON, N. J., June 29.—An immense and enthusiastic meeting was held here last evening to ratify the nomination of Gov. Tilden. Speeches were made by Gov. J. D. Bedle and Attorney General Jacob Van Natta. There was a profusion of fireworks.

A BUFFALO'S JOY.

BUFFALO, June 29.—The news of the nomination of Tilden was received here with great enthusiasm. One hundred guns were fired at the arsenal and fifty on the court-house hill. A band of music, followed by a number of citizens, paraded the streets, and in front of the Democratic central club rooms the assemblage was addressed.

CINCINNATI SO-SO.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Tilden's nomination is received here with intense enthusiasm by his supporters, while the friends of the other candidates generally accept the situation and will support him.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The *Express*, (Democratic,) speaking of the nomination of Tilden, says: "In this State where he could help it he allowed no anti-Tilden man to go to the State convention or to the national convention, and therefore his following at St. Louis did not in our judgment fairly represent Democratic sentiment of the Empire State. We have given the freest possible expression to our views, and have nothing to take back as to the policy of this nomination.

"We shall follow the Democratic flag, with the Democratic platform and Democratic nomination. Others may follow the man, the organization and the machine. It is not a good sign in our eyes when Republicans rejoice over or contribute to make a Democratic nomination. We shall hope for the best and work for the best, not permitting disappointment to move us one hair's breadth in this discharge of a great public duty. If the Democratic party wins it must be upon its platform of principles and the pledge which its candidate has already made that he is singled out less for himself than the good fortune which has made him the personification of reform."

CARL SCHURZ'S PAPER.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The *Post's* St. Louis special says: "The *Westliche Post*, Carl Schurz's newspaper, in a leading editorial article to-day, declines to express any opinion on the nomination till the ticket is complete, but vigorously attacks the platform for its demand for the repeal of the resumption clause."

WILL HENDRICKS ACCEPT?

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 29.—Governor Hendricks having positively declined to be a candidate for Vice President in repeated telegrams to his friends last night, will not consider the subject of the acceptance of the nomination made today until the return of the Indiana delegation from the convention.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The following dispatch has been sent to Governor Hendricks:

"The convention has nominated you by a unanimous vote for the office of Vice President of the United States. We urge your acceptance. We hope to be at your city at 3:30 to-morrow evening.

"AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
"JOHN KELLY."

TILDEN SERENADED.

Governor Tilden was serenaded to-night by the Jacksonians. Five thousand citizens surrounded the Executive Mansion. Many private dwellings and the *Argus* building were illuminated and decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns. Large numbers entered the mansion to congratulate the Governor. As soon as he could release himself from these he stepped out on the porch and addressed the concourse as follows:

"I cordially thank you for this manifestation of your kindness. I do not forget that last year you enrolled me among you as an honorary member. I regard with satisfaction and pride your excellent discipline and training as a military body. I recognize in you many representatives of the workingmen of Albany, and when I say workingmen I do not forget that in our country the number who live upon the income of what they have accumulated or inherited is extremely small, and that nearly every citizen of our vast Republic lives on the produce of his daily toil. In America we are nearly all workingmen. Therefore the interest and prosperity of that class may almost be said to be the interest and prosperity of all. [Applause.] No country which the sun ever shone upon has had so many blessings as our own stretching from the

ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC,

from the great lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico, with a genial climate, with fertile soils, with every material and artificial facility for travel and transportation. With all the art and industries of old civilization planted and flourishing amid the boundless natural wealth of a virgin continent, we ought to be to-day the most prosperous, the most happy and contented people in the world. But what is our actual condition? All business is depressed; every industry languishing; labor without employment, and the wolf at the door of nearly every home in the land cant and hungry. [Applause.] What is the matter?

"We know that for the last eleven years since the peace the earnings of labor and the increase of capital have been consumed or wasted in governmental expenditures.

"The taxes drawn from the people of the United States have been larger than the entire net savings of the whole 45,000,000 people. These taxes have increased within a short period fourfold, and the influence is felt upon every business and every industry and in every home throughout our broad land.

"What next do we find in the

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION?

Everywhere abuses, peculations, frauds and corruption, until we are almost becoming ashamed of the institutions of our country, and instead of holding them up as examples for the imitation of the oppressed people of other countries we are confessing them as a scandal in the eyes of mankind. We find the office-holding class have become so numerous, powerful and unscrupulous that they assume to control the elections, and if the people are indifferent or at all equally divided are able to exert a corrupt influence sufficient to perpetuate their own power.

"At last we are reaching the worst condition of the countries of the Old World. The Government so long perverted from the people's purpose exist only for the Government. Our Centennial product is the evils, license and wrongs to escape which our ancestors abandoned their homes in the Old World and planted themselves in a wilderness. Now, I ask what is the remedy for these public evils, for this private distress, for this disorder in business, which carries suffering into every household? [A voice in the crowd. 'The election of Tilden.' Applause.] It is comprised in one word, 'Reform—'

REFORM OF THE PUBLIC

administration. [Cheers.] Upon this subject there is a difference of opinion. One class say elect the nominees of the party under which these evils have grown up, by means of the officeholding class, which is interested in perpetuating these abuses and wrongs; adopt negations on which all the contending factions could agree without danger of harm to any or to the system by they fatten on the sufferings of the people. That is one opinion. There is another opinion, and that opinion demands a change of men for the sake of reform in the Administration.

"Fellow-citizens, I do not intend to argue the question; I propose simply to state it, and leave it to your judgment and to the judgment of the people. I am heartily with you in sympathy and action. I am happy to meet you to-night. I trust I shall have an opportunity of seeing you hereafter. [A Voice—'Next November.' Cheers. Again thanking you for your kind attention, I bid you good evening."

CONGRATULATIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 29, 1876.

Gov. Tilden: I congratulate you, and earnestly desire your election. T. A. HENDRICKS.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., June 29, 1876.

His Excellency, S. J. Tilden: The first Tilden and Hendricks flag in this State was flung to the breeze at 2 o'clock. Virginia is good for 25,000 majority. KEMPER.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29.—Governor Tilden has received a number of dispatches from various points congratulating him, among them the following:

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y., June 29.

The Greeley household and its friends are all for you. NICHOLAS SMITH.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., June 29.

His Excellency Samuel J. Tilden:

Cordial congratulations. We Germans of the State of Connecticut are sure for 15,000 votes for you and reform. JACOB BECKER,
Councilman Fourth ward.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 29.

His Excellency Samuel J. Tilden:

I congratulate you. The Democrats of New Jersey will support you enthusiastically, and give you the electoral vote of the State.

JOEL PARKER.

ROSLYN, L. I., June 29.

Hon. S. J. Tilden:

The man is the platform, and the ring-breaker of New York will prove the ring-breaker of the nation. All who really desire honest money, diminished taxes, pure administration, unfettered trade, and the restoration of a true national feeling in the place of a wretched sectionalism will rally to his support. PARKE GODWIN.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The National Democratic Committee met this afternoon, and organized by electing A. S. Hewitt, of New York, chairman, and F. O. Prince secretary. The following were appointed the executive committee:

John G. Priest, Missouri.
M. M. Ham, Iowa.
G. L. Miller, Nebraska.
Wm. H. Barnum, Connecticut.
Miles Ross, New Jersey.
M. W. Ransom, North Carolina.
John G. Thompson, Ohio.
W. L. Scott, Pennsylvania.
W. B. Bates, Tennessee.

Army of the Cumberland Reunion.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—A large meeting of soldiers and citizens was held this evening to make final arrangements for the Army of the Cumberland's reunion, July 6 and 7. Gen. Sherman telegraphs that he will attend. Generals Sherman and Hooker and many distinguished Western officers will attend. The citizens' committee reported that preparations were completed for a grand reception.

Blaine and the Campaign.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 29.—Mr. Blaine's family physician considers his nervous prostration more severe than has been supposed, and prescribes absolute rest, forbidding him even to write letters, and gives no encouragement that he will be able to take any part in the coming campaign.

Earthquake.

ATHENS, June 29.—Severe earthquake shocks were experienced to-day at Corinth and the neighboring villages. Several houses were destroyed, and the remainder threaten to collapse. The inhabitants have fled.

Murderer Drowned.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 29.—Page, the Chelsea wife murderer, attempted to escape this afternoon from the insane hospital by swimming the river, and was drowned.]

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812

PINCHBACK AND HIS PAY

HOUSE SILVER BILL.

Shining Coin as a Legal Tender

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

Pavement of Pennsylvania Avenue

SENATE.

THURSDAY, June 29, 1876.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of General O. O. Howard, relative to certain Indian reservations in Oregon.

Mr. STEVENSON said he had a pleasing duty to perform. There was, he said, a meeting at Lexington, Kentucky, a few days ago, of forty-five survivors of the

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812,

not more than two or three of whom were under eighty-one years of age. These veterans had appointed a committee to wait on Congress and urge a speedy consideration of the House bill granting pensions to soldiers of that war. He presented a memorial to this effect, with the names and ages of the forty-five signers. Laid on the table with the bill now on the calendar.

The CHAIR said he also had a pleasing duty to perform, and laid before the Senate the credentials of Senator ANTHONY as a Senator from Rhode Island for six years from March 4, 1877.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported bills removing the political disabilities of Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi, George T. Beauregard of Louisiana, George Jackson of West Virginia, and James Argyle Smith of Alabama; which were placed on the calendar.

Mr. HARVEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of Mrs. Sarah Spaulding, of Bay City, Michigan, and asked its present consideration. Objection was made, and the bill went over.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the administration of justice in the Territory of Arizona. Referred.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY introduced a bill to amend section 1248 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the pay of the retired officers of the navy. Referred.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Naval Committee, reported adversely upon the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of unserviceable material. The report was concurred in.

Mr. MITCHELL asked the present consideration of the resolution to allow

P. B. S. PINCHBACK THE PAY OF A SENATOR

from the commencement of the term, March 4, 1873, to the time his claim for a seat was finally disposed.

Mr. WHYTE appealed to the Senate to postpone the consideration of the resolution until the return of the Senators now absent who desired to discuss it.

Mr. MORTON advocated the present consideration.

Mr. STEVENSON said Senators had gone away under the impression that no political question would be taken up. Without expressing an opinion himself he suggested they might consider this one.

After further debate Mr. MITCHELL consented to a postponement of the subject until Saturday morning.

Bills granting pensions to the following persons were taken from the table and passed, viz: Eliza Jane Blumer, Clara Brosch, Wm. R. Duncan, Margaret E. Dugburt, Mary S. Greenlee, Martha Irwin, Mary M. J. Frank, Jane Berthoff, Emanuel R. Hart, John L. Hastings, Sarah Dumouse, Hawkins Taylor, Landram, Henry H. Wheat, Hiram W. Pratt, Margaret C. Hall, Stellman E. Dix, Wm. Holivee, Mary B. Hook, Samuel D. Falls, Nancy H. Blackwell, Abigal S. Downey, William M. Gwin, Harriet C. Dunham.

Mr. SHERMAN, at 1 o'clock, called for the regular order, which was the unfinished business of yesterday—

THE HOUSE SILVER BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS, in view of the action of the House on the Senate bill, moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance, that they might have the whole subject before them.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill as it stood embraced the views of the Committee of Finance, and unless some good reason was assigned for it, he could see no necessity for a recommitment.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the Senate had just postponed the consideration of a bill involving ten thousand dollars because forty-seven was a bare quorum present; and this, the most important measure of the session, should be considered by a full Senate. He favored a recommitment at this time.

The House bill in which that body yesterday non-concurred in the Senate amendments was taken from the table and, with the pending bill, referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY asked that a substitute which he had proposed might be also referred with the bills, and proceeded to address the Senate in advocacy of his substitute. He advocated a provision making

SILVER COIN A LEGAL TENDER

for any amount at its commercial value, to be fixed monthly by a board of valuation, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury and the director of the mint, and the issuance of certificates to holders of silver bullion for redemption in silver bullion, stamped by the mints or assay offices. He advocated the funding of the greenbacks as a means to speedy resumption, believing the loss through a want of confidence on the part of capital greater annually than the increased interest.

The substitute was referred with the bills.

A telegraphic protest from the National Board of Trade against silver being made a legal tender for sums over five dollars was read and also referred.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT the following bills, reported from the Committee on Claims, were taken from the table, considered and passed:

For the relief of Joseph Wilson, of Bourbon county, Kentucky.

To provide for the extension of the time for completing the survey and location of the Dallas and Salt Lake railroad.

Mr. WINDOM called up the bill for the relief of settlers upon certain lands in Minnesota, which was amended and passed.

Also, a bill to authorize claimants upon even-numbered sections of land within the twenty-mile limits of the Northern Pacific railroad to make proofs and payments for the claims at the ordinary minimum rate of $1.25 per acre. Amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, House bill relative to the redemption of unused stamps was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, Senate bill for the relief of J. W. Parish was taken up, amended and passed.

On motion of Mr. MITCHELL, Senate bill for the relief of Treadwell S. Ayres was taken up, considered, and final action postponed.

Mr. DORSEY called up the bill increasing the appropriation for a public building at Little Rock, Arkansas; which was considered, amended and passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill to amend section 5,157 of the Revised Statutes, relating to counterfeiting coins. Amended and passed.

Mr. MAXEY called up the bill for the relief of Wm. Woodward, of Indianola, Texas. Considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, at 5 p. m., the Senate went into executive session.

After an executive session of fifteen minutes, the doors were opened and

Mr. SARGENT, from the committee of conference on the naval appropriation bill, submitted a report; which was agreed to.

Mr. HITCHCOCK called up the bill to allow the Nebraska City Bridge Company to construct a pontoon railway bridge over the Missouri river; which passed.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution, the preamble of which set forth, as in the draft of a resolution submitted by the President, the embarrassments likely to arise from a

FAILURE TO PASS THE APPROPRIATIONS,

and a resolution providing that in case of the failure of the passage of either the executive, legislative and judicial, consular and diplomatic post office, army bills the corresponding acts of the preceding year shall be considered as extended to the end of thirty days, or until the appropriation bills respectively are passed. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. THURMAN asked to be excused from further service on the conference committee on the army appropriation bill, and Mr. GORDON was appointed in his place.

Mr. CONKLING called up the bill to punish counterfeiting of trade-marks. Amended and passed.

Mr. INGALLS called up the House bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Kansas in aid of the construction of railroads, by act of Congress of March 2, 1866.

On motion of Mr. SPENCER, the Senate insisted on its amendment to the bill to repave Pennsylvania avenue, and Messrs. SPENCER, INGALLS and PAYNE were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

The Senate also insisted on its amendments to the District tax bill, and Messrs. SPENCER, INGALLS and PAYNE were appointed conferees.

Mr. SPENCER asked and was excused, and the name of Mr. EDMUNDS substituted.

Mr. LOGAN called up the bill to fix the rank of the surgeon General Clement A. Finley, retired. Passed.

Mr. COCKRELL called up the bill for the relief of Albert W. Preston. Passed.

Mr. WEST, from the conference committee on the

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL,

reported that the committee had failed to agree. He said the conference had agreed in the main as to the amounts to be appropriated where the money was separately and specifically appropriated, and where there had been a disagreement it had been parts of and attached to legislation proposed by the House.

There were, he said, three principal points of difference. The first as to the compensation of railroads for transporting the mails; second, as to the compensation of postmasters, and third, the rate of postage on third-class matter.

On the subject of the railroads the Senate conferees had found, on consultation with postal officials, that they could consent to a reduction of $600,000, but they were met by the House with a proposition to reduce the compensation of all railroads horizontally ten per cent. This, they believed, would act unjustly upon the minor roads and lead to the stoppage of the fast lines. The Senate conferees had, therefore, proposed appropriations according to existing laws, and authorizing the President to appoint a commission of three skilled persons to examine into the subject of railroad transportation of mails and report to Congress. By this means, they thought, a large and intelligent

REDUCTION COULD BE MADE.

On the matter of the compensation of postmasters the Senate conferees had gone more than half way in compromising, and had consented to reductions in all cases except New York, where the House conferees insisted the salary should be $7,000, and the Senate held that it was worth $8,000. They had consented to make the compensation of the postmaster at Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston $5,000, and the maximum elsewhere $4,000. There was no final disagreement except as to the New York postmaster, and that would not have prevented an agreement had they agreed on all the other portions of the bill. They had also failed to agree as to the rate of postage on merchandise, transient newspapers and circulars and books, the Senate members holding that books should be classed as merchandise.

Mr. WEST moved that the Senate further insist, and agree to another conference.

Mr. HAMLIN said he hoped no other committee would go to the committee-room and make the concessions they had done. They had gone further than was due to the Senate.

Mr. LOGAN suggested that the same members be appointed on the conference committee just ordered.

Mr. SARGENT, in view of the exigencies of the case, and the fact that the House had appointed a new committee, thought it better to appoint a new committee.

Mr. INGALLS asked and was excused from service on the District tax bill, and Mr. ROBERTSON was appointed in his place.

The Senate then, at 4:30 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. BUCKNER, of Mo., the House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill for the

REPAVEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

and that in relation to taxation in the District of Columbia, and committees of conference were ordered.

Mr. JONES, of Ky., moved to take up and consider the bill granting the right-of-way to the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis narrow-gauge railroad.

Mr. JONES explained the provisions of the bill, and argued to show that under the Constitution of the United States the Federal Government could grant aid, pecuniarily or otherwise, for the construction of works of internal improvement. There had been some opposition to the bill, because it was alleged that it struck down the rights of the States; but he read its provisions to show that the rights of the States in the matter were specially reserved and protected, so that any State through which the road runs could impose such regulations upon it. He said it had to be the duty of Congress to aid all such enterprises as this and thus insure the prosperity of the States, and nothing would so much insure that prosperity as railroads.

Mr. SAVAGE, of Ohio, opposed the bill, and said it was an effort to give the United States control of a matter which properly belonged to the several States.

He contended further that although the pending bill did not provide for a subsidy, yet he believed that in a few years the corporation would come here for a subsidy, and insist that as Congress had granted the charter it was in duty bound to guarantee the interest. The idea of a subsidy was in the original bill, but it was stricken out by the committee. Besides, the bill actually proposed to run a road through certain States without even saying to the Legislatures, "By your leave."

Mr. HARRIS, of Va., favored the bill, and denied that there was anything in the bill to indicate that a subsidy would be asked for. He argued also that there was nothing in the bill interfering with the

RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

Mr. JONES, of Ky., then moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on Tuesday, and Mr. SAVAGE, of Ohio, moved to lay that motion on the table.

The latter motion was rejected.

Mr. JONES' motion was then agreed to.

Mr. DAVY, of N. Y., opposed the bill because it was committing the Government to a wrong policy, and he predicted that in a short time the company would be rapping at the doors of Congress for a subsidy.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Ill., had no apprehension that any subsidy would be asked, and he had opposed any subsidy in committee, and would continue to do so.

Mr. CROUNSE, of Neb., warned the House against taking the first step in the direction of a subsidy. The original charter of the Pacific railroad was not more harmless than this, and yet it gave the opportunity for applications for subsidies and other favors. It was the first step that was fraudulous, and everything upon it might lead to involving the Government in very large expenditures. He represented a State which had a subsidy road running all through it, and it subjected the people there to the most outrageous charges, both for passengers and for freight, and all subsidy roads would do the same in other States.

Mr. JONES, of Ky., denied that there was any subsidy in this bill, but even if there were, that was no reason why the bill should be defeated. He, for one, was in favor of subsidies in proper cases, and his committee would yet report a bill for a subsidy for a road through the South. He would favor such a bill because he wanted the South treated as other sections had been, and the North had received

MILLIONS IN THE WAY OF SUBSIDIES.

Mr. HEREFORD, of W. Va., denied that there was anything in this bill which interfered with the rights of the States, because it was particularly provided that the charter would not operate in any State until the Legislature of such State gave its assent to it.

After further discussion, Mr. SAVAGE again moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, and the motion was agreed to and the bill was referred.

The SPEAKER announced as the conferees on the bill to repave Pennsylvania avenue Messrs. BUCKNER, of Mo.; STEVENSON, of Ill., and HENDEE, of Vt., and on the District tax bill Messrs. NEAL, of Ohio; HARTRIDGE, of Ga., and WILLARD, of Mich.

The House then resumed consideration of the

GENEVA AWARD BILL.

Mr. PIERCE, of Mass., addressed the House, and at the close of his remarks

Mr. HOLMAN, for the House on the committee of conference on the Post Office appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and asked that a new committee be appointed.

Mr. SEELYE, of Mass., said he thought the House was entitled to know more definitely the points of difference, and he would like the gentleman to say whether his proposed concessions had been made with a view to agreement.

Mr. HOLMAN replied that it would be manifestly improper to state what had transpired in the committee-room. All he could state was that the main points of difference were as to salaries of postmasters, as to railroad transportation and as to third-class matter.

Mr. SEELYE said he would still like to know if the conferees had manifested a disposition to make concessions. He hoped the House would not go to the country insisting upon its own demands and yielding nothing to the Senate. The real differences were reported to the House the House might determine how far it was willing to go in the matter of concessions.

Mr. HOLMAN said there were large numbers of amendments had been made to the bill, and some of the points had been settled. The main points of difference were what had been already stated. This was one of the most important of the Post Office appropriation bills, and the best way to bring about a speedy settlement was to appoint a new committee.

Mr. BANKS inquired whether there was any possibility of a new committee agreeing.

Mr. HOLMAN said he could not possibly foretell what would be done any more than he could state what was done in committee.

Mr. BANKS said conference committees were different from other committees, and it not unfrequently happened that reports were made to one House or the other; so that after the points of difference were stated the House might recede or take such other course as would bring about a settlement.

Mr. RANDALL said this was a very plain proposition. One committee found itself unable agree, and the House was asked to appoint another.

Mr. BANKS said that course might keep us here forever, because the House could not know what the difference was, and could not therefore act so as to bring about a settlement. Was there a reasonable probability that a new committee would agree?

Mr. HOLMAN could not answer that, for he did not know.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said that at the last session Mr. HOLMAN was very persistent to have the points of difference in a conference committee stated. That was the proper course. Let him state what he wants to have emphatically insisted upon, and the House could then perhaps solve the question.

Mr. HOLMAN said the differences were never stated except after two conferences, and then in very extreme cases, when it was absolutely necessary to get the opinion of either House.

Mr. SEELYE inquired whether the gentleman could state how near the committee were to an agreement as to dollars and cents.

Mr. HOLMAN could not state that without expressing the views of the committee.

The motion for a new conference was then agreed to, and Messrs. HOLMAN, CLARKE, (Mo.,) and HALE, (Me.,) were appointed the new conferees on the part of the House.

Mr. BLOUNT, of Ga., from the conference committee on the naval appropriation bill, submitted the conference report.

Mr. HOLMAN stated that the difference between the bill as it originally passed the House and as it passed the Sen