National Republican.

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CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

LETTER FROM JOHN A. DIX

SOME PATRIOTIC EXPRESSIONS

AND WORDS OF LOVE FOR COUNTRY

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

MONEY BALANCES IN TREASURY

HEAD OF THE EXCHEQUER

THE RUMORS THAT ARE AFLOAT

VANDEVER AND THE SIOUX

Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session Saturday confirmed only one nomination, viz: Thomas N. Wood, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine corps.

Naval Bill.

The President on Saturday signed the naval appropriation bill, and also the act to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government.

Financial.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of June were as follows:

On account of—	
Civil and miscellaneous	$4,203,344 77
War	3,927,526 59
Navy	701,156 21
Interior (Indians and Pensions)	3,256,392 45
Total	$11,488,419 42

The above does not include payments on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

Treasury Changes.

There have been rumors of important changes in the Treasury, to take effect upon the induction into office of another Secretary, the most prominent of which seems to be the report that Mr. Pratt will resign his office as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It does not appear that any good and substantial reason exists for this. It grows out of the fact that the Commissioner did not altogether indorse the demand for Mr. Yaryan's dismissal. Why this should originate the notion that Mr. Pratt will resign is inexplicable. The President does not demand it, and has, it is fair to presume, no wish to do so. Very expressions favorable to Yaryan's character as an officer that his immediate superior may see fit to utter.

The Sioux Rations.

The Indian office has a report from General Vandever, Indian superintendent, saying that there is only one more issue of beef and three of flour at the Red Cloud agency. He says that the Indians are doing well, but they cannot be held at the agency when the supplies give out. The main body of the Indians are for peace. Not many Sioux have left the agency, but large numbers of Cheyennes have taken their departure. Another dispatch to the Indian office from Agent Bingham, at the Cheyenne River agency, dated June 16, says: "Next Wednesday's issue will exhaust the beef allowed by the appropriation for this fiscal year. There are no supplies at the agency excepting flour."

The Public Debt Statement.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement, issued on Saturday:

Debt bearing interest in coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$694,099,650 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	711,688,800 00
Total principal	$1,691,693,450 00
Total interest	28,065,587 29
Debt bearing interest in lawful money.	
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	$14,000,000 00
Interest	210,000 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.	
Principal	$3,932,462 26
Interest	214,972 31
Debt bearing no interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$399,839,291 50
Certificates of deposit	32,840,000 00
Fractional currency	24,446,395 39
Coin certificates	28,681,400 00
Total principal	$485,807,108 89
Total unclaimed interest	20,444 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,180,293,067 15
Interest	28,514,004 54
Total	$2,218,909,071 69
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$73,625,584 97
Currency	13,004,141 73
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	32,840,000 00
Total	$119,469,726 70
Debt, less cash in the Treasury.	
June 1, 1876	$2,099,439,349 99
July 1, 1875	$2,103,320,742 55
Decrease of debt during the month	$3,881,392 56
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1875	$29,243,381 33

Bonds issued to the Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money—Principal outstanding, $64,623,512; interest accrued and not yet paid, $1,076,705.26; interest paid by the United States, $20,141,013.09; interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c., $6,892,491.25; balance of interest paid by the United States, $21,250,521.81.

The Treasury now holds $341,384,750 in bonds to secure national bank circulation and $24,765,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending Saturday, $330,000. The United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending Saturday were $597,000.

The receipts of national bank notes forwarded for redemption for the week ending Saturday as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1875.	1876.
New York	$1,158,000	$1,801,000
Boston	750,000	1,025,000
Philadelphia	82,000	270,000
Chicago	35,000	173,000
Cincinnati	27,000	37,000
Miscellaneous	775,000	1,150,000
Total	$2,828,000	$5,286,000

The following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$36,937 50
Legal-tender notes, new issue	27,860,978 00
Legal-tender notes, issue of 1862	62,591,604 00
" " 1874	52,922,587 00
" " 1878	61,455 00
One-year notes of 1863	19,160 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	24,850 00
Compound-interest notes	331,960 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,294,857 26
" second issue	3,117,078 03
" third issue	1,032,413 24
" fourth issue, 1st series	4,287,345 16
" " 2d series	1,061,841 90
" " 3d series	2,011,533 97
" fifth issue	16,807,815 73
Total	$404,725,601 06

Putting a Head in the Treasury Department.

It is not probable that there will be a head to the Treasury Department before Wednesday, if by that date. The condition of affairs in the Treasury on Saturday was of a character that produced some confusion, but had no practical evil effect on the business. Mr. Wyman, who has been nominated Treasurer to succeed Mr. New, had taken every proper respect—that is, he had complied with the law and taken the oath of office—but he had not filed the bonds of that Treasurer required by the Secretary of the Treasury. It was discovered, after a glance at the law, by Mr. Cameron, who was requested by Mr. Pratt to assume the duties of Secretary, that the exercise of his functions as Secretary would not legally do so, as all the law and statute in which an acting appointee may be regular during the session of the Senate is exhausted by the employment of Secretary Conant. A difficulty which was not without point. There was in reality for the time being no Secretary of the Treasury and no Treasurer to issue warrants could not be paid without the signature of Mr. New, had, acting under the advice of the First Comptroller, taken upon himself the responsibility of paying warrants on the 30th day of June, the last day of the fiscal year, but it was not promptly evident that he had done so, and drafts were drawn on him after that time. For an hour or two the office was closed, and drafts were in difficulty, however, was soon adjusted by an amendment being made to the law in advance of Mr. New's resignation. Pratt declined to take effect upon the qualification of his successor. To-day there will be very little public business at the Treasury, being a semi-holiday character which of itself will prevent much comment from that, it is not believed will be required.

Mr. Lillibridge followed in a most effective tenor solo from Beethoven: "The Heavens Declare." The Doctor's text, from Psalm cxlviii:20, was of itself patriotic. He showed that all nations had been led by God in ways they knew not, and very many were involuntary instruments in his hands to overthrow barbarism and idolatry, and have in turn followed in the common ruin. The sermon was eloquent and full of great interest.

qualify or another nomin[illegible] Senate. Of this, however, [illegible] have fair and reasonable [illegible]

Veteran Soldi[illegible]

The national committee [illegible] convention of the veteran[illegible] Pittsburg, in 1872, held a m[illegible] June 14, 1876, and having a[illegible] of General Burnside, electe[illegible] A. Dix as their permanent [illegible] ing is the General's letter o[illegible]

NEW [illegible] June 23, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I have receiv[illegible] 22d instant, advising me of [illegible] tion as chairman of the nation[illegible] Union Veterans' Association o[illegible] and I thank the committee f[illegible] have done me. They could no[illegible] the position at any other perio[illegible] so interesting in the history of [illegible] have to choose at the close of th[illegible] our existence as a free people a[illegible] to preside over the administratio[illegible] ment. To commence the second [illegible] auspices as favorable as those [illegible] commenced the first, we should [illegible] the patriotic spirit, the firmness [illegible] capacity and the moral purity of [illegible] the foundations of our political sy[illegible] The standard is an exalted one, [illegible] may be justly said that the nomi[illegible] cinnati convention combines, in a [illegible] gree, the qualities which fit him [illegible] tant trust. The same tribute of co[illegible] to the candidate associated with hi[illegible] ond office.

I am aware that the Veteran [illegible] embraces individuals belonging to [illegible] organizations; and those who diff[illegible] opinion may think other nomination[illegible] of their support. I am sure we [illegible] tuated by an earnest desire to do [illegible] the honor and prosperity of our com[illegible] But there is one point on which s[illegible] diers and sailors cannot fail to agr[illegible] will not vote to place at the head [illegible] ment any one who, in the late deg[illegible] for its existence, was not openly an[illegible] gaged in maintaining it against [illegible] its adversaries. To confide this e[illegible] possible trust to one who, through [illegible] or indifference, was faithless to his [illegible] citizen, would be a repudiation of th[illegible]

[illegible] will be sent to the [illegible] subts entertained [illegible] of existence.

[illegible] sailors.

[illegible] at the mass [illegible] and sailors at [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible] the resignation [illegible] General John [illegible] The following [illegible]

[illegible] ator of the [illegible] numous election [illegible] mittee of the [illegible] United States, [illegible] honor they [illegible] ited me to [illegible] portant or [illegible] intry. We [illegible] century of [illegible] agistrate [illegible] Governm[illegible] y under [illegible] hich we [illegible] ed with [illegible] tellectual [illegible] y whom [illegible] re laid. [illegible] think it [illegible] re Chi[illegible] nt de[illegible] mpor[illegible] s due [illegible] y sec[illegible]

[illegible] ation [illegible] party [illegible] ly in [illegible] ch by [illegible] for [illegible] ac[illegible]

[illegible] ndiers and sailors cannot fail to agr[illegible] will not vote to place at the head [illegible] ment any one who, in the late deg[illegible] for its existence, was not openly an[illegible] gaged in maintaining it against [illegible] its adversaries. To confide this e[illegible] possible trust to one who, through [illegible] or indifference, was faithless to his [illegible] citizen, would be a repudiation of th[illegible]

Geo. James A. Garfield, Col. Drake, L. L. Dudley, Committee.

LYNCH LAW IN TEXAS.

A Few Facts About the Murder of Pierce.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Ju[illegible]

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: In your columns to-day is a disp[illegible] ing that Floyd Pierce, a negro man, [illegible] from jail at Lancaster, Ky., on Friday [illegible] by a mob and hung. Floyd Pierce was [illegible] raised in that village. He was one of th[illegible] ties of my family there, was with me for[illegible] the Union army, and I knew him thorou[illegible] may have possessed those vices which [illegible] dental to slavery, but his inward nature wa[illegible] and brave, and he was true to trusts which [illegible] nized those qualities.

A man named Yeakey entered a barb[illegible] where Floyd was and began to clip [illegible] moustache with a pair of scissors, cutting h[illegible] Floyd begged him to quit, but instead of des[illegible] Yeakey began to batter him with a stick. [illegible] no information of any previous difficulty bet[illegible] them. I take it that Yeakey wished to show [illegible] punk, and was emboldened by the frailty of a[illegible] who weighed only 125 pounds, and was a "nig[illegible] besides.

In this emergency Floyd picked up a razor [illegible] inflicted a just though mortal wound on his [illegible] saltant. These are the facts as I have them f[illegible] a gentleman in Lancaster. He was tried befo[illegible] preliminary court and acquitted. He then wen[illegible] to be laid right to go, without secrecy, wh[illegible] out disguise, to Indiana. The Governor of Ken[illegible] tucky offered a reward of $200 for his arrest, an[illegible] he was arrested, brought back and put in jail. [illegible] would say you have the character. Some of [illegible] the noblest and best of people live there, and [illegible] some of the bravest soldiers went from there into [illegible] the Union army. But those party principles which [illegible] discriminate against the peace and order of so[illegible] ciety, which habitually discriminates against the [illegible] personal security of negroes, predominate there, [illegible] and there, and in other parts of the South, they [illegible] frequently culminate in such atrocities.

I have not been in Lancaster since the close of the war, but I have been informed that one or two other negroes have been lynched there without judge, jury or justice, and down in Georgia, where I do live, hundreds of negroes have been killed since the war, and for which no one has ever been executed. Some of these homicides were doubtless excusable, but I know that others were in intense and barbarous [illegible]

Pardon me, Mr. Editor, for asking space for this letter. Floyd is now gone and it can do him no good. It cannot dry the eyes of his poor old mother, nor change the hearts of his murderers, but it may tend to convince the electors of this country that the Government has left the negroes of the South, so far as protection to life is concerned, in a worse condition than when it found them, and that it is the duty of this Government to provide in every possible way for their protection, now that they are weak and ignorant and unable to protect themselves, or else provide for their transportation on some foreign land.

Very respectfully, WM. P. PIERCE.

CABLE FLASHES.

HAVANA, July 2.—James H. Horner, United States consular agent at Sagua, died yesterday of congestion of the brain. He was an estimable man, and highly esteemed.

LONDON, July 2.—Egerton Leigh, Conservative Member of Parliament for Mid-Cheshire, is dead. Mr. Leigh was 61 years of age, and had represented his constituency since the general election of 1873. He was the author of "The Ballads and Legends of Cheshire."

Sunday School Convention.

SEA GROVE, N. J., July 2.—In the National Sunday School Convention to-day Rev. H. C. Trumbull preached an eloquent sermon, dwelling particularly on the Centennial anniversary. In the afternoon the vesper musical services were participated in by Payson's band and the Hayes' quartette.

AFTER THE AWARD.

Fifteen Children Born Inside of Three Years.

SHARON MERCER CO. PA. June.

To the Honourable Board that awards of the Premiums and decides the Honours of all the Nations of the World at our grate Centennieil, now in session at Philadelphia I John Kelly of the above mentioned place Wish to lay before your Honourable Board the Most strangest afair of the kind that ever happened in the hole world althou Honourable trne I John Kelly Was Born in the parish of Killanchy and County of Down Ireland in March 179s I was Married May 1825 the winter of said year my Wife Mary had two children the May of 1826 we left for America and stoped at Covington State of New York and that winter my Wife Mary had 5 childrin at one Birth Doctor Paddock of that place was with her and preserved the 5 Childrin in Alcohol. I wrote to him last Week I got a letter from his Wife today the Doctor is Dead 9 years since the Buried the Children 15 years since the Doctor when living had the circumstence Entered on medical book & printed the Doctors ladey has the book now we left there & came to Mercer in August of 1827 my Wife had 5 more Childerin all living born but all Died inside of 2 hours Doctor James McGuffin new living in Mercer town was preasant & can certify to the truth of the above the Winter of 182[illegible] Wife had 2 Childerin all living Born but all Died before morning making in all 15 children all Born Inside of 3 years then My Wife got healthy & Lived to have 8 single births that all yet lives but one of them Died at 2 years old a grew up I have 3 Girls living & one Boy & my Wife Died 30 of May 1844 & I never Married since.

Honourable Gentelmen Judges & awarders of the hole Premiumes of the Hole Worelds of our grate & large Centennial I hope as a sircumstence of this Kind never happened in the hole Woreld that your Honorable Body will Award the Warld's premium on this unequeled sircumstence your Friend John Kelly Sharon Mercer Co. Pa.

N. B if my preasance & all those proofs is of use to prvasion If your Honours sees proper to send mee A pass to grow A Cun back I will Gow on Demand please Write soon to

your Friend John Kelly
Sharon Mercer Co. Pa.

First Presbyterian Church.

As it was well understood this 2d of July was to be observed throughout our land as the Centennial Sabbath, at the above church it was opened with the sound of children's voices, at the 9 o'clock Sunday-school, in the invocation hymn,

"Before Jehovah's awful throne
Ye nations bow with sacred joy."

appointed in the *Sunday-School Times* service a lesson paper especially arranged for to-day.

A portion of President Grant's noble letter to the United States Sunday-schools was printed on cards and each child presented with one as a souvenir of this never-to-be-forgotten day.

Prof. Hayden opened the services with a voluntary, in which he ingeniously introduced the national hymns, commencing with the Russian.

Dr. Sunderland read with telling effect the fourteenth chapter of Deuteronomy, following with a fervent prayer for our country, its wants and its weal, giving thanks for the promises of blessing in the Bible lesson just read; blessings, promises and commands to the people of God; asking also for strength to hold fast to the faith in the time of our prosperity. Then followed J. R. Weeford's grand hymn:

"Lord! While for all mankind we pray,
Of every clime and coast,
Oh! Hear us for our native land—
The land we love the most."

Mr. Lillibridge followed in a most effective tenor solo from Beethoven: "The Heavens Declare." The Doctor's text, from Psalm cxlviii:20, was of itself patriotic. He showed that all nations had been led by God in ways they knew not, and very many were involuntary instruments in his hands to overthrow barbarism and idolatry, and have in turn followed in the common ruin. The sermon was eloquent and full of great interest.

FORT MOULTR[illegible]

The Centennial Celebration at [illegible] South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30, 1876.

Charleston has at last got over the excitement consequent upon the celebration of the 28th day of June, the Centennial anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie, when the handful of brave, determined patriots under the gallant Col. Moultrie defeated the flower of the English navy under Sir Peter Parker—a glorious deed, and worthy to be commemorated. For weeks before the day (the 28th) visitors from all parts of the country came to the city by thousands, and at a rough computation there must have been at least 30,000 strangers in the city on the day of the parade.

At an early hour on the morning of the 28th the streets leading to the place of rendezvous of the troops were crowded with thousands of perspiring humanity bent upon seeing the sights. The principal streets through which the parade was to march were decorated with thousands of flags, from the diminutive nickel banner to the costly and majestic fifty-dollar flag. The Stars and Stripes were everywhere conspicuous, and one who has seen that same flag reviled and trampled under foot felt some pride in seeing its beautiful folds waving from the loftiest houses and kissed by the breezes from the harbor. State flags, German, Irish, Italian and one "single, solitary" banner of the "lost cause" also graced the occasion. The troops numbered some 2,500, and were under the command of Wade Hampton, a relic of our "late unpleasantness." Conspicuous in the division was the 5th United States artillery, Major Brewerton, and also a detachment of the 4th United States infantry. It was a strange sight to me, even in this Centennial year, to see a

BATTALION OF UNITED STATES TROOPS

parading in a division commanded by one of the most noted of the rebel generals; but time works numerous changes. Gen. Kershaw, of rebel fame, the orator of the day, rode in a carriage with our reform Governor, D. H. Chamberlain, and other carriages followed with a few other notabilities leaning back therein, and actively engaged in using large palmetto fans. Not a single colored company participated in the parade, though there are several in this city well drilled and capable of making a fine display. I understand that the matter of having colored men in the parade was introduced before the committee of arrangements, but created such a hubbub that the luckless member who introduced the subject was glad to withdraw it.

The city council of this city, among which are several colored men, respectable in every degree, were not invited to participate in the festivities, though the white aldermen had invitations tendered them as private citizens, and rode in the parade. This seems strange, when the Democrats are boasting of their love for their colored brethren. To say the day was hot would be putting it rather mild; it was undoubtedly the hottest day experienced here for many a summer, the mercury marked 120° in the sun, and about 100° in the shade. Quite a number of persons were sunstruck,

SOME FOR OR FIVE

may have since died. Men fell out of the ranks in large numbers, unable to undergo the heat, and every person who could endeavored to secure a shady spot. The Old Guards, of New York, and the Boston Tigers must have suffered severely from the excessive heat; their uniforms and heavy chapeaus adding greatly to the discomfort created by the sun's rays. One man was made insensible in front of the city, through which the parade was to pass, at the junction of Broad and Meeting streets, and the other at South Battery. Perhaps had been insulted they would have fainted but as it was, they were carried off and looked decidedly absurd. The parade was made of common boards, partly painted a homespun, painted to imitate marble, and in places the Stars and Stripes of the United States were painted with "1776" above them. The rest of the decoration consisted of forty-odd nickle flags draped on the entrance, and on top of each Palmetto and sprig of pine was supposed to represent the fraternity of the North. On the whole these arches were a succession, and evoked the laughter of all who saw them. The Hibernian hall, built after the Corinthian style, on Meeting Chalmers, was handsomely decorated. Over the main entrance were the United States arms, surrounded by thirty-eight stars, representing the original thirteen. The stars were arranged in the form of a crescent, representing the thirteen States, and were arranged at the top of the globe, each globe a star was surrounded by globes representing the whole States, and had the name of the State on it in the centre of the globe, with monogram "U. S." painted in white and blue, set off the whole with a good effect. At night when the shield was illuminated the display was indeed striking, and large crowds of delighted spectators.

After the [illegible] and been dismissed, and the wearied holiday [illegible] had rested sufficiently, [illegible]

[illegible] was begun fr[illegible] AL EXODUS [illegible] to Sullivan's Island, and the steamers [illegible] ferry companies, besides extra steamers [illegible] for the occasion, were totally unable to [illegible] late the people anxious to get a whiff [illegible] licious sea breeze. The island was jam[illegible] ent, and the crush [illegible] for miles in length, afforded a drive and promenade [illegible] not unequaled. Booths and refreshments [illegible] lined the streets of the island, and lemonade [illegible] gram, some of the "sich" found resp[illegible] Gen. Kershaw, the orator of the [illegible] his address on the island.

He alluded to the [illegible] celebrate which they met, and hoped that [illegible] rolina, under Chamberlain's rule, would [illegible] the ancient prestige and standing [illegible] more honorable and more honored, Gov[illegible] berlain also made his little speech, and [illegible] a welcome to the visiting companies and [illegible] and pledged himself to help to uphold the [illegible] form, and so on *ad nauseam*. Other speak[illegible] wed, and a good deal was said about the [illegible] to and fro between the one Southern [illegible] chasm; and grasped the hand of Ma[illegible] from Georgia, Guards of New York, [illegible] ane, of the Old handshake the South and [illegible] that with that and all animosities buried, [illegible] were reconciled but I expect about [illegible] is very pretty, tom of all this patriotic tal[illegible] at the bot-

Of course, the day did not [illegible] out someone getting killed or wounded, [illegible] it was an inoffensive colored man [illegible] Charleston hotel. He was stabbed in [illegible] nd severely cut by a Georgian, who th[illegible] ubt, he was in his native wilds, where [illegible] worthy of upon an chiegan, [illegible] n't was not arrested, though policemen [illegible] and has departed for his native heath, [illegible] on anyhow. prived the Republican party [illegible] re by the Democrats with enthusiasm [illegible] confidently expect to win. Among the [illegible] no apprehension of defeat. [illegible] ment's record will not bear too close [illegible] mmany against Hayes will be nowhere.

Expect another letter when [illegible] opens in earnest.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

SCRANTON, PA., July 2.—A [illegible] fire broke out last night in Dunmore, [illegible] from this city, and demolished [illegible] buildings. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—The Merchants' Exchange of this city adjourned [illegible] meet on Wednesday next. There will be no market reports from [illegible] instant.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A Trenton dispatch reports the killing of O. A. House, a [illegible] lawyer of this city, by his wife, at Lawrenceville yesterday. It seems House [illegible] step-son and wife and was living [illegible] the latter when she shot him with a pistol she had obtained from his bed-room.

Navy Yard Notes.

The United States steamer Tallapoosa will leave the yard this morning, having in her storeship Supply, which she will drop in the mouth of the Potomac. The receiving-ship Relief will go out of commission on Wednesday. The work of reduction, to make both ends meet, under the appropriation bill recently passed by Congress, commenced in the department of yards and docks on Saturday. The pay of the foreman of laborers was cut down and that of the machanics, captain of the watch, watchmen, firemen, engine men and laborers was reduced in amounts varying from fifty to twenty-five cents per diem. Some few were wholly retired from public life, among them the clerk to the captain of the yard, Mr. Charles E. Joyce, and the clerk of stores, Mr. H. H. Griffith. These offices are discontinued and the incumbents discharged in consequence of Congress failing to appropriate sufficient money to pay them.

The cars of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railway Company commenced running on Saturday at 12 m. from Uniontown to the navy yard gate.

A Destructive Disposition.

A man named Joseph Goodman went to John F. Glascoe's house, on E street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and began to break up the furniture and other parts of the house with an axe, notwithstanding Mrs. Glascoe's protestations. When Mr. Glascoe came home Goodman threw the axe at him, and otherwise indicated his displeasure. Officer Harlow interfered and arrested the man with the axe. Goodman has a grudge against the Glascoe family, because they were instrumental in having a warrant issued against a sweetheart of his, on account of which she found it convenient to leave town for the summer.

ALL SORTS.

Chinamen employed in unloading vessels in San Francisco walk ashore with opium packed in their boot heels.

Fun in Reading, Pa., consists of luring boys into livery stables and operating on their hair with horse-clipping machines.

No Chinaman will be given employment in Nevada after July 1 unless somebody is bold enough to incur popular disfavor.

Double-decked street cars are to be used in Boston more generally than heretofore, and seated passengers are to be carried in them.

The Cherokee Female College, a Baptist institution at Rome, Ga., has received a donation of $20,000 from Colonel Alfred Shorter, of New York city.

An old negro woman in Council Bluff, Va., who has been blind fifteen years, recently recovered her sight, and can now see to thread a needle.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

[illegible] ISSUE OF SILVER COIN

THE SENA[illegible] WILL NOT AGREE

TO TRANSFER INDIA[illegible] BEAU

Printers in Government Employ

THE CLERKS' LEAVE OF ABSENCE

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL

SENATE.

SATURDAY, July 1, 1876.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in answer to a resolution of the Senate in relation to charges for advertising prior to advertising delinquent taxes. The communication shows that the total amount collected between the time the copy was delivered and the appearance of the advertisement was but $125.75, and it was stipulated in the contract with the printer that he should be allowed his charges on this class of bills. Referred.

Mr. BOGY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to confirm to the city of San Jose, Cal., the title to certain lands. Passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House resolution for the issue of silver coin, with the recommendation that

THE SENATE NON-CONCUR IN THE HOUSE AMENDMENT

to the Senate amendment, and the resolution be referred to a committee of conference. So ordered.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill in relation to the cancellation of mortgages in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. MITCHELL called up the special order, being the resolution to allow P. B. S. Pinchback the pay and mileage of a senator during the time he was contesting his seat in the Senate.

Mr. WITHERS asked if it was the uniform practice of the Senate to allow contestants pay and mileage for the time he was contesting the seat.

Mr. MITCHELL said so far as he had examined such were the precedents.

Mr. WITHERS then asked why the three other contestants were not included in the resolution.

Mr. MITCHELL said he knew no other reason than that the committee had acted on the cases separately. He could recall several cases where this allowance had been made.

Mr. WITHERS favored the incorporation of the pay and mileage of Mr. Sykes in this resolution.

Mr. MITCHELL advocated the claim of Mr. Pinchback, and said it was in accordance with the rule of the Senate. If the rule was to be changed because the contestant was a black man, let it be done, and let the country know it.

Mr. WITHERS said he had not complained of the rule, but he thought the neglect to pay Mr. Sykes was a discrimination against the white man.

Mr. MORTON asked if the Senator intended to charge injustice upon the committee.

Mr. WITHERS said he did not.

Mr. MORTON. Then the remark should be withdrawn.

Mr. WITHERS said his words would not bear that construction.

Mr. MORTON said it would not be safe for Mr. WITHERS to

CONSULT THE RECORD;

but as he had disavowed it he was satisfied. He said that a resolution like that just read has been agreed upon in committee in the case of Sykes and Green, in charge of Senator Cooper, who had not reported it. The resolution in relation to Pinchback was reported by Senator Boutwell, who had reported it. That was all the difference. He was tired of this talk about discrimination against the white man. He had enough of it.

Mr. WITHERS said whether the Senator had had enough of it or not mattered little to him.

Mr. WEST asked if it was proposed to incorporate the two claims in the resolution.

Mr. WITHERS said that was his proposition.

Mr. WHYTE said the gentleman (Mr. MITCHELL) was mistaken in supposing the rule was universal. Governor Thomas, of Maryland, contested a seat here for a year and received mileage for the time.

Mr. MITCHELL asked if any reason for non-payment had been given.

Mr. MORTON said the first reason was that Governor Thomas had never asked for it, and, second, because he came here ineligible under the fourteenth amendment and in defiance of that amendment.

Mr. WEST said the same rule had been applied to the Arkansas Senators.

Mr. ANTHONY thought the claim a meritorious one. The claimant was elected by the Legislature recognized in Louisiana as a Washington, but he thought the allowance too large. He would follow the rule in the pending cases, and after they were disposed of he would amend the rule.

Mr. DAWES advocated the rule adopted by the House.

Mr. ALCORN would pay the claim of Pinchback, because he believed he had been properly elected and entitled to his seat.

After further debate the resolution was laid aside.

The CHAIR named as conferees on

THE SILVER BILL

Messrs. SHERMAN, DAWES and BOGY.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the committee of conference on the Indian appropriation bill, reported that the conference had been unable to agree. He said the only point of difference was the third section, transferring

THE INDIAN BUREAU

to the War Department. The report was concurred in and a new conference ordered.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the sundry civil bill.

Mr. SARGENT opposed the pending amendment reappropriating $8,000 to defray the expenses of a commissioner to the International Penitentiary Congress.

Mr. LOGAN moved to strike out the clause making the appropriation available after the present fiscal year. Agreed to.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. LOGAN offered an amendment to the bill appropriating $5,000 for a signal light on the crib in Lake Michigan at the mouth of the tunnel opposite Chicago. Agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM offered an amendment reducing the appropriation for the expense of military convicts from $40,000 to $30,000, and submitted a letter from Secretary Cameron calling attention to the revised estimates of Secretary Tait, in which the amount was reduced as indicated.

The amendment was agreed to.

Also, an amendment appropriating $30,000 to enable the Postmaster General to purchase copies of the Official Post Office Guide. Agreed to.

Also, an appropriation of $50,000 for a public building at Topeka, Kansas, the cost of the building being limited to $300,000. Agreed to.

Also, an amendment increasing the appropriation for the Reform school of the District of Columbia. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the building and grounds now occupied by the courts in the city of Boston, and that the proceeds be applied to the construction of a new post office and court-house building in that city. Agreed to.

Also, an amendment appropriating $20,000 for putting up a bronze statue in the city of Washington, the monument having been procured by contributions of naval officers. Agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY offered an amendment directing the Congressional Printer to print twenty-two thousand copies of the report of the

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

on the use of the Commissioner. Agreed to, and subsequently reconsidered and laid on the table.

Mr. BAYARD offered an amendment amending section 3737 of the Revised Statutes, so as to prohibit the assignment of contracts with the consent of the Department. Agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM offered an amendment appropriating $55,221 for the completion of the base-[illegible] of the Post Office Department building. Agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS offered an amendment appropriating $15,500 to continue the survey of the lands of the New York Indians on the Cattaraugus and [illegible] any reservation. Agreed to.

Mr. HARVEY offered an amendment appropriating $50,000 for workshops for military convicts at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. [illegible] NOVER offered an amendment appropriating $[illegible] for the purchase of naval timber [illegible] ruled out on same grounds.

Mr. [illegible] YTE moved to reconsider the vote by [illegible] amounts for printing for the Interior, [illegible] above and War Departments were inserted [illegible] amendment House bill. He learned that the [illegible] these Departments as the bill stands [illegible] than in former years.

Mr. [illegible] made the point of order that an amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole [illegible] stricken out in the Senate could not be reconsidered.

The C[illegible] of order. (Mr. CRAGIN) overruled the point [illegible]

Mr. A[illegible] TONY said that the Senate, having [illegible] large number of amendments, this could not hem, a motion to single out one [illegible] reconsider order. The Senate could not. The Senate which had never been taken [illegible] vote would only move to reconsider the [illegible] in bulk. The amendments were agreed to.

The CHA[illegible] had supposed stained this view, and said he [illegible]

Mr. WHY[illegible] vote was separate one.

The [illegible] commended his motion to cover all [illegible]

Mr. WHYT[illegible] sition, for the he desired a vote on his propo[illegible] ments were appropriations for these Depart[illegible] believed the [illegible] than they were last year. He [illegible] half. [illegible] tions could be reduced one [illegible]

Mr. ANTHO[illegible] the law by which if Congress would repeal [illegible]

PRINTERS [illegible]

were paid—accor[illegible] GOVERNMENT OFFICE [illegible]

ing printers—[illegible] the testimony of employ[illegible] where, there was per cent. more than elsewhere. [illegible] duced twenty-five [illegible] the cost could be re-

Mr. WHYTE [illegible]

the Departments [illegible] cost was so great because [illegible] They were charged [illegible] not properly charged. [illegible] type plates were [illegible] composition when stereotypes [illegible] eral of these charge[illegible] he had investigated several [illegible]

The motion to reco[illegible]

Mr. EDMUNDS [illegible] r was not agreed to.

[illegible] the conference committee on the District tax bill, submitted a report recommending the adoption of the Senate substitute (last year's tax bill) with sundry amendments, intended to perfect the language of the bill, and striking out the clause making it a criminal offence to return the list to the assessor, and leaving it to the assessorts to assess the value.

The report was concurred in.

Mr. CONOVER renewed his amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating $8,000 for the protection of the naval timber land, and having shown that it was estimated for, the ruling of the Chair was reversed and the amendment admitted and agreed to.

A number of minor amendments were adopted and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the bill to change the name of the steamer Mike Norton to America was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the House bill to take the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the place of rendezvous supplies in open market was on its amendment.

Mr. LOGAN moved to strike out the clause certain lands granted to the Kansas and Gulf railroad, the State of Kansas for railroad purposes. [illegible] the bill to declare forfeit [illegible] ordered [illegible] the State of Kansas for [illegible]

Mr. LOGAN moved to [illegible] to a conference. So [illegible] ing.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO THE [illegible] bill grant-

of the Government printing office am[illegible] partments.

Mr. SHERMAN said he wanted to have every body go to the Centennial, and he thought they had better make an appropriation to send everybody there and pay them handsomely while there. He opposed discrimination in favor of employees. He would sooner give it to poor citizens, who had no money or means of going there. He would have no discrimination in favor of employees of the Government, who were paid higher wages than like classes elsewhere. He was opposed to the eight-hour law as applied solely to Government employees.

Mr. LOGAN said he had never in the House or here constantly talked about salaries being too high. He did not believe that salaries were too high. He considered the attempt to make popularity by cutting down the salaries of poor clerks ten per cent. was the merest and smallest species of demagogueism. The effect of low salaries was to secure the services of inefficient men, and the effect of reducing the pay of Congressmen would be to throw the country into the rich men, who would legislate for themselves. He favored the resolution.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Me., would like to hear exactly what the money difference was between the House and the Senate. He understood that the main objection of the Senate was the changes in the law. When it came to the

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS,

that is, the mere matter of dollars and cents, he believed that the Senate would consider the position and responsibility of the House; but on the question of a change of law they had their own duty to perform as a co-ordinate branch of the Government. He hoped the House insisted upon the changes of law, the Senate will have the decided advantage in resisting it.

Mr. McCRARY, of Iowa, also opposed new legislation, and said there never had been a case when the House made an effort to engraft new legislation on an appropriation bill that it did not have to succumb if the Senate held out. He illustrated the case in 1856 when a Republican House began to put in new legislation, and a Democratic Senate resisted it, and R. M. T. Hunter, then a Senator from Virginia, made a speech against the right of the House to engraft new legislation.

Mr. ALLISON argued that the reductions proposed by the House would cripple the operations of the Government, for the reduction in the number of clerks was too great, and the House had no right to demand of the Senate that it should change the law regulating the Departments. The Senate would go to the last degree of economy that would not cripple the Government, but they objected to the change of existing law. Many of the Departments could not get along with a less force than they had last year.

Mr. SPRINGER insisted upon the truth of the statement he had previously made of the reductions made by the House amounting to nine millions.

Mr. FOSTER said it would not be more than thirty millions, if it reached that.

Mr. SPRINGER said he was glad of an admission of that much, and it was enough to carry the election on. If the Republican party could not find a man in Ohio who could run the Government on the reduction of expenses, the Democrats would find a man in New York who would do so. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. SEELYE, of Mass., hoped the House would not adhere to the demand for new legislation. It was a pernicious practice to put it on an appropriation bill. He understood the Senate that was likely to insist that agricultural conference committees when they met. He therefore asked leave to offer a resolution directing the conference committee to consider first matters which conferees from the House thought appropriations relating to new legislation to future consideration.

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