# National Republican.

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## CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE AMERICAN POSTAL SERVICE

HOW THE BOURBONS CRIPPLED IT

FAST MAILS DESTROYED

THE SYSTEM GENERALLY INJURED

AVERY NOT YET PARDONED

Lock in the Appropriations

THE SITUATION A LITTLE MORE PROMISING

THE SENSATION OF THE WEEK

IS THE DISCUSSION OF THE SILVER QUESTION

TROOPS FOR THE INDIAN COUNTRY

**The Avery Pardon**

has not yet been granted. The lucid explanations sent from here by correspondents do not offset this single fact.

**Mobile Appointment.**

Hon. William B. Sheats, formerly M. C. and afterward Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, has been appointed appraiser of the port of Mobile.

**The Silver Question**

is probably to be the sensation of the week in Congress. The discussion will hinge upon the bill reported from the Committee on Mines and Mining last Wednesday by Mr. Bland. It practically makes silver coin a full legal tender. The matter may come up to-day.

**The Appropriation Bills**

are yet in the same position as on Friday. There is a sort of half agreement on the legislative bill, but nothing definite. None of the conference committees had a meeting on Saturday, but nearly all are to meet to-day. The impeachment trial in the Senate is the principal point on which the adjournment hinges. If the impeachment trial ends this week the appropriation bills can all be passed in two days.

**The Resumption Act.**

The repeal question will not be apt to be settled in the Banking and Currency Committee to-day. Mr. Cox is absent, Mr. Goode is off the committee, Mr. Scott Wike is doubling his views and ready to unfold them to his own surprise, and the whole committee is unsafe for the soft-money people. Meantime, to-day will probably witness many an attempt in the House to comply with the St. Louis platform.

**The Treasury Vacancies.**

Nothing yet has been done in supplying the prominent vacancies in the Treasury Department beyond the reference by the President to Secretary Morrill of the subject of said appointments. Mr. Pratt's resignation has not yet been accepted, but the strong probability is that it will be. It is reported that a New York man will be assigned to the office of Assistant Secretary, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Burnham. Dr. Porter, who so acceptably fills the office of Chief Clerk, is likely to remain in that office. No removals are to be made, judging from present indications.

**Our Indian Troubles.**

General Sherman says that all available troops in the North and West have been ordered to the Indian country, and that the number will be amply sufficient to defeat the hostile tribes. He does not believe, however, that the Indian question can be settled until the Government enters upon the policy of depriving the Indians of their ponies and compelling them to go on foot. When this is done the Indians will be comparatively powerless, and those upon their reservations will never venture to leave and go upon the war-path. In regard to the reported death of Sitting Bull, General Sherman says it will make but little difference whether it is true or not, as the Indians have fully twenty men as capable warriors to command in case of a battle.

**Weekly Financial Exhibit.**

The Treasurer now holds $310,249,850 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,725,000 to secure public deposits. The United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending on Saturday were $492,000. The United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending on Saturday were $1,165,000. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption last week, as compared with the corresponding week last year, were as follows:

| | 1875. | 1876. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $2,327,000 | $2,188,000 |
| Boston | 1,020,000 | 1,470,000 |
| Philadelphia | 166,000 | 410,000 |
| Chicago | 68,000 | 67,000 |
| Cincinnati | 23,000 | 53,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 857,000 | 1,195,000 |
| Total | $4,460,000 | $5,533,000 |

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday were as follows: Currency, $11,663,676.42; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $33,870,000; coin, $60,847,402.09; including coin certificates, $30,142,700; outstanding legal tenders, $369,772,284.

**Our Postal Service.**

Mr. T. N. Vail, superintendent of the postal service, has sent to the Postmaster General a full account of the agreement made with Messrs. Scott and Vanderbilt, viz: "That all postal service on special or fast trains shall be withdrawn, and that any service now upon the roads in addition to that shall remain for the present. So far as the Pennsylvania railroad and its connections are concerned, the service is not crippled as much as is generally supposed. It leaves postal service on that road through to St. Louis on the best postal train (5:55 o'clock p. m.) from New York to the Middle States and the Southwest. So far as local service is concerned, about the same facilities will be allowed as previous to the fast mails. On the New York Central and Lake Shore, however, the service is seriously crippled. The speed of the fast mail allowed the concentration of most of the service upon that train. Between New York and Buffalo there was but one additional service, leaving New York at 9 a. m., connecting with the postal car leaving Boston at 5 a. m. at Albany. Previous to the fast train there was a local service leaving Albany at 7 a. m. which was merged into the fast train. This will not be restored, and its absence will be most severely felt throughout New York and New England. On the Lake Shore there are very ample facilities left for local service, and sufficient car space and cars in which to handle all New England mails for the West, but not sufficient to handle any part of the through mails from New York to the West, which are very heavy. These companies will carry such mails as can be put into the baggage cars on all trains upon which they now carry them; but these facilities are not sufficient for a tithe of the mails. A force of postal clerks will be detailed into the New York office, who will work up mails for the West as fast as they are deposited, dispatching the same by every train. It will be necessary for the public to deposit their mails as frequently as possible, so that there may be a chance to distribute and dispatch them. Ohio and the Southwest will hardly notice the change; the serious trouble will be in the mails for north Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and the West.

**Lashed to the Track.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—A train on the Central Pacific railroad to-day ran over and killed a man near Truckel, who was found to have been lashed to the track.

### L. Q. C. LAMAR.

**Sketch of the Would-be-Senator by a Mississippian.**

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1876.

*To the Editor of the National Republican:*

SIR: Your views about Lamar are correct. I know him politically too well. So do all Mississippi Republicans. A more accomplished and unprincipled demagogue does not exist. He is as sly as a serpent and as harmless as a dove to suit circumstances. The dove coat he wears North, but turn him loose in Mississippi among the Democracy of the interior and he is as poisonous as a copperhead snake in dog days. And even there he has shades of variableness according to locality. For example, last summer he made the opening speech of the campaign at Jackson, and among other things denounced the White Line in unmeasured terms. In his own language: "It is not Democratic, it is not Republican, but unmixed tyranny and must be disastrous to the State." I heard these words and was deeply impressed with the apparent sincerity of the man. There were reporters present to tell the country what he said. This he knew.

LAMAR VS. LAMAR.

But what occurred only a few weeks later at Aberdeen, an interior town, where there were no reporters, I give below an extract from an editorial report of the meeting printed in the Vicksburg *Herald*, and edited by that champion White Liner, W. H. McCardle, who also was present and spoke with Lamar at Aberdeen:

"Colonel Lamar made an eloquent speech. A better Democratic speech we do not care to listen to, and in manly and ringing tones he declared that the contest involved 'the supremacy of the unconquerd and unconquerable Saxon race.' We were glad to hear this bold and manly avowal, and it was greeted with deafening plaudits.

"We have never seen men more terribly in earnest, and the Democratic White-line speech made to them by Colonel Lamar aroused them to white heat."

Note the double-faced hypocrisy of the man. At Jackson he denounced and at Aberdeen he advocated

THE "UNMIXED TYRANNY."

Nor is this all. Aberdeen was the rule; Jackson the exception. The first was for the North, to go by the side of his Sumner eulogy. The others were to carry Mississippi, "peaceably if they could; forcibly if they must." Both served their purpose. The North was deceived, and called him a conservative statesman, whose leadership the South might well follow. The South saw in him the embodiment of their ideal leader, full of hatred of the North, the nigger, the reconstruction policy, the Republican party and everything they hated. The most relentless and bloody White-Liners were his personal friends and ardent admirers, and on that issue was he elected United States Senator. This fiery philippic led the Aberdeen *Examiner* to say:

"The present contest is rather a revolution than a political campaign; it is the rebellion, if you can see fit to apply that term."

LAMAR AT SCOOBA.

I also happened to be at Scooba, an interior town, the day Lamar spoke to an immense audience at that place. It was a great triumph of the White-Liners, and the whole community was made to boil like a great caldron of Caucasian blood. The editor of the Meridian *Mercury* also was there, and a few days after incidentally developed the tone of Lamar's speech:

"We echo the sentiment of the gifted Lamar at Scooba the other day if after all our overtures to the negroes to have peace and appeals to cease their hostility and the scathing ruin they inflict upon us with their hostile ballots, more terrible than hostile bullets, if they take McKee's advice and wade through blood and hell to vote, 'Go to hell and be damned!' We beg leave to add they will find Jordan a damned hard road to travel."

The "Christian statesman" Lamar spoke as reported. His speech was a settler in that community. Scarcely a colored man dared venture near the polls at Scooba. The white Republicans were threatened with killing and driven off, and the "Alabama Minute Men" were there in numbers to see that the work was well done. The whole State was in

TERRORISM AND REBELLION;

more than three hundred political murders had been committed; the White Leaguers were better armed than the rebels of 1861, and as Lamar was the hero of that conspiracy, and left the House of Congress to preside over the secession convention, so he was the hero, champion and arch-conspirator of this new rebellion, and the Senatorship is his reward. By no word of his has he ever condemned a single act of his bloody confederates of 1875, and in his Jackson speech he defended the cut-throats who massacred the negroes at Vicksburg, more brutally than their coworkers at Hamburg. But it took the brass of Lamar to denounce Hamburg. He is also equal to a satisfactory apology therefor to his constituents when he gets home.

MISSISSIPPIAN.

### TABERNACLE SERVICES.

**Opening Meetings in the Tent.**

The services attending the opening meetings in the Gospel tent, at the corner of B and Eighth streets southeast, which were held yesterday, were throughout the day of a deeply interesting as well as pleasant character. At 11 a. m. the tent was formally dedicated to the service of Almighty God in a sermon by the pastor, Rev. J. Shreeve, based on the first and second verses of the sixth chapter of Romans. It was an able exposition of divine love as illustrated in the plan of redemption, and the delivery of it was easy and graceful and yet earnest and forcible. A large audience listened throughout the hour with the most respectful attention. At 3 p. m. a children's meeting, which was largely attended, was held, the meeting being conducted by Mr. Wolfe. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Garoot, from the far West, Mr. Wolfe and Dr. O. F. Presbrey. The addresses were interspersed with some spirited singing.

THE AFTERNOON SERVICE.

At the afternoon meeting a large audience were assembled. The exercises were opened with the singing of various hymns, in which the audience took part. On the platform were seated Dr. Presbrey, Revs. Hogle and Kramer, Major Hall and Messrs. Garoot and Biker.

After making a few introductory remarks, the pastor introduced the Rev. W. S. Hammond, of the Ninth street M. P. church, who took as his text Hebrews xi:24-25:

"By faith Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharoah's daughter, choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season; esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures in Egypt; for he had respect unto the recompense of the reward."

He made a clear representation to the minds of those present of what Moses lost by joining himself with the children of Israel and of the wisdom of his choice, as made manifest in after years as he increased in favor with his Maker and was the recipient of the blessings which he would not have received had he not pursued the path of virtue. The speaker made a most befitting application of his text to the present condition of mankind, which did not fail in its aim, but was productive of good as solid advice in the way of all truth. The meeting closed with the Doxology and benediction by Rev. Mr. Kramer.

EVENING EXERCISES.

The services of the evening were attended by the largest assemblage of all. The tent was filled to overflowing by those who were "workers in the vineyard," and those of the world, numbering in all between thirteen and fourteen hundred. A half an hour was spent at the opening of the exercises in a prayer and experience meeting. The services opened with the choir singing many of the popular pieces, which the joining in of the audience added to the attraction of the occasion. Rev. Dr. Murray, of Georgetown, preached, using as the basis of his remarks the latter clause of Rev. xxi:6: "I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely."

He offered a fine discourse, showing clearly how the temporal life was an illustration of a higher life, and urged upon his hearers in eloquent terms to accept the offers of salvation, and drink of the fountain of life freely. At the close of his remarks Mr. Wolfe exhorted those assembled to seek a new life, and the congregation sang many appropriate songs. After the singing of "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," Rev. Oliver Cox closed the service with the benediction.

These meetings are evangelical in their character, and are a series of devotional services which will tend to a union of feeling among the different denominations. The audience are composed of people from the western section of the city. Those who come bring the "Song Evangel" with them, and all unite with one accord in the worship of God. Here is a field for unemployed talent to gather a rich harvest of spiritual things.

The services to-day will consist of a meeting for "Christian workers," to be held at 10:30 a. m.; service at 5 p. m., and preaching by the Rev. W. J. Floyd, of the First M. P. church, Navy Yard, at 8 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

### SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

**The Third Annual Assembly at Chataqua Lake, New York.**

These hot days and nights make one sigh "for a lodge in some vast wilderness," and the necessity for rest and recreation has become so much a part of our real life that multitudes of resorts by the seaside, in the mountains and on the shores of our inland lakes have been brought into notice, each furnishing rest and recreation to the jaded and overworked. Among all these places none has stronger inducements to offer the pleasure-seeker than Fair Point, on Chataqua Lake. This sheet of water, twenty miles long, is 780 feet higher than Lake Erie, although but eleven miles distant therefrom. Fair Point has over three hundred cottages, nestled down in a beautiful grove on the shore of the lake, three miles distant from Mayville, on the Buffalo and Corey railroad. The State of New York has granted a charter to an association that has purchased some two hundred acres of choice land, which has been platted and is being beautified as

A GREAT SUMMER RESORT.

Ample facilities are furnished in the way of steamboats, yachts and sailing vessels. This spot has been made famous by the success of the great Sabbath school assemblies which convened there in 1874 and '75. No less than 100,000 persons last year visited this charming spot during the two weeks' session. On the day President Grant with the Presidential party arrived there twenty-five thousand persons were estimated to have been in attendance. The assembly proper opens this year on Tuesday, August 1, and will continue in session for two weeks. The course of study is just such as should be enjoyed by every pastor, superintendent and teacher in the land. Every church ought to send their pastor, and no superintendent can afford to stay away. The best Christian workers in the land will there discuss means and measures to find just how to do better work for the Master.

The following are some of the topics from the general programe that will be discussed:

GENERAL LECTURES.

"The beautiful," by Frank Beard. "Bright Days Abroad," by Rev. Dr. Woodruff. "Our School," (a caricature lecture) by Frank Beard. "The Pastor and the Little Children," by Dr. W. Niles. "Honest Words to Parents," by Dr. R. M. Hatfield. "Blunders at Home," by Professor William Wells. "The Fast Young Man," by Rev. Wolcott Calkins. "Childhood and the S.S. Work," by Dr. Hargrove, of Nashville, Tenn. "Primitive Christians in Rome," by Dr. A. M. Cowles. "Bismarck and the Pope," by Professor William Wells. "What a Presbyterian thinks of John Wesley," by Rev. J. A. Worden. "John Knox and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," by Dr. Wilson, of Allegheny City, Pa.

BIBLICAL LECTURES.

"The Bible and Natural Science," by Dr. Deems. "Biblical Interpretation," by Rev. Lyman Abbott. "Solomon, the Brilliant Failure," by Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne. "Old Testamental Severities," by Rev. Dr. Knox. "Paul's Cloak Left at Ephesus," by Rev. Dr. Townsend. "Going Fishing with Peter," by Rev. Dr. Baird, of Nashville, Tenn.

EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.

"The Crayon in Education," by Frank Beard. "Teaching with Power," by M. C. Hazard, of Chicago. "The Teacher's Work, and How to Do It," by Dr. Newton. "Reviewing in Sunday Schools," by James Hughes, esq., of Canada. "How to Reason," by Dr. I. Hayes. "Good Health for the Teacher," by Rev. Alfred Taylor.

Every aid to Bible study will be found at this place. A park of Palestine showing hills, mountains, cities, the Jordan valley, River Jordan, Dead Sea, Sea of Gallilee and all the many sacred places may there be studied with great profit. An exact model of Jerusalem, an oriental house, a section of the Pyramid of Cheops, an exact pattern of the Tabernacle, and many other aids to Bible study have been prepared at great expense. Persons desiring to attend this assembly can purchase round trip tickets via Niagara and Buffalo for $22.50; board and lodging can be had $2 per day. Washington should have a large representation from among her pastors and earnest Sabbath school workers. Any information will be given by O. F. Presbry, president of the Chataqua alumni.

**Sueing a Beneficial Society.**

Last Saturday Margaret Eiler instituted suit against George Bergling and others, as representatives of St. Joseph Liebes Bundes, for benefits claimed to be due as widow of a member. She sets forth that she was the lawful wife of one Philip Huhn, who died a member of that society in full standing, having complied with all its obligations. She sets forth further that under the constitution of the bund the widow of each member is entitled to $25 funeral fee, and also to a sum equal to one dollar for each member of the society, which number she avers to be about two hundred and fifty. She claims that the association has neglected to pay the sum thus due, and prays a decree to enforce its payment.

**Loyalty of Lamar's Constituents.**

The following from the Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* indicates the respect entertained for the flag and the Government, and what causes the latter in the State partly represented by Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar:

"The well-intended efforts of a few patriots to kindle a July enthusiasm yesterday met with indifferent success. One single flag was displayed on a rope stretched across Rodes street, opposite the European House, and a pretty display of little flags about the entrance of the European constituted the display of bunting. We saw but one man who had imbibed patriotic whisky enough to get staggering drunk. After the Stars and Stripes were displayed, there was a purpose which came of a sudden impulse to fling the Confederate flag to the breeze by the side of it. Prudence prevailed, however, because, you know, Phil. Sheridan's on horseback in this riding. But, had that glorious banner been unfurled, there would have been such a bubbling, boiling, bursting enthusiasm as would have set this town aglow. The liberty our people love is the liberty the Confederate flag represented—State rights and local self-government."

### CABLE FLASHES.

PARIS, July 22.—Ex-Queen Isabella has left for Spain.

HAVANA, July 22.—General Boisrond Canal has been elected President of Hayti. All is quiet throughout the country.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived here to-day. They landed without demonstration, drove to the railway station and proceeded to London.

LONDON, July 23.—The *Times'* Madrid special says that Senor Elduayer, civil Governor of Madrid, has been appointed Minister of Finance in place of Senor Salaverria. The appointment is a popular one.

LONDON, July 23.—Four well-known Thames professional oarsmen are going to the United States to participate in the September regattas at Philadelphia, namely, Spencer, of Chelsea; Thomas, of Hammersmith; Higgins, of Shadwell, and Green, of Hammersmith.

LONDON, July 22.—The agent of the New York Associated Press here had an interview with Mr. Pierrepont, the United States Minister, yesterday in regard to the extradition question. Mr. Pierrepont's statements negative the inferences of the *Standard* from Earl Derby's language in the House of Lords, that "there is a prospect of negotiations for a renewal of the extradition treaty on a more satisfactory basis." He said nothing had occurred in any wise altering the situation.

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

CIVIL EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENT

DEMOCRATIC ATTEMPT TO DECEIVE

IN REGARD TO REAL NUMBER

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

ACTION OF CONGRESS IN THE MATTER

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT

### SENATE.

SATURDAY, July 22, 1876.

Before the Journal was read,

Mr. EDMUNDS called for the reading of the first rule, requiring a quorum to be present when the Journal was read.

The CHAIR, in the absence of a quorum, directed the roll to be called, and sixteen Senators answered to their names.

At 11:30 o'clock, a quorum having appeared, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the Journal was read.

Mr. CRAGIN presented a petition of Albert Grant, in relation to a claim of his, and moved the recommitment of the bill for his relief which had been reported adversely. So ordered.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported House bill for the sale or exchange of a certain piece of land on Wallabout bay with an amendment. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, bills for the relief of George T. Babcock and Randall Brown were taken from the table and passed.

Mr. DAWES said that in the *Record*, in a speech by Mr. HARTRIDGE in the House, appeared the table which had been referred to yesterday in the Senate, relative to the number of civil employees of the Government, and said this was the fifth time that the statement, for which there was no foundation, had appeared. He thought it proper whenever the statement appeared that it should have an explicit denial. It was neither true as relates to the biennial register nor true in fact. He trusted the Senate would pardon him for taking the time to pronounce the table untrue and without foundation every time it appeared in the *Record*.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill for the completion of

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Mr. MORRILL said the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds had had the same subject under consideration for several years, and had had communication with the association, and had been unsuccessful thus far in reference to a relinquishment of the control. He said there were some doubts as to the foundation. The excavation for this vast structure was but eight feet; no deeper foundation than for an ordinary cellar. This excavation was made when it was proposed to make the monument six hundred feet high. Several of the public buildings of the Government in different cities had their foundation thirty feet deep in order to secure a firm foundation.

He said that the base was now four tenths of an inch out of level, which would make a great difference with the perpendicular when the proposed height of 485 feet was reached. At the present height of 160 feet the column was four inches out of plumb. Before any additional weight was put upon the structure there should be a thorough examination of the foundation by competent engineers, so that there should be known the precise risk run in the completion of the monument. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds had for several years contemplated a plan by which a thing of beauty could be put up at much less expense. He had consulted numerous architects and artists, and had plans that had been presented by prominent architects for a

MONUMENTAL ARCH.

One was from Florence, Italy. The general idea was for a grand arch, with an equestrian or other statue of Washington on the top. If the present plan of the Washington monument was carried out its only distinguishing characteristic would be its immense height. The monument was an Egyptian obelisk. He would not describe it as Horace Greeley did, as a pumpkin with a stick in it, but would say there was no more in it to challenge admiration than a huge chimney for a factory or a shot tower. The present corporation had, since the monument was begun, four plans. It had, in 1858, surrendered its charter to the Government; but as Congress did nothing with the monument the corporation resumed its charter in 1859. It was now proposed to build the monument four hundred and eighty-five feet high and omit the colonade that was formerly contemplated. He preferred that the persons to whom the completion of the monument was intrusted (*i. e.*, the President of the United States, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and the Architect of the Capitol) should be authorized to adopt some plan for something more worthy

THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY

and more worthy the American nation. It was the judgment of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and every architect and artist that he had ever conversed with that it would be more creditable to put up a triumphal arch. He opposed the present plan of an Egyptian mythological structure, over the doorway of which the architect had placed the sun and moon, leaving to posterity the supposition that George Washington was a worshipper of the sun and moon. An arch, he said, could be put up for from $300,000 to $500,000, and there was enough marble in this huge pile to furnish the material. When done there would be something that the country would be proud of and something worthy of the man whose memory it was

DESIGNED TO COMMEMORATE.

He offered an amendment providing for an examination, and if the base be found out of level or of such a character as to render it unsafe to go on, then the commission shall be authorized to change the plan, and put up such a structure as they may deem proper.

Mr. SHERMAN said there was the greatest unanimity for the completion of the Washington monument. He insisted that the examination made by Captain Marshall and approved by Gen. Humphreys showed that the foundations were safe and capable of supporting the shaft contemplated. He said the present plan was a copy of Bunker Hill monument greatly magnified. Congress had repeatedly promised to complete the monument. As early as 1783 it promised to build a monument to Washington, and again, in 1799, it declared that it would

BUILD A MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.

He said he did not object to an amendment providing for an examination of the foundation, as that would of course be made, but he did not think three men should be entrusted with the power to change the plan. The present board, the association and the people were wedded to the present plan, and if the amendment was adopted the association, in view of the possibility of a change, would refuse to make the transfer, and nothing would be done as heretofore.

Mr. BAYARD said in common with all he felt the deepest interest in the subject. They had seen enough in the past of errors in taste and errors in theory to induce a careful consideration of the present proposition. He thought the proposed amendments and what had been said should be printed before the bill was acted on. If the object was to continue the present structure, he should be sorry to see a large appropriation. There was nothing in it to produce

AWE FOR ITS GRANDEUR

or admiration for its beauty. He did not think there was anything that would impress imposing emotions upon our own people or visitors from other lands. There was nothing in it that was imposing, tasteful or agreeable, except the pious motives that inspired it. If, on the other hand, a scheme was submitted by those who had made art the study of their lives, he would be glad to assent to it, and would not stop for mere pecuniary considerations. They should not be hasty in settling what would last for generations and perhaps for centuries.

Mr. SHERMAN said the subject had been considered for a hundred years, and promise after promise had been made for the completion of a monument. On the 5th of July both Houses had voted unanimously to complete the Washington monument. There was no difference in the plan. The proposed completion was based on the

PLANS SUBMITTED BY THE ENGINEERS

and approved by the association, and he would not have it said that, in this first year of our second century, we begin by tearing down the work of the past. Before we begin a triumphal arch let us complete the monument.

Mr. WHYTE said he did not hesitate to express his regrets should Congress appropriate a large sum to carry out the plan of the association. The only thing to commend the plan was its height. It was three times as high as the beautiful monument to the memory of George Washington erected by his State. This monument was to be a straight spire. It was the mathematical definition of a straight line, length without breadth. It would not reflect credit on the architectural taste of the country. An arch, as had been proposed, could be made a thing of beauty and a joy forever, but this proposition was to appropriate $500,000 for a thing that he would not say the American people would be ashamed of, but one they would not be proud of.

Mr. MORRILL's amendment was rejected and the bill passed.

Mr. LOGAN called up the bill to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to soldiers, sailors and others, which, after considerable discussion and amendment, was passed.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

then came up as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. EDMUNDS was recognized as entitled to the floor, and continued his remarks, which were commenced yesterday, and interrupted by adjournment.

Mr. EDMUNDS proceeded to state his objection to the present bill, contending that only the work that it was absolutely indispensable should be done should be provided for this year, the other work being postponed to a more propitious time. He next referred to the charge against the Republican party that it had increased the taxation upon the people, and said this increased taxation was brought upon the country with the great loss of life connected with it by the rebellion. The charge came with ill grace from the Democratic party, for the South would never have gone into the rebellion but for the assurance of the Northern Democrats that they would not

SEE A STATE COERCED.

He next referred to a table of expenditures read by Mr. MERRIMON yesterday, in which the increase in the expenditures of the Post Office Department is enumerated as a charge of extravagance by the Republican party. He said that there were certain gentlemen who attempted to go out of the Union, and in their efforts they broke up and destroyed the postal system, seizing the buildings put up and paid for by the Government, taking the mail bags, locks, keys and even the property of the mail carriers. After the war these all had to be replaced, and they cost many million dollars, and yet the gentleman stood up here in his place and charged this as one of the acts of crime, extravagance and wickedness of the Republican party. He took up the statements presented by Mr. MERRIMON and examined them, item by item, to show that instead of extravagance there had been

ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY.

In the course of his remarks Mr. EDMUNDS spoke of an occasion on which an entire brigade of Vermont troops were encamped in the city of New York to prevent that city from going into the rebellion.

Mr. KERNAN said there was a disturbance growing out of the draft—a sudden outbreak—of which there was no premonition, and the Republican mayor, Opdyke, had borne testimony that the Democratic Governor had gone to that city and done all a man could do to restore order. When the war broke out there was no distinction in party in the volunteers from that State. They went out, Republican and Democrat side by side, with Democratic or Republican officers, according to the popularity with the soldiers. It was not just to the masses of the Democratic party of his State to say that they upheld the rebellion or failed to do their duty. There was a meeting in Albany, and one man made an extraordinary speech, which was

NOT APPROVED BY THE PARTY,

and that man soon went out from the party. There was also a gentleman from Massachusetts who said something in the early days about people not going South, but he soon after became a convert to Republicanism.

Referring to the bill he did not think all the economy had been exercised that could have been. Leading Republicans had as early as prior to the election of 1872 charged maladministration and the necessity for reform—such men as Sumner, Schurz, and Trumbull and they gone out from the party, believing that reform could not be brought about within. If all these increased expenses were caused by the rebellion, and had been made in the prosecution of political measures, there was no need for reform. He understood that both parties promised reform and reduction of expenses, which the people demanded and believed could be made. The speech of the gentleman would do neither

THE COUNTRY OR HIS PARTY ANY GOOD.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he accepted, with due humility, the rebuke for having introduced the subject, but he did it in self-defense. The assault was made by the political associates of the gentleman.

Mr. MERRIMON said he denied that the attack had been made by himself or any political associates; the assault was made by Mr. MORTON.

Mr. EDMUNDS said Mr. MORTON did make the assault as charged, but after most aggravated provocation. As for himself his remarks had been a simple analysis of the remarks of those who had preceded him. He had introduced no new subjects. The gentleman from New York had said the Liberals were crying out for reform. Do they were; but the leaders were crying out for office, and one of them got a nomination from a party, the wickedness of which he had done more to expose than any other man. This did not apply to the masses of the Liberals, who are sincere; but they had become

TIRED OF THE ACTS OF THE DEMOCRATS,

whom they had seen come into power, and with pitchfork and bludgeon, pitch out the one-armed and one-legged soldiers. They had seen at the St. Louis convention the cohorts of the reform candidate led by pickpockets and gamblers, and the men who voted for Greeley had come back and accepted the true church, with all its faults, as the best guardian of the interests of the country. He did not assent and did not wish to be understood as saying that the Democratic masses did not volunteer as freely as the Republicans, but the organization, with its Tweed, its Dean and Pendleton at its head, threw its heavy weight in favor of the rebellion. If it had not been for the belief of the people of the South that the organization could control the masses the rebellion would never have been undertaken. This culminated at Chicago in 1864, when the

SCALES OF BATTLE WERE TREMBLING

in the balance, when the South felt that if they could only hold out a little longer, the people of the North, with their homes depopulated, with heavy burdens and a failing credit, would be willing to make terms. The Democratic party met in Chicago, and by its committee on resolutions, of which Mr. Tilden was chairman, reported that the war for the Union was a failure. That, he said, he supposed his friend would call helping the Union.

This action would have been fatal had not their utterances fell upon the masses as the blatant and treasonable declaration of a treasonable clique. Until he had other evidence he must believe these things were done that the South might succeed, and that there might be a peace, honorable to the rebellion but

DISHONORABLE TO THE UNION.

He read from the speeches made by Gov. Seymour during the war in opposition to the Administration for the purpose of showing that his orations, mild as they were, as compared with those of other Democratic speakers, led to the resistance which culminated in the draft riots. He read the comments in "Greeley's Rebellion Record," and commended them to the Democrats as the words of the last Democratic candidate for President.

Mr. KERNAN said the charge was an unjust one. The riots were not fomented by the officials. The call for troops was responded to, and more men were sent than were called for until this 300,000 draft. An order was issued from the War Department that no more men were wanted. This was followed by not a call for more volunteers but this draft, which did not take all of a certain age or class, but exempted those who could raise three hundred dollars. It was felt as a discrimination against the poor and humble who could not raise the three hundred dollars, and the poor Republicans were as much excited as the Democrats, and when Gov. Seymour appealed to the Government to stop the draft and let the State of New York supply her quota by volunteers

HE DID A PATRIOTIC ACT.

Mr. MERRIMON defended his figures, and denied that he had provoked the political discussion.

Mr. SHERMAN charged that Mr. MERRIMON had started on a false basis, and by figures not correct produced calculations that, if true, would cover the Republican party with infamy. He had put down the expenditures for the support of the Government at $687,000,000, while the very next line in the report showed that between four and five hundred millions was a refunding of the public debt. So, too, he had put down the production of whisky at 100,000,000 gallons annually, and the tax at $2 per gallon, while the fact was that there were but forty million gallons and the tax for a part of the time but 20 cents a gallon.

Mr. STEVENSON said he should vote to recommit the bill, because he believed there were many objects for which large appropriations were made that were not within the scope of the constitutional provisions, and because there were items of appropriation perhaps justifiable that could be postponed for the present. It was the duty of Congress and the demand of the people that appropriations should be graduated to the amount of

MONEY THEY HAD TO EXPEND.

Mr. MORRILL repelled the idea that the country was reduced to the extreme that it could not meet the necessary demands to carry on the Government, and said there would be at the close of the year fifty millions to be applied to the reduction of the public debt. The only distress was among the manufacturing interests, resulting from over production.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he favored the prosecution of public works for two reasons, first, because true economy dictated the completion of work already begun and because the work could now be done at less cost than in more prosperous times; and, secondly and incidentally, that it would give employment to the people.

He presented a statement of the net expenses of the Government, prepared by Assistant Secretary Conant, from the year 1800 up to 1870 and 1875, taking each tenth year and the year 1875. With the statement are tables to show the items in the years that were

INCIDENTAL TO THE WAR.

The expenses of the year 1860 were $63,025,388.29. For the year 1875, $274,623,392.84; deducting the expenses incidental to the war the expenses were, for the year 1875, $84,777,762.49 in currency. From this a deduction is made of 12.6 per cent. to reduce it to gold value, and the expenses were in gold $74,028,688.09.

By the mode of keeping the books of the Treasury there were apparent expenses that were not real, as for instance, money was received for and paid to an individual, the Government not paying a dollar of its coin money or incurring any expense, yet the payment appearing as an item of expense. Deducting this class of items, the gold premium, and the

EXPENSES BELONGING TO THE WAR,

for each year, and the expenses were for 1875, $69,856,117.77; for 1860, $61,402,408.64. The expenses per capita in each of the years included in the table, including slaves, who paid no part of the general expense, were as follows: 1800, $2,038; 1810, $1,171; 1820, $1,897; 1830, $1,176; 1840, $1,424; 1850, $1,766; 1860, $1,952; 1870, 1,781; 1875, $1,746.

The year 1875 is based on an estimate of population of forty millions. He believed the population was forty-three millions. On this basis the expense would be but $1.60 per capita.

Mr. BOGY said while the table was prepared by a person who held an official position, it was not an official paper, and ought not to go upon the record as such.

At seven o'clock Mr. SAULSBURY moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas 5, nays 35.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN advocated the bill, and protested that while the people were poor

HE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT POOR.

At twenty minutes past seven o'clock a vote was reached on the motion of Mr. THURMAN to recommit the bill, and it was rejected—yeas 9, nays 28.

The question recurred on the proposition of Mr. EDMUNDS, appropriating four millions in gross, to be expended by the Secretary of war to promote the interests of commerce.

Mr. HOWE argued that the amount proposed was insufficient, and moved to amend by inserting six and then five millions, both of which were rejected.

Mr. ALLISON offered a substitute for the bill, embracing the more important items of the House bill, with slight changes in some of them.

Mr. EDMUNDS demanded the reading of the substitute, and the bill was read by the Clerk.

Mr. ALLISON said the amendment proposed appropriations aggregating $5,271,664, a reduction of $1,487,350 on the bill as it now stands in the Senate, and a reduction of $600,000 on the House bill.

Mr. ALLISON's amendment was rejected—yeas 17, nays 32.

The substitute offered by Mr. EDMUNDS was then rejected—yeas 12, nays 26.

Mr. EDMUNDS then offered a similar amendment

INCREASING THE SUM TO $5,500,000.

Mr. LOGAN complained that the bill provided for new surveys of streams that were not navigable, and said a survey meant to see whether these creeks, spring streams and ponds could be by any means made navigable. It was, he asserted, going far beyond anything contemplated by the Constitution. He should therefore vote for the proposition of Mr. EDMUNDS.

Mr. EDMUNDS' second amendment was rejected—yeas 16, nays 23.

Mr. EDMUNDS then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a bill not exceeding $5,500,000, to be expended on works of the most important character. Rejected—yeas 14, nays 25.

The Senate then proceeded to vote on the amendments adopted by the Senate in committee.

On the first amendment, increasing the appropriation for Buffalo harbor from $75,000 to $100,000, the vote was, yeas 17, nays 18; no quorum voting.

Mr. HAMILTON moved to adjourn; rejected, yeas 18, nays 21.

The question was again taken and no quorum was found voting.

On motion of Mr. Ferry a call of the Senate was ordered, and 39 Senators answered to their names.

Again there appeared no quorum voting on the amendment, several Senators being paired on the bill.

The Senate then, at 10:50 p. m., adjourned.

**The Independent Greenbackers.**

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—The chairman of the Independent Greenback State Central Committee denies the report that comes from Washington to the effect that the Greenback party of Indiana will support Tilden and Hendricks in case the House repeals the resumption act, and says that in no event will the Independents of Indiana support the Democratic ticket, either State or national. The Independents will stand by Peter Cooper and their own State ticket at all hazards, believing that they can carry the State. The committee has called a new State convention for August 17, to take position on the silver question, and will declare that a State Legislature has the right to make all silver coins of the United States a full legal tender, without limit as to the amount, and will make that question a test on the election of members of the next General Assembly.

**The Liberal Republicans in Earnest.**

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Liberal Republican have called a meeting of their party at Saratoga August 23 to indorse Hayes and Wheeler and urge the Republican State convention, then and there assembled, to make State nominations in thorough accord with the national nominations, and with the true interests of the most advanced political reform.

The discontinuance of the fast mail service after to-day will make the removal of about one hundred and fifty post office employees necessary.

**A Negro to be Executed.**

RICHMOND, VA., July 22.—The commission of medical experts appointed by the Governor to investigate into the mental condition of Hi