National Republican

W. J. MURTAGH..... Proprietor

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Northeast to southeast winds, stationary or lower temperatures, rising barometer and threatening weather.

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 23, 1877.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The success that attended the first edition of the SUNDAY REPUBLICAN far exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and convinces us that the people of Washington will not be lacking in their support of the only newspaper published in the city on Sunday morning. So great was the demand for the paper last Sunday, that the entire edition was disposed of at a very early hour, and it is expected that the demand will be even greater on Sunday next.

The Sunday edition will be delivered by special carriers, independent of all connection with the daily issue. Persons who have not been visited by canvassers, and who desire to have the SUNDAY REPUBLICAN left at their residences, should send their names at once to our publication office On next Sunday the REPUBLICAN will sparkle with interesting and spicy matter, and will be what it was last Sunday, one of the best newspapers ever issued in this city.

We publish only a limited number of advertisements in the SUNDAY REPUBLICAN, as we desire to devote at least twenty-five out of the twenty-eight columns of our paper to reading matter.

SIC SEMPER "Usufructibustis!"

CRONIN'S NOSE will not beat eight ayes and that's Watts the matter.

THE Democrats have come to the conclusion that "there is a divinity which shapes their ends *rough(!)* hew them how they will."

"HOLD THE FORT," in other words freeze to the South, and let her great country, under the benign influences of President HAYES' administration, blossom like a rose.

COME, gentlemen Democrats, don't make faces over the Presidential pill. Swallow it whole. Never bite a pill and take it in driblets. It is more nauseating and less effective.

PRESIDENT HAYES' administration will be made illustrious by some of the proudest names in the Republic. Men famed for their ability, integrity and patriotism will make up his official family.

THERE is a great deal of cupidity about the Northern doughfaces' love for the true interest of the South. If not, why did Mr. TILDEN order that the Texas Pacific bill should not be allowed to pass?

IF the Democratic Reform party will now step forward and present to the country the amount it has cost them and the country to make this political fight, it will be discovered wherein reform is necessary.

NOW let the calcium light bearers and torch carriers, and transparency holders and brass bands, and all the other necessary requisites prepare for a grand demonstration. We've met the enemy and they are ours.

THE Democratic attempt to create an impression that Senator CONKLING was opposed to the Louisiana decision, was thwarted by the fact that he did not oppose the decision with either his voice or his vote.

COL. PELTON attended church last Sunday, and got along swimmingly until the minister gave out the hymn, "Strike the Resounding Lyre," when he bumped his nose in his attempt to dodge behind the back of a seat.

THE locusts having made their returns as straight as the crow flies, the question is, "has the Commission any right to go behind them." They have in their returning bored a great deal of patience out of the western farmer.

THE chief arithmetic man of the Democracy will find a difficult task in attempting to figure out a Democratic triumph in 1880, either from the final result of the Tribunal, which will be 185 to 184, or from the Philadelphia election.

IT has now transpired that ELI said unto SAMUEL, "I called not, my son, lie down again"; but SAMUEL was sore wroth, and replied, "Uli ELI," and wept bitterly because the facts in the case would not support the assertion.

AFTER the people thoroughly understand the infamous Oregon case, they will look upon the Democratic cloak of Reform the same as honest men look upon the garb of a hypocrite who has stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in.

THE Democracy yearned for the compromise; it got it: was taken ill in nursing Florida; grew worse in attending the Louisiana funeral, and, after spending several watchful nights with Oregon, we find it in a shattered and paralyzed condition.

THE partizanship of the minority seven of the Judicial Tribunal is to be regretted in a crisis like this. Why did not Justice FIELD and his colleagues rise above party feeling, and strike a good square blow for humanity, HAYES and human rights?

SENATOR FERRY has escaped the embarrassing work of counting the vote in the presence of HENRY WATTERSON'S un-pistoled lambs. All he will have to do now will be to count them in the presence of the Senate and about two hundred unhappy and demoralized Democrats.

IRISHMEN generally are Democrats without money and without price, but PATRICK of Oregon is an exception. He sold himself, for $8,000 and the promise of an office, to the cause which he already caposed. Individually and collectively, PATRICK was for TILDEN and himself.

WE called the compromise plan a toss-up penny, dice-box arrangement while it was under consideration, but the Democrats sneered at the idea, believing all the while that they held the left bower and an ace. They did not see the yerker we held, in their anxiety to gain something by the compromise plan. If they did they could not have known that the yerker would have beat either bower or the ace, and euchre them in the end. For this reason they feel very BRADLEY.

IT IS REASONABLE to presume that there will be no more compromises on a Presidential question in this country. Our Democratic friends must therefore excuse us if we stand on our heads, turn back-hand springs, knock over the tables, dance, and do divers and sundry acts, manifesting our exuberant spirits over the fact that we came out of the present compromise with flying banners and strains of triumphant music. Nature will have its way.

DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We recently conceded that all the indications show a general return of the former slaves of the South to the side of their old masters, in the issue with the strangers introduced by the events of the war, and assented that it was the direct result of the operation of a natural law associating capital and labor, employer and employe in common interest and fellowship, and subjecting the weak to the control and guidance of the strong. And from this we drew the inference that finding the right of suffrage quite unsubstantial as a means of subsistence, and knowing its exercise to be obnoxious and offensive to those whose chattels they once were, the colored people gladly surrendered its free enjoyment in return for promised assistance in obtaining a livelihood. Whether they have chosen wisely, is not for us to determine; but we apprehend that if any of those who affirm they have not, were confronted from day to day, as they grimly were, with the gaunt form of want, they would straightway change their opinions and follow the example thus offered of the wisdom of the stomach. There is a persuasive power in hunger and cold that will conquer stronger wills and firmer moral convictions than could be expected to actuate these simple-minded dependents in choosing between an empty privilege and daily bread.

It is true, however, too conclusively true, that in some portions of the South violence was resorted to as a means of effecting this result. But while this is so, it is equally manifest that the great body of the colored people, who constitute the laboring class of the South, have but followed in the beaten path of all the millions of their kind who have gone before them, in declaring their loyalty and fidelity to those who give them employment and support. And if there has never been before so complete a mastery of a race by this means, it is only because there never was before an instance of a race so helplessly situated. Discovering themselves wholly inadequate to the task of maintaining their sovereign independence, they have voluntarily surrendered the useless privilege in exchange for the necessaries of life, or the means of gaining them; and we submit it to be the duty of the Republican party to follow them in their new bondage, and work out for them a release from its oppressions. The power to accomplish this and to unite the country in permanent relations of mutual confidence and respect lies in the same direction. It is in the nationalization of the party; a thing which may be done by the adoption of such a policy as shall recommend it to the entire people, irrespective of section limits. Nor will such a course involve any inconsistency in principle; only a change of practice. It is the principle of the party to do that which is best for the country; and therefore, when the public welfare demands a new rule of action, one which will secure the greatest good of the greatest number, it is the obligation of duty and the suggestion of wisdom to conform to the added requirement.

So now we find the North and the South opposed in sentiment, or seemingly so, divided into parties bounded by section lines, and in everything, but in name, two peoples. We find the colored people retired as an element of power, and remitted to their former condition, except as to bonds. We know the cause of this unfortunate, and if not remedied, fatal state of affairs. It is the mischievous existence of an alien element in some of the Southern States, seeking to sustain its crumbling fortunes by Federal aid. This is the sole cause of the existing estrangement between the two sections, and of the present deplorable subjection of the colored people. And is it right, is it reasonable, to persist in maintaining such unnatural relations by any means more effective than the simple recognition of legally existing governments, when the sole effect is to widen the breach between the two sections? It is wrong in itself, and madness as a matter of policy. It has been urged that this element is the only protection of the colored race. Do we not see it is otherwise—the very reverse? That, whether willing or not, that race has been reduced to vassalage by the warfare it has engendered and continued? All this is plain. What, then, is the remedy? Leave these struggling governments to depend upon their own strength or weakness, and to stand or fall as they may, giving them only the aid of countenance. Invite representative men of the South into the counsels of the party, thus attracting to its support the orginal inhabitants of that section, and producing a healthy action of political sentiment, by local divisions among the people. This will result in a lasting re-union, and recall the colored voter to the polls; for when parties are equally respected, they will nearly evenly divide the people, and all the elements of power will be brought forth in the contests of suffrage. The colored voter has been unpopular because he has been accustomed to vote against the property owners. But when the property owners divide among themselves in their adherence to parties, as in *ante-bellum* days, each division will bring out all the votes at its command, and the colored vassal will be a man and a citizen again. And if the Republican party accomplish this high task, it will have achieved a result scarcely inferior to the preservation of the Government.

THE music which comes from the far-off region "where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound save its own dashing," will have a soothing effect on the country to-day.

A DISSOLVING VIEW FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

It is a sad thing to the serious beholder to witness the exhibitions of envy and ire made by the Democratic press when contemplating the administrative reforms they fear will be inaugurated and accomplished within the forthcoming Presidential term. They note the inviting field, and tremble lest its cultivation shall produce such fruits and promise as to render the tillers popular; for if so, the people will refuse to displace them for others, and the party which has been so eager to illustrate its life-giving touch will have to sow the desert for years to come. They know the opportunity is great to build up a lasting fame for successful endeavor, and they are conscious of the wisdom and patriotism of those who are bidden to improve it. Hence, the rage and anguish displayed by the disappointed henchmen.

The conviction has taken possession of the soul and senses of the Democracy that the next Administration will have the cordial support of the Southern people: and this is a confession of their belief that it will be worthy of the confidence and co-operation of that people—as it will be. But they can see nothing in such a just and statesman-like policy but corruption and bribery on the part of the Government; and in this desire of the Southern people to assist in shaping the measures of administration to their own benefit and advantage, and hence for the general good, they can see nothing but abject abasement and prostitution. The harmonious relations of the two sections, the building up of the material interests of the Southern States, objects of peace and national unity, and of progress and prosperity, are nothing to them, if effected, fostered or approved by the Republican party. What should be said of one who would prevent others from doing the good he sees ought to be done, and professes he would gladly do himself if in his power? Why, that he is an untruthful hypocrite: a monster. And as the canons of the moral law direct the same judgment to be passed upon parties and persons, what must we say of a party that would throw obstructions in the way of good government because it had itself suffered defeat in attempting to acquire control? That it is selfish and lacks patriotism, at least.

The real truth is that the Democratic party North would much prefer that the country should remain in distraction four years more, that there might appear a possible chance for a change of Administrations, than that such a policy should be adopted as will, through its salutary effects, render the Republican party popular in the South. And this fact should, and probably will, open the eyes of the people of that section to the exact relation subsisting between the two wings of the party. If they of the North cannot be lifted to power by the votes of the South, so that they can have the glory of redeeming the country from present ills, then they choose that existing evils shall remain to curse whomsoever they affect, until such time as they shall gain the helm. This is the true case, and it does not flatter the dupes of the situation. Patriots may have party feelings, and, in fact, must have; for they should be allied to the party of just principles. But when party feeling aspires only to party power, it does not spring in patriotic hearts, but reigns in the breasts of politicians.

MR. TILDEN'S BANK ACCOUNTS.

The letter of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, published yesterday morning, concludes in the following words:

"As to this arrangement now reported, I have only to say that I can accept decorum and decency, but not a fictitious equivalent for a mantle of secrecy to anybody else."

This is a false insinuation that the Committee of Privileges and Elections in the Senate has consented not to expose the money transactions of TILDEN during and since the campaign, if the various House committees will refrain from examining the accounts of the Republican National Committee. The facts are these: the accounts of the Republican committee have, for a month or more, been in the hands of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S committee, and all the facts which Mr. TILDEN intimates are to be suppressed, in the interest of the Republicans, have long been Democratic property. This he must have known, as well as he probably knew in advance that the pleading of his friends against the very examination he now professes willingness to have made. Mr. TILDEN, skulking away from the Senate committee room in the person of his banker, with the accounts under his arm which he feared to have published, and which generous Republicans agreed to hide with a "mantle of secrecy," ought to be modest if he cannot be truthful. "Decorum and decency" may be forbidden to Mr. TILDEN, but not in pursuance of any bargain made with his friends by political opponents. His party, as before stated, have already demanded and been accorded the right to go to the bottom of the Republican campaign expenditures, and have done so, and found nothing whatever out of which they could manufacture capital.

ALL honest Democrats would like to clap their fingers over their nostrils and take a regular Pacific slope away from the foul atmosphere surrounding the Oregon infamy.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Wm. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, is stopping at Willard's.

Hon. John J. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, has arrived at Willard's.

Hon. G. B. Baun, of Maine, has rooms at Willard's.

Hon. C. B. Farwell, of Maine, is a guest at Willard's.

H. D. Jackson, N. Y.; O. G. Chase, N. Y.; R. H. Ringman, Phila.; P. G. Meredith and wife, N. Y.; B. D. V. Roney, N. Y.; Jesse Morrill, Conn.; C. L. Magee, Pgh.; Thos. S. Bigelow, Pgh.; C. C. Williams and wife, China; L. J. Sanderson, N. Y.; W. K. Phillips, N. Y.; Robt. Fanning, Ia.; Wm. K. Long, Iowa; Miss Emma Long, Iowa; Miss Rainey, Iowa; A. Frahnam, Philadelphia; Wm. J. Benkert, Philadelphia; John S. Hopkins and wife, Baltimore; George W. Taxbury and wife, Baltimore; Thomas Fitzgerald, Philadelphia; E. B. Reynolds, Pennsylvania; John Lowe, Maryland; Mrs. Andrew Moore, Philadelphia; Miss B. Oakersen, Philadelphia; Thomas D. Pearce, of Philadelphia; C. Green, of New York; J. H. Whipple, of Boston; Charles L. Flanagan, of Philadelphia; Miss M. A. Sandbury, of Delaware; Mrs. M. S. Sandbury, of Delaware; E. L. Scull and sister, of Philadelphia; Jane S. Bispham, of Philadelphia; Jay Rial, of New York; Mrs. Paine, of New York; R. T. Melvin, of New Jersey; E. S. Melvin, of New Jersey; H. K. Young and wife, of New Jersey; F. M. Shepard, New York; Edward Arnold, Brooklyn; Geo. B. Abbott, Brooklyn; J. P. Moore, Ohio; P. H. Babcock, Cleveland; H. Hurd, Jr., Cleveland; J. R. Rodwell, Maine; James Pulitzer, St. Louis; and J. T. Lee, Philadelphia, registered at Willard's yesterday.

R. G. Cantin, N. Y.; W. M. Tanner, North Carolina; Miss Mary Russel, Huntsville, Ala.; John Babson, Boston; George Widner, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. Moore, Rochester, N. Y.; B. A. Clark, New York; Isaac Osgood, Utica, N. Y.; P. C. Robbins and ladies, North Carolina; Edward A. Locker, Boston; J. J. Burton and wife, Abingdon, N. Y.; M. Steele, Baltimore; P. W. Williams and wife, Philadelphia; R. J. Waddell, Ottawa, Ark.; Charles Willis, Savannah, Ga.; and Henry Maguire, Savannah, Ga., arrived at the Imperial yesterday.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 22, 1877.

The recess having expired the Senate reassembled by Mr. PADDOCK. Present Messrs. EDMUNDS, BAYARD, WITHERS and CHAFFEE.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Mr. President I ask unanimous consent to make some reports from the Judiciary Committee.

CHAIR. The request is out of order, the presiding officer has ruled, and the general understanding has been that no business of a legislative character shall be transacted between the hours of ten and twelve.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Well, Mr. President, there is nothing more unfortunate than to be laboring under disabilities.

CHAIR. The Senator from Vermont moves that the Senate take—

Mr. EDMUNDS (interrupting). No, sir, Mr. President, no, sir. The Senator from Vermont will never move to take a recess while legislative business is so far behind.

CHAIR. The Senator from Colorado moves that the Senate take a further recess till 12 o'clock.

The CHAIR hears no objection, and the Senate takes a recess till 12 o'clock.

Mr. EDMUNDS to Mr. CHAFFEE. That is done by your motion, CHAFFEE.

Mr. CHAFFEE who had not spoken a word, looked up amazed, but acquiesced.

The Senate resumed its session at 12 o'clock, and, on motion of Mr. SPENCER, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the following bills for removal of disabilities. Mr. EDMUNDS said that some of them were defaulters to the Government at the time they went into the rebellion, and some of them were dismissed from the service of the United States: Lloyd J. Beall, F. A. Shepherd, of Va.; Dr. H. L. Washington; C. L. Scott, of Ala.; Henry Myers, F. S. Armstead, of W. Va.; John H. Forney, of Ala.; A. W. Burnett, Ga.; C. Joel Bernard, Wm. Shapley, Va.; H. H. Lewis, Baltimore; E. P. Bernard, Va.; W. E. Wyshan, Baltimore; C. H. Williams, New York; John Johnson, North Carolina; C. H. Kennedy, of Va., Oscar Hindman and Geo. Watson Carr, all of which were indefinitely postponed. Mr. EDMUNDS said these reports had been made only after the general rule adopted by the committee, and were not intended to prejudice the merits of many of these cases, which would more than likely come before the committee again at the next session of Congress. He also reported favorably on the following bills for removal of disabilities, and they were placed in the Calendar, viz.: C. M. Wilcox, Md.; John S. Montague, George L. Hawkins, of Fla.; A. C. Myers, Ala.; H. R. Gibbs, S. C.; Wm. Butler, and S. C. S. B. Moon, Va.; R. H. Jones, Ala.; W. F. Carrington, of Va.; R. H. Kellogg, of La.; J. B. Major, L. S. Baker, of N. C.; R. C. Gordes, of Ala.; R. S. Rainey, W. A. Jones, E. H. Hill, of N. C.; S. B. Turner, and William A. Webb, of Va.

Mr. McDONALD gave notice that he would, on Saturday next, ask consideration of the House resolution in relation to the death of Michael C. Kerr, late Speaker of the House.

Mr. DAWES presented a memorial from W. K. Platte & Co. and others, protesting against the passage of a bill for the relief of W. A. Graham.

Several petitions were presented in favor of cheap telegraphy by different Senators, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. ALCORN presented a memorial of the Legislature of Mississippi, asking for the passage of a bill to deepen the bay at the mouth of the Pascagoula river. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WINDOM presented a petition from the Board of Trade of Minneapolis, asking that the Secretary of the Interior be allowed to offer for sale the public lands on the Mississippi river, which are liable to be overflowed. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY presented a petition praying for the erection of a light-house on Standing Rock, in Lake Superior. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ANTHONY, from Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the following resolutions, and they were passed,

To print 4,000 extra copies of the Digest of the appeal cases to the Attorney General, and decisions of same; to print 1,000 extra copies of the letter of the Secretary of War transmitting the report of J. W. King on European ships of war; to print 4,000 extra copies of the reports on fish and fishes for the years 1873 and '74, and the years 1872 and '73; to print 4,500 extra copies of Dr. Hayden's report on the geological surveys of the Territories; to print 9,000 copies of the eulogies pronounced on the late Senator Caperton, and to print 9,000 copies of the eulogy pronounced in the House on the death of ex-Speaker Kerr.

Mr. WEST reported favorably from Committee on Railroads, the bill granting right of way to the St. John's Railroad Co., in Florida. After some discussion, the bill was laid aside without any conciliation thereon.

Mr. MORRILL called up the bill for the erection of a building for a National Museum in the Smithsonian grounds, and appropriating $250,000 for that purpose. Passed.

Mr. KERNAN introduced by request, a bill to authorize the Land and Ocean Telegraph Cable Co., of New York, to lay a telegraphic cable, and land the same at points along the Atlantic coast. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DORSEY called up the bill to grant the right of way to the Hot Springs Railroad Company over the Hot Springs reservation in the State of Arkansas. The bill led to some discussion pending which the morning hour expired, and the CHAIR laid before the Senate the Pacific Railroad bill as the unfinished business. Mr. SARGENT asked that the bill be laid aside, and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. WEST, in urging charge of the Railroad bill consented with the understanding that the bill should not lose its place. Mr. DORSEY gave notice that he would call up the Hot Springs Railroad bill as soon as the Deficiency bill was out of the way.

Mr. SARGENT said that the Appropriation Committee would claim the right of way as fast as the bills were ready. The Deficiency bill was then taken up.

For the Department of Justice there was a deficiency item of $750,000, and Mr. DAVIS objected to the amount, saying that it was altogether too much.

Mr. SARGENT said that was the fault of Congress, which established the courts throughout the country. If Senators thought the sum was too much, let them take some steps to abolish the courts, but while they are in existence the officers connected with them must be paid.

Mr. BAYARD said it was not the expenses of the courts, but because so many marshals were appointed. He said that in Arkansas, for instance, the sum for marshals was very large, and intimated that they were appointed to serve on election day.

Mr. CLAYTON said that was a mistake. The great expense in Arkansas was because the jurisdiction of the United States courts in Arkansas extended over the Indian Territory, and more officials were required.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was read through and the various amendments were agreed to.

Mr. BLAINE then offered an amendment to the item for preparing a digest for the House of Representatives, providing that if the text or any substantial part of Barclay's Digest be used, he shall be allowed reasonable compensation for the copyright thereof.

After considerable debate and various modifications of the proposition, which were not agreed to, the vote was taken by yeas and nays on the original proposition, and it was adopted, yeas 23, nays 21.

Mr. SARGENT reserved the right to call the yeas and nays on it in the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON submitted an amendment to pay $7,000 for expenses of the Electoral Commission in lieu of the bill passed the other day. He said it should properly come under this bill instead of the one which was passed.

Some minor amendments were adopted and the bill was passed, as in Committee of the Whole, and reported to the Senate on its passage, when Mr. SARGENT withdrew his demand for a vote on the Digest amendment.

Mr. MERRIMON asked a seperate vote on the amendment to the bill appropriating $75,000 for the Department of Justice. He said he was opposed to such an amount, and unless he could have more information on the subject, would not vote for it. He believed it was to pay the deputy marshals that were appointed in such large numbers during the last election.

Mr. WINDOM said that the whole amount appropriated for the year 1876 was $65,000 less than was appropriated in 1875, when there were no marshals, and this appropriation for this deficiency was made necessary by the failure to appropriate a sufficient amount at the last session of Congress.

After further debate the demand for the yeas and nays was withdrawn, the amendments were adopted and the bill was passed.

House bill for the revision of the law was called up and passed.

Mr. SARGENT reported from the Appropriation Committee the Naval Appropriation bill, and asked its present consideration.

Mr. CONKLING moved that the Senate proceed to Executive business.

Mr. WINDOM said the Electoral Commission might report in the morning, and further legislative business might be delayed for several days, and if the Senate did not pass the Appropriation bill to-night, they would be compelled to come back here in April or May and hold an extra session for passing them.

Mr. SARGENT said if Senators did not stay to-night, he should insist upon commencing upon the bill at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The motion of Mr. CONKLING was adopted, and, at 5 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and shortly thereafter took a recess till 10 o'clock this a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at ten o'clock, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, Mr. BURCHARD in the chair.

The pending question was upon the appropriation for the survey of public lands, and as there was not a quorum, it was agreed that these items should be passed over temporarily.

All the items in the bill of a local nature, and for charities in the District of Columbia were agreed to.

Mr. PIPER, of Cal., moved to strike out the appropriation of $50,000 for the continuation of the geological surveys under Professor Hayden. He said he was an advocate of proper surveys, but this under Hayden was more ornamental than otherwise.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, hoped the amendment would not be adopted, for all surveys of this kind developed the resources of the country.

Mr. ELKINS, of New Mexico, said he was in favor of a liberal appropriations for practical surveys of the Territories, but he thought it useless to spend $50,000 for a mere ornamental survey. All these expeditions like Hayden's were made to give places to the sons of rich men during the summer, and it was susceptible of proof that sons and other relatives of Congressmen had been giving good places in the expedition.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pa., thought it would be false economy to strike out this appropriation for the Wheeler survey on the grounds of the advantages to accrue.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, said that a delegate had just asserted on the floor that Congressmen secured places for their sons and nephews on these expeditions. The delegate should be man enough to say who these Congressmen were, because his general remark reflected upon all, and he believed there were many Congressmen here who did not put their relatives in office.

Mr. HOLMAN said it was manifest that there was not a quorum, and he therefore asked that this point be passed over temporarily until the rest of the bill was disposed of.

The clause appropriating $325,000 for continuing the work on the public building in Cincinnati was then reached.

Mr. BANNING moved to increase the item to $400,000, and he had read a letter from the architect, showing that that sum would not be more than sufficient. Mr. BANNING said it was foolish to make these limited appropriations and pay heavy rents. He denounced the penny-wise economy which had been practiced in the House, and asserted that it was of no advantage either to the country or to the party that advocated it. Its tendency was to hurt the party and the man who urged this kind of economy.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., argued that it was a great mistake to reduce these appropriations for public buildings. He would oppose the purchase of any new ground or the commencement of new buildings, but he would make appropriations sufficient to complete those that had been commenced.

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, also advocated liberal appropriations for the completion of public buildings.

Mr. HOLMAN opposed any attempt at increase, and he wanted to see whether the majority of the House would go back on the economy of last session. These large appropriations excited curiosity, and there could not be purity in the administration of the Government so long as these lavish appropriations were made.

Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, said that Mr. HOLMAN was claimed as a great economist, but in his opinion the gentleman's course on these buildings was stupidity and not economy. It was a waste, and might be endorsed in Mr. HOLMAN'S little district, but nowhere else. He wanted to call attention especially to Chicago, where mere under boxes were occupied by the postoffice and other public buildings. The Government was now paying there $75,000 a year for rent, while the interest on the money required to furnish the building would not be more than $45,000. It was nothing but folly to reduce these items, and the people were not going to be fooled by this false economy. The country and the party has been injured by this economy which has been pursued, and the majority of the House have been called imbeciles, but he believed the people of the country had brains enough to tell the spurious from the real economy.

The item making appropriations for the Cincinnati building was then increased to $400,000 from $325,000, and the appropriation for Philadelphia was also increased to $400,000. Mr. HOLMAN stating that he would demand a vote on each item in the House.

At 12 o'clock the committee rose, and the House was called to order as a Thursday's session, and yesterday's journal was read.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the Consular and Diplomatic bill were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. LANE presented the petitions of Boards of Trade of Oregon, asking for further aid for the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred.

Mr. WILLIS, of N. Y., from Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted a report in relation to an expedition to the North Pole, which was ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. HEWITT, of N. Y., from Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the joint resolution authorizing the President to accept the Statue of Liberty when presented by French citizens, and donating a site for the erection of the statue in New York harbor. Passed.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., asked leave to report from the Committee on Ways and Means a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to immediate transportation of imported merchandise, but objection was made.

The House then again went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending questions being on the appropriation for public buildings, and in each case efforts were made to increase the appropriations, but the motions were generally defeated.

When the paragraph was reached making appropriation of $800,000 for printing and engraving bank notes, stamps, &c., Mr. LYTTELL offered an amendment providing that the work shall be done at the Treasury Department. He called attention to the fact that the Treasury had all the material and the machinery, and the work should be done there. Besides, in this way employment was given to a large number of worthy people.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tenn., thought it was best to leave that matter to the discretion of the Secretary, and he could then give the work to the Bureau if he desired to do so. He believed that the security of the money was of more importance than the giving of employment to some people here, and there would be greater security by distributing the work than by having it all done in one office.

Mr. BANKS, Mr BRADLEY and others advocated the amendment, and argued that under the system of checks there could be no fraud or counterfeiting.

The amendment was adopted with an additional proviso, that the work should be done there as cheaply as at private establishments.

Mr. HARRIS, of Va., offered an amendment appropriating in the aggregate to the sum of $17,700 to pay the expenses of the contestants and contestees in the last session of Congress, and the items were agreed to generally.

Without disproving of the bill the committee rose and the House at 4.30 took a recess until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE SCRIBBLER'S CARNIVAL.

Bright Pictures at Masonic Temple—Sons of the Characters in Peggotty's Boat.

Last evening, the third of the author's carnival, Masonic Hall was more than crowded; it was overflowing. Many distinguished personages were present during the evening, and, take it altogether, it was the most successful of the three evenings. The universal expression of the visitors to the Carnival is that it is the most complete of any like entertainment ever given in the city. In our former reports limited space has prevented us from giving a full and complete list of the participants, yet it is but just to mention the real *workers*—those connected with the supper room. It is a real luxury to sit within view of Aladdin's Palace, cave and grotto, and be waited upon by the belles of the kitchen, who, with captivating smiles and tidy white aprons, dart hither and thither, and place the delicious salads, pickled oysters, chocolate, coffee, ices and creams before the visitor as if by magic. Indeed the supper room is presided over by the same good genii from whom Aladdin received his wonderful lamp, in the shape of the ladies who so ably and satisfactorily conduct this department of the Carnival. Theirs is not an easy task, yet so long as they are adding to the coffers in the benevolent work they do not complain, but only ask that all who make the tour of the Carnival shall give them a call. A visit to the Carnival would be incomplete without it. The ladies of the supper-room gratefully acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Wm. C. Worm, the dealer in ice cream, who has rendered them valuable assistance in many ways.

During the evening Miss Vinnie Ream's deft hands were busy with the clay, and the space around her studio was crowded with the admirers of the *petite* artist. Chief Justice Waite sat again for her, and by 10 o'clock he was as satisfactorily "busted" as he ever was in his life. Every one pronounced the bust of the Chief Justice excellent, and the visitor to-night will have an opportunity of seeing the finishing touches put upon it. Vinnie is the "Spirit of the Carnival."

The creatures of Dickens were out in full force last night, and "Peggoty's" way crowded with the representatives from the works of the great novelist, as given by the Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Peerybingle and Tilly Slowboy held forth with that dear baby, and Mrs. Bardell was arrayed in all her glory. Captain Cuttle showed to great advantage his huge silver watch, while Quilp was as interesting as ever. Dolly Varden, in gay colors variegated like the rainbow, shone in splendor, and Barnaby Rudge was unique in style. Mr. Pickwick appeared a little late, but made up for all lost time. The Pecksniffs were all out with Bob Allen and Bob Sawyer. The Congregational Church also arranged the group and Martha Washington Reception. George Washington, by Deacon Rockwell, was so like Gilbert Stuart's painting of the Father of his Country as to surprise every one who saw him. His features are almost a perfect copy of the painting.

Martha Washington was Mrs. Charles Kenedy and her beautiful matronly face and silver gray hair, made one think of Mount Vernon a hundred years ago. The whole reception was a grand success.

Saturday a matinee carnival will be held from 11 a. m., to 4 p. m., to which children will be admitted for half of the regular admission price.

Washington's Birthday in Richmond.

RICHMOND VA., Feb. 22.—There was no general observance of the day. The federal officers and National banks were closed. The first regiment of Virginia infantry, the Richmond Howitzer, and one colored company paraded this afternoon. The weather was delightful.

THE COURTS.

A LIGHT DAY WITH THE JUSTICES.

A Horse Thief Pleads Guilty to Escape a Jersey Justice Which Was Parening Him—Drawing of the Grand and Petit Jurors for the Next Term—The Criminal Court after the Policy Men.

Only the Criminal Court held a session yesterday, and that did not rush business forward with its usual briskness. The policy cases came up again, and there was the same delays that have been noticeable every time these trials are called. After considerable cross firing of words, the Court interfered, and declared that either the cases must immediately proceed, or pass over to the next term. This was a settler, and a few moments later, work was begun, with what result can be found by perusing the proceedings.

A HORSE THIEF CONFESSES HIS GUILT.

Charles Harris is a spare built young man, with good features, bright hair and moustache, and enjoys life to the fullest extent. If there is anything that he appreciates it an airing on the road. Not having a team of his own, and wanting to ride to Fairfax Jan. 1st, he went to the stable of Thomas Geary and hired a horse and buggy, directing it to be sent to the Tremont House, which was done. Then it was only to be used two hours, but the team not being sent back by the following morning, the owner went in search of it. Thence Harris travel to Alexandria, through Occoquan, and finally captured beyond Fredericksburg, Virginia, where another man named George Wilson was found in company with Harris, and both brought back to the city. When the trial came on yesterday Harris plead guilty to grand larceny and was then sued by the government against his companion in the ride. He gave testimony to the effect that in taking the horse and buggy it was an understanding that both should receive a full share of the benefit from it. In the cross-examination Mr. Cahill drew out several contradictory statements, and among these admissions one that these men met just outside of Washington, Feb. 22, 1876, coming to this city, and Harris then had a horse and buggy which he could not satisfactorily account for, but acknowledged that he had sold both and used the money. It was afterwards shown that a requisition was hanging over Harris from New Jersey, where he is wanted to answer for the stealing of the first horse. Wilson was convicted, and the court sentenced them both to the penitentiary for three years.

TRYING THE POLICY DEALERS.

The policy-ticket business again consumed considerable time in the Criminal Court yesterday, it being the day on which certain cases had been specially set down for trial. It is supposed to be principals in the lottery-policy transactions that have been sweeping over the city for the past three or four years, and more recently occupied considerable of the time and attention of the courts. A number of minor cases have been brought before his Honor, but these parties being the small fish they were permitted to escape, and the net lightened about those believed to be the prime movers in setting up the shops throughout the city, and furnishing the means to carry them on. The principals have dwindled down to three or four men, who have a reputable standing in the community, and were not suspicioned as having any connection with the setting up of the numerous policy shops infesting the city, let alone supplying the funds whereby they could be kept in operation. In tracing these branches to the trunk of the evil, they all led to one center, and it became conclusive that a few were reaping the benefits from the work of numerous agents. One of the men, charged with being chief supplier of policy material and appurtenances for running the schemes, is Mr. C. H. Hilton, and yesterday he was placed on trial for violating the law in conducting this business in the District. Through a long train of witnesses the prosecution endeavored to prove that the defendant not only rented many of the places where this business was conducted, but that he was responsible in every way for them. The jury received the case at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at six p. m. returned a verdict of guilty; sentence suspended.

DRAWING JURORS FOR THE MARCH TERM.

The custom of drawing jurors for service in the different courts has to be observed at stated times through the year, in order to have a steady working panel for the assistance of the court. Yesterday the following were drawn for the March term of the Criminal Court, which commences one week from Monday next.

Grand Jury.

J. F. Young, Gleshoro, D. C.; J. L. Davis, county; J. B. Gray, Fifteenth and I streets northwest; S. B. Jackson, 45 Bridge street, Georgetown; David Fisher, Jr., 1111 Seventh street northwest; J. Fugitt, 474 L street southeast; S. H. Kaufman, Stoneybreet; James White, 1105 Twelfth street northwest; John C. Bridget, 123 D street; John Jennings, L between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets northwest; Edwin Barker, 14 Fourth street, Georgetown; Aaron Rusell, 423 M street northwest; Henry J. Brandt, 401 Eighth street southeast; M. W. Galt, 168 H street; Edgar Bolt, 1111 Seventh street northwest; J. A. Pohlatz, 1218 M street northwest; J. H. Ball, 38 Third street, Georgetown; Robert Ball, 238 G street northwest; D. B. Clarke, 1009 Thirteenth street northwest; A. Wright, 401 Seventh street southwest; Patrick Connell, 122 Fourth street northwest; Thomas Carberry, county; George Milliver, 429 Ninth street northwest.

PETIT JURORS.

S. R. Watts, 1018 Ninth street; William Griffin, 1745 K street northwest; F. D. Kerwotta, Ninth and D streets northwest; J. R. Wilbergas, county; H. M. Talbott, Market, between Second and Third streets, Georgetown; Lewis Hengler, county; Thomas C. Wilson, 1223 F street; M. R. Goddard, 70 Bridge street, Georgetown; Isaac Laudie, 523 N northwest; J. W. Janney, 939 Louisiana avenue; J. H. Humphrey, C street, near sixth northwest; James Lynch, Capital Hill; W. H. Robinson, Eighth street, Georgetown; R. E. Tailferro, 411 Sixth southwest; Henry Tilghman, 906 N street northwest; J. Rockett, 1253 M street; T. G. Gatrell, 190 Seventh street; W. A. Scott, 1129 Third street northwest; Leonidas Scott, 204 Fifth street southeast; W. E. Clark, corner Third and Kennedy northwest; Wm. Upham,