National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP ..... EDITOR.

The National Republican

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All communications *designed for publication should be brief, plain ly written and only upon one side of the paper. Communications unaccompanied by the name of the author are not solicited, and will neither be read nor returned. Rejected manuscript will not be returned nor preserved. The crowded state of our columns during the session of Congress will preclude the insertion of long articles.*

WEDNESDAY ..... OCTOBER 17, 1877.

The President's Message.

The message of the President to the extra session of Congress is brief, and relates mainly to the subject of appropriations which were refused by the last session of Congress to enable the payment of the army of the United States. It will be recollected that the late session of Congress refused to provide for the support of the army for the reason that the troops were, to some extent, being used to preserve order and enforce the laws in certain of the Southern States, where the rights of citizenship were being ruthlessly trampled under foot, and personal liberty and life were being sacrificed without remorse. Simply because Congress would not consent to a desertion of Southern Republicans, white and colored, to the tender mercy of armed Democrats, the usual appropriation for the support of the army was withheld, and those who are protecting our frontier, holding our forts and garrisons, and fighting the battles of the country in a war with the Indian tribes of the West and Northwest, have been left for nearly four months without pay and rations, except as the latter have been provided by special provision of questionable propriety. Still these brave men have stood by the flag and fought the nation's battles without regard to "pay and provender."

To meet this exigency the President has convened Congress, and has briefly recommended appropriations therefor. It remains to be seen whether this Congress will be more patriotic and just than its predecessor.

The President also recommends a deficiency appropriation of something over two millions of dollars to meet the necessities of the navy during the last fiscal year.

He also refers briefly to the late fire at the Patent Office, and will present estimates providing for its repair.

The French Exposition, the Prison Congress and the courts are referred to as matters worthy the attention of Congress.

These are the themes of the message. The necessity for this extra session has been created by the pig-headedness of the Democrats, and it will soon be made apparent whether this Congress is any improvement in that regard over the last. If party spleen and bigotry on the part of the majority have subsided, and given place to reason and patriotism, then we may hope for a short and beneficent session. Otherwise, no one can safely predict the duration or the measures it may consider and pass into laws.

Refunding the Cotton Tax.

The Southern Democrats are preparing a series of jobs that contemplate a serious raid upon the Treasury of the United States. It is proposed now that the cotton tax, which amounts to a large sum, shall be refunded, under the assumption that it is illegal. It was a measure that grew out of the war to crush rebellion, and belongs to a large family which sooner or later are to be brought forward with a view to indemnifying those who suffered pecuniarily in the results of that struggle. The plan foreshadowed is to induce the General Government to appropriate the necessary amount to cover this tax, which is represented as amounting to from six to nine dollars per acre, either in money or bonds, and then let the courts decide who it belongs to. To accomplish this the best efforts of the Southern Senators and Representatives in Congress are to be invited and urged.

The Mobile *Register*, an intensely Southern journal, takes the following view of this question:

> The great objection raised against the proposed refunding of that illegal tax is that the parties who originally paid it have either died or failed, and that the claims have passed into other hands. What sort of morality is this? Can it be urged that when a thief is caught with his plunder, and the rightful owner of the property is dead or absent, the thief is to be allowed to retain that plunder? The only fact to be inquired into is whether the United States lawfully came by the tax, and if it did not, then let the amount be at once set aside and remain on interest in the National Treasury till proper and legitimate claimants can be found. This is the theory—moral in principle—on which the Government acted in the matter of the indemnity paid in 1835 by the French Government for certain captures of our merchantmen by French privateers previous to 1801, and which, by the convention of that year, were agreed to be set aside by the payment of fifteen million francs, and which indemnity to this day remains in the Treasury, under the name of the French spoliation fund, because of the alleged want of proper proof by the claimants to their right to its division.

The argument used by our Mobile cotemporary is peculiarly its own, and we do not enter upon the subject to controvert it. If the Government, as is assumed, had no authority of law or constitutional right to levy this tax, and that is made apparent, then simple justice would demand that restitution should be promptly made. But, as we have already remarked, this is one of a family of questions that will sooner or later be forced upon the attention of Congress. The people of the South hold that the war measures of the Government which led to the suppression of the rebellion are all outside the authority of the Constitution, and hence all the consequences that have fallen upon the Southern States under that struggle are without justification and should be indemnified. There was a great destruction of private property under the processes of invasion and war. The slaveholder was despoiled of the property he held in his human chattels, and he has not abandoned the idea that he is some day to be reimbursed for this loss. True, Northern Democrats are pledged to oppose any such measure of refunding, but history shows that they have short memories and changing views and dispositions, and are very liable to regard such a promise "more honored in the breach than in the observance."

The door once opened to this family of claims, when, where and by whom is it to be closed until all have been accommodated? If they are firmly resisted in their inception, then the work of prevention will be easy. Otherwise, the nation will be taxed to the remotest generation to indemnify the losses that have occurred under the efforts made to save it from overthrow.

"Camp Followers and Sutlers."

Some days since a morning paper published in this city, in an article on the affairs and men of the Southern States, said that the Southern men of the reconstructed States had been "cowed and humiliated," so much so that "they had no spirit to resist the incursion of Northern adventurers—sutlers and camp followers of an invading army—who held for years, through the votes of deceived freedmen, several Southern States, and burdened them with debt and taxation."

Recognizing how slanderous this sentence was upon a large class of Republicans who settled in the States alluded to after the war closed, we have been gathering some facts as to who the "sutlers and camp followers" were. The Congressional Directory of the different Congresses held since 1868 tells who "the deceived freedmen" sent to represent them in the councils of the nation, and we have failed to find the name of a single "sutler or camp follower" in the list; but we did find the names of a number of gallant officers and soldiers of the Union army, who, exercising their privileges as freemen, settled in the Southern States and were elected to office. The list is a tolerably long one, but we can afford the space, and do it willingly, as it is fair to suppose that the same class of men were selected by "the deceived freedmen" to administer State affairs that were chosen to participate in national affairs.

Taking the States aphabetically, we have from Alabama as Senators WM. WARNER, who entered the Union army as major of the 76th Ohio and was promoted to the rank of major general. His seat is now filled by a Confederate of the same rank. GEORGE E. SPENCER entered the army as captain, was promoted for gallantry to be colonel, and again promoted "on the field for gallantry" to be a brigadier general. In the lower House can be found the names of R. W. NORRIS, paymaster; J. B. CULLIS, lieutenant colonel 7th Wisconsin; THOMAS HOUGHERY, surgeon; A. E. BUCK, promoted from captain in 13th Minnesota to colonel, and C. W. BUCKLEY served two years. The other members from that State were old citizens or colored men, with one or two exceptions. The Democrats elected "a camp follower" named BROMBERG.

From Arkansas in the Senate the Republicans have had BEN. F. RICE, captain 7th Minnesota; POWELL CLAYTON, who fought his way from the captaincy of a Kansas cavalry company to a brigadier generalship, and an important command—he is succeeded by a Confederate Senator who never smelt powder burn, except in hunting; S. W. DORSEY early in the war entered the army as captain of the 1st Ohio battery, was promoted to be colonel and then brigadier general, and was at one time chief of artillery in the army of the Potomac. In the House the Republicans have had W. W. WILSHIRE, major Illinois regiment; L. H. ROOTS, private in 81st Illinois, afterwards a staff officer; THOS. BOLLES, a native of the State and in the Union army, and JOHN EDWARDS, colonel of the 18th Iowa and brevet brigadier general. The other Republican members were old citizens, with the exception of W. J. HYNES, who was too young to serve in the army.

Florida has had in the Senate A. S. WELCH, captain in a Michigan regiment; T. W. OSBORNE, chief of artillery, army of the Tennessee; and S. B. CONOVER, surgeon. In the House the Republicans were CHAS. M. HAMILTON, private, and afterwards lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve corps; and W. J. PURMAN, private in the regular army.

From Louisiana in the Senate the Republicans have had J. R. WEST, lieutenant colonel 7th California infantry, promoted to major general; and WM. PITT KELLOGG, colonel 7th Illinois infantry. In the House L. A. SHELDON, colonel 126th Ohio; C. R. DARRELL, surgeon; FRANK MOREY, sergeant major 13th Illinois; I. McCLEARY, who lost an arm; J. H. SYPHER, who enlisted as a private and rose to be a brigadier general; G. L. SMITH, of a New Hampshire regiment; and J. P. NEWSHAM, lieutenant 3d Missouri volunteers.

Mississippi has had in the Senate ADELBERT AMES, major general in the regular army, as the only Northern man. In the House H. W. BARRY, who rose from private to brigadier general; G. C. McKEE, from private in 11th Illinois to brigadier general; L. W. PERCE, second lieutenant 6th Michigan, afterwards colonel; A. R. HOWE, private in 47th Massachusetts, promoted to major; and G. WILEY WELLS, colonel of volunteers.

From Missouri in the Senate were JOHN B. HENDERSON, colonel State militia; and CARL SCHURZ, brigadier general volunteers. In the House were W. A. PILE, brigadier general; J. J. GRAVELY, colonel 8th Missouri; J. W. McCLURG, colonel of cavalry; R. T. VAN HORN, lieutenant colonel of cavalry; B. F. LOAN, brigadier general; J. F. BENJAMIN, brigadier general; G. W. ANDERSON, colonel 49th Missouri; J. R. McCORMICK, brigadier general; J. H. STOVER, private 2d Pennsylvania, promoted to colonel commanding division; L. S. BURT, private in Iowa infantry; and J. F. ASPER, who commenced service as a captain in an Ohio regiment, and was mustered out for disability occasioned by wounds as lieutenant colonel.

From North Carolina nearly all the members were old citizens, but among them were J. C. ABBOTT, lieutenant colonel of a New Hampshire regiment, who was promoted for gallantry to be a brigadier general; J. T. DEWEESE, who started as a private and rose to be colonel of the Fourth Indiana.

South Carolina has been mostly represented by old citizens or colored men, and among the white Republicans there are no "camp followers." Senator PATTERSON was on the staff of Gen. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania; J. S. HOGE, captain Ohio infantry, and C. W. BUTS, a major, twice promoted by the President for gallant conduct, in the Pennsylvania volunteers.

From Tennessee nearly all the members were old settlers or natives of the State, W. F. PROSSER being the only exception, and he rose from a private to the command of a brigade. Several of the native Tennessee members were gallant soldiers in the Union army, among them J. M. THORNBURG, the present member from the Second district, who in one year rose from the ranks to the command of a regiment.

From the other States, with few exceptions, and from those named nearly all the other representatives were natives. These men have been the leaders of their party in the States from whence they came, and a careful examination and inquiry shows that the men who held the State offices were of the same class. In fact, a number of those mentioned have held prominent positions in their States—for instance, POWELL CLAYTON and W. P. KELLOGG, both of whom have been Governors. Of course, we cannot give the full list of the Northern men who have held office in the Southern States since reconstruction, but we venture the assertion that nearly every man who did so held some honorable position in the army, and will give a few instances. Gov. WARMOTH, of Louisiana, was colonel of an Illinois regiment; Gov. PACKARD was colonel of the 2d Maine; Gov. STEARNS, of Florida, was colonel of a Maine regiment; Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, held the rank of major, and Gov. SCOTT, of the same State, that of brigadier general, while D. Y. CORBIN, the Senator elect, was also a major; C. W. DUSTIN, of Alabama, was colonel of a New York regiment. But we could continue the list indefinitely. A friend from Arkansas gives us the names of several of the Republican leaders who held state offices there. Among them are JOHN McCLURE, major 57th Ohio, and Judge Advocate General of the Army of the Tennessee; W. S. OLIVER, colonel Missouri volunteers; H. C. CALDWELL, colonel 1st Iowa cavalry; A. W. BISHOP, colonel 3d Arkansas; W. J. PATTON, colonel — Arkansas; M. L. STEPHENSON, colonel 3d Arkansas; A. P. CERRY, colonel Illinois volunteers, and S. H. BEAUMONT, colonel 3d Tennessee.

Gentlemen from Mississippi say that there was not one State or Federal official in that State who had not an honorable discharge from the Federal army, and there are several now in this city who have been driven from Mississippi, where they had settled, with the intention of making their homes. Some of them inform us that in their own knowledge they can count up more than a million dollars carried by their friends into the State, invested there and lost. Among those in the city we can name Hon. J. TARBELL, a brigadier general; Captain FISHER, Major PRICE and Major SHAUGHNESSY, who were prominent in the politics of Mississippi.

The men we have named, and others like them, have been denounced for years by the Democrats and by the "man milliners" among the Republicans as "thieving carpet-baggers;" yet most of them are poorer today than when they went South. It was reserved for a paper here to stigmatize them as "sutlers and camp-followers." Does the record show them to be so? Is not the assertion as false as its deductions? The same sentence says these men "deceived the freedmen." It is undoubtedly true that they taught the freedmen to believe in Republican principles and to vote for Republicans—to uphold the banner of that party on all occasions, and stand by it all times. Was this "deceiving" them? As the same men, both in 1868 and 1872, helped to hold U. S. GRANT in power, perhaps he is one of those designated as a "sutler or camp-follower." The sycophancy displayed in the article is sickening, and we quit the subject with the hope that there is no other man in the North outside of the "man-milliners" who would be guilty of such an effusion. An examination of the army rolls does not reveal to us the name of the writer of the article.

THE New York *Evening Post* says: "Senator CONKLING ought to reform or else change his seat to the Democratic side of the Senate." It is such changlings as the *Post* that are playing back and forth like a weaver's shuttle between the two great parties. Senator CONKLING is a Republican, and will continue to be to the end of the chapter. He cannot be abused, frightened or read out of his party by renegades.

AFTER ALL, R. M. BISHOP, just elected Governor of Ohio, was a Republican. That is to say, he was elected Mayor of Cincinnati in 1859 by a fusion of all the elements opposed to the Democracy, and the largest part of that fusion was the Republican party. Then it carried Ohio for LINCOLN in the succeeding year, and he, BISHOP, was on that side at that time. How will the fire-water drinkers like this?

IF MARY HEISLER was in Paris she would make a world-renowned name. She is the vice president of the new organization of the fifteen thousand cigar-makers who are on a strike. She is reported to have the tongue and will of a commander. We are ready to swear she has the tongue, and, as for the will, was there ever a woman who had not a will of her own? In a city of revolutions Miss HEISLER might have a future.

HOW MUCH better it is for such men as BRADLEY T. JOHNSTON and FITZHUGH LEE to be traveling on missions of peace, as they have recently in Pennsylvania, than to be inviting that State at the head of hostile and rebellious forces! It is announced that they have addressed the people in the towns of Southern Pennsylvania with a view of encouraging emigration to the Old Dominion. It is well that the Virginians should let the emigrating world know all about the agricultural and mineral resources of the grand old Mother State.

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS says he is in good health, and that God will let him live to see his country—his whole country—once more happy and prosperous. Coming from the Vice President of the late so-called Confederacy, these sentiments are good. He desires it stated that the following was the opinion he gave in reference to President HAYES: "I think Mr. HAYES' tenure less assailable than that of any President ever inaugurated in the United States. The others all held by *prima facie* cases. The matter of his tenure is *res adjudicata*. He holds his office by the judgment of the highest judicial tribunal ever created in this country."

ONE GULLY, who led the CHISHOLM murderers in Kemper county, is now the Democratic candidate for sheriff of that county, and the Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* of October 10, speaking of his prospects, says: "Reliable reports from all portions of Kemper unite in representing the people all rapidly acquiescing in the result of the late primary election and fast falling into line in support of GULLY for sheriff as right in itself and the surest way to *the full purification* of the county." It appears that about twenty persons have been indicted as principals and accessories in the CHISHOLM cases, (father, son and daughter were slain,) and it is quite desirable that the leader of the gang should be chosen as the officer whose duty it may become to draw the jurors who will try these indictments. We are not informed as to whether this GULLY is one of the indicted ones or not, but this fact would scarcely make any difference in the view of the average Mississippi Democrat as to the "eternal fitness of things" where the murderers were native, chivalrous Mississippians and the murdered were Republicans.

THE friends of abstinence have just organized for a combined effort to stay the vice of drinking and all its concomitant evils and crimes. We are glad to see that the combination comprises religious societies and organizations, because we know that their faith acknowledges the free moral agency of men and holds them to a strict individual accountability to God for "deeds done here in the body." We feel fully assured that this central organization will discard the theory that the best way to reform a man is to place him beyond the possibility of yielding to temptation, and adopt the one in consonance with their moral agency creeds. There is little virtue in abstinence from a vice which one has no temptation to commit. If prevention by prohibition were true reform, then are all our rogues now in the penitentiary truly reformed, because they have no opportunity to be dishonest.

WHAT is the Administration going to do with Chief JOSEPH? He is an educated soldier, and by those who know him is said to be an educated gentleman—speaking the English and French languages fluently, and somewhat of an astronomer and scientist. His followers are not many—indeed the Nez Perces race are now nearly extinct. Would it not be a good plan for Congress to pass a law creating another professorship at West Point, and name it "Professor of Indian Tactics?" Would not Chief JOSEPH be just the man for the place? He could teach the manners and ways of the Indians. There is no trick or practice of the Indian warrior that he could not show the West Point boys how to circumnavigate. Our West Pointers start out in their military career by going to the Western frontier—knowing much less about Indian warfare than the frontiersman, and yet often do circumstances find them in command of troops at some particular and important juncture. The most of the fighting that our army will have to do in the future will be with the Indians. The graduates at West Point should have a thorough Indian warfare education, and we repeat that there is no man in this country who is better able to organize the Indian fighting class at West Point than is Chief JOSEPH; beside, it will be placing him completely out of the reach of HOWARD.

PERSONAL.

IT is thought Chief Joseph will lecture.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES says that a hysterical woman is a vampire.

MRS. STIRLING, the novelist, died on the 25d, at Edinburgh, aged seventy eight.

ANTONIA SCIALOJA, the well-known Italian lawyer and political economist, is dead.

SINCE the days of Samson many men have been slain by the jawbone of a woman.

MAJOR SAMUEL K. BOYKIN, register of the Virginia Land Office, is visiting the city.

Ex-Gov. BROWN, of Tenn., vice president of the Southern and Texas Pacific railroad is here.

RICHARD WAGNER has returned to Bayreuth, where he is engaged on a new work, taken from old heroic legends of Germany.

"YES, gentlemen, you have done the wisest thing in making Randall Speaker. You cannot safely spare your ablest man from the floor."—*S. S. Cox.*

PROF. ANTHONY, of Harvard, now seventy years old, and formerly the intimate friend and companion of Agassiz, is very ill at his home in Cambridge.

FERNANDO WOOD is the only man now in Congress who voted for the appropriation to enable Morse to build his experimental telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington.

COL. ROBERT INGERSOLL has just printed in a Peoria journal eight columns of defense of Thos. Paine. It is a remarkable piece of work—one calculated to make a lasting place in literature.

BISHOP MORIARTY, of Kerry, one of the most popular and conservative of the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland is dead. His loss is sincerely mourned by Christians of all denominations.

MR. SPENCER, who is called Canada's greatest poet, lost all his poems but one in the St. John fire. That one was pasted on the back of his daughter's picture, which he carried in his pocket.

COMMISSIONER DENNISON, who has been absent for several days attending to business at his home in Ohio, is expected to return to the city this morning, and resume his official duties at the Columbia building.

MAJOR CHARLES STOWELL, general business agent for Barnum's great circus and menagerie, is of the funeral. Major Stowell was city editor of the Buffalo *Express* for a number of years. He is an accomplished journalist and deservedly popular.

COL. FORBES, postmaster at Richmond, Va., is at Willard's. He is in good health, a fact that his hosts of friends will, doubtless, be pleased to know. The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads are unanimously in favor of his confirmation.

THE visit of the Indian delegation here has given the wags an opportunity to furnish new titles for Carl Schurz. Among them are these: "The Chief Who Burns His Own Wigwam" "The Owl Man Who Soaks His Papers."—*Washington correspondent Troy Times.*

HON. J. AMBLER SMITH, who while representing the Richmond (Va.) district in Congress was so active and became very popular here, has removed to this city, and has established his law office at No. 456 Pennsylvania avenue, as will be seen by his advertisement in another column.

WE ARE gratified to learn that Mr. R. H. Warner, one of our most enterprising and respectable business men, who has been confined to his room for some time by severe illness, is rapidly convalescing. The prospect now is that he will soon enter upon the active duties of his extensive business.

HON. J. D. WHITE, who enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest member of the Forty-Fourth Congress, and has been spending a few days in Washington, left last night for Europe. Mr. White spent all his college vacations in traveling over this continent, and now goes abroad to complete the programme.

HON. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY arrived yesterday. He is president of the Association of Merchants, Manufacturers and others who are urging Congress to at once appoint a committee and make an appropriation to enable American exhibitors to have every facility accorded them at the Exhibition. It is said that Gen. Hawley will be appointed chief commissioner if Congress passes the bill.

MR. SEATON GALES, who has been appointed superintendent of the folding-rooms, not the son of the late Joseph Gales, esq., editor of the *National Intelligencer*, but is the son of the late Weston R. Gales, his brother, who was for many years proprietor and editor of the Raleigh *Register*, in which position he had a worthy successor in Mr. Seaton Gales, the newly appointed officer of the House of Representatives.

Hotel Arrivals

Arlington.—H. L. Jones, Albany, N. Y.; L. Filmore, N. Y.; John M. Halstead and wife, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Crawford and Miss Cameron, Petersburg, Va.; J. F. Dillard, Saratoga; General J. C. Robinson, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Harris, Springfield, Mass.; J. L. Worth, N. Y.

Riggs House.—H. K. Farmer and wife, N. Y.; H. W. Fitch, U. S. N.; Geo. J. R. Hackley, Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Leary, E. D. White, Boston; Hon. J. A. Logan, C. H. Page, Chicago; A. J. Smith, Helena, M. T.; P. Hicks; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Gilbert, Mr. M. Robinson and wife, New York; ex-Lt. Gov. Cornell, N. H.; D. W. Gray and wife, Boston; E. G. H. Conner, Phila.; W. K. Jones, Boston; J. C. Lowrie, N. Y.

Ingersoll.—H. G. Jones and S. C. Waldron and wife, N. Y.; A. N. Benedict, L. T. Taylor, A. Wingfield, H. Wingfield, A. P. Hendrick, W. H. Carey, Detroit; John Cain, Hon. B. Campbell, P. M. Cobb, J. Cardwell, M. Higginson and J. D. Underwood, Hanover, Va.; R. Eason, New Orleans, La.; J. F. Appleby, Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Ford, W. Va.; G. B. Reynolds, Boston; H. M. Billings, W. Va.; F. D. Evelyn, Paterson, N. J., and G. R. Wills and wife, Columbus, N. J.

Ebbitt.—C. H. Eldridge, U. S. N.; S. Dry, St. Louis, Mo.; M. B. Waters and wife, Troy, N. Y.; Capt. Jno. A. Gillmore, U. S. A.; G. M. Lillie, N. Y.; A. W. Cobb, Wellsville, N. Y.; J. F. Olivy, Steubenville, Ohio; J. A. Thomson and wife, St. Louis, Mrs. E. Duval, C. T. Davis, wife and daughter, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Dorsa, C. Morgan, Kentucky; G. A. Black, Utah; W. H. Curry, Baltimore; H. M. Porter, New York; N. C. Moffett, United States Army; J. C. Sullivan, U. S. Marshal, Ga.; Capt. Jno. Cochran, U. S. A.; C. E. Bixler, U. S. N.; Mrs. C. J. Dowling and son, San Francisco; R. H. Babcock, Evansville, Ind.; Gen. L. P. Graham and Mrs. Graham, U. S. A.; Mrs. H. L. Boggs, Jr., Miss Lizzie Barrow, Hon. W. H. Bissell, H. L. Boggs, Jr., Baltimore; J. C. Doane, U. S. N.; R. M. Whitehead wife, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Gregg, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. B. Greenleaf, Portland, Me.; Lieut. col. J. M. Harvey, U. S. M. C.; Gen. W. Sheel, Marbo, Tod.; Geo. Hone, Boston; Frank Winter, U. S. N.; J. D. Colnock, Boston, and F. Y. Commagera, Phila.

St. James.—J. B. Y. Daniel, J. Matthews, Mrs. A. M. Wallingford and Miss E. J. Poth, Va.; H. Ritter, Philadelphia; Thos. Schoch, Pa.; F. E. Frye, Me.; A. J. Trevett, Pa.; W. T. Gill, L. Gerard, J. H. Ranson, E. Tuttleboro, Pa.; J. M. Mathews, A. W. Tinker, J. Cohn, M. J. McCutcheon, J. J. Hutchinson and wife, P. H. Baskerville and wife, Miss J. B. Kidd, J. C. Lock, H. W. White, J. M. Morley, J. P. Meadows, W. Baskerville, jr. and H. G. Thompson, Va.; J. D. Shelton, Lock Haven, Pa.; S. S. Connell, Pa.; H. Greenlees and wife, Md.; R. T. Wolle, La.; Samuel Emerson, A. M. Wallingford, L. M. Landem, Robert Anderson, John G. Pennybacker, Va.; W. H. Beaman, W. H. Sumey, Robert G. Dick, J. W. Hood, N. Y.; John Seitz, R. Howland, W. H. Mooney, Ohio; A. T. Chelsenden, III.; A. W. Smith, M. D., N. H.; G. L. Streeter, Mass.; F. R. Ford, M. H. Welty, Va.; J. H. James and wife, Tenn.; J. H. Bruce, W. Hoffman, Cincinnati; J. J. Worthington, Pittsburg; J. Matthews, J. Booker, Miss. Tyler, Va.; R. Dailey, Mrs. R. W. Dailey, S. Finley, W. Va.; A. Campbell, Md.; Mrs. I. Nugent, Miss I. Nugent, La.; W. H. Ballard, Ill.; P. H. Knapp, N. Y.; S. Booker, Va.

National.—Hon. L. J. R. McMillan, St. Paul; W. B. Hoyt, Chas. A. Birnie, New York; Dr. H. C. Babcock, California; S. Rosenbaum, New York; H. G. Thompson, Mass.; Geo. Adams, New York; J. N. Cassatt, Pennsylvania; E. C. Miller, L. F. Bodt, New York; E. H. Goodman, Philadelphia; H. C. Thomson, New York; Wm. S. Evans, Winchester; J. Hileman, Jno. B. Sax, Pittston; M. M. Oswald, A. M. Aikens, P. R. Jones, M. Reid, Virginia; G. G. Butler, jr., Boston; A. W. Hollowell, New York; H. P. Miller, Tennessee; H. W. Bloomfield, City; H. M. Selby, Missouri; M. R. Mac-Pherson, New York; C. F. Pugsley, Philadelphia; A. B. Jones, Arkansas; M. Rockefellow, Philadelphia; T. H. Sharp, New York; J. J. Quackenbush, New York; C. S. Merriman, New York; O. H. Spooner, Philadelphia; R. H. Fulton, Baltimore; H. G. Brown, Md.; A. P. Palmer, F. F. Fowler, Philadelphia; H. R. Garden, E. Stark, Va.; J. P. Reed, Pa.; John R. Williams, Ills.; Grant Pike, Capt. James Abrams, Pa.; J. J. Winter, Pittsburg; Robert House, N. Y.; A. J. DeFord, S. W. Baird, E. Bockman, Cincinnati; T. N. Bean, Md.; J. M. Dougherty, N. Y.; Joseph C. Crawford, San Bieno; J. C. Burns, city; Mrs. S. Vermilion, Md.; Wm. H. Cook, W. H. Mowery, Harrisburg; L. Browning, Md.; D. J. Rounds, Va.

Metropolitan.—Wm. R. Ramsey, F. Alexander, E. B. Newkirk and wife, Ills.; Pollock, J. C. Powell, J. J. Buck and J. C. Woods, N. Y.; D. Hoke, Cincinnati; L. M. Doors and wife and Major T. J. Brown and baby, N. C.; H. S. Toyer and lady, Va.; L. Morris, Del.; C. W. Adams, Frank A. Munger and wife, and George S. Kennedy, Philadelphia; E. B. Hilman, Md.; Hon. Geo. A. W. Pates, Md.; Thomas F. Keating, N. Y.; W. Lautebach, Charles Lautebach, and T. J. Kenney, Ohio; Samuel Post, Mich., and I. L. Streeter, Mass.

Willard's.—Hunt and A. Ames, New York; S. Lo Th. Bowlby, N. Y.; C. Ewing, Ohio; Mrs. Ewing, Ohio; St. Louis; S. Williams, Cincinnati; Mr. J. Matthews, Richmond, Va.; W. H. Davis, New York; J. Jones and W. Collins, Richmond; J. Hamilton, C. Smith, C. Davis, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. Mrs. Lewis, etc., Ohio; R. Travers, J. Hoff and wife and A. H. Young, New York; J. S. Whitney and wife, Philadelphia; Lt. Col. J. A. Ames, Detroit; E. D. Warner and wife, Philadelphia; Mrs. W. Grant and two sons, Jersey; Mrs. J. Boyd and wife, Philadelphia; H. L. Physick, Md.; E. Kennedy, Philadelphia; Hon. Thos. Swann, Hon. W. D. Walker, Indianapolis; W. Cox, Kentucky; J. A. Mann, Indiana; Mr. R. F. Fairchild, Cincinnati; Richmond; John Towne and wife, New York; A. M. Clover, G. R. Moore, F. E. Enright, Pittsburg; J. Wier, wife and child, Brooklyn; Pa.; F. Reed, E. Evans, Pa.; R. S. Kiess, Lancaster; O. C. Monn, H. Nauss, New York; Mr. Reaner, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Reed and child, Cincinnati; W. H. Apes, Pa.; W. Lancaster, Pa.; E. Grange, Chicago; T. Tupper, New Orleans, La.

45TH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, October 16, 1877.

The Senate assembled at 12 m. with not a Republican Senator present, and only about one half of the Democrats in their seats. Most of the absentees soon after came in.

Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a memorial from the General Assembly of Missouri in relation to a general system of levees on the Mississippi river. Also, a memorial from the same source in relation to the removal of the National Capital. Read and laid on the table, to be referred to appropriate committees when appointed.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the resolution offered yesterday to revive and continue the standing committees of the Senate, and it was adopted.

SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to provide for the removal of books and files from the old portion of the Capitol building and placing them in the basement of the Capitol until a suitable building or other place is provided for them.

Mr. DAWES explained that those portions of the Capitol mentioned were constructed of wood, and the action proposed was simply to remove the papers to a safe place, to avoid such a disaster as had recently occurred at the Patent office.

After further discussion the bill was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered printed.

Mr. SARGENT presented a petition for the relief of Frank Soule, late collector of internal revenue at San Francisco. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, a bill releasing the bondsmen of said Soule from liability on a judgment against Soule.

Mr. SARGENT also introduced a bill to determine the rights of settlers on pre-emption lands in California. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

STATISTICS CALLED FOR.

Also, a resolution calling upon the President for a statement of the expenditures and receipts of the Navy Department from 1789 to June 30, 1876. He said the statement was already prepared, and was similar to the one prepared last year in relation to this Department.

Mr. DAVIS suggested that the War Department be included in the above request as a similar statement would soon be ready from that Department, and it would obviate the necessity of passing another resolution.

The resolution was amended as suggested and adopted.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to amend an act granting arrears of pensions. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

COMPENSATION OF LETTER-CARRIERS.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition from several hundred citizens of Wheeling, West Virginia, asking for increased compensation to letter-carriers.

Similar petitions were presented by Messrs. THURMAN, HAMLIN and OGLESBY; all of which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. BECK introduced a bill to remove all disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Several private relief bills were introduced by Senators and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill for the organization of the Territory of Huron. Referred to Committee on Territories.

Mr. PADDOCK introduced a bill to establish a branch mint at Omaha, Neb. Referred to Committee on Finance.

At 12:25, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the Senate took a recess until 1:15.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The Senate reassembled at 1:15.

Messrs. ANTHONY and BAYARD, the committee appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was in session, appeared at the bar and reported that they had waited upon the President, and he had notified them that he would soon communicate with the Senate in writing.

At 1:28 Mr. Rogers, private secretary of the President, appeared with the message of the President, which was immediately laid before the Senate and read by the Clerk:

(The message is printed in another part of the paper.)

The reading of the message occupied eight minutes at the conclusion of which, on motion of Mr. ALLISON, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and Printing.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. THURMAN introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS the Senate, at 1:40 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Rev. Dr. POISAL, of Md., the Chaplain-elect, appeared and opened the session of the day with prayer.

Mr. HALE of Me., called up the Colorado case as a question of privilege from yesterday.

Mr. COX, of N. Y., made the point of order that the question must be taken on the admission of the person first called upon to stand aside.

Mr. HALE insisted that because the name of Mr. Bateman had been omitted from the roll did not deprive him of the right for the first hearing, as he possessed all the requisites to entitle him to go before the Speaker.

Mr. CONGER of Mich. said the question arising in the Colorado case was one of correcting or making up the roll, and therefore took precedence of any other question.

The CHAIR sustained the point of order, and said

THE CASE OF JOSEPH H. RAINEY

would be first in order.

Mr. COX offered a resolution that the case be referred to the Committee on Elections, and that until said committee make a report neither Rainey nor Richardson, the contestant, be admitted to the seat. As a reason for his course in this case he had read a letter from the Secretary of State of South Carolina, dated October 10, 1877, charging fraud and intimidation in the election at which Rainey was elected. The same was concurred in by Gov. Hampton.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, asked if either party presented regular certificates.

Mr. HALE said Mr. Rainey had the regular certificate, and the question of the gentleman from Texas punctured the whole question. The paper read at the desk might present matters of import, but it could not be considered by the House with the regular certificate before it. He asked and had read at the Clerk's desk the certificate of election issued to Mr. Rainey and other members from South Carolina, and next read the law of South Carolina regarding the issuing of such certificates.

Mr. MILLS insisted that Mr. Rainey was as much entitled to his seat as any member on the floor. If the credentials of one man could be set aside every member in the minority could be ousted, and

PRIMA FACIE RIGHTS BE SET ASIDE.

He warned the majority against such a course.

Mr. HALE asked to offer a substitute for the resolution that Mr. Rainey be admitted and sworn in.

Mr. COX said Richardson had a certificate equal to that of Rainey, except this, that it was the last one issued after the case had been reviewed. His right to sit here was equal to Rainey's, and more, as it was the last one. He knew his friend Mr. HALE was not going back on Gov. Hampton, Gov. Hayes and the other Governors who had their little travel in South Carolina. [Laughter.]

Mr. MILLS asked if the gentleman thought there was in the State a revisory power over the House.

Mr. COX said he did not want any man to control this House, especially under the record they had from South Carolina. He wanted the case sent to the committee before any action was had.

Mr. HARRIS, of Va., also tied all that had been said by Mr. HALE in regard to the efficacy of a certificate of election. He asked that this case follow the precedent of last year. The cases were decided very speedily, and the members admitted to seats not by virtue of fraudulent papers, but because of the popular vote. He would have this case follow its illustrious predecessors, and go to the committee.

Mr. MILLS said he did not care what the precedents were. It was important to do right now, no matter who was the applicant.

Mr. RAINEY said the certificate of the Secretary of State was issued in accordance with law. Every member from South Carolina was here on the same credentials. He appealed to the House to let his case take the same course as all the others.

Mr. BANKS, of Mass., said the gentleman should be admitted to his seat because he has the certificate of his government. He was elected according to law. If the acts of the state government were not recognized

THERE WOULD BE NO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. COX. What government?

Mr. BANKS. The government that elected him.

Mr. COX. Who is the present Governor of South Carolina?

Mr. BANKS. That is not the question. Gov. Hampton cannot go back and undo the action of another government.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., asked to be heard a moment.

Mr. COX, who had the floor, said he would cheerfully yield to the gentleman. He had not seen him here for two years. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER said he desired to call attention to the exact question. By the law of South Carolina the Secretary of state gives the certificates. That certificate has been given to Mr. RAINEY, and there was no contest about the regularity