National Republican.

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The National Republican

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All communications *designed for publication should be brief, plainly 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.*

SATURDAY ..... NOVEMBER 3 1877

Remonetizing Silver.

The prospect that the remonetizing of silver is to meet with great public favor challenges the early and bitter hostility of money centres and money speculators. The reason for this is patent. The moment that the silver dollar becomes a real par factor in our currency, that moment "OTHELLO'S occupation is gone." Money shavers and money speculators would at once pull down their signs, put up their shutters and retire to enjoy their gains, or they would seek new avenues of business and trade for a livelihood.

We heartily agree with Mr. HUNTER, of Indiana, in his view of this question. He says: "By remonetizing the silver dollar the resumption act would become a dead letter upon the statute books, because the greenbacks and national bank notes would be at par with the silver dollar before January 1, 1879, and the silver dollar, then, being equal to the gold dollar in all respects, would make the greenbacks and national bank notes equal to gold, so that a paper dollar in the hands of the laboring man would be equal to the gold dollar in the hands of the capitalist."

This is "the consummation so devoutly to be wished" by the country, and this is what Wall street and its idolatrous horde of speculators most fear. This measure, if successful, will break the money power of the few, and advance the interests of the many.

The Pulpit and the Press.

The congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church has held a recent session in New York city, where the subject of newspapers was talked over with a good deal of freedom. Mr. JOHN JAY proposed to start an association for the conversion of the press. He thinks that "great good could be accomplished by having wise and good men use their personal influence upon the editors." We presume that Mr. JAY would expect to be placed at the head of that association of greatness and goodness; otherwise it would be liable to prove a failure.

The Archbishop of Kentucky was evidently suffering from some ruthless editor having stepped on his gouty toe, for he was very bitter on the public press. He seems to think that the highest aim of the newspaper is "to shatter the young man's belief in the reality of all moral excellence," and "to gloat over fallen saints." The Bishop ought to live where real and respectable newspapers are printed, and then he might find occasion to reverse his view of them.

Fortunately for the character of this congress of the Episcopal Church, one man of sense and appreciation was found among its members, who ventured to antagonize the opinions of those great and good men. The Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, a veteran editor and a Christian gentleman, championed the cause of the secular press, and defended the general purity of tone of the daily papers. He showed how such publications do yeoman's service for the gospel in printing columns upon columns of sermons, thus carrying the good news to millions who otherwise would have to depend upon purely religious journals for it, which are only read by thousands. This is a catholic view of this case, and such an one as might be expected from an old journalist, a real Christian, and a sensible man.

Compensation for the South—Again.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* alleges that we garbled the paragraph that we copied from another paper and passed to its credit a few days since, by changing a single word—"moral" for "material." We made no such change, but printed the paragraph precisely as it came to us. We do not see, however, how the change of a word materially affected the character of its statement: "If the people of the North had kept at home there would have been no need of losses incurred in suppressing the rebellion;" or the further statement—"What is more, we are going to get compensation." These stand, without explanation or condonement, and are the key-note of the present purposes of the South. The great trouble is that our Southern friends, under placation, seem to think that this great country is theirs, now that they are permitted to live in it, since they could not perfect its destruction, and that they are to ride over it rough-shod. This is the great mistake they are making. If they would accept clemency to their lives and liberty with proper humility and gratitude, there would be no further trouble; but their insolence under governmental clemency is unbearable. Nobody, here or elsewhere, cares for their free use of epithet, for that is but the ebullition of windy spleen. Mere gasconade carries no terrors with it.

The *Chronicle and Sentinel* says, in its uniform ornate and elegant phrase:

We are tired of all buzzard and no turkey. There must in future be a fair distribution, or else the thing must stop altogether, and we will soon have, if we have it not now, the power to put on the brakes.

Such vaporings only challenge contempt and ridicule, and illy become those who, if they had received just punishment for their offenses, would long ago have propitiated them upon the gallows. It is not pleasant to remind these people of what is due to them in simple justice; but their arrogance and bad manners provoke it. If they could see themselves as others see them, they would bear themselves in a more becoming manner.

Viticulture.

A petition has been circulated in this city for signatures, and is being liberally signed—and will be circulated elsewhere—asking Congress to name, as soon as convenient, a committee to consider the subject of affording permanent relief for the distressed condition of the surplus labor of our overcrowded cities through properly organized societies. The present object of these petitions is to induce Congress to appoint three agents—one by the House, one by the Senate, and the third by the petitioners, who are workingmen—whose duty it shall be to see if the workingmen's association, which these petitioners represent, is regularly organized. This association is now organized in this city, and has for its purpose to purchase land in Virginia or Maryland, or both, where happy homes can be created for those millions of people, in addition to the present population, who will enter practically into grape-growing and its attendant agricultural pursuits, and thus create permanent homes for mechanics, laborers, and clerks, and other men who are willing and ready to change the workshop for the plow, but who are not prepared to go West.

The petitioners hold that no permanent relief can be afforded the suffering millions in cities and manufacturing districts by an appropriation of money for public works, or of lands thousands of miles away, but that some immediate provision should be made to open the avenues near such cities and districts for their surplus population, so that mechanics, laborers, clerks and others may be assisted until the agricultural wealth shall be developed, as it is in any country where the system of skillful cultivation of the soil, as the primary necessity for the happiness and welfare of the people, is fostered by the Government.

The object of this memorial is highly commendable. The feasibility of the project should engage the careful consideration of Congress.

Democratic Civil Service Reform.

The New York *World* has entered upon a missionary effort to convert the Democratic party to the belief that civil service reform, as practiced by the latter-day saints, is pure Democratic doctrine, and was taught by JEFFERSON, the first apostle of that faith. In the discourse which the *World* has recently preached on this important subject it cites some authorities and makes some admissions which, in the light of history, greatly weakens its argument and jeopardizes its cause. It says, for instance, "JEFFERSON decided that removals should only be made for cause;" and, again, it says: "This was the Democratic doctrine of JEFFERSON, and it was faithfully upheld by JACKSON." While history stamps this last declaration as a figment of the brain, without the semblance of truth, the *World* forgets to tell its readers of the administration of Mr. VAN BUREN, which succeeded that of Gen. JACKSON, in which the doctrine, "to the victors belong the spoils," was exemplified in a remarkable degree. Neither Gen. JACKSON nor Mr. VAN BUREN sought any cause for removal beyond the bare fact that the incumbent was a Whig. That was sufficient, and every Democratic administration down to the end of that race which culminated with JAMES BUCHANAN carried out the doctrine of MARCY to the letter, until a Federal official of any other political stripe than Democratic was unknown to history. No matter what JEFFERSON may have taught, or his Democratic successors may have pretended to practice, none but Democrats were allowed to enjoy the spoils of position under Democratic administrations.

The *World*, in its missionary enterprise in behalf of modern civil service reform, has just discovered a heretic in the Democratic church and is lecturing him roundly on his heresies. That heretic is found in the person of Lieutenant-Governor DORSHEIMER, of New York. He recently made a speech at a Tammany ratification meeting, during which he was guilty of rank heresy. He said:

> Indeed, the salient element of the new reform is to prevent persons holding Federal office from taking part in political organization and action. Where does Mr. HAYES get the power to do this? The right to political action has never before been questioned. Would a President be authorized to dismiss an officer of the army for attending a convention or acting on a committee? I have known officers of the army to be very active and useful in politics, and three general officers of the army—TAYLOR, SCOTT and GRANT—have been candidates for the Presidency. The support which this illegal order of Mr. HAYES finds in public opinion is due to the belief, widely spread among the people, that politics is a degrading pursuit.

The *World* endeavors to break the force of Mr. DORSHEIMER'S position by the insinuation that, although elected as a Democrat to the office he now fills, he was appointed as United States District-Attorney for the northern district of New York by President LINCOLN, and then by President GRANT. This was no objection to that gentleman on the part of the Democrats when they took him to their bosom and elected him Lieutenant-Governor. He is now serving a second term under their auspices, and he is discredited for the utterance of an honest sentiment, which pervades a large portion of the sensible American people, relating to the question of civil service reform as at present upheld and practiced. It serves Mr. DORSHEIMER right for the Democrats now to question his orthodoxy because he has been a Republican. We have no sympathy with him in his present political position, for the reason that when he entered that party he should not have forgotten the homely adage that "those who lie down with dogs must get up with fleas."

The civil service rules of President HAYES, if they had only referred to the manipulation of caucuses and conventions by office-holders under the Government, at the expense of their official usefulness, would have commanded universal approval from the Republican party. But they have practically extended it far beyond that point. These rules have been made to interfere with and abridge the political usefulness of Federal officials after conventions have been held, and even at the ballot-box, thus greatly impairing the strength of the Republican party in elections; and it is for this reason that the Democrats are now so much in favor of a policy that they never have reduced to practice while in power. It is all in their favor, and all against the Republican interest, and hence they heartily approve it.

While on this subject we will refer to the effect this order has had upon the several State Republican associations organized in this city for political and social purposes. These related to the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, and others, with a New England Republican association and a Republican association for the Southern States. The New York association had a membership of more than six hundred, and the other States were proportionately large. The members of these several associations were live, zealous, and active Republicans, holding positions in the several Departments of the Government. None of these members attended party caucuses or were in any way identified with the manipulation of the primary or convention action of their party. They never neglected their official duties for any such purpose. They did, however, after nominations were made in their several States, contribute of their means, their efforts, and their votes, under associate and concerted action, and do all in their power, without a neglect of their official duties, to sustain Republican candidates at the ballot-box. This was the only part that the members of these Republican associations bore in our political contests, and yet their disbanding was demanded under the civil service order of the President, and they have virtually surrendered their political influence and power under it, except perhaps that a few have the political integrity and patriotism to go to their States and vote on election day. Prior to the dissolution of these associations the thousands combined within their organizations were active Republicans, and devoted the time and money that was their own to the distribution of political information, to defraying the expenses of the more indigent to their homes to vote, and repaired thence to vote themselves on election day. Now that this political power is frittered away and lost to the Republican cause, the Democrats are exceedingly rejoiced thereat. For this reason, if for no other, every sterling Republican in the country has cause for profound regret that the civil service order of the President should have wrought such wide spread-spread mischief to the Republican cause.

We are not surprised to find the Democrats singing pæans of praise to a civil service policy that they have spurned while in power. It now answers their political ends, but it will not when the people fully comprehend it in all its effects and consequences, for then it will be harmless. Those who ring their hallelujahs for civil service at the same time sound their loudest notes of praise for the President. Does any one think this would be so if they did not fancy that they were making him subservient to the interests of the Democratic cause? Not by any means. They would have no more affection and favor for him than they had for "the tyrant GRANT," if they did not think that they are using him for their own party purposes.

Mars and Saturn.

It looks, at this writing, as if the cyclone had passed from this locality, and that we are to have a clear day and evening. Heaven should be thanked for thus kindly remembering the citizens of Washington, for it is this evening that Mars and Saturn are to come into conjunction, and it will not be until 1892 that Mars will again exhibit himself in so many interesting places. On next Friday, the 9th instant, Jupiter and Venus will be near enough to exchange salutations, and can be covered by the object glass of an ordinary astronomical telescope.

Those who desire to see Mars and Saturn this evening should look southward at the sky at about eight o'clock. The point to be observed is about half way between the zenith and the horizon. There will be seen these stars, distinguishable by their brightness and oppositions of color from any other in that part of the heavens. One is a fiery red that glows as if red hot: this is Mars; the other is of pale greenish tint, nearly white: this is Saturn.

The calculations by which the occultation of Saturn was predicted are of course too complicated to be understood by any except mathematicians who have made astronomy an especial pursuit; but some idea of the difficulties may be formed by considering that, in addition to the true motions of the planet in space, there is their apparent motion, due to the motion of the earth. When we look from the window of an express train, all the trees seem to be in motion; and their apparent motion varies according to their distance from the railroad. Those that are near whirl rapidly by; those that are far off swim by with a stately calm. It is easy to conceive our car as standing still, and all the rest of the world in motion; sometimes we do so unconsciously. Now, all the inhabitants of earth are on an express train of inconceivable swiftness—for our planet is swinging in its orbit, making all the stars seem in motion. The fixed stars are too distant to be affected by our orbital motion; but the planets which are near us thus become endowed with apparent motions which are much more rapid than their real ones. This causes them to describe strange paths among the constellations, full of curves, and even of loops. Mars is at present very near to us, and though he is very small compared with Saturn, he looks much larger. Six weeks ago he and Saturn stood quite far apart, and were widening the gap; but recently Mars has made a loop and doubled back over his former track, and at eight this evening will pass between Saturn and the earth.

Are those worlds inhabited? And if so, by whom? Now that Mars has storms and an atmosphere like ours, why cannot human beings live there? But this Space is what bothers all persons that attempt to answer. The astronomers and scientific men are dumb when you speak of Eternal Space. That's just where God comes in, and the heretic and unbeliever becomes dumbfounded. But, for all this, there is no need of any of the readers of THE REPUBLICAN neglecting to see two great worlds come up to each other, bow and pass on into Space, and this opportunity, as above stated, will be afforded this evening.

It is with pleasure that we note the determination of Congress to make provision at once for the Paris Exposition. The French government, having become satisfied of the intention of Congress, has taken it for granted that our republic will make a creditable show in the great exhibition of 1878, and has set aside for us, unasked, a floor space in the main building of 41,952 square feet, which will also afford a wall space of nearly 100,000 square feet. The Director of the Exposition also announces that the United States can have as much room in the agricultural and manufacturing departments as is desired or can be filled. The Director has fixed no time limit for the admission of goods from this country, a very unusual courtesy, and it will be possible to enter them up to the very day of the opening, which has been fixed for the 1st of March of next year. Congress should legislate in a liberal manner, for what they do in this matter is done for the entire country, for the whole people. Every American will be proud to say that our part of the Exposition is the best.

THE bill recently presented to the Senate by Gen. BURNSIDE, providing for the rights of the colored man, as to his enlistment in the army or to hold an officer's commission therein, is but just and proper. It should make no difference about the color of the skin, if the man is worthy and competent. By all means let this subject be thoroughly ventilated in Congress, so that the people will learn how their legislators feel and act on such an important matter.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS are deservedly popular with our people. The Government of the United States is a co-operative association of the people. The laboring classes pay its expenses, and have a right to say something of the disposition of its revenues. If the majority of them desire to turn the Treasury into a great national bank of discount and deposits, to take the place of the present national banks, who shall dare to gainsay their right to do so? If the officers default, the losses will come on the masses.

THE press throughout the country is having its fun with the witty S. S. Cox, who, it is alleged, has been set down upon by Speaker RANDALL. It should be known that the position of chairman of the Library Committee is considered the highest honor that the Speaker can confer. Besides, this is the identical position from which Mr. HAYES rose to the Presidency. He was chairman of the Library Committee in 1866-7, and from vigorous and efficient work in that capacity he was nominated for Governor of Ohio. Let Mr. COX take courage. He has now the same good chance as had our present executive.

THE Democrats claim great credit for cutting down expenditures. It is not the expenditures that the people care about so much as the taxes that are laid to meet expenditures. The Democrats forgot to reduce these burdens of the people, and the consequence was a large lock-up of funds in the Treasury vaults which should have been in circulation. This incompetency of Democratic statesmen was only rendered the more glaring by their advocacy of an increase of the circulating medium. What is the use of increasing the volume of currency, to be locked up in the vaults of the Treasury.

THE California press are raising a great hue and cry about the order recently given by Dr. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint, discontinuing the coinage of the trade-dollar. They quote from his order as follows: "There being no demand at present for this coin for export, the discontinuance of its coinage is manifestly proper." The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* emphatically denies the accuracy of the statement quoted, declaring that it is the very reverse of the truth, the fact being that there is a larger demand for trade-dollars for export to-day than there has ever been before. The *Herald* says of Dr. LINDERMAN'S statement: "This is inexcusable ignorance on his part, to say the least, as our exports of that coin for the past nine months reached $7,237,780, against $3,774,146 for the first nine months of last year—a gain of $3,463,634, or fifty per cent." The papers further allege that after the order was given the trade-dollar went up from ninety-six to ninety-nine cents, gold value, and that the effect of the order is to injure all merchants traders with China. We were under the impression that there was some law that regulated the issuing of the trade-dollar, and doubtless Dr. LINDERMAN, who has generally been accredited to know what he is about, may have the law on his side.

PERSONAL.

MME. JANAUSCHEK is in New York.

MR. GREEN KETTLE is a Pennsylvanian.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT will be eighty-three to-morrow.

TROUBLES, like babies, grow larger by being carefully nursed.

FROWNS blight your children as frosty nights blight your plants.

Two brothers married two sisters in East Bridgeport, Conn., Monday night.

MEN become editors after long labor, but woman by her editory right.

GEORGE VANDENHOFF returned from England yesterday on the City of Montreal.

BLONDIN has a presentiment that he will get to the end of his rope prematurely.

ONE girl kissing another seems a good deal like eating maple sugar on ice cream.

Dr. SCHWEINFURTH will return to Africa because he cannot stand the climate of Europe.

FIELD MARSHAL BARON FREDERICK VON WRANGEL, of the Prussian army, died yesterday.

POOR Tweed has told another story. The fellow will talk himself to death if left alone a while longer.

WHAT the administration sometimes seems to need is an agent empowered to make up its mind for it.—*New York Tribune.*

DISTRESSFUL, perhaps, of the savings banks, a little girl in Connecticut swallowed her penny. The result was fatal to her.

CHARLES BARTH made a treasury of his bed in Racoosi, Wis., and after his death securities of $13,000 were found in it.

A BOSTON boy, fourteen years old, is accused of stealing 5,000 pounds of sugar from his employers. What a sweet tooth he had.

MR. ASTOR'S new yacht, Ambassadress, will start for a Southern cruise in a few days, making a stay of some time in Florida waters.

NOTWITHSTANDING the decree of infallibility, we think the Pope made a mistake. The proper speak of mankind is not man; it's woman.

THE country's response to Mr. Tilden's lament that it was relieved of his services seems to be—"Calm your self, Samuel; we can stand it."

REV. HEMAN M. BLODGET, of Princeton, N. J., died in Pawtucket, R. I., yesterday, aged eighty-three years. He was visiting his brother at the time.

J. WILLIARD SAXTON, a fourth-class clerk in the First Comptroller's Office, has been promoted to be Chief of the Division of Miscellaneous Accounts in that office.

COLONEL S. S. SMITH, a prominent citizen of North Carolina, is in Washington as an applicant for the position of United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

SENATOR WALLACE rises to say that he is not the inventor of the goloid dollar, and does not commit himself to its fortune. He merely introduced it to oblige a constituent.

HON. LEONIDAS SEXTON, Hon. J. N Tyner and Hon. Thomas J. Brady, Second Assistant Postmaster General, left last night for Indiana to attend the funeral of Senator Morton.

COLONEL HARPER, the owner of Ten Broeck, has a stable consisting of nearly fifty horses, many of them very valuable. Sixty thousand dollars have been refused for Ten Broeck.

GENERAL MILES, when a youth, joined a Boston tea party organization, "for exercise." Three weeks afterwards he enlisted in the Union army, and has been exercising ever since.

THE directors of the Home for the Destitute Children of Seamen, at New Brighton, Conn., acknowledge the receipt of $20,000 from Mrs. John C. Green, of that village, as a gift to the Institution.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL, of Cincinnati, says that the orphan children in the South might, and should be, gathered into the Roman Catholic Church. He recommends the establishment of Roman Catholic schools for them.

EX-SENATOR JOHN SCOTT has been appointed general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the place of Mr. W. Howard, resigned. Mr. Scott has been in the service of the company for years as counsel of the company in Western Pennsylvania.

MR. JAMES ARMSTRONG, who died at his residence, on Madison avenue, Baltimore, on Wednesday evening, in his eighty-first year, crossed the Atlantic thirty-five times in making visits to Europe. A brother in Ireland, aged eighty years, still survives.

MRS. MARGARET C. MCCUE, a sister of Gov. Trimble, one of the first Governors of Ohio, and of Senator Trimble, one of the first United States Senators from that State, died a few days ago at the home of her son, Major J. Marshall McCue, in Staunton, Va., aged eighty-seven.

COL. JOSEPH C. HESS, of Philadelphia, arrived from the South yesterday, en route for home. He has been traveling as the general agent of the Permanent National Immigration Bureau of Philadelphia, and reports that he has met with flattering success.

MRS. JOHN MORTON, the wife of Senator Morton's son, who has been very ill at the Island of St. Paul, has gone there to bring her husband home. She found him recovering, but too weak to bear a voyage at present. As soon as he is able to travel the Treasury Department will send a revenue cutter for him.

THE Maxwell whose name is now before the Senate for confirmation as a lieutenant in the regular army is the same person who has been accused of putting up jobs as a detective to ruin Col. Craig, an ex-army officer, and of manufacturing evidence to make Mr. Hayes believe that he was in danger of assassination on his way to the national capital to be inaugurated.

MINISTER KASSON, writes from Austria to a friend in Iowa: "My official reception was very cordial and satisfactory, and I have yet seen no cause to complain of the promptitude with which business is transacted, and I am glad to find more of it to do than I had expected to find here. The Emperor sets the example of industry, arising at five o'clock in the morning and beginning his work. He generally retires about ten o'clock."

AMUSEMENTS.

Learned Critiques.

The journal at the other end of the Avenue has some one on its staff who needs to be taught that a little learning is a dangerous thing. This individual took exception to a notice of the concert of Sunday evening last which appeared in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, but we deemed it too insignificant to meet a response, since the ignorance of the writer was patent to the verest amateur. Imagine the idea of ascribing "Di Fauti Pulpiti" to Pagaulini! Yesterday, however, this flippant young man essayed to correct us again for our remarks concerning the Hoemer concert, in Thursday's issue. It is quite certain this astute critic never witnessed a performance of Beethoven's matchless opera of "Fidelio," or "Leonore," as it is more often called, or he would have known that *Rocco* was the jailer, whose part Mr. Young sang so creditably. As for the printer's error which made us say "Richter" for "Richter," we plead guilty, especially in the presence of our immaculate (?) neighbor; but for the "fine piano solo"—well, the solo may be fine enough, but it is a scant two years since Bulow played that piece for us, and we have not yet forgotten it

The National.

Miss Lydia Thompson should ever remember her reception in this city with grateful feelings. Every night this week the house has been crowded, and last evening, the occasion of her benefit, the audience were very enthusiastic. The performance was Lawrie's celebrated burlesque of "Blue Beard" and the "Heathen Chinee." Miss Thompson as *Selim*, Fred. Marshall as *Blue Beard* and Willie Edouin as the *Heathen Chinee* came up to the utmost expectations of all present.

"Robinson Crusoe" will be played at the matinee to-day. This evening Miss Thompson and her troupe appear for the last time. "Oxygen" and the third scene of "Blue Beard" will be presented.

On Monday night next "Pink Dominoes" will be given. This play is one long laugh from beginning to end. It will be presented by the manager in a manner equal to its presentation in New York, and we are sure it will have a successful run.

Theodore Thomas' Concerts.

The world-renowned Theodore Thomas, with his celebrated band of star performers, will give two first-class concerts at the Congregational Church, corner of Tenth and G streets. The first entertainment will be given on next Tuesday evening, to be followed by one on Wednesday evening, with an entire change of programme. Miss Antonia Heons, the popular prima donna, and Master Leopold Lichtenberg, the young violinist, are among the attractions for each entertainment. As there seems to be some doubt about the matter, we take pleasure in assuring the public that these concerts will be given by the veritable Theodore Thomas and his celebrated orchestra. The tickets are for sale at Metzerott's.

The Lecture To-morrow Night.

The Hon. Daniel Dougherty, the most eloquent forensic orator and lecturer of Pennsylvania, will deliver his famous lecture, "The Stage," to-morrow night, at the National Theatre The lecture will commence at 7:30 o'clock precisely, as Mr. Redpath has made it a rule to be always up to the time the programme denotes. The tickets are for sale at Metzerott's, 925 Pennsylvania avenue. Mr. Dougherty is too well known to need any eulogy on our part. He is one of the gifted orators of America, and the subject he has chosen for to-morrow evening is one that he handles with consummate ability. It is interesting, entertaining, and instructive.

The Opera-House.

The Tony Pastor Combination will give a matinee and evening performance, and thus close a profitable and successful week. It will be a glorious olio of fun, the entire company doing their very best to please. The farce of "Tricks" is among the attractions offered for this afternoon and evening.

Dr. Kirkus' Lecture.

This eminent divine will deliver his third lecture on Tuesday night next, at Lincoln Hall, The subject will be "Oliver Goldsmith." The admission is twenty-five cents. Tickets are to be obtained at Whittaker's book store, No. 941 Pennsylvania avenue.

Grand Organ Concert.

Don't forget the concert on Monday evening next, at the E street Baptist Church, by the choir, assisted by Profs. Bischoff, Hayden, and Theo. King, and by a number of the best amateurs of the city. Reference to the advertisement, in another column, will give all the details.

Theatre Comique.

"The Tramps; or, The Lost Child," will be given this afternoon and evening, together with a variety of character representations. The comedian W. S. Higgins is a drawing card for this house, while the remainder of the company do excellently well.

Discovery of the Remains of Columbus at San Domingo.

The United States consul at San Domingo has transmitted to the Department of State an account of the recent discovery of the bones of Columbus in the cathedral in that city. In death as in life, it would seem, Columbus was to find no rest. Dying in Spain in 1506, the remains of Columbus were first deposited in the Convent of St. France, (where, on his way to France, tired and weary, he stopped to ask for bread and water for his boy, and met that good old prior, which event gave a new world to the old;) in 1513 they were transferred to the Carthusian Convent of San Cucinas, from where they were shipped to San Domingo in 1536 and deposited in the cathedral of that city. In 1795 these remains, as it was then and up to the present discovery believed, were conveyed in great pomp to the cathedral of Havana, where they were supposed to have repposed ever since. The Consul at San Domingo says that while some workmen were digging up the floor around the cathedral to make some repairs they brought to view a walled office containing a leaden case two feet long by eight inches wide and eight inches deep, the inscription on which bore incontestable evidence that the contents were the bones of Christopher Columbus.

Immediately on this discovery being made the remains were restored to their original resting-place and the receptacle walled up. On the 19th of September, in the presence of the Governor and government officials and the various consuls, amidst the sounds of martial music and the boom-ing of cannon, the remains were again exhumed, the box, lettered inscription examined and the facts recorded and attested to by all the officials and consuls present. The lead box containing the remains were then inclosed in another box, carefully sealed with the seals of the consuls, to be opened only in their presence, and placed in the sacristy of Padre Billini, in the church of Regina Angelorum, to be held by him subject to investigation by any foreign commissioners desirous of satisfying themselves of the facts, and until a suitable amount can be raised to erect a fitting monument over the remains. It being suggested that other countries might like to contribute to the erection of this monument, the various consuls were requested to bring the subject to the attention of their respective governments, in order to give them a chance to do so. The ancient records of the cathedral in San Domingo having been long ago destroyed by vandals, no facts concerning the supposed removal of these remains to Havana can be ascertained in San Domingo, but it is conjectured that the monks palmed off on the Spaniards the remains of somebody else, keeping these.

REV. SAMUEL ISAAC JOSEPH SCHERECHASKY was yesterday afternoon consecrated as Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church at Shanghai, with jurisdiction over the entire Chinese Empire. The ceremony took place at Grace Church, New York, and was participated in by seventeen bishops. The venerable Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, officiated, assisted by Bishops Whittingham, of Maryland; Lee, of Delaware; Potter, of New York; Bedell, of Ohio; Whipple, of Minnesota; Lee, of Easton, Pa.; Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Vail, of Kansas; Kerfoot, of Pittsburg; Young, of Florida; Spaulding, of Colorado; Garrett, of Northern Texas; Elliott, of Western Texas; Scarborough, of New Jersey; Perry, of Iowa, and Assistant Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina.

A PLATFORM ORATOR calls his lecture "How to Gain Wealth." There are several ways of accomplishing his object. One is to over-issue stock; another is to "rake" insurance scrip; another is to get elected president of a savings bank, and a fourth is to charge $200 a night for a $20 lecture.—*Norristown Herald.*

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1877.

On motion of Mr. RANSOM, it was voted that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Tuesday next.

Mr. MCDONALD said that it became his painful duty to announce the death of his colleague, the Hon. OLIVER P. MORTON, who died at his home, in Indianapolis, on Thursday, at 5:30 p. m. He said that on some future occasion he would offer some remarks upon the life and public services of Mr. MORTON. He then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of six Senators be appointed by the chair to attend the funeral of OLIVER P. MORTON, late a member of this body, on Monday next, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect to the deceased Senator, the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions were adopted, and at 12:04 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Chaplain in his prayer said: "We are all passing away, and are creatures of a day. Teach us so to remember our days that we may apply our hearts to wisdom."

Mr. WOOD asked consent to introduce a resolution calling upon the President for information in relation to the imposition of a differential tax on Spanish vessels entering American ports.

Also, a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the negotiations for the four per cent. loan.

Also, a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the House with information relative to the number of army and contract surgeons of the army in the city of Washington, the rank, pay and emoluments, and time of service in said city, &c.

Mr. PRIDEMORE successively objected to the introduction of these resolutions.

Mr. ATKINS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole, and gave notice that he would call it up after the reading of the journal on Wednesday next.

Mr. COX, of N. Y., asked if the committee had considered any proposition in relation to adjournment.

Mr. CONKLING said the subject had not been formally before the committee.

Mr. VANCE offered a resolution, which was adopted, inquiring of the Secretary of the Interior whether any legislation was necessary for the preservation of models or parts of models saved from the Patent-Office fire.

Messrs. LUTTRELL and CHITTENDEN presented petitions for increased compensation to letter-carriers. Referred.

The SPEAKER said he was informed there were a number of similar petitions, and asked that by unanimous consent they might be presented together: but objection was made.

The SPEAKER then, in the morning hour, proceeded with the call of committees for reports of a private nature—Friday being private-bill day.

Mr. ROBERTS, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution allowing clerks to the leading committees, as follows:

Elections, Banking and Currency, Commerce, Post-Offices and Post-Roads, District of Columbia, Judiciary, Indian Affairs, Education and Labor, jointly with Expenditures of the State Department and Mississippi Levees; Manufactures, jointly with Agriculture and Militia; Naval Affairs, Military Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Territories and Mines and Mining, Private Land Claims and Public Expenditures, Pacific Railroad and Revolutionary Pensions, Patents, Public Buildings and Grounds and Expenditures on Public Buildings and in the Interior Department; Accounts and Mileage, Printing and Expenditures in the Post-Office Department, Revision of the Laws and Expenditures in the Navy Department, Railways and Canals and Expenditures in the Department of Justice and the War Department.

Mr. HOOKER offered an amendment to allow a clerk to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. COX of N. Y., said he wanted to say a word to the House about the Committee on the Library. The Speaker knew it was an important committee. [Laughter.] He would like to make that committee respectable. They would have to consider the new building for the library, and the copyright business would come up. Besides almost every member came to the chairman for a bouquet, and he could not run the bouquet business and do his duty on the floor. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLEY asked if he proposed to delegate that duty to the clerk.

Mr. COX replied in the affirmative.

Mr. KELLEY. What will the world do for your autograph? [Laughter.]

The motion to amend was rejected.

The SPEAKER, having gone through the call of committees, said the next thing in order was the unfinished business of the morning hour, the bill to repeal the third section of the resumption act.

Mr. CONGER made the point of order that this was not a private bill, and could not come up on private call day.

The SPEAKER replied that there were no private bills to be reported. The call had been exhausted.

Mr. CONGER said still this was not a private bill. He moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

The SPEAKER said the gentleman certainly ought to be aware that there were no private bills on the calendar. He thought the Chair should exercise a little common sense in the conduct of the business of the House.

Mr. CONGER. If the Chair makes an effort in that direction, I should be very unwilling to obstruct him. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. EWING then withdrew his motion to reconsider, and said he had been instructed by the committee, in order to give an opportunity for debate, to ask that the committee be permitted to substitute the amendment proposed by Mr. FORT, and that the bill be then made the special order for November 13 and from day to day till disposed of, and that two amendments be admitted before calling the previous question.

Mr. HURBELL asked if his bill could now be considered as a pending amendment.

Mr. EWING said he would not, as pending an amendment to be agreed upon by the supports of the bill.

Mr. HURBELL objected to the arrangement.

Mr. EWING called the previous question on the bill and amendment, (Mr. FORT's substitute.)

Mr. HALE moved to lay the bill on the table, and on this the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote resulted—yeas 108, nays 140.

Mr. ATKINS moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Tuesday, with the understanding that no business be transacted on Tuesday.

Mr. PRIDEMORE objected to the understanding.

Mr. ATKINS moved that when the House adjourn to-morrow it be to meet on Wednesday next. Rejected—Yeas 83, nays 157.

Mr. CLYMER moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday. Rejected without division.

Mr. HANNA offered a resolution reciting the death of Senator MORTON, a man whose death is a nation's loss, and directing the Speaker to appoint a committee to attend the funeral; and that, as a further mark of respect, the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was unanimously adopted; and pending the announcement of the vote, the speaker appointed as a committee under the resolution Messrs. HANNA, COBB, WILSON, BURCHARD, DAVISON, BANKS, and TOWNSEND of New York.

The Chair was authorized to fill any vacancy in case the member named could not attend the funeral, and at 2:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

A Plea for Army Officers.

The following, from the pen of the wife of an officer of the army, is copied from a late number of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. The attention of members of Congress is called to its relation of facts pertinent to the present exigency:

> Several years passed among the most exposed military posts on the Indian frontier enables me to say a few words as to the internal economy of this army, which may be suggestive at the present moment, when its claims are under consideration. The enlisted men have suffered but little from the failure of the last Congress to provide for their regular payment; food and clothing is secured to them irrespective of their pay. It is

THE OFFICERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

> upon whom the sudden cessation of income has told severely, not only in present embarrassment, but in crippling their pecuniary resources in the future. Owing to the slowness of promotion since the close of the civil war, many officers well advanced in years, and with growing families to support, are in subaltern positions, many having only the rank and pay of second lieutenants. These men have for ten, fifteen or twenty years devoted their lives to the service—have endured the deadly epidemics of the southern stations, the hardships of the frontier, the danger of long Indian expeditions, the slow weakening of constitution consequent upon years of privation of fresh fruit and vegetables and healthy variety of food.
>
> They are trying, upon a mere pittance, to educate their families in accordance with their own, now merely nominal, position of "officers and gentlemen." At not distant intervals, with but a few days' notice, they must

BREAK UP THEIR HOMES,

> dispose of all but the barest necessities for housekeeping—always at a pecuniary loss—and travel perhaps thousands of miles to another station, paying the traveling expenses of their families by boat or rail. Under these conditions it is an impossibility for any married officer to do more than keep out of debt. Often the most rigid economy fails to prevent obligations from accumulating, and when all income suddenly ceases, while the outgo continues, (several movements of troops having been made since Congress adjourned,) actual and undeserved suffering ensues. In some instances officers giving their children the advantage of boarding schools have been forced to remove them, the teachers being unwilling to dispense with payment in advance; and even the family table, never luxurious in frontier garrisons, has had to be slimmer to tide over the four months' deficit of pay.
>
> All the time these officers have stood willing and ready to risk their lives at the first call to active service, whether in street fighting, the abhorrence of every disciplined soldier, striving to

PRESERVE THE PRIVATE PROPERTY

> of their grateful countrymen, guarding scientific and surveying parties sent by the Government into the Indian country, or in pitched battles with rebellious savages. Many officers have been killed within the past year. How are their widows and orphans left? Who is to provide for them, or even furnish means to bring them from the distant frontier to home and friends. It is true the commissary department has afforded credit to officers; but the subsistence supplies have been stinted by the failure of the appropriation, and only a most expensive system of shipping the superfluities of one post to supply the deficiencies of another has enabled officers to avail themselves of the proffered indulgence. At one station there was, several weeks of the last summer,

ABSOLUTE DESTITUTION

> of butter, lard, soap, and starch, which was relieved by sending those indispensable articles from a larger post 125 miles distant. The army does not compl