# National Republican.

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

## The National Republican

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Mr. D. H. McCLELLAND is also authorized to solicit Advertisements.

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 attended to. We will neither be responsible 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 ..... NOVEMBER 7, 1877.


THE New York *Times* of yesterday morning announces that Tammany hearled its circular in Mr. MORRISSEY's district with "HAYES and Civil Service Reform," with the intimation that it would be much better to elect SCHELL than MORRISSEY. The news now is that MORRISSEY is elected by a majority of 3,863. Of course this use of the President's name and policy in this instance is unwarranted by him. And if he had authorized it, the result shows how impotent the effort proved. The people have concluded to act for themselves. They are not to be trammeled by senseless orders from any quarter.

THE attempt to fasten upon Mr. JOHN WELSH, the nominee for the English mission, the offense of being a slaveholder in Cuba does not pan out richly, notwithstanding the effort in that direction is very persistent. However desirable it may be to secure the defeat of Mr. WELSH, no man should bear false witness against him for that purpose. The Philadelphia *Times* refers to what had been said by this paper under its former management on this question, but that in no degree inculpates its present conductors. Our opposition to Mr. WELSH is simply on the ground that we do not regard his as an appointment fit to be made for that important mission; and for the further reason that he is not, by the record, an orthodox Republican.

THE Washington City REPUBLICAN persists in thinking somebody wishes to bull-doze the negro in this State. It quotes a part of an article from the *Observer*, enumerating what the white people had done for the negroes, and says that the legitimate inference is that the white people were willing to do good things for the negroes only in case they vote the Democratic ticket. If THE REPUBLICAN had taken the trouble to quote that part of our article in which we showed that the negro was not necessary to the Democratic party, and that white men now ruled the State, not by the help of the negroes, but in spite of their most persistent efforts to prevent it, not even the most prejudiced reader of THE REPUBLICAN could fail to see the falsity of the inference drawn by THE REPUBLICAN.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Observer.*

There was no part of the article of our cotemporary which could possibly disarm the inference that we drew from its language. It was as plain as the skull and cross-bones on a Ku-klux banner, and our irate cotemporary cannot escape from it. The negro will be treated humanely so long as he votes as the Democrats desire, or neglects to vote at all.

### Senator Morton's Successor.

"Providence moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

The telegraph wings to us the intelligence that Gov. WILLIAMS has appointed DANIEL W. VOORHEES to fill the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of Senator MORTON. This announcement brings no joy to any true Republican heart. VOORHEES is not the man to fill the place of Indiana's great war statesman. He may have intellect, but he has not the heart for a dignified position next to the highest in the gift of the American people. If the statement is true that Mr. VOORHEES, though in Indianapolis at the time of Mr. Morton's funeral, failed to be present and join in those obsequies, he has dwarfed himself to an extent that leaves him among the most diminutive of all American statesmen. We hope he is misrepresented in this respect, and forbear further comment until this statement is either corroborated or refuted.

### Little Delaware.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* is getting a good deal excited over our suggestion that some of the Presidential appointments are liable to go over to the next session of Congress. If it will be patient it will see whether our suggestion is entitled to any consideration or not. The *Commercial* is a Democratic paper, we infer, and seems to be exceedingly sensitive lest we are engaged in some "scheme to cudgel Mr. HAYES into submission to the majority of the Republican Senators." If our Wilmington cotemporary had been half as zealous a year ago in its admiration of Mr. HAYES, it would scarcely have been found cudgeling him to secure TILDEN's election. It and its two Democratic Senators have suddenly fallen in love with a Republican President; but we have no idea that they are to consummate that love in a permanent alliance. In a year hence they will not affect him any more than they did a year ago. The threats of the *Commercial*, however, as to "whether the Democrats will continue to treat the administration with courtesy, if the administration Republicans continue to act as a unit in behalf of Republican interests and principles"—will not deter a single Republican Senator from a proper discharge of his duty under the circumstances. They are not made of the stuff that threats intimidate.

### Another Step in Pacification.

We yesterday gave our readers the information that Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, had introduced in the House a joint resolution proposing for adoption by the several States as an amendment to the Constitution relating to the fifteenth amendment, which is in terms as follows:

ARTICLE 17. All that part of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States which provides that "the rights of citizens of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," shall only apply or extend to persons who were citizens of the United States on the 30th day of March, 1870, when said amendment was adopted, and their issue.

This is another gradual approach upon the constitutional amendments which guarantee to the colored race the rights of citizenship, and, no doubt, has for its purpose the disfranchisement of all that class. The colored people of the South were not, technically, citizens on the 30th day of March, 1870, and the passage of this amendment, if it has any purpose, is intended to deny them the right of suffrage. It is a piece of sapping and mining against the citizenship of four millions of people, and is a covert measure of injustice and wrong which the author, no doubt, hoped to get smuggled through without its real character and intent being fully understood. The veil hid under this meal should be fully exposed. It is another step in the path of pacification, and unless properly rebuked will lead on to the return of the colored race to involuntary servitude. It will take one or two more steps only, if this one is successful, to accomplish what the South so much desire—either the purgation of the colored man from that section or his return to a condition where his citizenship is denied, and he becomes, to all intents and purposes, a slave once more. Congress should promptly "set down" on such a measure.

### The President and His Mission.

It is a little queer, but after all, perhaps, should be very gratifying to the country, that the Democrats have discovered the true mission of President HAYES, and are not at all backward in coming forward with a very liberal offering of counsel and advice. To the casual observer this fact might raise a doubt as to the firm fealty of the President toward the Republican party, to which he owes his election, while a closer scrutiny will very likely prompt the idea that he entered upon what is termed his two policies—that of pacification and civil-service reform—with the most patriotic purposes, but perhaps without the very wisest advice, and without the slightest purpose or intention of relaxing in any degree his stern faith in Republican principles and the party which sustains them.

The fact that these policies did not challenge the warm sympathies and stern confidence of the Republican masses, became apparent early. So far as the Southern policy was concerned it was regarded as an abandonment of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana to the tender mercies of an armed and drilled Democratic party, which had not and was not likely to deal with the Republicans, black and white, with anything better than violence and outrage if they should persist in asserting their rights and opinions as citizens. It gave away two Republican Governors in exchange for two Democrats, who were not elected, unless SAMUEL J. TILDEN was elected President of the United States. It handed over five Republican States to the mercy of armed Democrats, without any hope of succor or protection from the Federal Government in case of interference with the right of opinion and suffrage. These were the immediate consequences of the Southern policy. Not a solitary live and active Republican organization exists now in either of the five Republican States where Republican majorities had ranged from 10,000 to 40,000. Colored Republicans are threatened with starvation unless they submit to Democratic control in the exercise of their rights of citizenship, and in that way the Republican power of the South has succumbed to the Southern policy. Apprehensions that this might be the result led earnest and honest Republicans to question both the wisdom and justice of abandoning CHAMBERLAIN and PACKARD, when their desertion could not be defended by any well-grounded plea that their opponents were rightfully elected or entitled to their positions. For these reasons what is known as the Southern policy has been questioned and criticised as to its wisdom, justice or necessity, by the wisest and most loyal Republicans throughout the country. They dissent, but they do not protest or urge any change in the President's position, for the mischief is already done, and they are waiting to see the ensuing chapters and results of the measure.

The civil service reform policy of the President was equally unfortunate in not receiving sympathy and support from the Republican party, for the reason that it is regarded as utopean, unproductive of any good results, and uncalled for by any necessity above that which hinges upon a desire to put out one class of officials to gratify the ambition of others, and thus make changes without corresponding improvements in the service.

These early differences of opinion in the party, which have precipitated more or less criticism and discussion upon the administration, have led the Democrats to hope that they can capture the President and make him subservient to their own selfish ambitions and ends. They are now singing in his ears the songs of the syren, to win him from his faith and party. The Atlanta *Constitution* is one of the sweet singers of the occasion, and is tuning its voice to melody in the following purely Democratic strains:

Never had a President greater opportunities for promoting the public good and winning a lasting and enviable fame for himself than Mr. HAYES. He has inaugurated his administration with a policy that has the popular heart of all sections, the policy of peace and reconciliation after a long and disastrous war. The good men of all parties are standing by him and holding up his arms. He is free to work out his own patriotic views and purposes, and can confidently look to the country to sustain him. The great heart of the American people is with him, and if he is only brave enough for the occasion he will not fail to triumph. His country saved, his people at peace and prospering everywhere, history standing ready to enter up judgment in his favor, what matters it to him what political party is left in power at the close of his career to carry forward his beneficial and patriotic work? Having buckled on his armor and enlisted for the war, he must neither dally nor debate with the enemies of his cause, but must strike them a blow wherever they shall appear and whoever they may be. More than this: he must be true to his allies and friends. No popular leader can afford to turn his back upon them.

Time will determine whether these seductive notes are to win. We have no fear. If the President has entered upon this work with high motives and intentions he will stand firmly by the right, and permit this flood of flattery, which is the "parent of wicked, banc of honest deeds," to pass by him as the idle wind. He cannot fail to see that not one of his present Democratic admirers would have suspended their war cry of "fraud" and "usurpation;" but for the vain hope that they can take the President as they have taken South Carolina and Louisiana into their firm embrace. SWIFT says:

"'Tis an old maxim in the schools,
That flattery's the food of fools,"

and hence our confidence that the Democrats will ultimately be rewarded for their sudden paroxysm of adulation, by a consciousness of failure.

### The New Idea.

If there is one thing more than another that the American people admire it is rare invention and novelty. The latest idea has shot forth from Western New York. The originator is Mr. STEWART SANDERSON, of Shelby, Orleans County. He informs Congress that they may as well dispense with the army and navy. To this the average Democrat would readily assent, and the strikers and Communists throw up their hats with joy. Mr. SANDERSON informs the potent, grave and reverend seigneurs at the Capitol that he has been twenty-seven years in a brown study, and has now come to the conclusion that a steam ram can be built with sufficient power to force all maritime nations to withdraw their war vessels. If we could only get a steam ram that would force Congress to make the necessary appropriations and to at once provide for the deficiencies! Here they are receiving such communications as the one referred to, taking them into consideration, referring them to committees and wasting their time—all expensive proceeding for clerk-hire and printing. But there is one thing about this idea of SANDERSON's that is good. He suggests that one or more steam rams be built and that a regular sea fight take place between them and a fleet of iron-clads, so as to ascertain which can whip, and to prove that the ram will be victorious and prevent the iron-clads from getting near enough to shore to bombard any seaport town or city. He says that the ram will be successful, and that the glorious results will be that the armies and navies will be abandoned, and no more seaport fortifications be built. We are decidedly in favor of this trial-fight. It is not necessary to have it on the high seas. Let it take place on the Potomac, and be witnessed by the President and his Cabinet, Congress, the Lobby, and the "Row." But there is one thing more that we insist upon—that the iron-clads that are to be destroyed by the ram shall not be filled with those citizens of the United States of Ohio that are hereabouts waiting for Executive recognition. There should be no room for a few of the reliable correspondents; no standing place for those who know just how a newspaper should be conducted, and the fiends that are ever begging free theatre tickets ought by all means to be prevented from getting on board the ill-fated ships. At all events the fighting trial should be made.

### *NEW PUBLICATIONS.*

"The Harmony of the Reformed Confessions," by Prof. SCHAFF, of Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., is an essay delivered before the General Presbyterian Council at Edinburgh, July 4, 1877, together with the action of the Council on confessions and formulas of subscription. It has been published in England and Scotland, and is now republished in New York by DODD, MEAD & Co., 751 Broadway, in the hope that it may help to prepare the way for a wise solution of an important and difficult problem of the Reformed Churches. For sale by WILLIAM BALLANTYNE, 428 Seventh street.

"Lapsed but not Lost," by the author of the "Schonberg Cotta Family." The authorship of this work, together with the announcement that it is published by DODD, MEAD & Co., 751 Broadway, New York, will, of themselves, be deemed sufficient guarantee that this book is worthy a place in every family library. But a casual glance over its pages awakens an interest in the North African region, and inspires dreams of its former greatness, both in the days of the Pharaohs, and later, that are akin to the wildest romance. Its pages once entered upon the interest of the reader is so closely enchained that it is with the greatest difficulty he can lay aside the book to attend to ordinary avocations. For sale by WILLIAM BALLANTYNE, 428 Seventh street.

"Adrift in the Ice-Fields," by Capt. CHARLES W. HALL, author of "The Great Bonanza," from the press of LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, is a book designed to open to the youth of America a knowledge of some of the winter sports of our neighbors of the maritime provinces, with their attendant pleasures and perils, successes and reverses, of which we made some notice a short time since. For sale by WILLIAM BALLANTYNE, 428 Seventh street.

"Frisk and His Flock" and "Pussy Tiptoe's Family," by Mrs. D. P. SANFORD, are a pair of beautifully-printed and charmingly-illustrated quartos for the children. The holidays are coming, and we could scarcely recommend a more appropriate gift for a good little boy or girl, of ten to fifteen years of age, than these two books. They are not only beautiful in themselves, pretty to the eye, done up in large clear type, upon tinted paper, illumined with handsome and appropriate engravings, and enclosed in attractive bindings, but they contain exceedingly romantic stories of little children and their pets. The joys and sorrows of childhood; the pride, jealousies, and numerous vexations that arise to torment little people, are all depicted and disposed of in such a manner as to encourage the reader to live in ways of virtue and truth. Mrs. SANFORD is evidently well acquainted with the little people of whom she writes, and she writes so charmingly as to make sure that she shall always have a warm place in the hearts of those whom she writes for. For sale by WILLIAM BALLALTYNE, 428 Seventh street.

THE unanimous opinion of the Southern press is that the President has made a mistake in not picking out a Southern Democrat for the United States Supreme Court vacancy. This may serve as an indication to the President of the terms on which he can retain the approving opinion of the Southern press.

THERE was real genuine wit displayed in the offering of that bill providing for a $900,000,000 perpetual loan at four per cent. There is nothing that will be more acceptable than a perpetual loan. That's just what's the matter with the country—too many perpetual loans. SOLOMON, in his wisest days, was as nothing compared to the average Congressman.

THE well-known shipbuilder Mr. JOHN ROACH, of Chester, Pa., announces that he proposes to establish a line of steamers between this country and Brazil. He states that the trade has been pretty much monopolized by foreign maratime powers, and that the permanent establishment of a line of American steamers with that country will certainly divert the trade this way. It has not transpired whether a subsidy or mail contract will be asked of Congress, to aid this enterprise.

THE way the Southern press is commencing to show its serpent's tooth of ingratitude toward the President for his conciliation and his selection of their leaders to many important places of honor and profit may be exemplified by the following from the Richmond (Va.) *State*: "'A little more of ANDY JOHNSON's spirit,' says the Baltimore *Gazette*, 'would improve Mr. HAYES.' No; not a bit of it. What good did ANDY JOHNSON's spirit do either for himself or the South? With a little more of Mr. HAYES' *savoir faire* in Mr. JOHNSON the South would never have needed Mr. HAYES. 'No, more of that an' thou love's me, HAL.'"

HON. S. S. COX is going to do a good thing in the delivery of the semi-centennial oration on the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Delta-Phi Society, of New York. The celebration will occur at Schenectady on the 15th instant. We regret to say also that he is going to do a very wicked thing, in speaking and acting against the appropriation for the Paris Exposition. We well remember the delight that Mr. COX and his wife expressed while visiting our exhibition, and his praises of the foreign department therein. Will there, can there be any praises lavished on the American department if all our legislators should do as Mr. COX proposes? There is no joke in this last move of the witty COX.

THE Khedive of Egypt is forty-eight, medium height and good looking. He has a great advantage over the rulers in this country. He has the first choice of all the slaves that are sold in his dominions, and is always making purchases regardless of race or color, from the Circassian to Nubian. It does seem strange that the civilized world does not step in and prevent this barter and sale of human liberty, life and most of all—virtue. It is announced with great complacency that the sale of female slaves has been ruined by the existing war. Eight hundred dollar Circassians are quoted at $200, and pretty Sowali girls as low as $60. Of course some funny fellow, like the *Herald* P. I. man, for instance, would say that there are many Christians who would take $2.50 for their wives; but such a remark does not make the selling into a horrible slavery the young girls of Circassia a whit the less monstrous.

NEW YORK has managed to go up ahead once more. This time for producing a thirteen-year old girl, LIBBY O'BRIEN, as the most expert thief on record. JACK SHEPARD, and in fact Boss TWEED, are comparatively thrown into the shade. The New York *Tribune* thus moralizes on the subject: "That a girl of thirteen should perpetrate such a long list of robberies, till their total runs up to a sum of perhaps $8,000, shows two things clearly—that the world has not yet grown out of the habit of associating youth and innocence as inseparable qualities; and that the system under which thieves are detected works slowly and not surely." It very truly says, and the remarks may be applied to other cities than New York, "there is evidently something wrong in a system of police regulations under which a mere child finds easy and abundant opportunities for disposing of so many stolen goods at the pawn-shops. It has more than once been said that the chief reason for the success of pickpockets, thieves, and burglars in this city, is the facility with which they can dispose of stolen property. The contrast in this respect between New York and European cities might be further illustrated by the statement that the recovery of stolen property is not unfrequent abroad; here it is among the rare events. Perhaps it might be desirable to try and convict a few crooked pawn-brokers."

### *PERSONAL.*

WHITTIER is poor.

MIDHAT PASHA has arrived in Rome.

BRYANT studies Cowper and economy.

THE Pope's health continues tolerably satisfactory.

FOR years Peter Cooper has been the target of beggars.

GEORGE EVANS, the well-known jockey, has gone to England.

SIR HENRY HALFORD takes home with him an Indian birch canoe.

FRESH tomatoes and fresh tomcats have disappeared for the season.

MORTON's war record is the chapter of his life that will live longest.

REV. H. C. MUNSON is to edit a green-back paper at Portland, Me.

SILVER's a drug in Washington.—*Ex.* Silver-coated pills, perhaps.

REVERDY JOHNSON ranked Morton with Webster, Clay, and Calhoun.

HORATIO SEYMOUR says he don't want to be dragged into politics any more.

HENRY VARLEY, the well-known English revivalist, is laboring in Australia.

PRESIDENT HAYES and Oakey Hall were class-mates at Harvard Law School.

MR. GEORGE MACDONALD has gone to Italy to spend the winter and write a novel.

REV. R. T. BERRY, a well-known minister of the Presbyterian Church, died in Winchester, Va., on Friday last.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON's father was secretary of the British legation at Washington seventy-five years ago.

THE health of Rev. Thomas Guard, formerly of Baltimore, now of California, has become seriously impaired.

MISS VON HILLERN exercises twenty-five miles a day near Boston. Exercises what, her feet or her tongue?

MELLE. TITIENS left $150,000 to her sister, Mrs. Croix, with the reversion to her two nieces, one of whom is married.

THE MARQUIS DE CHAMBRUN, Chancellor of the French Legation at Washington for many years past, is at the Astor House.

THE New York *World* says neither Mr. Joseph Cook nor the wisest sage in Boston knows what his lectures are all about.

EDWARD L. SEBASTIAN, son of the late Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, was drowned in the Mississippi River, opposite Horn Lake, by the upsetting of a dug-out.

GEN. ADUCE and wife are sojourning with friends at No. 1221 Massachusetts avenue. This brave officer, with his charming wife, will remain for a week at least.

MRS. WILLIAM H. HOOPER, a Brooklyn beauty and woman of wealth and social standing, together with her maid, has been arrested for stealing diamonds worth $400.

MR. A. BELMONT recently sold to Mr. P. Lorillard his brown filly, Minola, three years old, by Leamington, dam Maiden, by Lexington, full sister to Parol, James A. and Perfection, for $1,500.

EDWARD BUCKNER, of Hickman, Ky., paved the way for a peaceful married life by killing the mother of his sweetheart; but the law against murder interferes with the realization of his plan.

THE Emperor of Germany suffers much from an unpicturesque complaint—the carache—and has lately presented in public the unusual spectacle of a crowned head tied up in a black bandage.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, swearing to preserve the liberties of the country, reminds us forcibly of Marquis de Caux vowing at his marriage with Patti to cherish, protect, nourish and support his wife.

MR. W. W. CORCORAN has notified the vestry of Ascension Protestant Episcopal Church, of this city, that he will donate $10,000 toward paying the debt of the church. This amount makes Mr. Corcoran's donation to the church $80,000.

DAVID SMITH, the Castleton, Canada, abortionist, has been sentenced to be hanged December 19 for the murder of Miss Wade. His accomplices, Mallory and Welton, will be held until the next assizes.

WILLIAM J. TAYLOR has been appointed foreman of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad machine shop, at Cumberland. Thomas Taylor, who formerly held that place, has been transferred to a similar position at Grafton, W. Va.

MR. JAMES MURRAY, a well-known citizen of South Baltimore, was found dead in his bed, at his residence, No. 201 Hanover street, about half-past one o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Murray was seventy years old, and the senior partner in the firm of James Murray & Son, merchants, he having been engaged in that business for over forty years.

LONDON *Fun*: "She—'How lovely in the calm stillness of evening to listen to the nightingale's note.' He—'Ye'th, he's a doodl fine fellow, is the nightingale; but I thay, (bright idea,) he must be a beathly noo'thance to all the other little birdth that want to go to thleep.'"

H. J. RAMSDELL, the efficient correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, has resumed his old place as one of the correspondents of the New York *Tribune*, a position he held for so many years with great credit to himself and benefit to the *Tribune*. With Mr. Z. L. White and H. J. Ramsdell at this end of the line, and Whitelaw Reid at New York the *Tribune* will hold its own as the leading metropolitan journal. Mr. Ramsdell takes the place of E. V. Smalley.

AS GEORGE RIGNOLD, who has been playing "Henry V." at the Park Theatre, New York, was leaving the house on Saturday, his theatrical property was attached under a writ obtained by Edward Coleman, an actor, who claimed that Rignold owed him $150. Coleman alleged that he had engaged at $75 a week, and was not to be discharged without a fortnight's salary or notice. Rignold, by a receipt, showed that he had given the required notice and pay, and the property was released.

MADAN L. J. VELASQUEZ, late Lieut. Harry T. Buford, of the Confederate service is stopping at the St. James Hotel. She advertises for agents to sell her book of adventures during and since the war. The book is a very entertaining one and is copiously illustrated. This lady followed the example of her husband and went into the service when the war broke out disguised in male attire, and was known as Lieut Harry T. Buford. Her book may be the means, in the hands of enterprising persons, of producing subsistence for themselves and families.

## 45TH CONGRESS.

### Special Session.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6.

*SENATE.*

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, calling attention to a deficiency of $6,081,000 in the salaries of postmasters. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Bills and petitions were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. HAMLIN: A petition fixing the terms of retiring army officers.

By Mr. KERNAN: A petition in relation to pensions.

Also, a petition from the Board of Trade and Transportation of Buffalo for a joint commission to inquire into and report a system of savings institutions.

By Mr. PADDOCK: A memorial from the American Forest Association of Chicago, setting forth the wisdom of appointing a commission to proceed to Europe to examine into the forests of those countries, and asking that such a commission be appointed.

By Mr. MATTHEWS: A communication from the Governor of Ohio, asking that the full appropriation asked for by the Coast Survey for completing a system of triangulation from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coasts be granted.

By Mr. BRUCE: A petition asking for the improvement of the Mississippi levees. Referred to select committee having that matter in charge.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill to print 500 copies of the Biennial Register.

By Mr. MAXEY: A bill to provide for a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States.

By Mr. KERNAN: A bill to grant pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812 and their widows.

By Mr. MORRILL: A bill to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the interests of agriculture and the public arts.

By Mr. WITHERS: A bill for the relief of Fairfax Seminary, in Virginia.

By Mr. PADDOCK: A bill to provide for a survey along the Topovolampo River for railroad and other purposes. The Secretary finding a little difficulty in pronouncing the name, Mr. EDMUNDS humorously suggested that the bill had better be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Petitions for the removal of political disabilities and in relation to taxation, signed by numerous females, were presented by Messrs. SARGENT, THURMAN, FERRY, WINDOM, JONES of Nevada, OGLESBY, MCMILLAN, CHAFFEE, ALLISON and COCKRELL, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

By Mr. MAXEY: A resolution calling upon the President for any information he may possess in relation to the rescue of two Mexican prisoners confined in the jail at Stark County, Texas, in August last, by a band of Mexicans, and what steps have been taken, if any, for the arrest of the parties connected with the affair. Laid over.

By Mr. GORDON: A resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to issue arms to the Washington Light Infantry, in Charleston, S. C.

Mr. THURMAN called up the resolution introduced by him early in the session calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for reports from contractors engaged in constructing the Pacific Railroads. He asked that the words "Secretary of the Treasury" be stricken out, and the words "Secretary of the Interior" be inserted. He also asked that the words "except such as have heretofore been communicated to the Senate" be added.

The resolution was thus modified and adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the resolution providing for the disposal of the surplus documents and bills about the Capitol, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the Senate, at 12:30 went into executive session, and at 12:50 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

After the reading of the Journal Mr. FRYE called attention to the fact that Mr. BLAND had obtained the floor on the preceding Monday to introduce a bill to authorize the coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, and for other purposes, and that yesterday he had, when recognized to press his motion, substituted the bill of Mr. BUCKNER, to authorize the free coinage of the silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character.

Mr. BLAND said a bill might be the same with a different title. If the gentleman was not satisfied he could seek further information when he liked.

The SPEAKER (*pro tem*) Mr. SAYLER, asked if the gentleman desired to correct the Journal.

Mr. FRYE said he believed that the Journal was right, and the gentleman from Missouri wrong.

Mr. BLAND said he believed he was right and the country and the House thought he was right.

Several personal explanations in relation to pairs were made.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) rose to a personal explanation in regard to newspaper comment upon his course in relation to the silver bill and the Banking and Currency Committee, and maintained his motion to refer Mr. BUCKNER's bill on Saturday to the Committee on Coinage was consistent with his former record.

On motion of Mr. DUNNELL the Monday morning call for bills for reference was taken up where left off yesterday, and the call concluded. Under this call a number of bills were introduced and referred. Among them—

By Mr. CRAVENS: Making an appropriation for improvements in the Arkansas river.

By Mr. SCHLEICHER: Granting the right of way through Arlington, Va., to the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company.

By Mr. GIDDINGS: To establish ocean mail steamship communication between the United States and Brazil.

By Mr. OLIVER: To abolish capital punishment; to limit the duration of patents; joint resolution inviting an international congress on weights, measures and coinage; several amendments to the Constitution, including the election of a President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, and the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people of the States.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon: For the protection of salmon in the Columbia River.

By Mr. PHILLIPS: For the relief of the Delaware Indians in accordance with treaty stipulations.

By Mr. WELCH: To establish the Territory of Lincoln.

By Mr. KIDDER, of Dakota: To extend the jurisdiction of the United States courts over Indian reservations within the limits of States or organized Territories.

By Mr. HOUSE: Joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution limiting the presidential term to six years.

Mr. STEPHENS, from the Committee on Rules, reported back a resolution prescribing the form of certificate for Representatives, elect and directing the manner in which the roll shall be made up, and moved their reference to the Committee on Elections. So ordered.

Mr. KEIFER presented a memorial from the American Forestry and Tree-Planting Association, and a bill for the appointment of a commission to visit Europe and make a report on forestry and tree culture.

Mr. COX, of N. Y., asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy to report to the House any bills presented to his Department under contracts or pretended contracts made by his predecessor.

Mr. FRYE objected.

Mr. PATTERSON offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the law so as to require one form of oath to be administered to members of Congress. Referred.

Mr. WADDELL introduced a bill to provide a board of admiralty for merchant marine, and to provide the efficiency of the same.

Mr. PRICE offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House within the next ten days the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury; the outstanding obligations payable in gold and a statement of the gold on hand for the resumption of specie payments after deducting for outstanding obligations payable in gold. Adopted.

Mr. MORSE offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a full statement of the trade between the United States and the British provinces in the years 1875 and 1876, with his views as to the effect of the duties collected upon the trade and commerce of the United States, and on the carrying trade of this country.

Mr. CONGER objected to that part of the resolution which called for an expression of opinion, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The regular order was demanded, and the House proceeded in the morning hour to the consideration of bills reported from committees.

Mr. FRYE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported House bill (No. 4) to provide a penalty for wanton injury to public libraries in the District of Columbia or Territories of the United States. Passed.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution authorizing the committee to investigate the mode in which the appropriations for the navy had been expended, and whether they had been diverted from the purposes for which they were made, with authority to send for persons and papers.

Mr. FRYE made the point of order that the House had referred no business to the committee on which this resolution could be based, and therefore it was not in order at this time.

The Chair sustained the point of order, and the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. CLARK, of Mo., from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, reported a resolution requesting the heads of the several Departments to inform the House what objection, if any, existed to prevent the metric system being made obligatory, and how long a notice should, in their opinion, be given before making the same obligatory in the transactions of the Government. Also, their views in relation to the metric system being made obligatory in individual transactions. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of N. C., from the Committee on Claims, reported back a private bill, and moved its reference to the Committee on War Claims.

On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered. Rejected—yeas 30, nays 153.

The morning hour having expired, the bill to repeal the third section of the resumption act came up as the regular order of business.

Mr. EWING was recognized but yielded to allow those so disposed to present their proposed amendments to the bill.

Substitutes were offered by Messrs. HURBELL, MORRISON, COX of Ohio, POUND, CUMMINGS, and HEWITT of New York, which, with the original bill and the amendment proposed by Mr. FORT, were ordered printed in the *Record* and in bill form.

Mr. PHILLIPS then proceeded to address the House in support of the bill. He charged that the resumption act had been forced through the House in violation of an understanding through which it was brought up for consideration. He maintained that the operation of that clause of the act which required greenbacks to be canceled as national currency was issued had operated reversely from what it was stated by the friends of the bill it would, and that, instead of an increase of circulating currency through its provisions, there had been great contraction.

Mr. PHILLIPS contended that it was not the approach of the time of resumption, but the large exports induced by the European war, that had caused the reduction of the premium on gold to two and a half per cent. Legislation, he said, could not force resumption. Prosperity was necessary for that purpose. With prosperity legislation was unnecessary. France, with a population less than ours, had a circulation three times as large as ours, and France was to-day the most prosperous country on the face of the earth.

Mr. PHILLIPS supported his arguments with numerous references to statistics and records.

At the conclusion of his remarks the House, at 4:30 p. m., on motion of Mr. MAYHAM, adjourned.

A PHILADELPHIA boy has obtained a verdict of $2,500 against his employers for the loss of his hand in an unprotected cog-wheel.

Two married ladies in Trimble County, Ga., who are twins, each gave birth to twin-sons in September, one on the 22d and the other on the 24th.

### *DIED.*

MOORE.—Suddenly, at his residence, in Richmond, Va., on the 6th instant, JAMES R. MOORE, in the sixty-third year of his age, father of John C. Moore, of this city.

BATTERS.—November 3, 1877, at her late residence, corner of Thirteenth and T streets northwest, CATHARINE T. BATTERS, beloved wife of John Batters, in the forty-fifth year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, Wednesday morning, at 8:30 o'clock, to proceed to St. Matthew's Church, where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. R. I. P.

VAN ARNUM.—On Monday, November 5, 1877, at 7:40 p. m., HATTIE A., second daughter of F. J. W. and Kate C. Van Arnum, aged nine years, two months and twenty-five days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Thursday, November 8, at three o'clock p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

MILLARD.—On Monday, November 5, 1877, at 8:30 a. m., GRACIE L., daughter of Joshua and F. J. Millard, aged twenty years, two months and nineteen days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 1909 Nineteenth street northwest, at eleven o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, November 7. The interment will take place at the family burying ground in Alexandria, Va.

BOHR.—On Sunday evening, November 3, 1877, at the Washington Driving Park, FREDERICK G. BOHR, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, without further notice.


### UNDERTAKERS.

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UNDERTAKER,

NO. 612 ELEVENTH STREET NORTHWEST,

Has just received an assortment of CASKETS from the following celebrated manufacturers: Stieg's German-silver bound Coffins and Caskets; Smith & Winston's Cloth and Velvet-covered Combined Casket; Cunningham & Sons' Superb Silk Velvet Covered, Satin-faced and Panel Caskets. Also a full assortment of Rosewood, Walnut and Imitation Rosewood Coffins, at prices to suit the times. oct30-tf

WM. HACKETT,

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FOR RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, eight elegantly-furnished rooms, with all the modern improvements, in house 247 G street northwest; $40 per month. nov 6-3t*

FOR RENT—ELEGANTLY AND NEWLY-FURNISHED parlors, en suite or single, and other rooms, one block from W. T. Navy, and State Departments, all conveniences to house, if desired; family of 3 desired. Handsomest house of the city. Hourly cars pass the door both ways. No. 314 Seventeenth street N. W., between H and I streets. nov6-3t*

FOR RENT—A LARGE BACK PARLOR, WITH board, in a first-class family, for $30 per month. Table board for two included. 241 Penna. avenue. nov6-3*

PARTIES WISHING ALL THE COMFORTS OF an elegant home can obtain very ... furnished rooms (some en suite), with or without board, by applying at the house at Mrs. FLINT'S, 423 and 425 Vermont avenue, opposite the Arlington Hotel. oct27

FOR RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—Two suites of nicely furnished rooms; also single rooms. 1114 G street northwest. o30-3t*

803 G STREET NORTHWEST—FOR RENT, pleasant south front rooms, with board, either transient or permanent; also table-board. oct 17

FOR RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE for a member of Congress, in a central locality. Rent low. No. 10 Grant Place. oc24

904, 906 AND 908 FOURTEENTH street northwest. Handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board. Nos. 904, 906 and 908 FOURTEENTH st., opposite FRANKLIN SQUARE, one of the most eligible situations, in all respects, to be found in the city. my24-tf

FOR RENT—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS IN A PRIVATE family, with or without Board, in an elegant house, surrounded by beautiful grounds, &c., in one of the most desirable and healthy parts of the city. Address "P. O. Box 58," with name and address. my19-tf

823 AND 825 VERMONT AVENUE OPPOSITE the Arlington hotel—For rent, with board, very handsomely furnished suite of two or three rooms on first floor, suitable for persons wishing to hold receptions; also, four rooms on second floor. The house is first-class in all respects, location unexceptionable, and accessible to the principal lines of street cars. oct24-tf

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—FOR RENT, at the Farrell northwest, three rooms en suite, beautifully furnished on second floor, first-class house with modern improvements, with board and lodging. Bath rooms, &c. oct22-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS—AT 526 INDIANA AVENUE. oct 21m*

ROOMS FOR RENT—1312 F STREET, NEAR the Ebbitt, single or en suite. sept-tf

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street. Mrs. M. T. SOUTH