The National Republican.

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FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at twelve m.

The arm rest attached to the desk of Senator MONROE, and upon which he has leaned for support while speaking, has been removed since the session of Friday, thus removing the last link connecting him with the Senate Chamber, sadly indicating that he has gone out forever.

Bills, petitions, &c., were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. WITHERS: A petition of the Mexican Veteran Association of Norfolk, asking for pension for the survivors of the Mexican war.

By Mr. WALLACE: A petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for the remonetisation of silver.

By Mr. EATON: A bill to incorporate the Citizens' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C.

By Mr. SARGENT: A bill in relation to the compensation of Government clerks.

By Mr. DENNIS: A bill for the relief of the Metropolitan Police force of Washington, D. C.

By Mr. WHYTE: A bill and memorial for the relief of Thomas Poultney, of Baltimore, for the use of a patent.

By Mr. DORSEY: A bill to amend the act incorporating the Capitol, North Sixth street, and South Washington railroad Company. To the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill for the relief of the Southern Methodist Publication House.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the unfinished business of Friday last, being the resolution offered by Mr. DAVIS of West Virginia, in relation to the discrepancy in the finance statements of the Treasury, on which the amendment offered by Mr. MORRILL was pending, viz.: to limit the committee to one clerk and one stenographer.

The matter was briefly debated by Messrs. DAVIS, DAWES, BAYARD and MORRILL, when the preamble was stricken out. The resolution was amended, so as to continue the committee beyond the present session, till it shall have completed its duties and made its report, and the resolution was then adopted.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, in relation to changing the one hundred and fourth article of war. Referred.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the army appropriation bill, returned from the House with a non-concurrence in four minor amendments, viz.: providing fifty two clerks in the item of payments to clerks, in place of fifty-four; next, that the board of officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War to recommend a suitable magazine gun shall be confined to ordnance officers instead of officers at large from the army; and last, to restore the clause appropriating $50,000 for converting smooth-bores into rifles.

Mr. WINDOM moved that the Senate recede from its amendments non-concurred in by the House. Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. INGALLS called up the old treatable Indians to be conveyed out of the United States.

After a short discussion, the bill was laid over as unfinished business; and, on motion of Mr. THURMAN, the Senate, at 1.45, went into executive session, and at 2.06 the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SWANN moved, after the reading of the journal, that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the Paris Exposition bill.

Mr. BUCKNER inquired how it happened that the Exposition bill could take precedence of the bill to repeal the resumption act, which was made the special order under the supervision of the rules.

The SPEAKER said that because appropriation bills were excepted, and besides this was one of the special matters referred to in the President's message.

Mr. BUCKNER desired to call attention to the fact that the repeal of the resumption act was made the special order under a suspension of the rules. He did not understand that this exception was in favor of regular appropriation bills, and not of bills that appropriated money.

The SPEAKER said it applied to every appropriation bill.

Mr. BUCKNER thought that such a ruling was unfair in a legal sense. It was the intention to let the resumption act take precedence of all but regular appropriation bills.

The SPEAKER said that was the fault of the person who drew the resolution making the special order. Besides this was one of the matters referred to in the President's message.

Mr. BUCKNER said he was aware that anything in the rules required matters referred to in the President's message to have precedence of other matters.

The SPEAKER said there was nothing except the deference due the Executive. It was with the majority of the House to determine whether it would go into committee of the whole.

Mr. VANCE inquired what became of the call of States in the morning hour of Monday.

The SPEAKER said the suspension of the rules set that aside.

The House then, by a vote of 133 to 79, went into committee on the Paris Exposition bill, Mr. SPRINGER in the chair.

Mr. COX, of New York, said that he regretted he was obliged to oppose the bill, for he represented a district of artisans. But he doubted the propriety, expediency, as well as the constitutionality of making appropriations for this purpose. He doubted the real benefit of such exhibitions. When the Exposition of Paris was opened in 1867 the Emperor Napoleon said that it proclaimed peace to the world; but it did not do so, for the French-German war soon followed. The only authority claimed for this appropriation was that the Constitution authorized Congress to provide for the general welfare.

But he denied that it was for the general welfare. These experiments could be best carried out without an appropriation. For the great London exhibition of 1851 there was not a penny appropriated by the Government. This country made an appropriation for Vienna, and he insisted that the American exhibit there was a disgrace to the nation. He had before him a book relating to the Vienna Exhibition, and the main thing in that seemed to be two maps, one of which displayed the products along the Northern Pacific Railroad, inhabited Indians, buffalo bulls, and all, from Duluth to the Pacific Ocean.

In this connection Mr. COX quoted from Mr. KNOTT's speech, describing Dunth, and created much amusement. Such legislation as was proposed here was what Herbert Spencer said when he spoke of over-legislation. There was too much of this sort of thing in this country. It would not encourage industry. That could be encouraged without an appropriation; when Franklin discovered the lightning rod; when Whitney discovered the cotton gin; and when Fulton applied steam to boats, they did not ask for an appropriation. Trade and enterprise will always regulate itself. Our crops and manufactures will go where they are most required without an Exposition.

Mr. COX then proceeded to ridicule Mr. HEWITT's idea of having a kitchen, &c., for the exhibition of American corn at Paris. Of course the corn-kitchen was constitutional. [Laughter.] But it presupposes the idea that no country but our own is devoted the culture of maize. That was a great mistake. But it was proposed to fill up the corn from the corn-kitchen in all the languages of the world. Just think of it? Corn in all its forms is to be distributed in Chinese, Japanese Patagonian, and Choctaw languages. [Laughter.] He pictured Mr. HEWITT as the grand chief and manipulator of the kitchen, and a Chinaman going up to him and saying, "Melican man, givee me coin cake; one cake?" [Laughter.] Then he pictured the Chinaman suffering with the colic produced by eating stale corn and almost doubled up and crying in agony, "Melican man give me coin, Heliee!" [Renewed laughter.]

He further alluded to the fact that his colleague (Mr. HEWITT and Gov. Tilden had returned from Europe together. They talked about the culture of corn. He would not say they drank any of it; but they came to the conclusion that it would be a good thing to introduce corn-cookery into France. What had France done to them that she should be thus punished? France was not elected by a returning board. [Laughter.] France did not belong to the Electoral Commission. [Renewed laughter.] Why then, punish France with hot corn? There were alimentary reasons why hot corn should not be introduced which he could not cover in an hour's speech. [Laughter.] Besides, there was no telling who would be appointed commissioners to attend the kitchen. It might be political bummers who could not tell a full ear from a nubbin?

If this exhibition was to be made he would have all the old customs of corn-husking, &c., exhibited, and Mr. COX created much merriment by picturing Mr. HEWITT and Gov. SWANN at a corn-husking frolic, and each struggling to pay the penalty due to the coquettish *grisette* who should get the first red ear of corn. What need, then, of an appropriation? The thing paid for itself. [Laughter.] For would either of the gentlemen refuse the proffered kiss?

If Congress was to appropriate money for the advancement of the country, the money should be applied to objects of more real benefit than to international exhibitions. Instead of these exhibitions to revive our trade, what this country wanted was a revision of the tariff laws. That protection which erected a Chinese wall around the country must be stricken down.

Then all the nations of the world can come here and we would have an exhibition which would not be confined to a single building, but would be for the whole country. Let the Philadelphia grand exhibition building. He likened protection to a scarecrow, set up in a corn-field to scare away the crows, but which really afforded no adequate protection.

Mr. HEWITT, of N. Y., said that Mr. COX, while professing to represent art, came to misrepresent his constituents. He (Mr. HEWITT) represented them and his constituents fully advocated the bill.

Mr. COX suggested that the gentleman speak for his own district.

Mr. HEWITT retorted that he had a right to speak as he did. He lived in his district, while his colleague (Mr. COX) did not live in his. He (Mr. HEWITT) had too much respect for the House and the country to suppose that his colleague's speech would have any other effect than to afford a little amusement for the passing hour. This was an important matter, and was urged upon Congress in a grave manner by the State Department and in a special message from the President. The invitation came to us from the great European republic of 36,000,000 of people.

He then referred to the aid and friendship of France rendered to this country in all our troubles, and said that, apart from the material interest that would result, we were bound by every tie of friendship to accept the invitation. He then proceeded to show that the results of former expositions were of great material advantage to the United States. They had extended a knowledge of our products and manufactures, and created a great demand for them. The advantages had been greatly in our favor. He had not abandoned his idea of an exhibition of the corn products of the country, despite the ridicule of his colleague.

Mr. MONROE argued that there was a necessity of extending our markets throughout the whole world, and he believed that this would be best done by just such expositions as that which was proposed at Paris. It was by a comparison of products and manufactures that those that were best were ascertained. In the course of his speech Mr. MONROE referred to the great trade that Europe was doing with Brazil, and argued that naturally we should have that trade; and he believed it would come to us if a fair comparison of our goods was made with that of other countries.

Mr. FRYE said if goods were purchased by Brazil he would like to know how they would get them.

Mr. MONROE said there were sailing vessels going to and fro.

Mr. FRYE asked whether the commercial interests would wait for the slow motions of sailing vessels.

Mr. MONROE said he saw the drift of the gentleman's question. It was leading up to the question of a steamship service between the United States and Brazil.

Mr. FRYE inquired if Mr. Monroe would vote to establish such a line. He would.

Mr. MONROE could meet that question when it came up. He would not cross a bridge until he came to it. The United States could not afford to be behind the other nations of the world and stand sullkily back and let the other countries go forward. If we go on at that rate we will soon be chased among the list of uncivilized nations. As for his State of Ohio, he believed it was almost unanimous in favor of the appropriation.

Mr. CHAPIN said that it was too late in the day to talk about the utility of international exhibitions, and he argued that the industries of the whole country demanded a participation at Paris.

Mr. HARRISON argued that it was the duty of the country to make the appropriation for this purpose. There were three classes of people who were opposed to this bill. One was the class that found constitutional objections. This class always wrapped themselves in the iron mantle of the Constitution when they wanted to play the niggard. There men were out of the pale of argument or conviction. There was another class who were always crying for economy when proposed the bill, while there was one individual who opposed it because it gave him a good opportunity to make a funny speech. In his opinion the economy that was needed was such as would extend the commerce and manufactures of the country through just such expositions as this. It was economy to prevent robbery; but it was not economy to withhold money which would advance the interests of the country.

Mr. COX, of New York, alluding to some remarks made by Mr. HEWITT, in which the latter tried to show that the Bessemer steel interest had been advanced by the Paris Exposition of 1855 and the Vienna Exposition, denied the fact, and said that the outrageous legislation of Congress had added millions to the expense of the country in this article alone. This legislation was carried through in 1859 by Mr. Morrill, of Pennsylvania, who was largely interested in the manufacture. Although coming from a high tariff district, Mr. Morrill was defeated by one vote because he had had the indecency to bring his iron-mongery into Congress.

The bill was then read by sections for amendment.

Mr. CONGER said he saw an amendment to the bill with the name of Mr. Cox to it. He could scarcely believe that gentleman had offered the amendment, because he had agreed here to-day that it was unconstitutional to appropriate any money for this purpose. If it was unconstitutional to appropriate $150,000, was it not equally so to appropriate $100,000? Again, he had agreed that the private enterprise of the country would make the experiment a success. The gentleman's speech and amendments were at variance. He would also like the gentleman to explain why he had denounced his old file-leader on the coin question.

Mr. COX said that the practice of offering amendments and voting against them was well known. If this amendment had been adopted it would be so much saved, but he intended to vote against the whole bill.

Mr. CONGER asked him now to explain why he had gone back on his file leader.

Mr. COX said he always had the greatest respect for Gov. Swann, and loved him as a brother.

Mr. CONGER (interrupting) said that he did not refer to Gov. Swann but to another Governor (Tilden), who lived nearer home. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX made no reply but sat down amid great laughter on both sides.

Mr. MCMAHON offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that not more than one of the Commissioners entitled to compensation and not more than five of the honorary Commissioners shall be appointed from any one State. Adopted.

Mr. STEELE offered an amendment appointing four Commissioners, who shall be practical agriculturists. Adopted.

Mr. HANNA moved to strike out so much of the second section as gave salaries to the Commissioners.

Pending its consideration the Committee rose.

On motion of Mr. ATKINS the deficiency appropriation bill was recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House at 4.40 adjourned.

Confirmations.

The Senate, in executive session yesterday, confirmed the following nominations:

Consuls—William Morey, at Ceylon; Charles O. Shepherd, of N. Y., at Bradford; Allen Francis, of Oregon, at Victoria, Vancouver's; Owen N. Denny, of Oregon, at Tien-Tsin; Joseph R. Jackson, of Mich., at St. Paul de Loanda; John F. Winter, of Ill., at Rotterdam.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior—Alonzo Bell, of N. Y.

Indian Agent—H. L. Hart, of Ohio, Sac Carlos agency, Arizona.

Collectors of Customs—Henry F. Herlot, at Georgetown, S. C.; Charles U. Osburn, at Superior, Mich.; George W. Howe, at Cuyahoga, Ohio; John A. Tibbits, at New London, Conn.

Surveyor of Customs—T. O. Shackelford, at Louisville, Ky.

United States District Attorney—Hugh J. Campbell, of Louisiana, for Dakota Territory.

Postmasters—Chauncey I. Filley, at St. Louis, Mo.; Erastus B. Tyler, at Baltimore, Md.; Benjamin A. Boseman, at Charleston, S. C.; Linus North, at Brunswick, Ga.; James R. Draper, at Oxford, Ala.; W. J. Scott, Denison City, Texas.

Black Hills Delegates.

The following note from Mr. Brearley fully explains the situation regarding those who are representing the Black Hills people here:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19, 1877.

Editor National Republican:

There is no controversy between H. C. Walker and myself. On October 13 I was elected by a convention of Republicans (the first convention ever held in the Black Hills by Republicans) their representative. I afterward received the request of all of the leading business men in Deadwood, South Deadwood, and Central City, without distinction of party, to represent them in the matter of a new territorial organization. I am not in a position to say that I do not desire anybody's help, but, on the contrary, as I am for a new Territory, with no personal ends to accomplish, I do say that I will assist any and all who are working for that purpose, and will allow no side issues to divert me from the end to be attained. E. C. BREARLEY,

Delegate from Black Hills urging territorial organization.

Democratic Senatorial Caucus.

An adjourned caucus of Democratic Senators was held yesterday. The question of making a motion in the Senate to discharge the Committee on Privileges and Elections from the further consideration of the Louisiana and South Carolina contested election cases, and to have action on them direct by the Senate, was again discussed, and it was finally concluded to let matters rest until the action of that committee on the Kellogg-Spofford case shall have been further developed, and also to consult with the Democratic Senators on that committee who were not present at the caucus with reference to future action.

The Collector of the Port of Charleston.

Col. Worthington, collector of the port of Charleston, leaves here for his post of charge this evening. He has been visiting this city for the purpose of attending to official business at the Treasury Department. Col. Worthington's accounts are settled up to the 15th of this month, a closer settlement than has ever been made by a customs collector. It is hoped that the Democrats of South Carolina will not succeed in consolidating matters so as to have the administration remove this efficient officer, just because he is a Republican.

Paymaster-General of the Navy.

The resignation of Paymaster-General Wainwright, of the navy, was formally accepted yesterday, and the name of Pay-Director Cutter now on duty at New York was submitted to the President by the Secretary of the Navy as his successor.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

DOINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE BRANCHES.

Information Gathered at the Capitol, in the Departments, and About Town by the Reporters of the National Republican.

District Matters in Congress.

Quite a number of District bills were introduced in the Senate yesterday. Among them was a bill introduced by Mr. Spencer, which proposes a repeal of the clause in the act of March 3, 1875, authorizing the Board of Public Works to purchase land fronting on Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues, between Seventh and Ninth streets, for the erection of District offices thereon. The District Commissioners are directed to confer with the market company to learn whether or not the company desires to construct a front building upon Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues, in accordance with act of May 29, 1876; and if the company does not so desire the Commissioners are authorized to replevin and take possession of the land granted by said act not necessary for the market company, and to settle terms for an equitable rental to be paid by the company for the land retained by the company, and all pending controversies with the company as to past rental and taxes.

Senator Eaton introduced a bill to incorporate the Citizens' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Washington. The corporation is composed of D. A. Windsor, Daniel Smith, George R. Thompson, R. P. Smith, George White, Charles Ford, Stephen Just and John G. Bright and their present and future associates. The capital stock of the company is to consist of the premium notes given by the insured and of the cash paid to as interest on said premium notes, which cash shall never exceed $50,000.

Senator Dennis introduced a bill substantially the same as that introduced in the House a few days since to give the policemen of the District the twenty per cent. allowance that was made to other officers of the Government.

Senator Dorsey also introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Capitol, North O street and South Washington Railroad Company. This bill amends the act incorporating the railroad company above mentioned, approved March 3, 1875, so as to authorize the company to lay single or double track and run its cars from its present line on E and Eleventh streets northwest, eastward on E street to Tenth street, thence south on Tenth street to B street; thence east to Eighth street; south on Eighth street to Market Space; eastward on Market Space to Seventh street; across Seventh street and the intervening public space in a southeasterly direction to O street; thence eastward to connect with the tracks of said company on First street. The bill also gives the company power to construct a branch of its present track from a point on Boundary street adjacent to St. Patrick's Cemetery, along the valley east of the Howard University to the southern boundary of the Soldiers' Home, near the Horse-car entrance, with permission to use steam on this branch. The bill also provides that the company shall complete its track and run its cars along the streets first named without additional fare within eighteen months. The last named branch must be completed within two years. These bills were all referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mutual Exchange of Amnesty Proposed.

Judge Mackey, of South Carolina, is now engaged upon an amnesty scheme which is of considerable public interest at this time. Judge Mackey, it will be remembered, represented the Hampton government here during the discussion last March, and it was understood at that time that Hampton gave the assurance that if the troops were removed from the State House there would be no prosecution of Republican officials for past criminal offenses, but that they would be proceeded against on the civil side of the courts only. This was certainly the understanding of the President, however derived, and of leading Republicans. The action of the Democratic majority in South Carolina, are, therefore, regarded among Republicans as a breach of faith, while they are viewed by prominent Democrats as highly impolitic and unfriendly, although they may be legally just as a vindication of the laws.

It appears now that according to the report of the Attorney-General of the United States for 1872 some 1,800 citizens of South Carolina were then under indictment for Ku-Kluxing, or warrants were lodged against them under the enforcement act. The proceedings were simply suspended until further orders, and the prosecutions may be revived at any term of the court. There are, in addition to these, some 500 cases under the same act growing out of the Ellenton and Hamburg riots.

Judge Mackey advocates the passage of an act of amnesty and oblivion by the Legislature of South Carolina, which convenes on the 28th of this month, covering the cases of all State, county, and municipal officers, from 1868 to May 1, 1877, inclusive, upon the passage of which act the President is to extend amnesty to all persons charged with crime in South Carolina under the Ku-Klux act.

It is understood that this plan meets the approval of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and Senators Gordon, Lamar, Bayard, Garland, Merrimon, Morgan, and other leading Democrats. Judge Mackey states that a large number of prominent citizens of his circuit are now in forced exile because of their indictment under the enforcement act. The President's friends say that he will not agree to any such arrangement, but will let the law take its course.

Bureau of Statistics.

The annual volume of this bureau, containing lists of the merchant sea-going vessels, of vessels of the navy and the revenue marine service of the Treasury, is now going through the press and is nearly completed. It contains, besides the lists of the official numbers given to the vessels, the letter signals, which are combinations of different letters of the alphabet, represented by flags, assigned to all sea-going merchant vessels. A record of the official numbers of all vessels is kept in the various ports. The series of signal letters have, for a number of years past, been used by the merchant and naval service, but this year for the first time they have been given to the vessels of the revenue marine service. An especially observable and valuable feature of the book is a beautiful colored chart, showing the flags that pertain to the letters in the international code. By means of this chart the mariner can readily determine the identity of a ship. Of all the various codes invented for the purpose of signaling on the sea, that known as the International is most generally used. Although this code has never been formally adopted by the United States, yet it is used, and probably will continue to be used, until a better one is invented. The importance of such a system is obvious, and the applications of vessels for both the numbers and the letters are very numerous, twelve being received by the bureau yesterday.

Naval Matters.

The United States steamer Enterprise, at Norfolk, will be ready for sea to-day. She is under orders to proceed to New Orleans.

The Huron arrived at Hampton Roads Saturday afternoon from New York.

The Tallapoosa left Norfolk yesterday afternoon for Washington, via Annapolis.

G. A. Scott, cadet midshipman, third class, of Indiana, has been dismissed from the Naval Academy, under sentence of court martial, for the offense of hazing.

The Pensacola will leave San Francisco in the latter part of the month for the Sandwich Islands.

Capt. Belknap, commander of the Pensacola Navy-Yard, reports to the Secretary of the Navy that the quarantine has been raised in that harbor and that no case of yellow fever has been introduced into the bay during the past season of hot weather.

The Department is also advised of the disappearance of yellow fever from Port Royal and vicinity, and it is now pronounced by the physicians on shore, as well as by the surgeon of the New Hampshire, as perfectly safe to communicate with Port Royal. All quarantine restrictions have in consequence been removed.

The Paris Exposition Bill.

The bill making appropriation for the proper representation of American industry at the Paris Exposition of 1878 occupied the attention of the House of Representatives all day yesterday, and was not concluded at the adjournment. Mr. Cox of New York, in an hour's speech, made an effort to ridicule the thing to death. Ridicule is an effective weapon, and Mr. Cox amused his fellow-members and the crowded galleries. There were loud guffaws of laughter at his numerous sallies; but it was doubtless true, as Mr. Hewitt said, that the speech would have no other effect than to afford idle amusement for the passing hour.

International expositions have become affairs of too mighty magnitude to be whisked down in the way proposed by Mr. Cox. But his speech was funny, very funny, and nothing was more heartily resisted than the portrayal of the corn-shucking at which Messrs. Hewitt and Swann should vie with each other in their efforts to excel the penalty for the discovery of the first red ear of corn. The idea of these old gentlemen embracing a coquettish grisette was too absurd.

Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Monroe made strong and sensible speeches in favor of the bill, after which it was taken up for amendment and some progress was made. The friends of the bill hope to pass it to-day.

A Formidable Protest.

In the House yesterday Mr. Chittenden presented a memorial signed by forty-four prominent national bankers, protesting against the passage of the silver bill.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

A Design for Its Completion by Mr. H. R. Searle, Architect of the "National Republican" Building—Description of the Plan.

Mr. H. R. Searle has designed and carefully drawn a plan for the completion of the monumental shaft to George Washington, which is now on exhibition at the store of Messrs. Solomons & Chapman. It will be seen that the plan contemplates the use of the present structure, but the artist says that it has been his study to produce a monumental shaft which should be sufficiently original that it could be safely adopted as an American monument. Entering into a description somewhat in detail, Mr. Searle says:

The base of the monument is formed of three unequal pyramidical terraces, the lower one 20 feet high and 49 feet wide on the top; the second one 24 feet high and 39 feet wide; the third, or upper one 30 feet high and 24 feet wide, making the combined height of these terraces 74 feet. The length of each front of the lower terrace, in which is included the width of all the terraces doubled, and the width of the base of the shaft, will be about 290 feet.

Above the upper terrace is a casing of 4 feet in thickness and 49 feet high around the present shaft, to give it another base, and not to start the shaft too abruptly from the terraces. Above this again is a cornice, from which the shaft is divided by

THREE PILASTERS,

which extend up to the cornice or capital. This capital, including all its members, is thirty-eight feet high, and has as a member a large flat cover of seventeen feet, which is foliated, the originals for the foliage being natural plants of the country. Above this the shaft finishes to a point, in the form of a pyramid, in overlapping sections, making the whole height of the monument, from the ground to the top, 500 feet.

The face of the terraces at the base are to be built of buttresses formed of massive blocks of granite, in courses of about four feet high each, the joints cut with V-shaped chamfers, and the face of the stone left in bold rock-work, the width of the buttresses to be from twelve to eight feet, the widest for the lower terrace and the narrowest for the upper one, and to be built with pyramidical angle, as above described. The spaces between the buttresses, of which there will be a number, are to be filled with a light-colored sandstone, about five feet thick, left in rough rock-work, to be cut at some future time into colossal stone pictures, illustrating the scenes in which Washington took a prominent part, or such other historical events of the past and future of the country as the people may desire.

On the upper terrace, facing east, with the granite casing of the lower part of the shaft for a background, and on a suitable pedestal, is to be

A COLOSSAL STATUE OF WASHINGTON,

about 22 feet in height. On the west face may be a statue of John Adams, the first Vice-President, or such other statue of group as may be desired.

On the upper edge of each terrace is a massive cornice, which forms a balustrade four feet high above the covering of the terrace, and over each buttress in the face of the terraces the cornice forms into a post or pedestal, the corner ones being from eight to ten feet square, the larger ones on the lower terrace and the smaller on the upper one; and on these corner pedestals it is designed to place colossal groups of statuary.

On the outside of the monument the terraces are bounded by a flight of steps on the four sides of the lower terrace, and from the first to the second terrace the steps are on the north and south sides, and from the second to the third terrace the steps are on the east and west side. From the upper terrace ingress to the interior of the monument is had by means of massive portals on the north and south sides.

The top of each terrace is to be formed by means of heavy wrought iron girders and brick arches, averaging two feet in thickness, and covered with tile or some similar material. The lower portion of the walls of the second and third terraces, which is below the covering, is to be opened by arches, supported on very massive posts, giving on the inside of the terraces thousands of feet in area and wall surface for tablets, grouping of tombs, and

MEMORIALS OF MEN AND DEEDS

connected with the past and future of this nation. All other countries of importance have a similar place. Ingress to this interior of the terraces is had from the outside by a doorway under the steps leading from the ground to the first terrace.

It appears now that according to the report of the Attorney-General of the United States for 1872 some 1,800 citizens of South Carolina were then under indictment for Ku-Kluxing, or warrants were lodged against them under the enforcement act. The proceedings were simply suspended until further orders, and the prosecutions may be revived at any term of the court. There are, in addition to these, some 500 cases under the same act growing out of the Ellenton and Hamburg riots.

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Bureau of Statistics.

The annual volume of this bureau, containing lists of the merchant sea-going vessels, of vessels of the navy and the revenue marine service of the Treasury, is now going through the press and is nearly completed. It contains, besides the lists of the official numbers given to the vessels, the letter signals, which are combinations of different letters of the alphabet, represented by flags, assigned to all sea-going merchant vessels. A record of the official numbers of all vessels is kept in the various ports. The series of signal letters have, for a number of years past, been used by the merchant and naval service, but this year for the first time they have been given to the vessels of the revenue marine service. An especially observable and valuable feature of the book is a beautiful colored chart, showing the flags that pertain to the letters in the international code. By means of this chart the mariner can readily determine the identity of a ship. Of all the various codes invented for the purpose of signaling on the sea, that known as the International is most generally used. Although this code has never been formally adopted by the United States, yet it is used, and probably will continue to be used, until a better one is invented. The importance of such a system is obvious, and the applications of vessels for both the numbers and the letters are very numerous, twelve being received by the bureau yesterday.

Naval Matters.

The United States steamer Enterprise, at Norfolk, will be ready for sea to-day. She is under orders to proceed to New Orleans.

The Huron arrived at Hampton Roads Saturday afternoon from New York.

The Tallapoosa left Norfolk yesterday afternoon for Washington, via Annapolis.

G. A. Scott, cadet midshipman, third class, of Indiana, has been dismissed from the Naval Academy, under sentence of court martial, for the offense of hazing.

The Pensacola will leave San Francisco in the latter part of the month for the Sandwich Islands.

Capt. Belknap, commander of the Pensacola Navy-Yard, reports to the Secretary of the Navy that the quarantine has been raised in that harbor and that no case of yellow fever has been introduced into the bay during the past season of hot weather.

The Department is also advised of the disappearance of yellow fever from Port Royal and vicinity, and it is now pronounced by the physicians on shore, as well as by the surgeon of the New Hampshire, as perfectly safe to communicate with Port Royal. All quarantine restrictions have in consequence been removed.

The Paris Exposition Bill.

The bill making appropriation for the proper representation of American industry at the Paris Exposition of 1878 occupied the attention of the House of Representatives all day yesterday, and was not concluded at the adjournment. Mr. Cox of New York, in an hour's speech, made an effort to ridicule the thing to death. Ridicule is an effective weapon, and Mr. Cox amused his fellow-members and the crowded galleries. There were loud guffaws of laughter at his numerous sallies; but it was doubtless true, as Mr. Hewitt said, that the speech would have no other effect than to afford idle amusement for the passing hour.

International expositions have become affairs of too mighty magnitude to be whisked down in the way proposed by Mr. Cox. But his speech was funny, very funny, and nothing was more heartily resisted than the portrayal of the corn shucking at which Messrs. Hewitt and Swann should vie with each other in their efforts to excel the penalty for the discovery of the first red ear of corn. The idea of these old gentlemen embracing a coquettish grisette was too absurd.

Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Monroe made strong and sensible speeches in favor of the bill, after which it was taken up for amendment and some progress was made. The friends of the bill hope to pass it to-day.

A Formidable Protest.

In the House yesterday Mr. Chittenden presented a memorial signed by forty-four prominent national bankers, protesting against the passage of the silver bill.

PRINTED PHOTOGRAPHS.

How Heliotypes are Made.

Messrs. Solomons & Chapman, who are the sole agents for Messrs. Osgood & Co., of Boston, have on exhibition at their bookstore what seems one of the greatest wonders of the printing art. By the recently discovered mode, known as the "Heliotype process," *fac-similes* of paintings and engravings are made as readily and accurately as the ordinary photograph, and at such a moderate price—one dollar each—as will popularize them at once into almost every household. In order to appreciate the full bearing of the heliotype process it is necessary to allude a little to photography and how the ordinary photograph is made. Almost every one has sat for a photograph, and knows there are two steps in the process.

First, obtaining an image on a glass plate by means of a camera placed in front of the object; and, second, producing its counterpart on a sheet of paper. The glass plate is called a "negative;" its counterpart on paper is called a "positive," and is what in ordinary phrase is designated a "photograph." In both these steps the operator is dependent upon light—both of the results are chemical. The "negative"

IS PRODUCED BY LIGHT

acting upon the sensitive material with which the glass plate in the camera is coated. As soon as chemistry has firmly fixed the light-producing image on the glass plate the plate is placed in contact with a sheet of sensitive paper, and the action of light is again invoked to impress the image upon the paper and produce the "positive," or, as we are in the habit of saying, "the photograph." Now, each one of these "photographs" requires a fresh use of the "negative" and a fresh exposure to light to produce it, thus making the method of production very slow, cumbrous, and uncertain.

It is at this point the heliotype process separates itself from ordinary photography and betakes itself to the firm ground of mechanical methods. It already has its "negative," as in the photographic process. It now means its "positive" by rapid and sure means. To do this it must first produce a "positive" plate or matrix capable of mechanically producing other "positives," and this dispensing with the continued use of the "negative" and the continued use of light, which comes only on the favored days, in fact, humorous. The difference between this process and ordinary photography is that, while both start with the same principle, the photographic process employs the "negative" and the indispensable agency of light to carry "positive" to makes, while the heliotype process uses the "negative" as the means of producing the "positive," and this "positive" is capable of producing

AN INFINITE NUMBER

of others by the ordinary process of printing with printers' ink on the ordinary printing press. The finest engravings are thus reproduced with an exactness that bears no inferiority from the originals, and among the number now in the portfolios of Messrs. Solomons & Chapman may be found the works of Titian, Raphael, Angelo, De Vinci, Correggio, Duer, Gerdy, Murillo, Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Velasquez, Rubens, Rass, and many others. We advise our readers to see the assortment and avail of an opportunity to decorate their dwellings and places of business which may not again present itself.

Philadelphia Recommendations.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Trade tonight resolutions were passed complimentary to Mr. Welsh, the new Minister to England; to prepare a memorial to Congress asking for the establishment of a department of commerce; asking Congress to pass a law authorizing the funding of the legal tender notes in bonds running forty years, and bearing four per cent interest, to an amount not exceeding $40,000,000 per month, both legal tenders shall be at par with gold.

PERTHAMBOY, Nov. 19.—A band of twenty five men entered a peach village on the frontier, near Figueras, to-Sunday, and demanded sixty pounds in the name of the Spanish republic.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

AN EXHIBIT OF THE NATIONAL CASH-BOOK.

Annual Report of the Treasurer of the United States—Receipts and Expenditures of the Government—Interesting Statistics and Valuable Suggestions.

The Treasurer of the United States, in his annual report of the operations of the Treasury during the last fiscal year, makes the following exhibit regarding receipts and expenditures: As compared with the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1876, that ending on June 30, 1877, shows a decrease in net revenues amounting to $18,461,452.54, and a decrease in expenditures amounting to $19,759,758.40. The net revenues for the fiscal year were $269,000,586.62, and the net expenditures, $238,699,098.53, making an increase of funds amounting to $30,340,577.60. It is observed that while the revenues from customs, lands and miscellaneous sources has decreased year after year since 1873, the revenue derived from internal revenue so called has increased—the receipts from that source in 1874 having been $102,409,704.90, and in the fiscal year 1877, $118,630,397.83. The total amount of unavailable moneys carried in the balances of the accounts in the Treasurer's office was as follows: June 30, 1876, $29,899,999.49; June 30, 1877, $29,629,383.88.

The theory of the public accounts is that the Treasurer of the United States shall be charged upon the warrant of the Secretary with all moneys received into the Treasury, and for which, whenever received, he is held accountable until the same are properly disbursed under some appropriation made pursuant to law. It has, however, occurred that since 1836 the sum of $29,629,383.88 over and above the amount of public money which has been properly accounted for, has by reason of deposit of surplus revenue with twenty-six States of the Union by deficit, by default, by theft in various places and by failure of depositary banks, gone from the custody of the Treasurer, which sums he cannot, from the nature of the case, account for, and thereby obtain credit therefor on the books of the Department, and for convenience in the operations of the Department this amount is carried in the accounts as unavailable.

Although the monthly debt statement of the Department was never intended to show the condition of the Treasury and the amount and kinds of funds on hand, yet many are the inferences sought to be made from time to time, as if that publication gave the liabilities and assets and not merely the condition of the debt. The only items of cash in the Treasury which the debt statement includes are the general currency balance and the general coin balance. The currency balance, as it appears in the monthly statement under the item "cash in the Treasury currency," is simply the amount of currency that would be left in the Treasury after the payment of all currency demands in full, and so also of the coin balance in the treasury coin. There is in addition the amount held for the redemption of clearing-house certificates and coin certificates, of which the amount outstanding are noted in the statement, beside which not mentioned there are funds to the credit of disbursing officers, of the United States, notes of national banks failed, in liquidation and reducing circulation, to meet outstanding checks and drafts for the benefit of the creditors of the national banks, the balance of the 5 per cent. fund and others.

A comparative statement is given, showing in detail, both in coin and currency, the liabilities and assets of the Treasury on September 30, 1876 and 1877. These aggregate as follows:

Coin—September 30, 1876, $67,586,735.95; September 30, 1877, $133,586,872.94. Currency—September 30, 1876, $189,437,766.41; September 30, 1877, $110,936,420.91.

Regarding the long-mooted question whether the legal-tender notes deposited for the redemption of the circulation of failed, reducing, and liquidating banks are held as a separate fund, it may be said that there is no provision of law which requires that such notes should be held; and as a fact they are not so held, but are paid out in the direct from other funds in the Treasury. There is, without doubt, in the various offices and vaults of the Treasury a sufficient amount of United States notes to redeem all such bank notes if presented simultaneously for redemption, but they are not always on hand in the same vault or place where the redemption is required to be made. Deposits of legal tenders for the purpose named may be made at the convenience of the depositor with any assistant treasurer or depositary; but whenever made credit is given the bank upon the books of this office, its account is debited with the amount so paid, and thereupon the United States notes or by check on any point where the Treasurer has a transfer account. The public, however, make no distinction; consequently all the notes of the bank in question come to the office promiscuously with other bank notes sent for redemption, are paid out of the five per cent. redemption fund, and when asserted such the respective national banks are charged with the amounts of their notes redeemed, and the 5 per cent. fund is credited therewith, and reapplication of silver payments made in pursuance of the act of April 17, 1876, including payments from April 18, 1876, until and including