# The National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1866. NO. 116.

The Official Advertisements of all the Executive Departments of the Government are Published in this Paper by Authority of THE PRESIDENT.



THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, three days.....$3 00
One square, four days.....3 50
One square, five days.....3 00
One square, six days.....3 00

Every other day advertisements, 50 per cent. additional. Twice a week advertisements, 12 per cent. additional.

Editorial notices 20 cents per line, each insertion. Local notices 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Advertisements coming under the heads of Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost and Found, one insertion, ten cents per line; subsequent insertions half price.

Six lines or less constitute a square.

Advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock p. m.



PROPOSALS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, APRIL 12, 1866.—Proposals for grading and paving the carriageway of Sixth street west, from the north side of H street north to the north side of L street north, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., MONDAY, April the 23d, instant, with stones similar to those used in paving F street; the stones to be not over eight or less than five inches in diameter, and seven inches deep.

Bidders will state the price per square yard for paving and per cubic yard for grading; the paving to be laid on a bed of pure gravel eight inches deep, and four inches of sharp sand on top of the gravel; the paving to be well rammed three times with a ninety-pound rammer, and to be well watered before being rammed the last time, and then covered with coarse sharp sand; the whole to be done to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioner of the Fourth ward, and the Assistant Commissioners. No bid will be received unless the party or parties are known to be responsible. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

All the old cobble-stone, flag-footways, and gutter stone to be the property of the Corporation.

JAMES J. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of the Fourth Ward.
CHAS. H. UTERMEHLE,
JAMES BOWEN,
Assistant Commissioners.

ap13-Th&Tu1d

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 10, 1866.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock m., on FRIDAY, April 20th, for building a sewer in I street north, between Sixth and Seventh streets west, to connect with the sewer in Sixth street west.

The sewer will be circular in form; its inside diameter will be three feet, the walls nine inches in thickness; the inside bottom of the sewer will commence at the inside bottom of the sewer in Sixth street, and run parallel with the present grade of I street, at a depth of about 12 feet, to the inside bottom of the sewer.

Bidders will state the price per lineal foot for the sewer, which shall include all excavations and filling, the successful bidder or bidders to be responsible for all damages done to the water or gas-pipes, and any accident caused in the construction of the work.

The right to reject any or all bids will be reserved.

Specifications can be seen at the Commissioner's room, City Hall, every day from 10 to 12 o'clock, or at any time, by calling on the Commissioner of the Fourth ward.

JAMES J. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner Fourth Ward.
JOSIAH ESSEX,
T. B. BROWN,
Assistant Commissioners.

ap11-wfmt20

PROPOSALS FOR LAYING WATER MAINS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, WASHINGTON, April 2, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for laying water mains," will be received at this office until noon on FRIDAY, the 13th instant. Bidders will also specify on the envelope, and on the face of the bid, what district the bid is for. There are three districts, which are bounded as follows, viz:

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE includes all that part of the city north of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and City canal, and west of Seventh street west.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWO includes all that part of the city north and northeast of the canal, and east of the west side of Seventh street west.

DISTRICT NUMBER THREE includes all that part of the city which is between the canal and the Potomac and the Eastern Branch.

Specifications and forms of proposals can be had by application to the Water Registrar, and such proposals only will be considered as are written upon those regular official forms.

Satisfactory bond and security will be required from the parties with whom the contract shall be made.

ap4-d13 RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock m., on FRIDAY, the 13th day of April next, for the building of a Three-foot Barrel Sewer, (inside diameter,) the walls to be nine inches in thickness, on I street north, between Fourteenth street and Connecticut avenue, to connect with the sewer now being in Fourteenth street, in accordance with the act approved July 27, 1866, to have Man-holes and Catch-traps with Lateral Sewers from such corners as the Commissioners of the First and Second wards may direct.

Bidders will state the price per lineal foot for the Three-foot Sewer, per lineal foot for the Laterals, eighteen inches inside diameter, four inches walls; per Trap each, per Man-hole each, which shall include all excavations, &c., &c.; the successful bidder or bidders to be responsible for all damages done to gas or water pipes, as will more fully appear in the specifications.

The right to decline any or all proposals, should it be deemed for the interest of the Corporation to do so, is reserved.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Commissioners of Improvements every day between 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 m. also in the City Surveyor's office every Monday and Friday.

None but practical mechanics need bid.

JOHN W. DYER,
Commissioner First Ward.
JAS. W. SPALDING,
Commissioner Second Ward.
GEO. W. BOSS,
I. M. P. KING,
Assistant Commissioners.

ap4 d1d

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock at noon, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April next, for 79½ tons good 45lb. RAILROAD IRON, laid on track connecting the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad with the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad at Suffolk, Va.

Bidders will state the price per ton in cash for the Iron—the Chairs, Spikes, and Ties to be included.

70 1400-2240 tons of good 45 lb. rail, in track leading from Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, at Aquia Creek to Tuba-Dam Wharf.

Bidders will state the price per ton in cash for the Iron—the Ties, Timber, Spikes, and Chairs to be included.

Proposals should be endorsed "Bids for Railroad Iron," and addressed to the undersigned.

H. L. ROBINSON,
mh27-tus6t. Bvt. Brig. Gen. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWER.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 6, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, m., on WEDNESDAY, April 18, 1866, for the building of a two-foot barrel sewer, (inside diameter,) the walls to be nine inches in thickness, on G street north, from Fourteenth to Fifteenth street west, to connect with the sewer on Fourteenth street west, in accordance with the act approved October 26, 1865, to have one man-hole where the commissioner of the Second ward may direct.

Bidders will state the price per lineal foot for the sewer and man-hole, which shall include all excavations, &c., the successful bidder or bidders to be responsible for all damages done to gas or water pipes, or caused by the elements, and any accidents caused in the construction of the work.

The right to decline any or all proposals, should it be deemed for the interest of the Corporation to do so, is reserved.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Improvements every day from 10 a. m. to 12 m., or at any time by calling on the commissioner of the Second ward.

None but practical mechanics need bid.

JAS. W. SPALDING,
Commissioner Second Ward.
JOHN SIOUSSA,
R. REESE,
Assistant Commissioners.

ap9-d

SALE OF HARD BREAD.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week, for all the surplus HARD BREAD at this Depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each, and in good shipping order.

All purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

No proposals received for less than twenty (20) Boxes, one thousand (1,000) pounds.

Payment required on notification of acceptance of bid in Government funds.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to JAMES CURRY,
da14-tf Colonel and C. S. V.

OFFICE SECRETARY BOARD OF HEALTH, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1866.

The following is the list of Nuisances declared by the Board of Health:

Dead Carcasses, Dead Fish, or Offal of Fish, Heaps of Oyster Shells.

Offals from Butchers' Stalls and Slaughter Houses.

Stagnant or Still Water in Ponds, Marshes, Sewers, or Cellars, Areas or Vaults.

Foul Stables, Foul Cow Houses or Cow Pens, Foul Privies and Hog Styes, Foul Premises, Alleys, and Gutters, and Foul Slaughter Houses.

Decaying Vegetables and Fruits of every description, all Animal Substances, whether entire or those portions thereof not used as food which may be thrown out.

All Ashes, Rubbish, Shavings or Refuse Substances of any trade, occupation, or business which may be prejudicial to public health.

Filth, Soap Suds in Pools, Drainage from Dye Houses, or Soap Factories.

Horses going at large with Glanders, Farcus, or any other Contagious Diseases.

Houses or Buildings or portions thereof in a state of dilapidation or decay, endangering the lives and property of those in the vicinity.

G. M. DOVE, M. D.,
ap11-3t Secretary Board of Health.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT the office of the National Republican.


## CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, April 12, 1866.

SENATE.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Van Winkle called up the bill to provide that the soldiers' individual memorial shall be carried through the mails at the usual rate of printed matter; which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Brown, called up the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for war expenses, for the purpose of agreeing to certain House amendments. The Senate concurred in the House amendments, and the bill now awaits the President's signature.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit any duties levied on produce shipped from any port of the United States to any port of the United States via Canada, if the said produce was actually *in transitu* when the recent reciprocity expired. The bill was passed and goes to the House.

The motion entered by Mr. Clark yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which the use of the Senate Chamber was granted to Mrs. M. C. Walling, to deliver a lecture, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Stewart introduced the following joint resolutions; which were referred to the joint committee on reconstruction:

*Resolved*, &c., That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, viz:

ARTICLE —

Sec. 1. All discriminations among the people because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, either in civil rights or in the right of suffrage, are prohibited; but the States may exempt persons now voters from restrictions on suffrage hereafter imposed.

Sec. 2. Obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or of war against the Union, and claims for compensation of slaves emancipated, are void, and shall not be assumed nor paid by any State or the United States.

*Resolved*, &c., That whenever any one of the eleven States whose inhabitants were lately in insurrection, through a Legislature elected by a constituency, restricted in the right of suffrage only by such laws as existed in such State in 1860, shall have ratified the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, then, and in that case, such State shall be recognized as having fully and validly resumed its former relations with this Government, and its chosen representatives shall be admitted into the two Houses of the national Legislature; and a general amnesty shall exist in regard to all persons in such State who were in any way connected with armed opposition to the Government of the United States, wholly relieving them from all pains, penalties or disabilities to which they may have become liable by reason of their connection with said insurrection.

This is intended as a substitute for the joint resolutions, introduced by Mr. Stewart, for the amendment of the Constitution. Referred to Committee of Fifteen.

Mr. Morrill presented a petition of manufacturers of mineral waters, etc., in the District of Columbia, praying for an alteration of the laws relating to the bottling of mineral water, etc., in the District so as to protect them in their business; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE MEMORY OF THE LATE LAMENTED SENATOR FOOT OF VERMONT.

Mr. Poland. Mr. President, I offer the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate having listened to eulogies upon the character and public services of Hon. Solomon Foot, a Senator from the State of Vermont lately deceased, out of respect to his memory have voted to adjourn.

Mr. President, two weeks ago this day, it was my painful duty to announce to the Senate the death of my distinguished and beloved colleague, Hon. Solomon Foot. The little time that elapsed between his decease and the funeral ceremonies here, and the absence of one of my colleagues of the House, who was Mr. Foot's immediate representation, were deemed sufficient reasons for postponing the customary obituary tributes to some future day. In accordance with the notice then given, I now ask that the Senate for a short time lay aside its ordinary business, and allow me and others the melancholy satisfaction of expressing our appreciation of the character, services, and virtues of our departed associate and friend. The last occasion of this kind, in this Chamber, was early in the present session, in memory of my lamented predecessor, Judge Collamer. No one of us will ever forget the eloquent and loving words of Mr. Foot on that occasion in dwelling upon the memory of his long-time friend and colleague. As we looked at his robust and majestic form, and listened to his deep, rich voice, and solemn weighty words, how little we thought that in so short a time he, too, would have become only an object of memory, and a subject of eulogy. Who next in this body of representatives of States shall be called from this high place to the unseen world? No one of us can tell. How solemnly are we reminded that death comes as a thief in the night; and how wisely are we cautioned, "be ye also ready."

Mr. Foot was born in Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, on the 19th day of November, 1802. I have not been able to learn anything in relation to his early life, but I infer that his family condition was such as to make all attainment and advancement in life depend upon his own efforts and labors. I infer this from the fact that he graduated from Middleburg College about 1826 or 1827, and somewhat later in life than is usual with young men where the means of education are provided by others. After his graduation he spent some time in teaching, and at the same time studying law. After his admission to the bar he commenced practice in the town of Rutland, Vermont, and that continued to be his place of residence up to the time of his death.

He was elected a Representative from the town of Rutland to the Vermont House of Representatives in 1833, 1836, 1837 and 1838, and again in the year 1847, and during the last three of those years was Speaker of the House. He was a member of the State constitutional convention, in 1836, which made the important alteration in our State constitution of exchanging the old Legislative Council for a State Senate. He also held the office of prosecuting attorney for Rutland county from 1836 to 1842. In 1842 Mr. Foot was elected to the lower House of Congress, and was re-elected in 1844, but declined further election. In 1850 he was elected to the Senate of the United States; re-elected in 1856, and again in 1862, and at the time of his death was the oldest member in continuous service in this body.

Mr. Foot very soon attained a highly respectable position as a lawyer. He was careful and attentive to the interests of his clients, and always made full and elaborate preparation for the trial of his causes. If his life had been devoted to his profession, he would doubtless have attained high rank as a lawyer. But his attention was early turned to political life, and his professional career was too broken and desultory to enable him to attain the highest distinction in it. His ability and character were far better suited to a public and popular, rather than a mere professional life. He had been but a very few years at the bar, and a resident of the town of Rutland, when he was chosen to represent that town in the State Legislature; this was quite rare at that day that so young a man was chosen to represent one of the oldest and most important towns in the State, and which contained many leading public men. But he had already attained a high position as an able and popular speaker upon public and political questions, and his career in the State Legislature added to this a reputation as a wise and careful legislator.

It was as Speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives that he first displayed that almost wonderful aptitude and capacity as the presiding officer of a deliberate assembly, which afterward made him so celebrated throughout the nation, when he became the Presiding Officer of the Senate of the United States, as, perhaps, the best presiding officer in the whole country. He seemed almost to have been made for the position. His fine, majestic person, his dignified deportment, his full and rich voice, his easy and graceful manner, all conspired to make him a most useful and acceptable president over any assembly. His knowledge of parliamentary law and usage was very thorough, but not more so, probably, than many others. His superiority in this respect appeared born in him. His look preserved order; the slightest word allayed confusion. The same grace of person and dignity of manner attended him always and everywhere, and was equally pleasing and agreeable in private society or on the Senate floor; it had nothing of haughtiness or arrogance, but was kindly and benignant. It had doubtless much to do with the almost universal personal love and reverence felt for him by all who knew him.

Mr. Foot was not a man of great originality. I am not aware of any great public measure that he originated. He did not take much part in the general debates in the Senate upon general subjects, but he was always in his seat, careful and watchful of all measures, with excellent judgment of what was for the public interest. A member of the present Cabinet who served ten years with him in the Senate, said to me, during Mr. Foot's sickness, that he never knew a man whose votes were always more consistently right than his. When he did speak in the Senate, it was generally with careful preparation, and then he spoke wisely and well, and was listened to with great attention and respect. He was always faithful and prompt in his attendance on his committees, in making his reports, and in the performance of every public duty. But it was especially in his duty to his State, and the people of his State, that his watchfulness, energy and untiring efforts were mainly directed. No interest of Vermont was allowed to suffer, or remain unguarded, either in Congress, or in any Department of the General Government. And so with every citizen of the State having right or claim, or proper request, upon any Department of the Government; Mr. Foot made it his own special duty to see it righted.

He loved and honored Vermont; he was proud that it was the place of his birth. More than once since I became his colleague he has mentioned the fact to me, that never before was Vermont represented in the Senate by two of her sons, born on her own soil; and he seemed to dwell on the idea with great satisfaction. During his illness, and after he became satisfied he should not recover, he loved to speak of being carried back to his native State; of being buried under the shadow of her grand mountains and green hills, and within sound of her waterfalls, and that his grave would be among his own people, whom he loved, and who loved him so well.

Mr. Foot's real greatness and the cause of his universal popularity, I have not yet scanned. Some men are called great from a single great action, others by a few great deeds. Mr. Foot was a great man by reason of his great heart; not a single act, or several acts of great statesmanship, but a lifetime of good and generous and unselfish deeds, was what made him great and gave him such a hold upon the hearts of his own State, and others who knew him.

His mental faculties were of a high order; his acquirements were very respectable indeed; his judgment was excellent; he had extraordinary gifts of person and manners; but many men possessing all these in equal degree would never have attained a tithe of the honor and respect he did. It was his generous warmhearted love and sympathy for his fellows, and his exhibition of it to them and for them at all times, that induced their love and respect for him. You saw with me the general exhibition of sorrow for his death here where he had been so long, and was so well known and so highly respected; but it was my fortune to be one of your committee to attend his remains to his old home, and among the neighbors and associates of his daily home life. Had you witnessed the deep gloom and sadness that hung over that whole community, the tears that filled so many eyes as we fulfilled our melancholy duty, you might well have exclaimed: "Behold how they loved him." Living in another part of the State from Mr. Foot, and our pursuits for many years having been so different, I had never much personal intimacy with him until the commencement of the present session, when I became his colleague. From that time till his death we lived in the same house, and till his sickness, at the same table. I soon saw why all loved and respected him, and shared their sentiments in the fullest manner.

The infinite pains he took to make my position agreeable; to make me acquainted with the course and details of business in the Senate; the proper officers and departments for everything; in short, the whole routine of congressional drudgery, which it is so important for every man to know, and still every man is expected to find out for himself; was what I did not expect from him and probably should have received from no other man. But with his nature he could hardly have avoided doing it.

The circumstances of his sickness and death were such that general publicity has been given to various interviews and partings between him and valued friends, solemn and affecting in their character and interest. I took my last leave of him on that same afternoon before his death. I could not now attempt to describe it, but I shall never forget his affectionate language or his solemn benediction at our parting.

I mourn his loss in common with all who knew him; but with all who believe in the heaven hereafter, I doubt not that our loss is his infinite gain. His triumphant Christian death was a fitting end for so loving and useful a life.

Well may we all pray that our lives and our death may be like his. Sorely, indeed, has my native State been stricken; her two most distinguished sons, long her joint representatives in this body, where they represented her with so much ability, usefulness, and credit; both taken away by death, and so near each other that the stirring effect of the first blow had hardly passed when the other came. God grant that these who have survived and succeeded them may be enabled in some degree to emulate their virtues and usefulness to the State and people thus bereaved.

Mr. Johnson. Mr. President, I rise briefly to participate in paying honor to the memory of our departed friend and associate. Such tributes to virtues, public and private, as he possessed, cannot fail to benefit the living as well as honor the dead. They show those who are commencing life how it is, and what it is to earn a name that will live after death, and be to family and friends a priceless heritage. They show the value of honest fame, a fame which survives death and becomes brighter as time rolls on. They show how immeasurably superior in the estimation of the good is such fame to that sickly and evanescent one which is occasionally achieved by artful and dishonorable contrivances.

The life, too, of a Christian man as Solomon Foot was, if no other evidence existed of the truth of the Christian dispensation, would be sufficient to demonstrate it. Its influence upon him in this world, its comfort, its joy to him in death, is sufficient to establish its divine origin. He who, with evident sincerity, and whilst his mind was as perfect as ever, nearly at the moment of dissolution, could say that he felt "borne up, as on angels' wings," and in the very moment preceding it, with hands and eyes uplifted could exclaim, "I see it, I see it, the gates are wide open, beautiful, beautiful," and then die, is a witness to our faith that the statistics of skepticism can never counteract.

The memory of such a man should not be lost. It is not enough that it may survive in the recollection of his family and friends; it should live in the records of the body to which he was so long attached and which he so faithfully served and honored. The Senate of the United States should perpetuate the evidence that Solomon Foot was for years one of its most honored members, respected, admired, loved by every associate for his faithfulness, his patriotism, his endearing social qualities, and revered for his Christian death. This will be done by the proceedings of this day.

Mr. Foot's public career is now so well known that it would be idle in me to attempt its detail. This has been done by his colleague. Seldom engaging in debate, we yet knew, in advance, the result to which his sound judgment, ever unswayed by passion or prejudice, would lead him. Though in a large and comprehensive sense a party man, his principles were adopted because they, in his estimation, led to general and not partial good. No sectional feeling ever consciously influenced him. His mind and his heart embraced his whole country, and he loved even his native Vermont, to which he was so strongly attached, the more because it was a part of that great whole. His reading, his familiarity with the history of his country, his experience, had convinced him that national prosperity and renown, as well as the happiness of the several States, could only be attained through the Union established by our fathers, and he never, therefore, tolerated those who threatened its dissolution, or foolishly attempted, with a view to depreciate it, to calculate its value. In heart and in mind a Unionist, he entered zealously into all the measures calculated to terminate our recent civil strife; and although in some respects, I believe, not a very sanguine man, he never doubted a successful result. It was encouraging to hear him speak on the subject. He had studied our institutions, had become extensively acquainted with our people, and knew how deep was their attachment to the General Government; and with this knowledge he was satisfied that the first were adequate to meet the emergency if their powers were exerted, and that the latter would peril all to have them exerted. He lived, thank God, to see his prediction verified. When he left us he knew that the strife was over, the Union everywhere reinstated in all its rightful authority, and nothing remained to be done but by proper efforts to calm the agitation inseparable from such a contest and win us all back into our ancient brotherhood.

Mr. President, although we shall no more see our late brother in this Chamber, which of us will ever forget his manly presence, his uniform dignity, his ever constant watchfulness over the proper decorum of the body, his unbending firmness, his uniform courtesy as its frequent presiding officer; and, above all, which of us who listened to the touching story of his last days on earth, as recently told us by the reverend clergyman who was his pastor in this city, but will have cause to rejoice if he can live and die as lived and died Solomon Foot—dying; to use his own truthful words in his eulogy on his former colleague, Jacob Collamer, so affectionately delivered in this Chamber on the 14th of December last, and so strikingly applicable to himself, "in the full exercise of his intellectual faculties, with an abiding and unshaken faith in the Christian religion, and in the cherished hope of a blissful immortality."

Mr. Fessenden. Mr. President, in attempting to speak of one so long associated with us, endeared to us by so many rare and excellent qualities as the late Senator Foot, I cannot but feel impressed with the difficulty of doing perfect justice either to the man or the occasion; a difficulty increased by the long, uninterrupted, almost brotherly, friendship which existed between him and myself. But, difficult as the task may be, I cannot, if I would, withhold my tribute to the character and memory of one so much beloved, and who is held by all his associates in most affectionate remembrance.

The death of our friend was so unlooked for, his promise of prolonged life and continued usefulness seemed so secure, it is hard to realize that his place is vacant, and that we shall see him no more upon earth. But yesterday he stood among us, imposing in the beauty and stateliness of perfect manhood, his face beaming with kindliness, his whole aspect dignified and serene, glowing with health and vigor. To-day all that was mortal of our friend and brother reposes in a distant grave, among those by whom he was loved and trusted and honored, a grave watered by many tears and venerated for its sacred dust, while the true and noble spirit which once animated that clay has ascended to give an account of its mission upon earth, and to enjoy, as we may well believe, the reward of a well-spent life.

An event like this, touching in its significance, becomes the more startling when following closely upon another scarcely less impressive. In a single session of the Senate, within a few short months, we hear the announcement that death has laid his icy fingers upon both Senators from one of the States of this Union, each a man of eminent mark in this body, and at a period when the loss of their wisdom, their experience, their patriotism, their unswerving integrity, and unselfish devotion to their country's good, is most severely felt. That State has many noble and most worthy sons among whom it may choose for places of trust and honor, but no State can give at once to the public councils the assurance, which time only can bestow, of that fitness which experience and trial alone can prove and secure.

When, Mr. President, a man, however eminent in other pursuits, and whatever claims he may have to public confidence, becomes a member of this body, has he much to learn and much to endure. Little does he know what he will have to encounter. He may be well read in public affairs, but he is unaware of the difficulties which must attend and embarrass every effort to what he may know available and useful. He may be upright in purpose and strong in the belief in his own integrity, but he cannot even dream of the ordeal to which he cannot fail to be exposed; of how much courage he must possess to resist the temptations which daily beset him; of that sensitive shrinking from undeserved censure which he must learn to control; of the ever-recurring contest between a natural desire for public approbation and a sense of public duty; of the load of injustice he must be content to bear, even from those who should be his friends; the imputations on his motives, the sneers and sarcasms of ignorance and malice, all the manifold injuries which partisan or private malignity, disappointed of its object, may shower upon his unprotected head. All this, if he would retain his integrity, he must learn to bear unmoved, and walk steadily onward in the path of public duty, sustained only by the reflection that time may do him justice, or, if not, that his individual hopes and aspirations, and even his name among men, should be of little account to him when weighed in the balance against the welfare of a people, of whose destiny he is a constituted guardian and defender.

To such an ordeal, Mr. President, our lamented friend was subjected for 14 years at a most trying period, and admirably did he bear the trial. Coming to the Senate when two antagonistic forces had proclaimed what soon proved to be a hollow truce, he was a witness to the outbreak which marked its termination, and was a party to the struggle which, after several years, eventuated in civil war. From the first moment his course was clearly defined. Representing a people of strong convictions, and himself a child of free institutions, he could not but become their champion. Assuming no leadership, content to follow, so long as the measures proposed commended themselves to his judgment and his conscience, his firm and rigorous support was always to be relied on as a certainty. He was not one to make capital for himself at the expense of his country or of those with whom he acted. If work was to be done, he was ready to do it. If a trying moment came, it found him prepared. Whatever of dire portents might shoot across the political sky, with unshrinking heart he stood erect to meet, and, if possible, to avert, the threatened calamity. Deeply lamenting the terrible issue, sad and sometimes almost despairing as he witnessed its sanguinary results, there was no moment of doubt, not even of hesitation, with him. Let us rejoice and be thankful that he lived to see the dawn of a brighter day.

Through all this long period of fourteen years, chequered, as they were, with great events, the course of ordinary legislation has required a high degree of intellectual power. In a country like ours, where progress is so rapid, danger so instantaneous, the human mind so active, new fields of effort so broad and diversified, legislation must accommodate itself to the necessities, and often to the impulse, of the hour. It is impossible here to travel steadily in ancient ways. The legislator who stands still will not meet the requirements of our day.

Of such, our friend was not one. With an interest broad and powerful in its grasp, and enlarged by study and reflection, limited by no narrow or sectional views, just and liberal in spirit, looking upon his country as a whole, loving it in all its parts, nothing that could aid in its development, or advance its best interests, failed to receive his sympathy and support. And seldom was his deliberate judgment at fault. To say that he might not sometimes have erred, would be to proclaim him more than human. To assert that he was never wilfully wrong, or erred where wise and good men might well differ, is doing him no more than justice. The crowning beauty of his public life, more than all else, was that whatever he did, however he might act, no spot was left upon the perfect enamel of his character as a legislator. Malice could not stain its whiteness. In all that he did there was that transparent truthfulness which attracts and secures the confidence of friends, and compels the respect, and even the admiration, of adversaries—enemies, he had none.

A stranger, Mr. President, upon entering this Chamber, and casting his eyes around upon the Senate, could not but be struck with the imposing presence of our departed friend and associate, and attracted by the rare union of mildness and dignity in his expressive features. If he rose to speak, the commanding yet pleasing tones of his voice, the noble grace of his demeanor, the elegance of his language, and his clear and forcible statement, would deepen the first favorable impression. If called to the chair, as he was more often than any other, that seemed to be the place he was made to fill. There was exhibited his remarkable love of order, his impartiality, his sense of senatorial propriety, his entire fitness to preside over and control the deliberations of what should be a grave, decorous, and dignified body of thoughtful men, charged with great trusts, and alive to their importance. Whatever was in the least degree unbecoming was offensive to his feelings and his taste, but however those might be offended he never, for a moment, forgot what was due to the Senate, and to himself as its officer. Would that his precepts and his example in these particulars may not be forgotten. Often, sir, when we look upon the chair you occupy, however ably and faithfully it may be filled, must we think of him whose admonitions we well remember, and to whose unshaken firmness and unwearied patience we were so often indebted for the preservation of that respect which we owed to ourselves.

Averse to much speaking, Mr. Foot did not often address the Senate, and never but after careful thoughts; and yet he possessed every advantage for distinguished success. His mental powers, as I have before remarked, were carefully trained and cultivated, his command of language was excellent, his taste correct, his voice sonorous, and his action at once graceful and dignified. That with such advantages he should have taken so small a share in debate, especially in later years when he had become familiar with public affairs, must seem not a little singular to those not acquainted with his habits of thought, and his peculiar temperament. The explanation, however, is simple, and may be found in his remarkable want of self-appreciation. Modest to a fault, he never did anything like justice to his own powers. To others, and especially to those who possessed his confidence and affection, he did more than justice—being too ready, always, to receive and defer to the opinions of others in no respect superior to himself. Hence it followed that he seldom addressed the Senate upon subjects which occasioned general debate. Upon those rare occasions when his voice was heard, the questions were such for the most part, as, in his opinion, had not received the attention their importance deserved. We all know the respect with which he was invariably listened to, and the light shed by his intellect and his industry upon whatever subject he chose to touch.

His political friends are well aware how this want of self-assertion in merely personal matters was exhibited in all high relations to, and intercourse with, them. Though long the oldest member of the Senate in consecutive service, he invariably avoided conspicuous place. While others might seek for and claim desirable positions upon leading committees, as due to their States; if not to themselves, he was satisfied with anything that was assigned to him, however derogatory it might seem to his age and standing—preferring and urging the claims of others, and desiring only that all should be satisfied. Often have I known him to insist that his name should be stricken from an important committee, in order to replace it with the name of a friend or associate, to whom he thought the distinction would be grateful. To him more than any other was assigned the unenviable task of arranging these committees, not only because all confided in his sense of justice, but because of his disinterested magnanimity. I have often thought that such generous abnegation of self should not have been permitted. I know that on several occasions it was peremptorily overruled.

That such a Senator, so useful, so modest, so unassuming, so courteous, so kind, of a deportment so unexceptionable, should have won the good will of all his associates, and the love of many, and that his loss should occasion universal sorrow, may well be supposed. Those, however, who saw and marked the crowds assembled to witness the last sad ceremonies, and who noted the many weeping eyes which looked upon his coffin, would naturally be led to consider that nothing in the routine of his public career could account for a grief so deep, and so general. Men are not apt to be mourned with tears for public services, or even on account of public or private virtue. Great intellectual pre-eminence may excite admiration, but when the light goes out its absence occasions but a weak and transient emotion. Gifts and qualities like these "come not near the heart." The secret of all that genuine and unaffected sorrow for the friend we have lost lies in the feeling of all who came within his sphere, that his was a true and noble and loving nature. Impulsive and ardent in temperament, he was kind, generous and forgiving. If injury excited him to anger, it was a generous anger which could hardly outlive the occasion, and perished of itself if let alone. Enthusiastic in his friendship, no labor was too severe, no sacrifice too great, for those to whom he gave his affection. He was proud of his country, of his State, of his friends. For himself he was humble, of an open hand, his charity was instantaneous and unsuspecting.

"He prayeth well who loveth well
All things both great and small."

Then was he a man of prayer. And if "the chamber where a good man meets his fate" is holy, then may we rejoice who were permitted to feel the loveliness of his dying hour.

Admirable Senator! patriotic citizen! good and true man! dear and cherished friend! this scene of your many labors will know you no more, but long will your memory dwell in these Halls. This marble pile, bearing the impress of your watchfulness and care, is one of your monuments. Its massive pillars will stand erect, giving their testimony to our country's grandeur long, long after we and generations yet to come shall have passed like shadows upon the water; yet he who, like yourself, shall have performed his duty in life and died with a Christian's hope will survive when all these columns shall be lost to sight in the accumulated dust of ages.

[Eloquent tributes to the memory of Mr. Foot were also paid by Mr. Brown, Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Cragin, and Mr. Edmunds, for which we hope to find room in a future issue.]

Mr. McDougall. Mr. President, I feel that I should not slumber well to-night without the utterance of one word to dignify the late Senator from Vermont. Myrrh and frankincense were the symbols of praise in the old Hebraic, and that praise it was supposed went up alone. There is another lesson in another school, perhaps as ancient but not as anciently recorded; the dead rested in their caves until their praises were hymned by the songs of bards, and then they were freed from their caves and went to the heavens.

It is my impression that the late Senator from Vermont was one of the noble men who adorned this Senate, adorned our Government, and distinguished his State as Vermont has been distinguished. There is something in her pine-clad hills and tall mountains that makes great men. I do not know the man with whom I have met in the tide of my own times who was better fitted for public service than the Senator from Vermont. Every one in the Senate Chamber felt, when he came here to present himself, whether in the President's chair or in his own seat on the other side of the Chamber, that he was an ornament to the Senate, both intellectually and morally.

It would be difficult to convey in formal words the due compliment that all of us owe him, to give him the fullness of his merit. I feel it due to myself, out of respect for him, his high office, and the manner in which he conducted himself in his high office, to say this much in his praise; and if I had a harp like David I would sing to him as David sang to Saul.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Poland. I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PAYMASTER'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, offered the following resolution; which was agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Paymaster General of the army be requested to furnish this House with the names of paymasters and additional paymasters against whom stoppages are now standing, and the nature and cause of the same.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to.

After some debate the vote by which the resolution was adopted was reconsidered, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning hour of yesterday, namely: the bill for the relief of paymasters in the army.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, was in favor of recommitting the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, with a substitute which he offered, authorizing the proper accounting officers of the Government, in settling the accounts of paymasters and additional paymasters, to allow all sums paid by them in good faith on erroneous muster-rolls, when it was beyond the power of said paymasters to ascertain the error in said rolls. He accordingly moved that the bill and substitute be recommitted.

The question being put, the House decided to recommit the bill.

THE LIBERIAN GUNBOAT.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back, without amendment, Senate bill entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to transfer a gunboat to the Republic of Liberia." The bill was read a third time and passed.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back Senate joint resolution protesting against the pardoning by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous crimes, on condition of emigrating to the United States. The resolution was read a third time and passed.

BORING FOR PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Price, of Maine, from the Committee on Territories, reported a joint resolution providing that whenever any loyal citizen of the United States shall make an artesian well on the line of any road or wagon route across the plains in New Mexico or Arizona—provided the same shall be ten miles distant from any stream or spring—he shall be entitled to one section of public land, embracing such artesian well. The reading of the resolution gave rise to considerable discussion, in the course of which the popularity of whisky in the Western country was freely canvassed. Finally the resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Territories.

BOUNDARIES OF IDAHO.

Mr. Moulton, of Illinois, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the survey of the boundary between the Territory of Idaho and the State of Oregon; which, inasmuch as it contained an appropriation, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

MAINE HOSPITALS.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill relating to the sale of Maine hospitals, made a report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE SALT LAKE LIBRARY TABLED.

Mr. Starr, of New York, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the memorial of the Legislature of Utah for an appropriation for a library at Salt Lake City, and recommended that the same be laid upon the table; and it was so ordered.

WHISKY BANISHED FROM THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, the House then proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table; and took up the concurrent resolution of the Senate prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the United States Capitol and the grounds adjacent thereto. A lively debate sprang up upon the resolution, in the course of which several humorous allusions were made to the comparative necessity of such an enactment in regard to the Senate and House of Represenatives. Finally—

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, moved to amend the