Daily National Republican.

VOL XI WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1870. NO. 84.

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Auction Sales.

TO-DAY.

BY GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 320 south east corner of Seventh and D streets.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LEASE, FURNITURE, AND EFFECTS OF THE KIRKWOOD HOUSE.

By virtue of a deed of trust to me, dated February 26, 1869, and duly recorded in Liber [illegible] in Judicial Trust [illegible] No. 2, folio 350 et. seq., I will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 4 o'clock p. m., the unexpired term of lease of the KIRKWOOD HOUSE, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street north, in the city, having Three Years to run from the first day of April next, at the yearly rent of Five Thousand Dollars. Also, the household furniture, stoves, fixtures, and effects of said House.

Terms of sale: One third cash, and the balance at six and twelve months, for which the notes of the purchaser, bearing interest from the day of sale, will be taken, secured to the satisfaction of the Trustee. Five Hundred Dollars required of the purchaser at the time of sale.

All conveyancing and revenue stamps at the cost of the purchaser.

WILLIAM F. MATTINGLY, Trustee.

GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers. (Chron & Star) fe22

BY GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auct's., Southeast corner Seventh and D streets.

HOTEL OMNIBUS, HORSES AND HARNESS FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

By virtue of a deed of trust to me, dated June 1, 1868, duly recorded in Liber T and R, No. 17, folio 417 et. seq., I will sell, at public auction, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, at 11 o'clock, a.m., in front of the Kirkwood House, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street, one Omnibus, pair of Horses, and set of double Harness.

Terms cash. EUGENE CARUSI, Trustee. GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers. (Star) fe28-3t

FUTURE DAYS.

BY J. T. COLDWELL & CO., Auct's. No. 914 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated the 15th day of December, 1869, and duly recorded in Liber [illegible], folio 175, &c., one of the land records of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, the subscriber will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 14th day of March, 1870, at 4 o'clock p. m., in front of the premises, lot 11, in square 429, fronting 25 feet on South B street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets east, and running back 124 feet 2 inches to a 20 foot alley.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest, and secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

All conveyancing and revenue stamps at purchaser's cost. Fifty dollars will be required down on the day of sale.

SAMUEL R. DOUGLAS, Trustee. J. T. COLDWELL & CO., Auctioneers. fe21-dtds

☞ THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED until MONDAY, the 7th day of March, same hour and place. By order of the Trustee.

J. T. COLDWELL & CO., Auctioneers. mh3-dtds

BY COOPER & LATIMER, Auct'rs., (Successors to J. C. McGuire & Co.,) Southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN P AND Q STREETS NORTH.

By virtue of a deed of trust to me, bearing date the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, and recorded among the land records for said county in Liber T and R, No. 7, at folio 127, and at the request of the party secured thereby, I will sell, at the premises, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of March, 1870, at 5 o'clock p. m., parts of Lots Nos. 16 and 17, in Kingsley's subdivision of Square No. 241, fronting about 17 feet on Fourteenth street west, and extending back 100 feet, with the improvements thereon.

The property is improved with a handsome House, which is the middleman of three houses built upon said lots, and which has all the modern conveniences, and is nearly new.

The amount due, and for payment of which the above sale is made, is $1,720, with interest from January 15, 1869.

Terms: One half cash, of which $100 must be deposited with auctioneer when the property is struck off to the purchaser, and the residue within five days after the sale; the balance at six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by notes of the purchaser and a deed of trust upon the property. Should the terms not be complied with in six days after sale, the property to be resold upon five days' notice in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

The title is believed to be perfect.

Conveyancing and signing of purchaser's cost.

JOHN R. JONES, Trustee. COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers. fab25-d2ds

BY COOPER & LATIMER, Auct'rs., (Successors to J. C. McGuire & Co.,) Southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF NEARLY NEW AND ELEGANTLY FINISHED MANSION ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NEAR FOURTEENTH STREET, No. 1324.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated the 1st day of June, 1867, and duly recorded in Liber [illegible] E R No. 5, folio 149, et seq., one of the land records of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, the subscriber will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 14th day of March, 1870, at 4 o'clock p. m., in front of the premises, all that piece of ground known as Lot No. 11, in square 199, fronting 25 feet on South B street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets east, and running back 124 feet 2 inches to a 20 foot alley.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest, and secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

All conveyancing and revenue stamps at purchaser's cost. Fifty dollars will be required down on the day of sale.

SAMUEL R. DOUGLAS, Trustee. J. T. COLDWELL & CO., Auctioneers. fe21-dtds

☞ THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED until MONDAY, the 7th day of March, same hour and place. By order of the Trustee.

J. T. COLDWELL & CO., Auctioneers. mh3-dtds

BY COOPER & LATIMER, Auct'rs., (Successors to J. C. McGuire & Co.,) Southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN P AND Q STREETS NORTH.

By virtue of a deed of trust to me, bearing date the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, and recorded among the land records for said county in Liber T and R, No. 7, at folio 127, and at the request of the party secured thereby, I will sell, at the premises, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of March, 1870, at 5 o'clock p. m., parts of Lots Nos. 16 and 17, in Kingsley's subdivision of Square No. 241, fronting about 17 feet on Fourteenth street west, and extending back 100 feet, with the improvements thereon.

The property is improved with a handsome House, which is the middleman of three houses built upon said lots, and which has all the modern conveniences, and is nearly new.

The amount due, and for payment of which the above sale is made, is $1,720, with interest from January 15, 1869.

Terms: One half cash, of which $100 must be deposited with auctioneer when the property is struck off to the purchaser, and the residue within five days after the sale; the balance at six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by notes of the purchaser and a deed of trust upon the property. Should the terms not be complied with in six days after sale, the property to be resold upon five days' notice in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

The title is believed to be perfect.

Conveyancing and signing of purchaser's cost.

JOHN T. MITCHELL, Trustee. COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers. fab22-d

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, RICHMOND, VA., February 25, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at Clover Hill, Chesterfield county, Va., on the day of March, 1870, a lot of Anthracite Coal, estimated at seventy (70) tons.

Terms: Cash on day of sale.

By order of the General Commanding Department of Virginia. J. D. CHANDLER, Brevet Col. Chief Quart'r. feb26-4t

SALE OF QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, March 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, at the Depot of Army Clothing, a quantity of Quartermaster Stores, said for lease, consisting in part of Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Blacks' Tools, Water Buckets, Chairs, Desks, Lanterns, Gun Vises, Harness, Grain Sacks, Lanterns, Hose Reel, Flagstaff, copper and tinned Kettles, Horses and Mule Shoes, Cook Stoves, Doors, Frames, Sash, Scantling, Joist, Common Ceilings, &c.

Terms: Cash at time of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

A. E. O. THOMAS, Captain 3d U. S. C. V. A., Acting Depot Quartermaster. mh1-6t

Opticians.

THE EYESIGHT accurately suited with Pebbles or other Spectacles by merely answering a few questions.

H. H. HEMPLER, Optician, National Hotel. jan14-1y

NO 486 Seventh Street. } REDUCED PRICES AT { NO. 486 Seventh Street.

MARKRITER'S.

Having at this late season an unusually large and choice assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, OVAL AND SQUARE PICTURE FRAMES, PICTURE CORD AND TASSELS, PICTURE HINGS, NAILS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, SWISS BRACKETS, &c., &c.

And to reduce the stock as much as possible prior to spring, we shall offer to CASH PURCHASERS all the above stock at REDUCED PRICES UNTIL THE FIRST OF MARCH NEXT.

Auction Sales.

BY COOPER & LATIMER, Auct'rs., (Successors to Jas. C. McGuire & Co.,) South west corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IMMEDIATELY NEXT OF AND ADJOINING THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, AT AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree passed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting in equity, on the 15th day of January, 1870, in cause number 11[illegible] on the equity side of said Court, wherein Margaret Fitzgerald et al., are plaintiffs, and James V. Fitzgerald et al., are defendants, I will sell, at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of March, at 4 31 o'clock, p. m., all that piece or parcel of land situated on Pennsylvania avenue, adjoining the United States Hotel, in the city of Washington, all that piece or parcel of land known and described as the east piece of said city as lot numbered 6, in reservation numbered ten.

Terms of sale: One third the amount cash, and balance in two equal instalments at 6 and 12 months after the day of sale, with interest, for which the purchaser shall give his promissory notes, secured to my satisfaction. All stamps and conveyancing at cost of purchaser; $500 cash required at time of sale. If the terms of sale are not complied with in three days after sale the property will be resold at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser.

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, JR., Trustee. COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers. mh3-d&ds (Star)

SALE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, RICHMOND, VA., February 26, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, recently occupied by United States troops, at

Petersburg, Va., and Norfolk, Va.

Terms: Cash, in legal currency, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster General United States army: J. D. CHANDLER, Brevet Colonel, Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Department Virginia. mh3-6t

Attorneys, Agents, Etc.

REMOVAL.

JONES & ASHFORD have removed their Law Office to Rooms 5 and 6 (first floor) of RAMSDEN'S NEW BUILDING, No. 490 Louisiana avenue, (south side,) between Sixth and Seventh streets, near Judiciary Square. Special attention given to Chancery business and the Law of Titles. feb28 1w

HENRY LYLES, LATE ASSISTANT ASSESSOR INTERNAL REVENUE, No. 822 F, corner of Ninth street, N. W.

Special attention given to INTERNAL REVENUE BUSINESS, and the making up of Income Statements. feb26 1w

E. C. WEAVER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, CONVEYANCER, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT, No. 1803 Seventh street, bet. S and T streets.

ANDREW H. DUVALL, Attorney-at-Law, Office No. 422 Louisiana av., cor. 4½ st., opposite north of City Hall.

L. G. HINE, THOMAS WILSON. HINE & WILSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 4 Four-and-a-half St., Washington

RICHARD T. MERRICK, Counsellor-at-Law, Office removed from No. 430 D street to No. 369 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. (Chron.) sept-tf

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Pennsylvania Avenue, Near the Capitol. RATES REDUCED!

Rooms can be had with or without meals. First class Table board at $7 per week. jan 22 M. H. BEAN.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, COR. NINTH AND F STS,

This most central location in the city, immediately opposite the Patent Office and Masonic Temple, and one block from the General Post Office Department.

Elegantly furnished throughout.

The F street cars, communicating with the Capitol, Executive Mansion, Navy, War and Navy Departments, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, pass the door.

MRS. E. A. POLLARD, jan13-tf Proprietress.

C. C. WILLARD, EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C. ja13-3m

WILLIAM KLINE, RESTAURANT AND DINING-ROOM, Corner Ninth and F streets, opposite Patent Office. OYSTERS in every style. Jacob Beaver's celebrated LAGER BEER. Maenner Chor Beer. Co.'s celebrated XX and XXX ALE ON DRAUGHT. MEALS FURNISHED TO GENTLEMEN at any time, from 6 a. m. until 12 p. m. feb 17

Interior Adornments.

☞ HOW'S THIS! ☜ FAVORITE DOLLAR STORE, 304 Pennsylvania avenue, bet. 9th st. CHROMOS, WORK BOXES, BRACKETS, TOILET SETS, TABLE SETS, SHELF AND AGATE SETS, TOYS, &c., &c.

ART REPOSITORY. No. 345 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, opposite Kirkwood House. OIL PAINTINGS, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND LITHOGRAPHS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS of all kinds. STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Unsurpassed "ROGERS' GROUPS OF SOULPTURE," (for which we are sole agents for the District,) Statuettes, Vases Parians, Parlor Brackets, Picture Nails, Cord, Tassels and Nails, and a general and complete assortment of everything to be found in a first class Art Store. Black Walnut and Gilt Oval and Octagon Frames. SMITH & STRONG. dec19-tf

Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR AN IMMENSE SPRING STOCK, STRASBURGER BROS. WILL SELL BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS of all kinds, cheaper than the cheapest. Give them a call at 996 SEVENTH STREET, Old number 373, bet. I and K. feb26-tf

SPRING FASHIONS FOR GENTS' DRESS HATS. Just issued, embracing the Trade and Record way Styles. Particular attention invited to the 10 Hats. Hats altered and made into Spring Style. Just opened, Twenty-five different shapes and colors in boys' and children's Hats, prices from $1 to $3. S. H. SYMONETZ, Hatter, No. 1437 Pennsylvania avenue. feb5 Next to corner Thirteenth street.

Pawn Brokers.

CHARLES HERZBERG'S LOAN OFFICE, (ESTABLISHED 1853,) 344 SEVENTH STREET NORTH, Between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, immediately in rear of National Hotel. Money loaned in all sums, on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Wearing Apparel, Furniture and Merchandise of every description. The most liberal terms guaranteed. For fair dealing and institutional rates to any resident of this city not connected with any similar establishment in the city. New number, 475. feb1-tf

OLD 475 LICENSED BY AUTHORITY. NEW 408

BURNSTINE'S LOAN OFFICE, No. 475 Thirteenth Street, third door south of Penn. Avenue.

MONEY LOANED on time to suit customers on Real Estate, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Pianos, Furniture, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel of all description. OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT. my27-tf

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BOOKS FOR THE Lenten Season, PHILP & SOLOMONS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, 323 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Have on hand a Large Assortment of RELIGIOUS WORKS Especially Adapted to the Religious Devotions of the Present Season.

PRAYER BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

A Rosary for Lent, or Devotional Readings. The Good Report. Morning and Evening Lessons for Lent. Bishop Hobart's Companion for the Festivals and Fasts of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Cosin's Thoughts on the Services. The Christian Festivals; a Help to Devout Observance of the Sacred Seasons of the Church. by Rev. Dr. Shipee. The Garden of Sorrows, or the Ministry of Years, by Rev. John Ashmun. The Morning and Night Watches, by Rev. J. A. Maclean, D. D. The Mind and Words of Jesus. Steps to the Altar; an Imitation of Christ. Lenten Gatherings. The Rose in the Cloister. Meditations for Confirmation. Saint Private. The Cross of Jesus. Plain Words on Christian Living. Light in the Grave. Taylor's Holy Living and Dying. Golden Links, or Thoughts for the Hours. Book of Ages. The Lent Preacher. A Manual of Devotions for Hospitals and Private Houses. Manna for the Pilgrim. Gualtney's Beauty of Holiness. Gualtney's Thoughts on Personal Religion.

NEW BOOKS.

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HEALTH BY GOOD LIVING. By W. W. Hall, M. D., Editor "Hall's Journal of Health".....1 50
WONDER STORIES TOLD FOR CHILDREN. By Hans Christian Andersen, author of "Danish Fairy Legends and Stories".....2 25
FRANCATELLI'S ROYAL CONFECTIONER. A Practical Treatise on the Art of Confectionery in all Its Branches; or, the Art of Ice making.....4 00
MEEKER REPORT. A Year Spent in Jewish Hospitality in the East.....1 50
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Just received a large supply of this popular book, price.....$3 50
ANDES AND AMAZON, by James Orton, D.....3 00
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Coffee, Teas and Spices.

Pekin and Yeddo Tea Store, NO. 424 Ninth street, between D and E.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

	Choice.	Extra.
Gunpowder	$1.50	$1.75
Imperial	1.25	1.50
Japan, (uncolored)	1.25	1.50
Oolong	1.25	1.50

Pure Spices, whole or ground. Coffees—Mocha, Java, Ceylon, Laguayra, and Rio—green or roasted. Coffee roasted fresh every day and ground to order. Also, large stock of Breakfast Coffee only 30 cents per pound.

H. A. OLCOTT & CO., 424 Ninth st., bet. D and E.

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NATIONAL BILLIARD HALL, Bet. Thirteenth & Fourteenth streets, Over National Theatre. Also, agents for Phelan & Collender. All kinds of Billiard materials for sale. J. I. MILES, Proprietor. sept-tf

Architects.

HENRY R. SEARLE & Co. ARCHITECTS, E Street, opposite Post Office Department

COUGHLIN'S DRUG STORE, OPPOSITE Masonic Temple. Fresh goods received twice a week. Choice stock kept

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Forty-First Congress—Second Regular Session

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill to amend an act relative to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Trumbull called up bill to change the judicial circuits.

Mr. Willey spoke of the great importance of the appointment of a justice of the Supreme Court, and he thought the President should not be required to restrict his selection to any particular locality, but that he should be at liberty to take a man from any part of the country. It might be impossible to find a proper person within the limits of a particular circuit. It may be that there are circuits in the South to-day where the President would find it difficult on account of the rebellion, to find a man qualified in every respect for the position.

The Senate should pause before it adopted the provision of this bill requiring that a justice shall be a resident of the circuit for which he is appointed. He (Mr. W.) thought this was invading somewhat the constitutional prerogative of the President, not perhaps in the letter, but certainly in the spirit. He did not altogether agree with the idea that had been suggested that the feeling of sectionalism should be consulted in this matter. A justice appointed for any one particular circuit would be apt to be affected by the peculiar prejudices of his section, and he thought it would be better to appoint without regard to section, and thereby obtain a justice of more breadth and liberality, and one who would rise above any mere considerations of section.

Mr. Davis did not believe Congress had any constitutional power to pass a provision of this nature. He believed the President had the right to make the appointment from any part of the country that it suited him. He had not much confidence in either the nominating or the advising power, for he thought that with both of them allegiance to party was of more consequence than fealty to the Constitution. Yet notwithstanding his want of confidence in the Executive, he would leave to him his full constitutional power to make his selection from any part of the country. Furthermore, he did not believe that Congress had any right to prescribe that the Justices shall reside in any particular locality; and suppose a Justice should be contumacious and refuse to reside where Congress says he shall, what would be the remedy? He thought this was one advance towards subjecting the Executive and the Supreme Court to the will of Congress.

Mr Trumbull said at the commencement of the present term there were two hundred and seventy-eight causes before the Supreme Court from the different States. There was not a single cause from the States of New Jersey or Delaware and but five from Pennsylvania, and these three States constitute one fifth circuit, as it now stands. From the Seventh circuit there were seventy-one causes. Some Senators had spoken of a personal motive being at the bottom of this bill, but such was not the case. It was framed with reference to no particular person, but with a view to arrange the circuits so as to have business most conveniently disposed of. In the redistribution of the circuits care had been taken to so arrange them as not to interfere with the circuit judges who had already been confirmed.

Mr. Scott said the reason of late years why there had been so few causes in Pennsylvania was because of the well-known physical incapacity of Judge Grier to go on the bench.

Mr. Trumbull said in his own State (Illinois) Judge Wayne very rarely sat upon the bench, the district judges held the circuits; and in New York, where the Circuit Court was in session all the year, Mr. Justice Nelson hardly ever went on the bench. In regard to the objection of Mr. Davis, Mr. T. said that, nevertheless, in the Revenue and navy, but can only govern them through the laws formed by Congress, and this is precisely the case here.

When the morning hour expired Mr. Trumbull asked that the funding bill be laid aside until this bill was disposed of, as it was very essential that it should be at once.

Mr. Sherman said he had been informed that this judicial bill was of no earthly consequence.

The funding bill was then proceeded with.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., read from printed slips an argument. He asserted that it was impossible to negotiate a loan at less than 5 per cent.; that our people would not even take such a loan, and abroad we could not compete with other governments in offering a loan at less than 5 per cent. He thought the bill of the committee should be amended, but if not, he should vote for it. In regard to free banking, he did think that should be started now, and also thought the provisions of the bill were not altogether just to the national banks. He should dislike to see a loan of the United States fall, which he feared would be the case if a 4 per cent. bond was attempted. We cannot change the views of the moneyed men of the Old World.

The Rothschilds, the Goldsmidts put their trust in princes, not in democracy. Money in England believes in aristocracy, and not in universal suffrage. It does not believe in the honor of a voter, and time alone can conquer its prejudices. It cannot be denied that the Democratic party, whether intentionally or not, has done much to destroy the credit of the country. Until 1861 that party would always rush the country into a war to save its honor, and it was lamentable that a party with such a record had done so much since to pollute the credit of the country. Whether this was necessary to bring back to them their bone and sinew who went into the rebellion, it had certainly done them no good at the North, where business men and patriotic men had refused further affiliation with them. The American people were a people who were scrupulous about paying their debts.

Mr. M. then spoke in regard to the rates of interest. In America the rate would for a long time continue higher than in Europe, and in new States of our country it was and would be higher than in the older States. He gave an account of the various loans of foreign Governments, and of some of our own States, showing that no five per cent. loans had attained to par, and the United States since of 1862, which he said were our best securities, had only recently been sold at so high a figure as 90. This showed that we certainly overrated the value of our securities in imagining.

Mr. Morton spoke of the great demand for money, the high rates of interest which were offered; and also expressed the opinion that the bonds as proposed by the committee were to bear too low a rate of interest. He also disapproved of putting different kinds of bonds on the market; here were three different kinds of bonds to be put out at once to jostle each other. He could not but regard this as an error; we had too many kinds of bonds now. What he proposed was a simple bond which could be easily understood. If the idea was adopted, that a part of this debt was to be left to posterity, and this, he thought, was right, let us state the amount—say one thousand millions—and this generation will then have done its duty. Let us then fund the debt in bonds redeemable in thirty, forty or fifty years, and there will be no difficulty in disposing of it, but otherwise it cannot be done.

They say it will be a grand thing to pay off the debt in twenty-five years, that it will have great effect in foreign parts. It will really be a gross injustice to this generation to attempt anything of the kind. In regard to the national banks they should be required to loan their money at a comparatively low rate of interest, their taxes should even be reduced to enable them to do this. In the 9th section of the bill there is a distinction of 10 per cent. in favor of the old banks as against the new banks. The old banks have already their currency, and only 80 per cent. is to be issued to the new banks, and no provision is made for taking up the excess of 10 per cent. from the old banks.

Mr. M. then said that if this bill did not contract the currency, and that powerfully, it would be because it was inoperative. This is easily to be proved by referring to the third section, which in effect prohibits the Secretary from paying out any of the United States notes received for the hundred millions of 4 per cent. bonds, on account of the current expenses of the Government. Now, what are sometimes called the creditor States, that is the States to whom the money is owed may be in form of contraction, but the Western States are inflexibly opposed to it. In reference to the Secretary of the Treasury he had the greatest confidence in that official, but he did not think it proper to commit such discretion into the hands of any one man. He (Mr. M.) was in favor of a funding bill, but he wanted a practical measure.

Mr. Casserly gave a history of the origin of the British consols, from which it was shown that Great Britain is really paying interest at the rate of five per cent. instead of three, as is popularly supposed.

Mr. Morton said Mr. Casserly had stated the history of the British consols correctly. In addition to that they were an old security, and were well understood; but the British Government could no more successfully put a new three per cent. loan in the market than Prussia. Look at the new five per cent. loan of Russia selling at eighty. As he said before, he was in favor of a funding bill that was practical. He wanted the people to see that we meant something, and that a bill was not put forth as a mere sham.

Mr. Sherman said the consols had another value which had not been mentioned, and that was, they had a fixed value, and could always be converted into money.

Mr. Ferry, by unanimous consent, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of State to inform the Senate what States, up to this date, signified their assent to the fifteenth amendment, and also to communicate from time to time the action of the other States.

The question was then announced as on the amendment to the funding bill offered by Mr. Sumner, providing that the proceeds of the five per cent. bonds be applied to the payment of the five-twenty bonds of 1862, which was briefly advocated by Mr. S.

Mr. Sherman said the proposition of Mr. Sumner was merely to give a monopoly of these new five per cent. bonds and the highest ones to be issued to the holders of the five twenties of 1862.

Mr. Cameron thought the best policy was to wait. Everything was going on well now, and let us hold on as we are for a year or two longer.

Mr. Cameron, after some remarks, moved to postpone the bill until the 3d of April.

The motion of Mr. Cameron to postpone the bill until April 3 was rejected—Mr. Cameron only voting in the affirmative.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Sumner; which was rejected—yeas 12, nays 26.

Mr. Sumner then moved an amendment that the new 5 per cent. bonds may run 20 years, instead of 20, as proposed by the committee; which was agreed to without objection.

Mr. Sumner then moved that the amount of the new 5 per cent. loan be $500,000,000, instead of $400,000,000, as provided by the committee. He said the outstanding bonds of 1862 amounted to about $509,000,000.

The amendment of Mr. Sumner was rejected.

The Senate then, without further action, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Griswold, of N. Y., the Committee of Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of exempting the persons engaged in quarrying blue stone from internal taxation.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Ill., asked leave to offer a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for all information and papers in his possession in relation to the late massacre of the Piegan Indians, in Montana.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, objected.

The regular order of business was then demanded, and the House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Railways and Canals, granting the right of way for the construction of the St. James and Little Rock railroad. After consideration, the bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to construct a military and postal railroad from Washington to the city of New York.

After the bill had been read Mr. Ingersoll indicated his purpose to call the previous question on the bill.

taken half an hour to read would not be rushed through.

Mr. Kerr, of Ind., said the minority of the committee could not report to-day. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Winchester] could not speak to-day as he was ill.

Mr. Ingersoll had no objection to allow a reasonable amount of debate. But this bill had been discussed last session, and all saw its necessity, for all knew the present condition of travel between this city and New York. If it could be brought up to-morrow again he would grant time for debate.

Mr. Kerr, of Ind., thought this was a measure of entirely too much importance to be rushed through the House with haste. It was a burlesque upon legislation to hasten matters. If time were allowed him he would demonstrate that there were provisions in this bill of a clearly unconstitutional character.

Mr. Ingersoll suggested there was a difference of opinion on that point.

Mr. Swann, of Md., wanted an opportunity to offer an amendment, and time should be allowed for discussion, as this bill proposed to overturn the whole internal improvement policy of the Government. It was a question of so much importance that three or four days should be allowed for debate.

Mr. Ingersoll said he had no objection, but it was for the House to fix the time for debate and the time to be allowed. He would ask the Speaker to state the condition of the special orders before the House.

The Speaker stated that there were quite a number of special orders, and the only way in which the bill could be considered certainly would be to fix a day certain, and suspend all rules that allowed prior orders to intervene. That, however, would require unanimous consent.

Mr. Ingersoll then asked unanimous consent to have it made the special order on the 29th of March.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, objected.

Mr. Scofield, of Pa., suggested that if Mr. Ingersoll went on now, the bill would come up regularly every morning hour until disposed of.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Ill., did not think any additional light would be thrown upon this measure by debate, as it had been already thoroughly canvassed. He suggested action at once.

Mr. Ingersoll was willing for that, and he would therefore allow amendments to be offered.

Mr. Swann then offered an amendment that the said road should not be constructed until after the consent of the States through which it is to pass shall have been obtained.

The previous question was demanded, and the amendment was rejected—yeas 43, nays 115.

Pending further consideration the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until Tuesday.

Mr. Davis, of N. Y., gave notice that at the first opportunity he would report the bill to amend the naturalization laws from the Committee on the Judiciary and ask a vote upon it.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Sargent, went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

After discussing, the bill having been completed, the committee rose, and the bill as amended was reported to the House and passed without a division.

The House then, on Mr. Schenck's motion, went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill; Mr. Wheeler, of N. Y., in the chair.

Mr. Schenck said he had intended making some preliminary remarks on the bill, but as his colleague on the committee [Mr. Brooks] had been called away by public business he would yield to him.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., then addressed the House in opposition to the pending bill. He reviewed the course of tariff legislation of this Government from 1843 down to the present time, and contended that each succeeding tariff had increased over the former one, and this he condemned as usury. He called the attention of the House to the liberal policy of other countries as compared with our illiberal policy.

He instanced salt, coal, hides, lumber, pig iron and other articles that were heavily taxed here, but which were comparatively free in Europe. He denied the necessity of a high tariff, for in his estimate the surplus revenue for the current year would reach at least one hundred and twelve million. Mr. B. quoted from arrival reports, commercial statistics of exports, imports, &c., to show that the country was in a condition of far greater and advanced prosperity than last year, and that the reduction of $30,000,000 in the tariff therefore proposed by the Ways and Means Committee was not enough, but the reduction should be at least ninety or one hundred million because the general prosperity of the country justified it.

He then compared the American tariff system with that of Great Britain, and showed that the latter, by a judicious system, had raised over £20,000,000 sterling on a very few articles. Reviewing the British policy, he contended that the best policy was a tariff for revenue, and he demonstrated that a reduction of tariff was not necessarily a reduction of revenue. Britain had time and time again reduced her tariff many millions of dollars, and the reduction of revenue had at the same time been very small, comparatively, and not sufficient to make the nation suffer in the least.

Mr. B. then argued as to the articles he would have free, and among others he instanced the article of coal. He said he violated no confidence of the committee when he stated what a gentleman had said before the Ways and Means Committee. Ex-Governor Thomas, of Maryland, who represented the bituminous coal regions of Maryland, had stated before the committee that if all articles were free he would be satisfied without any duty whatever upon bituminous coal for protection. But he showed to the committee that Allegany county paid out at least two million dollars for tariff on cotton goods and other articles necessary. They wanted now, however, a tariff on coal, in order to get back the money expended for tariff on other articles. Because they were tariffed on other articles the coal interests of Allegany county demand protection in order to get even, and in view of that state of the case the committee could make no answer to the argument.

But if the admission of all articles necessary to life were free the coal interest would not be compelled to make this demand. It was solely because other