

Committee on Education and Labor—Messrs. Walker of Virginia, Lamar, Faulkner, Cutler, Stenger, Clark of Missouri, Springer, Hoar, Magoon, White, and Nash.

Committee on Revision of the Laws of the United States—Messrs. Durham, Southard, Bell, Metcalfe, Teese, Douglas, Sparks, Crapo, Denison, Oliver, and Robinson.

Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures—Messrs. Stephens of Georgia, O'Brien, Potter, Saylor, Parsons, Levy, Maish, Willard, Williams of Wisconsin, Chittenden, and Seelye.

Committee on Patents—Messrs. Vance of North Carolina, J. H. Bagley, Douglas, Landers, Hartzell, Clarke of Kentucky, Smith of Georgia, Conger, Dobbins, Sampson, and Hoge.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Holman, Wells, Harrison, Cook, Hewitt of New York, Walsh, Young, W. B. Williams, Woodworth, Plaisted, and Kimball.

Committee on Reform in the Civil Service—Messrs. Whitehouse, Brown of Kentucky, Throckmorton, Payne, Collins, De Bolt, Cutler, Hurlbut, Harris of Massachusetts, Foster, and Leavenworth.

Committee on Mileage—Messrs. Egbert, Bradford, Odell, Caswell, and Walls.

Committee on Accounts—Messrs. Williams of Indiana, Roberts, Powell, Hoskins, and Fort.

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. Springer, Thompson, Caldwell of Tennessee, Wallace of Pennsylvania, and Leavenworth.

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Ely, Bright, Hartzell, W. B. Williams, and Plaisted.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Clymer, Robbins of North Carolina, Blackburn, Bass, and Danford.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Beebe, Mills, Sheakley, Burleigh, and Baker of New York.

Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department—Messrs. Stone, Reagan, Walker of New York, Stowell, and Adams.

Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department—Messrs. Mutchler, Boone, Anderson, Woodworth, and Tufts.

Committee on Expenditures in Department of Justice—Messrs. Caulfield, Candler, House, Starkweather, and Joyce.

Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. Metcalfe, Wilson of West Virginia, Bagby, Pratt, and Townsend of New York.

Committee on the Rules—The Speaker, Messrs. Randall, Cox, Blaine, and Banks.

Select Committee on the Mississippi Levees—Messrs. Ellis, Hatcher, Wilshire, Money, Roberts, Young, Sheakley, Dunnell, Whiting, Morey, and Wallace of Pennsylvania.

Joint Committee on Printing—Messrs. Vance of Ohio, Singleton, and Ballou.

Joint Committee on the Library—Messrs. Clymer, Waddell, and Monroe.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Harris of Georgia, Hamilton of Indiana, and Darrall.

Select Committee on the Centennial Celebration and the proposed National Census of 1875—Messrs. Hopkins, Hancock, Barnum, Banks, Harrison, O'Brien, A. S. Williams, Hardenbergh, Kelley, Blaine, Lawrence, Baker of New York, and Rainey.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. SYMPSON, one of their clerks, announced to the House that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. No. 282) to declare the road leading from Concordia, Kentucky, to Moolleyville, Kentucky, a post-road; and

A bill (H. R. No. 283) to change the name of the steamer Tom Jasper, of Saint Louis, Missouri.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. RANDALL. In pursuance of an agreement unanimously entered into on the last day the House was in session I move that the House now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at one o'clock and five minutes p. m.) the House adjourned pursuant to concurrent resolution of the two Houses to Wednesday, January 5, 1876.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following memorials, petitions, and other papers were presented at the Clerk's desk under the rule, and referred as stated:

By Mr. BEEBE: The petition of Henry Theysohn, late corporal Company H, Fifty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteers, for arrears of pension, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLAND: The petition of citizens of Missouri, for the establishment of a post-route in Crawford County, Missouri, from Cherryville to Cotewa, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. COX: The memorial of the School-Book Publishers' Board of Trade of New York City, in regard to postage on bound books, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GIBSON: The petition of William W. Handlin, formerly judge of the third district court of New Orleans, for relief, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENDEE: Joint resolution of the Legislature of Vermont, in relation to the so-called Saint Albans raid claims, to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of the Vermont Board of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mining, for the repeal of the amendment to the postal laws which increased postage rates on third-class mail matter, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the memorial of ladies of Vermont, for the appointment of a commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCRARY: The petition of Thomas F. Cochran, late private Company F, Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteers, for a pension, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of N. Strite, late private Company I, Eighteenth Iowa Volunteers, for a pension, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of David McDonald, late private Company B, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, for a pension, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of Emma A. Tuttle, widow of Charles H. Tuttle,

late private Company I, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, for a pension, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of citizens of Davis County, Iowa, for the abolition of the stamp tax on bank-checks, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MACDOUGALL: The petition of citizens of Port Byron, New York, for the abolition of the stamp tax on bank-checks, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLIVER: Resolutions of the Iowa Fine-Stock Breeders' Association, in favor of a reduction of postage rates on third-class mail matter, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WOOD, of New York: The petition of Mrs. Annie M. Dudley, to have the charge of desertion removed from the record of her deceased husband, William H. Voorhies, alias William J. Brown, late of Company F, One hundred and fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the petition of Henry Weldon, for compensation for stores burned at Gaines's Hill, Virginia, June, 1862, to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of the heirs of Samuel P. Todd, to have certain moneys refunded alleged to have been illegally and unjustly collected by the Government, to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ———: The petition of Nathan Wharton, late of Company D, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteers, for a pension, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1876.

Prayer by Rev. JOSEPH CROSS, D. D., of the Episcopal Church. The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, December 20, 1875, was read and approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a letter of the Secretary of War, inviting attention to his letter of December 18, 1872, in relation to the military reservation at Fort Ransom, Dakota Territory; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a letter of the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the Chief of Engineers, dated December 30, 1875, and accompanying papers, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of January 21, 1875, in relation to the amounts appropriated since 1870 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River, Fort Jackson, and Fort Saint Philip, giving the name, amount paid to each person, date of payment, and for what service; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of War, in relation to the preparation of the official records of the war of the rebellion, both Union and confederate; which, on motion of Mr. SARGENT, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a letter of the Secretary of War, inviting attention to his letter of December 20, 1873, in relation to the military reservations at Camp Crittenden and Old Camp Grant, Arizona Territory; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* presented the petition of Charles K. Radcliffe and 75 others, citizens of Lake County, Michigan; the petition of Amariah Jay and 12 others, citizens of Benzie County, Michigan; the petition of George W. Ayers and 20 others, citizens of Benzie County, Michigan; the petition of John D. Chandler and 21 others, citizens of Oceana County, Michigan, and the petition of J. G. Gardner and 55 others, citizens of Montcalm County, Michigan, asking that a bounty of \$200 be allowed to each Union soldier and sailor, in lieu of homestead donations without actual settlement; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, in favor of an appropriation to construct a light-house and fog-bells at the west bar of Mackinaw Island, Michigan; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, in favor of amending the homestead law so that soldiers and sailors, who by the loss of limb or equivalent disability are prevented from making settlement, shall be entitled to an amount of land equal to that which they would have obtained with settlement; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, in favor of amending the homestead law so that soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, may obtain perfect title on complying with the requirements of that law as to settlement and cultivation through agents; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, in favor of granting pensions to soldiers and widows of deceased soldiers of the war of 1812 who have been honorably dis-

charged after five days' service; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, asking Congress for an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Holland, Michigan; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HAMLIN presented the petition of Sarah E. Bowden, of Castine, Maine, widow of Lorenzo D. Bowden, late a private in Company K, Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, praying to be allowed a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of A. A. Haynes, praying for an amendment to the fifteenth section of the act to revise, consolidate, and amend the laws of the United States in relation to pensions, extending the time in which to file applications for pensions; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CONKLING presented the petition of certain citizens of the city of New York, praying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States inhibiting the appropriation of money for any religious body or sect; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of David Ogden and other shipowners of New York, praying the return of certain moneys paid as "permit money" on the entrance of ships owned by them at the port of New York; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SARGENT. I present the petition of Henry C. Bateman, of California, representing that he was the owner of property destroyed on board the ship Commonwealth by the rebel cruiser Florida, which was wholly lost. He states that by some misinformation he was misled as to the time in which to present the claim, and asks that the law may be so amended as to extend the time during which such claims may be filed. I move the reference of the petition to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT. I also present a copy of a petition (the original having been presented in the other House, the copy being certified by a United States commissioner) of a large number of officers and seamen upon American ships, praying payment for clothing, outfit, and property of every kind destroyed by the rebel cruiser Shenandoah, stating that by reason of absence in the pursuit of their avocation and for other causes they have not been able to file their claim in time, and asking that there may be an extension of time during which such claims may be filed. I move that this paper be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented the petition of George W. Hunt, of Jersey City, New Jersey, administrator of and one of the heirs to the estate of Walter Hunt, deceased, praying the extension of letters-patent granted to Walter Hunt for the invention of a machine for the manufacture of paper and cloth collars; which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. PADDOCK presented four petitions of lawyers and others, citizens of Nebraska, praying Congress to provide by law for the holding of one or more terms of the United States circuit and district courts per year at the city of Lincoln, the capital of that State; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DAWES presented the memorial of Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer and others of the board of trustees of the Girls' Reform School of the District of Columbia, praying the passage of a bill providing for the purchase of a site and the construction of buildings for the use of that school; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MITCHELL presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Portland, Oregon, praying an appropriation for the construction of a canal and locks at the Cascades of the Columbia River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of St. Julian Hugh Edwards, a citizen of the United States and a resident of Amoy, China, praying restitution of fine and costs and damages for imprisonment imposed by a consular court in Amoy, China; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, in favor of an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Holland, Michigan; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, in favor of an appropriation for a light-house and fog-bells at West Bar, off Mackinaw Island; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented two petitions of citizens of Michigan, praying that each Union soldier may be allowed \$200 in greenbacks instead of one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HOWE presented a memorial of citizens of Brown County, Wisconsin, praying an appropriation sufficient to complete the Fox River improvement and also to construct an ample canal along the bank of the Wisconsin River from Portage City, Wisconsin, to the Mississippi River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WITHERS presented the petition of Mary W. Jones, widow of the late Commodore Thomas Ap C. Jones, United States Navy, praying for an increase of pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KEY presented the petition of Michael W. Brock, a citizen of Meigs County, Tennessee, praying the allowance of his claim against the Government of the United States for services as private in Company D, Tenth Tennessee Volunteers, and for relief from an erroneous charge of \$225 for a horse, horse equipments, carbine, pistols, and saber never received by him; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. KERNAN presented the petition of Albert Fuller, of New York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him for a water faucet; which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, presented the memorial of James N. Carpenter, paymaster United States Navy, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to credit him in the settlement of his accounts with certain amounts lost in consequence of the embezzlement of his clerk and the failure of Jay Cooke & Co.; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HARVEY presented a copy of resolutions of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, asking Congress to provide for an investigation as to the habits of the Rocky Mountain locusts or so-called grasshoppers; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. BOUTWELL presented the memorial of Henry A. Brown, of Wareham, Massachusetts, late special agent of the United States Treasury Department, praying for a hearing on the subject of revenue frauds by undervaluations and other practices; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. STEVENSON presented additional papers in the case of Thomas M. Redd, of Paducah, Kentucky, praying compensation for property taken and destroyed by the United States troops in 1864; which, together with his petition and papers now on the files of the Senate, were referred to the Committee on Claims.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company of the District of Columbia are hereby directed to communicate to the Senate a detailed statement of the assets of said company remaining undistributed and of the assets collected or changed in any way since the day of their report transmitted to the House of Representatives on the 14th of December, 1874.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SHERMAN asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 141) to amend an act entitled "An act amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1874; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAWES asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 142) providing for the purchase of a site and the construction of buildings for a girls' reform school in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 143) providing for the removal of the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians onto a permanent reservation, and to open to settlement the Umatilla reservation in Oregon; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 144) to provide for the construction of a telegraph line from Fort Canby, via Fort Stevens and Astoria, to Portland, Oregon; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 145) for the further improvement of the Willamette River, Oregon; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

He also asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 146) extending the time for the completion of the Oregon Central Railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville, in the State of Oregon; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEVENSON asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 147) to refund to William Watts, of the county of Boone and State of Kentucky, the sum of \$5,610, illegally taken and received from him and paid into the Treasury of the United States by the collector of internal revenue for the sixth Kentucky district, in excess of the amount of lawful tax collected upon the sale of 28,031 pounds of manufactured tobacco on the 28th day of June, 1864; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. STEVENSON. I ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WRIGHT. I suggest to the Senator from Kentucky that that bill should go to the Committee on Claims, unless there is some special reason why it should be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. STEVENSON. The Committee on Finance is the proper committee. All claims growing out of revenue have gone to the Committee on Finance. This is a claim for an illegal tax exacted on the article

of tobacco contrary to law, which has already gone into the Treasury of the United States. The usage of the Senate, so far as my experience goes, has always been to refer such bills to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SARGENT. I ask for the reading of the title.

The title of the bill was read.

Mr. SHERMAN. That is simply to pay a private claim, and it seems to me it ought to go to the Committee on Claims. The mere fact that the claim grows out of the collection of revenue ought not to control its reference.

Mr. EDMUNDS. It evidently is not a bill to raise revenue.

Mr. SHERMAN. It is a mere private bill.

Mr. STEVENSON. I have not the slightest objection to the reference of the bill to the Committee on Claims. I am sure, however, that the archives of the Senate will bear me out in saying that such bills have been referred to the Committee on Finance since I have been in the Senate. I know I have seen reports on bills precisely like this from the Finance Committee, both adverse and favorable; but if the chairman of the Committee on Finance thinks it ought to go to the Committee on Claims I have no objection, and will move its reference to that committee.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ought to remark, though I do not now recall a case, that claims made by officers of the internal revenue have been sent to the Committee on Finance, but even then it is very doubtful whether that reference was proper. Certainly I do not now recall any cases of claims of private citizens which have been referred to that committee and reported by it, though perhaps there may have been such cases.

Mr. BAYARD. I think the Senator from Kentucky is quite correct as to the custom of the Committee on Finance taking cognizance of claims of this character, which are based upon an error by the collection officers of the Government. Since I have been upon that committee a great many claims of that character have been submitted to me, and reports have been made upon measures for the relief of persons claiming sums which were paid through error or under a misconstruction of law by the revenue officers. I merely say that as matter of fact, though as the Senator from Kentucky has amended his motion the subject is of no great importance.

Mr. WRIGHT. I wish to say one word. I think there have been instances where cases of this kind have been referred to the Committee on Finance without objection. I can myself recall cases, however, where references have been made to the Committee on Finance, and they have reported them back to the Senate, and they have then gone to the Committee on Claims. I think as a rule they have gone to the Committee on Claims, where in my opinion they more properly belong.

Mr. STEVENSON. As to the precedent, I think claims of this character have always been referred to the Committee on Finance. So claims strictly military in their character, arising purely out of transactions with the Army, or asking for compensation touching military reservations, have always been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Such has been the action of the Senate for twenty years; but if it is proposed now to refer everything to the Committee on Claims, and that no claim which is private in its nature shall go to any other committee, I acquiesce with pleasure and agree that such bills shall go that way.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no objection, the bill will be referred to the Committee on Claims. The Chair hears none, and it will be so referred.

Mr. CONKLING, (by request,) asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 145) authorizing the President of the United States to nominate William Welch to the grade of commander in the United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 149) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KELLY asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 150) to provide for the removal of the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Indians from the Umatilla reservation in Oregon and for the sale of their lands; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DORSEY asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 151) to define certain crimes and the punishment thereof; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SARGENT asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 152) relating to the promotion of commodores on the retired list of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 153) to grant the right of way for railroad purposes through the United States arsenal grounds near Benicia, California; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. SARGENT. In the last Congress there were some papers—memorials and maps—relating to this matter which were before the Com-

mittee on Military Affairs. I presume they are now on the files of the Senate. I move that these papers be referred, with the bill, to the Committee on Military Affairs, and that the bill be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 154) for the relief of Lewis Rose and other persons, claiming title to lands within the lines of the military reservation at San Diego, California; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. SARGENT. This bill was introduced at the last session by my then colleague, (Mr. Hager,) and was sent to the Committee on Public Lands. I move that this bill be referred to that committee and that the papers on file in the case be withdrawn to accompany it, and that the bill be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CLAYTON asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 155) to amend sections 533, 556, and 572 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

He also (by request) asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 156) authorizing terms of the United States district court to be held at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 157) to further provide for the redemption of legal-tender United States notes in accordance with existing law; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. It is perhaps proper to state that I introduce this bill on my own responsibility solely. I assume that there are no Senators here who propose to repeal the law for the resumption of specie payments passed at the last session; and it is only my purpose in introducing this bill to make that law easier of execution, and to remove any apprehension as to its derangement of the business interests of the country. I shall to-morrow, after the morning hour, ask leave to submit some remarks in explanation of the bill and in relation to the general financial topics involved. I move that it lie on the table and be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HARVEY asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 158) to provide for an investigation as to the habits of the Rocky Mountain locusts or so-called grasshoppers; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. INGALLS asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 159) for the relief of Joseph Dunlap, a settler on the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 160) for the relief of S. K. Thompson; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 161) supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions and bounty lands; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALLISON asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 162) to divide the State of Iowa into two judicial districts; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CRAGIN asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 163) for the relief of J. M. Thompson, late captain First South Carolina Volunteers, afterward Thirty-third United States Colored Troops; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BOOTH asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 164) in relation to fruit-brandy, and to punish frauds regarding the same; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. BOOTH. As this bill relates to the collection of the tax on brandy, I move that it be referred to the Committee on Finance and be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. KEY asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 165) for the relief of Michael W. Brock, of Meigs County, Tennessee, late a private in Company D, Tenth Tennessee Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 166) to amend section 1225 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOWE (by request) asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 167) for the relief of Sarah E. Wedelstedt, of Manitowoc, Wisconsin; which was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DEATH OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL. I take this occasion, Mr. President, to say that on Thursday of next week I propose to submit to the Senate, for con-

sideration then, a resolution relating to the services and public character of the late Vice-President of the United States.

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY OF ARKANSAS RIVER.

Mr. DORSEY submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard be, and the same is hereby, directed to inquire and report whether the interests of the General Government do not demand that a complete hydrographic survey be made of that portion of the Arkansas River between Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, and Pueblo, in the Territory of Colorado, to determine whether that portion of said river is now, or can be made, navigable by the removal of any obstruction that may be in existence.

Mr. DORSEY. I move that the resolution be printed.
The motion was agreed to.

IMPROVEMENT OF WHITE RIVER.

Mr. DORSEY submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard be, and the same is hereby, directed to inquire into, and report upon, the feasibility of improving the navigation of White River, by removing the obstructions at Buffalo Shoals; and, further as to the practicability of deepening the channel and removing such other obstructions as may exist in said river, so as to open it for navigation by light-draught steamers from Newport, Arkansas, to the town of Forsyth, in the State of Missouri.

MILITARY ARRESTS IN ALASKA.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no further resolutions, the Chair will lay before the Senate the resolutions lying on the table. The first is one submitted by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MITCHELL] on the 16th of December; which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish the Senate, if not incompatible with the public service, with a statement of the number of military arrests made in the Territory of Alaska during the past five years, together with the date of each, the charge on which made in each case, the names of the persons arrested, and the period and character of the imprisonment of each in that Territory before trial or surrender to the civil authorities for trial.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have no objection to the resolution; but as it calls for a large amount of information, which may be voluminous or may not be—I do not know which—I think it had better be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. If they report it back I certainly shall vote for it; but I think all these resolutions of inquiry, calling for a large amount of work to be done by the Departments, ought to be referred to the proper committees. I therefore make the motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair will observe to the Senator from Ohio that the Senator who offered the resolution is not in his seat.

Mr. SHERMAN. Let it lie on the table then.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution will lie on the table for the present, if there be no objection.

NATIONAL AND STATE RIGHTS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair will call up the next resolution on the table, which is the concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. MORTON] on the 15th of December.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, I understand that my colleague [Mr. McDONALD] desires to offer certain resolutions as a substitute for mine, and he is not present to-day. I am also advised that other Senators desire to debate the question; therefore I ask to have it lie over.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution will lie over, if there be no objection.

PAPERS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, it was

Ordered, That the petition and papers in the case of Josiah Wardwell be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, it was

Ordered, That the petition and papers in the case of Lucy J. Thomas be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. PADDOCK, it was

Ordered, That the petition and papers of Frederick F. Baury be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was

Ordered, That the petition and papers in the case of Asbury Dickins be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, it was

Ordered, That the petition and papers in the case of Charles B. Phillips be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, it was

Ordered, That the petition and papers of John Cummins be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. COOPER, it was

Ordered, That the petition and papers of William H. Oliver be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COOPER. I offer the following order:

Ordered, That the papers in the case of William D. Dorris be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WRIGHT. I desire to inquire whether that case was before the Committee on Military Affairs before?

Mr. COOPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. WRIGHT. And whether there has or has not been an adverse report?

Mr. COOPER. There has been no adverse report.
The order was agreed to.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The business of the morning hour having expired, the Chair will call up the unfinished business, which is a resolution submitted by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. MORTON] on the 15th of December.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. President, that is the Mississippi resolution, is it not?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. It is.

Mr. MORTON. Unless some Senator desires to debate that resolution to-day, I ask to have it go over until Monday.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution will be passed over, if there be no objection.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. SARGENT. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After eleven minutes spent in executive session the doors were re-opened, and (at one o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1876.

The House met at twelve o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. I. L. TOWNSEND.

The Journal of Monday, December 20, 1875, was read and approved.

ADDITIONAL MEMBER SWORN IN.

The credentials of H. T. Riddle, member-elect from the fourth congressional district of the State of Tennessee for the unexpired term of S. M. Fite, deceased, were read by the Clerk, and Mr. RIDDLE presented himself and qualified by taking the modified oath of July 11, 1868.

STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

The SPEAKER, by unanimous consent, laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, relative to a small brick structure erected in 1813 at Stonington, Connecticut, and asking for its sale; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BOIS BLANC ISLAND, MICHIGAN.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, inviting attention to his letter of December 7, 1874, in reference to the military reservation on Bois Blanc Island, Michigan, and renewing the recommendation therein made; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FORT CUMMINGS, NEW MEXICO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, recommending the transfer of the Fort Cummings buildings and reservation to the custody of the Secretary of the Interior; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CAPE FEAR RIVER.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Chief of Engineers, recommending an appropriation for the prosecution of work at the mouth of Cape Fear River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

DETROIT RIVER.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Major Weitzel, board of engineers, on the improvement of the Detroit River, and inviting attention to the suggestion of the Chief of Engineers, that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the same at the Lime Kilns; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HOSPITAL FOR FORT LEAVENWORTH PRISON.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting an estimate for a hospital for Fort Leavenworth military prison, and asking an appropriation; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

CAMP BROOKE MILITARY RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, inviting attention to his letter of January 4, 1875, (House Executive Document No. 80, Forty-third Congress, second session,) relative to the Camp Brooke military reservation, in Shasta County, California, and renewing the recommendation contained therein; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

INDEMNITY OF ARMY OFFICERS FOR LOSS BY FIRE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a petition of six officers of the Third Artillery for indemnity for loss by fire at Fort Hamilton, New York; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT AT FORT BROWN, TEXAS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, relative to jetties to protect the river banks at Fort Brown, Texas; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY GRASSHOPPERS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports of the Quartermaster General and Commissary General of Subsistence, made in compliance with the act of February 10, 1875, for the relief of sufferers by grasshoppers; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

CHANNEL BETWEEN STATEN ISLAND AND NEW JERSEY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with section 3 of the river and harbor act of March 3, 1875, a copy of the report and map of the board of engineers on the plan for the improvement of the channel between Staten Island and New Jersey; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY ROAD FROM ASTORIA TO SALEM, OREGON.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting correspondence relative to the military road from Astoria to Salem, Oregon; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LIEUTENANT JAMES B. SINCLAIR.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from James B. Sinclair, first lieutenant United States Army, (retired,) asking that he be retired as a captain; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HARLEM RIVER—STURGEON BAY SHIP-CANAL.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Chief of Engineers and a copy of the report of Major D. C. Houston on the improvement of Harlem River, New York, and the condition of the harbor of refuge at the mouth of Sturgeon Bay ship-canal, Wisconsin; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT BALTIMORE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the report of the special commission, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster-General, and the Supervising Architect, on the Government buildings at Baltimore; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the commissioners of claims, transmitting eleven special reports, in addition to their fifth general report; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in compliance with the resolution of the House of December 14, 1875, a copy of the report of Lieutenant Washburn Maynard, United States Navy, on the subject of the Alaska seal fisheries; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SISSETON AND WAHPETON INDIANS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the draught of a bill providing for a modification of the requirement of the fifth article of the treaty of February 19, 1867, with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians, and recommending the same to the consideration of Congress; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CORRECTION OF REVISED STATUTES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports of heads of Bureaus of the War Department showing inaccuracies and omissions in the Revised Statutes; which was referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the United States, and ordered to be printed.

CAMP CADY MILITARY RESERVATION.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, inviting attention to his letter of April 22, 1874, relative to the Camp Cady military reservation, in California, and asking authority to relinquish the same to the custody of the Secretary of the Interior; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REBELLION RECORDS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the work and progress on the rebellion records and the amount of appropriation on hand January 1, 1876; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

NEW BARRACKS, FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting plans for the erection of new barracks at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and asking an appropriation; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CLERKS IN WAR DEPARTMENT.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a list of clerks employed in the War Department from December 1, 1874, to November 30, 1875, inclusive; which was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF CHICAGO HARBOR, ILLINOIS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of Major Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, upon modification of plans for the improvement of the harbor at Chicago, Illinois, and asking an appropriation; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ARMY DISBURSING OFFICERS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair also lays before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with the act of April 20, 1874, reports of inspections of money accounts of disbursing officers of the Army. Accompanying this communication is an extremely voluminous document, and, unless especially ordered by the House, the Chair will direct its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs without an order to print.

There was no objection, and it was ordered accordingly.

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE OF COX VS. STRAIT.

Mr. COX. I rise to a privileged question. I move to refer the papers in the contested-election case of E. St. Julien Cox vs. Strait, in the second congressional district of Minnesota, to the Committee on Elections. They are now on file in the Clerk's office.

The motion was agreed to.

CALL OF COMMITTEES.

The next business in order being the call of committees of the House for reports, the call was gone through with, commencing with the Committee on Elections, without any report being submitted.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

The SPEAKER. The next business in order is the call of States for resolutions, under which call bills may be introduced for reference.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of appropriate reference of the subjects embraced in the President's annual message, I move the House do now resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. WHEELER in the chair) on the President's annual message.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Chairman, I offer for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, That so much of the annual message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the present session, together with the accompanying documents, as relates to finances and taxation, to the redemption of United States notes, to the repeal in part of the legal-tender act and to provide for the gradual redemption of legal-tender notes, to the receipts into the Treasury, to deficiencies in the revenue, to the restoration of tea and coffee to the dutiable list and the remission of duties on certain articles imported from foreign countries, to the increase of the revenues from imposts and internal taxation, to taxing church property, to the necessary legislation for carrying into effect the treaty of reciprocity concluded between the King of the Hawaiian Islands and the Government of the United States, to the public debt and public credit, and to the ways and means of supporting and meeting the liabilities of the Government, be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to the necessary appropriations for carrying on the Government in its several departments, to deficiencies in appropriations and to deficiencies in the revenue for the maintenance and support of the Post-Office Department, to appropriations for special mail service between the South American states and the United States, to appropriations in aid of the centennial exhibition, and to special appropriations for the Army and Navy of the United States, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to banks and banking and currency and to the subject of the resumption of specie payments by the national banks be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Resolved, That so much of the said message and documents as relates to the Pacific Railroad be referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to claims against the Government, not including claims growing out of any war in which the United States has been engaged, be referred to the Committee on Claims.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to claims growing out of any war in which the United States has been engaged be referred to the Committee on War Claims.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to commerce be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to the public domain be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to the Post-Office Department, to ocean-mail service, to cheap and rapid transmissions of the

mails, and to a modification of the postal laws relating to the transmission of other than real mail matter through the mails, be referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to manufactures be referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to agriculture and the Department of Agriculture be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to the management of Indian affairs be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to the Army of the United States, and to providing sufficient military force to protect the citizens of Texas residing near the Texas frontier from the depredations of armed bands of Mexicans, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to the militia be referred to the Committee on the Militia.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to the Territory of the District of Columbia be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to the courts and the judiciary, to the court of commissioners of Alabama claims for a further extension of time in which to complete their work, to the creation of a special court of commissioners to consider and determine upon the claims of aliens against the Government of the United States, to an additional amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the establishment and maintenance by the several States of free public schools, to defects in the laws allowing fraudulent naturalization and providing for its punishment, and for the necessary legislation in cases of expatriation and the election of nationality, to making proper provision for regulating the rights of American women when married to foreign subjects and of their issues when born in a foreign country, and to the abolition of polygamy in Utah, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to the public expenditures be referred to the Committee on the Public Expenditures.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to private land claims be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to the Navy of the United States be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents and the accompanying correspondence as relates to foreign affairs, to ocean telegraphs, and to the injurious effects of the Free Zone, so called, of the Mexican government, operating to defraud the United States Government of its revenues and depriving the merchants residing near the Texas frontier of their rightful trade, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to the Territories of the United States be referred to the Committee on the Territories.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to revolutionary pensions and the pensioners of the war of 1812 be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to pensions and the Pension Bureau be referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to railways and canals be referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to mines and mining be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to education and labor and to the Bureau of Education be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to the revision of the laws of the United States be referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the United States.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to coinage, weights, and measures, and to the mints of the United States, be referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to patents and the Patent Office be referred to the Committee on Patents.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to public buildings and grounds be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to expenditures in connection with the State Department be referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to expenditures in connection with the Treasury Department be referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to expenditures in connection with the War Department be referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to expenditures in connection with the Navy Department be referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to expenditures in connection with the Post-Office Department be referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to expenditures in the Department of the Interior be referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to expenditures in connection with the Department of Justice be referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to expenditures on public buildings be referred to the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings.

Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to the centennial celebration be referred to the Committee on the Centennial Celebration and the proposed National Census of 1875.

Mr. MORRISON. I move the adoption of these resolutions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MORRISON. I move that the committee rise and report the resolutions.

The motion was agreed to.

So the committee rose; and, the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. WHEELER reported that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union had had under consideration the condition of the Union generally, and particularly the message of the President of the United States, and had directed him to report certain resolutions in relation thereto.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the report of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. KASSON. Before the report is adopted I should be glad to have again read the resolution referring matters to the Committee on Ways and Means, especially the part relating to the greenback issue.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa requests the reading of the resolution disposing of so much of the message as relates to the subject of the currency commonly called greenbacks. The Clerk will again read the resolution.

The resolution referring portions of the President's message to the Committee on Ways and Means was again read.

Mr. KASSON. I should like to call the attention for a moment of the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency as well as that of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to the question, which seems always to be left a little in doubt, as to which committee is to take charge of that part of the message which relates to the legal-tender currency. By virtue of the terms of its organization the Committee on Banking and Currency has jurisdiction of all that relates to the currency of the country as well as banking. I desire to call the attention of the chairmen of those two committees to this point, in order that, if possible, they may avoid any conflict on the question, and come to some understanding as to the disposition of those portions of the President's message which relate to the legal-tenders.

Mr. MORRISON. In the division of labors the duties upon this subject of the two committees sometimes necessarily lap. The subjects are so near akin to each other, that in the discharge of the duty of separating the labors of the committees it is almost impossible to separate them so that they shall not clash in some respects; but we have followed the precedents, and kept within the line of duties of the respective committees as they are prescribed by the rules of the House. I move the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. BANKS. Before the gentleman presses the previous question I will ask that, before the House is called to vote upon these resolutions, that part of the resolutions referring to the portion of the message relating to the subject of expatriation and the rights of American citizens in foreign states, proposed to be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, shall be read. We have a right to have it read before being called upon to vote upon it.

The resolution with reference to the Committee on the Judiciary was again read.

Mr. BANKS. I desire to call the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, who reported this resolution, to the fact that the legislation of this country which relates to the rights of American citizens abroad and the subject of expatriation has come in every instance heretofore from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is not a question of domestic legislation, but it is a question of foreign interests in connection with foreign governments; and such subjects have always been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and that committee reported the first and most important legislation on this subject ever adopted by any parliamentary assembly. I hope the gentleman from Illinois will listen to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and allow the matter to be referred to that committee.

Mr. SWANN. I desire only to say with reference to this resolution that it did not arrest my attention at the time it was read in committee. It seems to me that the subject belongs properly to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It involves a great many questions of importance connected with our foreign relations, and I believe the custom has been heretofore to refer all questions relating to foreign relations to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I trust, therefore, that the gentleman from Illinois will allow that subject to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs instead of sending it, as now proposed, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to admit the motion of the gentleman from Maryland, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who proposes that the question of expatriation and the rights of American citizens abroad be referred to that committee?

Mr. MORRISON. This subject was very fully considered by the Committee on Ways and Means, and it was by them considered that it embraced a legal proposition which would very properly go to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Committee on Ways and Means have no preference as to which committee shall take charge of it, and as the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs thinks that it more properly belongs to his committee, if the House has no objection, I say for the Committee on Ways and Means that they have none. I therefore admit the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois consents to admit an amendment, so far to amend the report of the Committee on Ways and Means as to refer so much of the message and documents as relates to the subject of expatriation and the rights of American citizens abroad to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. COX. My friend from Illinois, by his resolutions, has indicated to what committee certain matters connected with the currency should go. Of course we all know that it is the most delicate question connected with our legislation. Many currency bills have already been referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. They relate to both greenbacks and national-bank notes. If the resolutions now reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union should be passed, they cannot and do not change the rule of the House. We have had this discussion here before. I have the rule in my hand, and in behalf of the committee of which I am chairman I beg simply to read it in protest against any wrong

interpretation when we hereafter refer bills. That rule is as follows:

152. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Banking and Currency to take into consideration all propositions relative to banking and the currency as shall be presented or shall come in question, and be referred to them by the House, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

I suppose it lies, therefore, within the pleasure of the House hereafter to send what bills may be presented on the currency to either of these committees, irrespective of resolutions which come from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania. I desire to say that there is nothing in the rule which prevents the subject of legal-tenders from being referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. They are a part of the currency of the country. In the last Congress they were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, while the Committee on Banking and Currency took charge of the bill which provided for the resumption of specie payments. But we all know very well that those two committees were at cross-purposes with regard to that great matter of the currency, when it would have been best for them to be entirely in accord. Therefore I say that I trust the gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, [Mr. MORRISON,] will so far consent to a modification of this resolution as to permit the matter of legal-tenders to be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. WOOD, of New York. Mr. Speaker, I do not regret that this question has been raised. It has been raised before, and been discussed very fully and freely in the House. As the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TOWNSEND] has correctly stated, during the last Congress the Committee on Ways and Means did consent, in a spirit of conciliation and kindness to the Committee on Banking and Currency and against its own conviction of right in the premises, to permit this question of greenbacks to go to that committee. But I think it is well for the House to understand precisely the relative powers of those two important committees of the House.

It will be remembered that originally the Committee on Ways and Means comprehended within its jurisdiction not only everything pertaining to the ways and means of the Government but also appropriations and also matters in reference to the Pacific railroads and matters with reference to every question of a fiscal character, whether State or national. In 1865, after the passage of the national banking act and after the duties which had been imposed upon the Committee on Ways and Means became so numerous and impossible of performance by that committee, it was suggested by the Committee on Ways and Means that there be a division of the duties which had been devolved upon that committee. The Committee on the Rules took that question into consideration, and my honored friend and colleague [Mr. COX] was the chairman of the subcommittee on the Rules which made the report to the House. That report provides for taking from the Committee on Ways and Means everything pertaining to appropriations and making a new standing committee for the purpose of considering those matters; also everything pertaining to banking and currency to be referred to a Committee on Banking and Currency; and everything relating to the Pacific railroad companies and to the credit of the Government which had been loaned to them, and the establishment of a Committee on the Pacific Railroad to consider those subjects.

Now, that the House may more distinctly understand precisely what the Committee on Rules understood to be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and what my colleague understood to be the limitation upon the functions of that committee, I ask the Clerk to read from the report made at that time by Mr. COX, of New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. COX. I rise to a privileged question. I call up and withdraw the motion to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Select Committee on the Rules of the House of Representatives was ordered to be printed, in order that it may be brought before the House for action. I do not think that it will detain the House long, and may be disposed of now as well as at any other time. I ask the Clerk to read the report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Select Committee on the Rules of the House of Representatives report the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That Rule 74 be amended so as to add to the standing committees to be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, and to consist of nine members each:

"Committee on Appropriations.

"Committee on Banking and Currency.

"Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

"Said amendment to take effect from and after the close of the present Congress.

"Resolved, That the following be added to the standing rules of the House from and after the close of the present Congress:

"Rule —. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things relative to railroads or telegraph lines between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific coast as shall be presented or shall come in question and be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient.

"Rule —. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Ways and Means to take into consideration all reports of the Treasury Department and such other propositions relative to raising revenue and providing ways and means for the support of the Government as shall be presented or shall come in question and be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereon by bill or otherwise, as to them shall seem expedient.

"Rule —. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Banking and Bank Currency to take into consideration all propositions relative to banking and the currency as shall be presented or shall come in question and be referred to them by the House, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

"Resolved, That from and after the close of the present Congress Rule 76 be amended as follows: Strike out all after the word 'consideration,' in line 2, to and including the word 'expenditure,' in line 6, and insert in lieu thereof 'all executive communications and such other propositions in regard to carrying on the several Departments of the Government as may be presented and referred to them by the House.'

"Strike out in line 1 the words 'Ways and Means' where they occur, and insert in lieu thereof the words 'on Appropriations.'

"Resolved, That from and after the close of the present Congress Rule 77 be amended by striking out the words 'of Ways and Means,' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'on Appropriations.'

Mr. COX. I have nothing to say in relation to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, for I think that will recommend itself to the House at once.

In relation to the division of the Committee on Ways and Means, I desire to show the importance and immensity of the labor imposed upon that committee, with a view to a division of the labor. It is not proposed, as seems to be inferred by some gentlemen, to strike out the Committee on Ways and Means, although it might appear so on a superficial reading. We still preserve the Committee on Ways and Means *eo nomine*; and if the rules are properly read with the amendments it will so appear.

We divide the Ways and Means into three committees. The Ways and Means are still preserved and their future duty is to provide "ways and means," that is, raise revenue for carrying on the Government. This includes, of course, the tariff, the internal revenue, the loan bills, legal-tender notes, and all other matters connected with supporting the credit and raising money.

As to the Committee on National Banks and Currency, that is not necessarily connected with the other committee. They have a different province. They have in charge all the bank interests of the country. These interests are so connected by the relation of exchanges and currency with bank issues and banking capital in the States, that it is as much as one committee can well do to study these questions properly. It is utterly impossible in the present condition of our finances that one committee can do all this labor, and do it as well as these interests demand.

Mr. WOOD, of New York. Mr. Speaker, it will be observed that the chairman of the subcommittee on the rules which made this report to the House gave a construction to the rule itself; that he distinctly declared that it was not intended or designed to take from the Committee on Ways and Means control over the question of the United States notes, commonly called legal-tenders; and with that construction put upon it the House adopted the report of the Committee on the Rules. Hence we have this standing committee.

Now, sir, as I understand the proposition of the Committee on Ways and Means now presented to the House by the chairman, it proposes to give to the Committee on Banking and Currency everything appertaining to the question of currency so far as the banks are concerned. But the legal-tender note is simply a debt of the Government of the United States; those notes constitute the non-interest-bearing debt of the Government, and that question is reserved in terms to be considered by the Committee on Ways and Means, who have exclusive jurisdiction over everything appertaining to the question of the public debt. Hence the committee in considering this question, anticipating that probably some gentlemen might deem that there was an attempt to interfere with the proper functions of the Committee on Banking and Currency, have in my judgment appropriately and properly provided for the reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency of that which legitimately belongs to them, and have reserved to themselves simply what was designed originally to be left to them.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call attention to the action of the House at the last session on the distribution of the President's message. The honorable gentleman from New York [Mr. WOOD] is, I think, mistaken in stating that the resolutions then adopted conceded the jurisdiction of this question to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. WOOD, of New York. No, sir. If the gentleman will pardon the interruption, he has misunderstood me. Mr. DAWES, then chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, conceded to Mr. Maynard, the chairman of the other committee, that that committee might have the subject.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois. It was conceded that they should have jurisdiction of the question of specie resumption by or through the national banks. That was our understanding, and I think the understanding of the House, at that time. To show that such was the understanding, let me call attention to the fact that the President in his message discussed specie resumption and recommended to the consideration of Congress two measures; one the retirement and cancellation of legal-tender notes, the other as an accompanying measure for free banking. The consideration of the question of free banking was conceded by the Committee on Ways and Means and by the House to the Committee on Banking and Currency; but the question of retiring legal-tenders was by the resolutions reported by the Committee on Ways and Means and adopted by the House referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, language being adopted which was satisfactory to the chairmen of both those committees.

I ask for the reading of the resolutions distributing the last annual message of the President of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

* Resolved, That so much of the annual message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the present session, together with the accompanying documents, as relates to finance and taxation, to the receipts into the Treasury, to deficiencies in the revenue, to the public debt and the public credit, the revision of the tariff and internal-revenue laws, to retiring and funding United States notes, and to the ways and means of supporting and meeting the liabilities of the Government, be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

* Resolved, That so much of said message and documents as relates to banks and banking, to the currency, and resumption of specie payments be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois. The House will notice that by the first resolution just read that portion of the message relating to the United States notes—legal-tender notes—was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, while in the subsequent resolution so much as related to currency and specie resumption was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. In the pending resolution it is proposed, in like manner, that so much of the annual message of the President as relates to specie resumption through the national banks be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, while so much as relates to legal-tender notes shall be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The precedents are all in accord with the resolutions as reported by the committee, and therefore it seems to me the House should adopt them.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, when this point was raised it was not my intention in any way to antagonize the resolution offered by the honorable chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, [Mr. MORRISON.]

When that amendment of the rules was reported from the Committee on Rules on the 2d of March, 1865, the idea was to divide the labor, so that the Committee on Ways and Means should take charge of measures to bring money in; the Committee on Appropriations, measures to pay it out; the Committee on Banking and Currency, measures relating to the kind of money. That was the general division. Hence, when I gave an interpretation to that rule, I included in the matter of ways and means that which pertained to the credit of the Government. "Greenbacks" was understood to be a part of their functions. But it is generally impossible to separate the Banking and Currency Committee from their duties with reference to the currency, and it is utterly impossible to separate the Ways and Means from that which raises the credit—the issuing of notes. Hence, as we have had in our past experience so in the future, these two committees are bound more or less to confer, and they will confer in the future as in the past.

I propose not to make any amendment to the resolution of my friend from Illinois; but when these various bills come up in the House for reference the House will determine under the rule which of the bills will go to one committee and which to the other. I have no more to say.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Speaker, in connection with what the gentleman from New York [Mr. COX] has just said, I would like to call his attention and that of the House to the fact that the distinction made in the successive distributions of the President's message is a philosophic one. They refer all questions relating to the greenback to the Committee on Ways and Means. As was suggested by the other gentleman from New York, [Mr. WOOD,] the greenback is a part of the national debt. But it is more than that, sir. It is money. It is the current money of the realm. It is the legal-tender with which all private debts and almost all public debts may be paid. It is the substance of which currency is the shadow. Checks, drafts, bills of exchange, bank-notes, are liquidated in money, and therefore propositions touching that which is at once part of the debt of the country and the legal-tender money of the country have always been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, charged with the provision of revenues for the support of the Government; while questions relating to currency, to that which circulates as a medium of exchange, to that which may be received in payment of debt, but which is not money because it is not a legal tender and therefore may be refused by creditors, but which is not money more than gold was in India, or is to-day, or than silver is in England beyond the sum of forty shillings. The greenback, though without intrinsic value, is money, as the credits of the Bank of Venice were for nearly five hundred years, ruling steadily at from 10 to 30 per cent. above the par of gold and silver. Bank-notes are its shadows, for they are redeemable in greenbacks. They are connected with the system of banking, with private currency, and the philosophic distinction between money and private or corporate currency has always been maintained. The House has always referred that which related to the current money of the realm to the Committee on Ways and Means, and that which related to currency to the "Committee on Banking and Bank Currency," as one of the resolutions quoted phrases it, which committee is charged specially with the consideration of questions of banking and those forms of currency which, though they perform many of the functions of money, are not money, but currency—evidences of corporate or private credit subject to liquidation in money which is always legal-tender in payment of debts.

Mr. MORRISON took the floor.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me a few minutes before debate is closed on this subject?

Mr. MORRISON. I will yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania for a few minutes.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Banking and Currency, I am very sure, does not want to draw to itself any more questions concerning this most vital subject now before Congress, in various bills already presented, than it can possibly help; but there are some members of the committee who consider the currency of the country as the life-blood of the commerce of the nation, and that it should be homogeneous in its character. I know very well that to the Committee on Ways and Means, in former sessions, was assigned the question as to emission of legal-tenders for the payment of current national debts.

Part of the duty that that committee were bound to inquire into

was as to the best means of paying off the national debts then arising and meeting the expenses of the war. They came to the conclusion that it would be well to issue what are now called legal-tenders. They not only did that for the payment of accruing debts, they not only made them a debt of the country, but they went beyond that and gave them another character, almost precisely similar with that of the national-bank-note currency, with the exception that they are made a legal tender in payment of all debts except for duties on imports. I say these were part of the functions of the Committee on Ways and Means. When they made the provision in the law that the legal-tenders should become the currency of the country, they then, almost necessarily, referred it over to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Such was the logical result.

The rule of the House says that the Committee on Banking and Currency shall have charge of the consideration of all measures concerning the currency of the nation; and the legal-tenders are as much the currency of the nation to-day as are the bank-notes, the bank-notes, however, being superior to them in some respects, in having three securities to the legal-tender's one.

I say, then, Mr. Speaker, that it is the proper and appropriate function of the Committee on Banking and Currency to take into consideration all the mediums of currency of the country. Suppose, for instance, that this should be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and they should report in favor of contraction; suppose, on the other hand, that the Committee on Banking and Currency should be in favor of expansion, or *vice versa*; here would be two committees pulling in contrary directions on this most important subject, and there would be no homogeneousness given to the consideration of what is the life-blood of the commerce, external and internal, of the nation, its currency, in whatever it may consist. I therefore submit to the House that it is right and proper that this subject should be committed to a single committee; that that committee should be the Committee on Banking and Currency, and that that committee should go over the whole field, study the whole question in all its bearings and relations, and make its report to the House, by bill or otherwise, when the proper time should arrive.

Mr. MORRISON. I now yield for a moment to my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. GARFIELD,] after which I give notice that I will call the previous question.

Mr. GARFIELD. We have had this debate, Mr. Speaker, at the opening of every session, when the distribution of the President's message was under consideration; and the fact is that down at the bottom of the subject there is a real collision between the functions of the two committees. No man can mark off the boundary-line which separates the two jurisdictions and say everything falls naturally on the one side or the other. The legal-tender note, in its origin and character, is a bond, a debt, and again it is currency; so that so long as we have this form of money, as my friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY] prefers to call it, we shall always have this collision. I hope we may avoid any bitterness or even any irritation about it by means of the suggestion so wisely made by the gentleman from New York. Let the resolutions stand as they are, and let the House use its own sense whenever a bill is introduced to determine where the bill ought to go. For instance, when the question was resumption by free banking, that very naturally went to the Committee on Banking and Currency, which had charge of what was the chief instrument proposed as a method of resumption. But if resumption is proposed by redeeming legal-tender notes—that is, by paying the public debt—it properly goes to the Committee on Ways and Means. When the question is the accumulation of gold to make the resumption, that is a question of ways and means.

If gentlemen will look over the President's message, they will find that the three suggestions made by the President in reference to the resumption of specie payments all refer to methods connected with the ways and means of the Government, so that, so far as the President's message is concerned, that part of it which relates to specie payments should go to the Committee on Ways and Means, because of the character of the recommendation. I say this, agreeing perfectly with the suggestion of the gentleman from New York, [Mr. COX,] the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. I wish, however, to remark that we seem in our print of the Digest to have left out one word in the original rule as passed by the House in 1867. The committee was there designated as the "Committee on Banking and Bank Currency." For some reason or other, we seem to have dropped out the word "Bank." If that word were in, as it doubtless ought to be in an authentic print of the rule, it would throw a good deal of light on the spheres of the two committees. It is the Committee on Banking and Bank Currency, and does not by its title have jurisdiction of currency generically, but only of that particular kind.

Mr. KASSON. I ask permission of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to say a single word. It is this: That if this resolution is adopted, as I presume it will be, (and I do not oppose it,) I desire it may be distinctly understood by the House and the country that original legislation touching the payment or redemption of the notes known as legal-tender or greenback will be with the Committee on Ways and Means, and not with the Committee on Banking and Currency. I distinctly wish to have that understood—for one at least, and for others around me here—that the question will be with that committee.

Mr. MORRISON. I now demand the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the amendment of Mr. SWANN was adopted.

The resolutions, as amended, were then agreed to.

Mr. MORRISON moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions were adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to make a very brief statement and upon it to base a request to the House. The gentleman from New York, Mr. HEWITT, now a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, desires to be relieved from service on that committee, because, arising out of his private relations and business, there will frequently come up, if he remains on that committee, conflicts between duty and interest; wherefore he very properly desires to be relieved from service on that committee. His colleague, Mr. ELY, who is now on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is willing and desires to exchange places with his colleague, Mr. HEWITT; they can thereby adjust themselves to the business of the House with more satisfaction to both. The Chair therefore requests that the House permit this exchange to be made. It is somewhat out of order, but it seems to be an entirely proper thing to do. If the Chair hears no objection, the places of the gentlemen on the committees will be transposed. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

The next business in order is the calling of States and Territories for resolutions, under which call bills on leave may be introduced for reference. The call commences with the State of Maine.

RELIEF FROM PILOT FEES.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 381) to relieve certain ships and vessels from compulsory pilot fees; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ALABAMA CLAIMS PAYMENTS.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 382) to provide for the payment of the judgment of the court of Alabama claims as soon after the 22d day of January next as may be; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

Mr. FRYE also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 18) for the erection of an equestrian statue in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, in honor of General Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Joint Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. BLAIR presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State to use all honorable means to procure the enactment of such laws at this session of Congress as shall bring about specie payment at the earliest day practicable; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN L. BRITTON.

Mr. BLAIR also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 383) granting a pension to John L. Britton, late drum-major of Second New Hampshire Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES H. FORRISTALL.

Mr. BLAIR also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 384) for the relief of Charles H. Forristall, late private Company F, Second Regiment United States Sharpshooters; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EDGAR A. BEACH.

Mr. HENDEE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 385) to pay Edgar A. Beach, of Essex, Vermont, the sum therein named; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL BANK OF SAINT ALBANS.

Mr. HENDEE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 386) to pay the First National Bank of Saint Albans, at Saint Albans, in the county of Franklin, State of Vermont, the sum therein named; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. JOYCE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 387) to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF STONINGTON HARBOR.

Mr. STARKWEATHER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 388) for continuing the improvement of Stonington Harbor, Connecticut; which

was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM CARRUTHERS.

Mr. STARKWEATHER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 389) for the relief of William Carruthers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. WILLIS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 390) to repeal an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 21, 1867, and all laws and parts of laws amendatory thereof; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 391) to amend section 5108 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to bankruptcy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JERUSHA H. GOODRICH.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 392) granting a pension to Jerusha H. Goodrich, widow of Elisha Goodrich, colonel Eighty-eighth United States Colored Troops; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MAGDALENA STAETZER.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 393) for the relief of Magdalena Staetzer, of New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 394) to provide that all pensions on account of death, wounds received, or disease contracted in the service of the United States since March 4, 1861, which have been granted, or which shall hereafter be granted on application for them previous to January 1, 1877, shall commence from the date of death or discharge, and for the payment of arrears of pensions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS FOR WAR OF 1812.

Mr. HOSKINS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 395) to extend the provisions of existing law relating to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812, and ordered to be printed.

WITNESSES IN FEDERAL COURTS.

Mr. DAVY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 396) to allow all persons charged with the commission of crimes or offenses when on trial in any of the Federal courts to be competent witnesses; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

COINAGE DEPARTMENT, ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

Mr. WARD introduced a bill (H. R. No. 397) to establish a coinage department in the United States assay office in the city of New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

OSCAR F. STANTON.

Mr. METCALFE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 398) to restore Oscar F. Stanton, of the United States Navy, to the position on the Navy Register which he formerly occupied; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EAST ROCKAWAY CHANNEL, NEW YORK.

Mr. METCALFE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 399) for the appropriation of money for the improvement of the navigation in the East Rockaway channel, in the county of Queens, in the State of New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

COMPETENCY OF WITNESSES.

Mr. LAPHAM introduced a bill (H. R. No. 400) to simplify and secure uniformity in the practice of the courts of the United States and of the several States relative to the rules of evidence and the competency of parties as witnesses; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. FLORA A. DARLING.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 401) for the relief of Mrs. Flora A. Darling, of New Hampshire; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARK DAVIS.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 402) for the relief of Mark Davis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ELEANOR FILLIS.

Mr. BLISS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 403) granting a pension to Eleanor Fillis, widow of Private George F. Fillis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ADMINISTRATOR OF MOSES B. BRAMHALL.

Mr. HARDENBERGH introduced a bill (H. R. No. 404) for the relief of Moses B. Bramhall's administrator; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Mr. HARDENBERGH also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, relative to General Fitz John Porter; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Mr. HARDENBERGH also presented a joint resolution (H. R. No. 19) relative to the centennial celebration in the several counties of the several States, and asked the unanimous consent of the House that the resolution be now adopted.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from New Jersey demands the previous question on the passage of the resolution, which, as the Chair understands, provides merely for a reference to a committee.

Mr. HOLMAN. The proposition of the gentleman, as I understand, is to adopt the resolution, which seems to me a very proper one, as I think the House will see when it understands the nature of it.

Mr. HARDENBERGH. Allow me just one moment in order to say—

Mr. HOLMAN. Let the resolution be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That it be and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States that they assemble in their several counties on the approaching centennial anniversary of our national independence, and that they cease to have delivered on such day a historical sketch of said county from its formation, and that a copy of said sketch may be filed in manuscript in the clerk's office of the said county, and an additional copy in manuscript be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may thus be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first centennial of our existence.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania. I ask the gentleman from New Jersey to allow the resolution to be amended so as to provide that these historical sketches may be filed in print or manuscript. I presume that they will generally be printed.

Mr. HARDENBERGH. I accept the suggestion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. TOWNSEND,] and modify the resolution in the manner he has proposed. In order to save time I withdraw the demand for the previous question, and ask that the resolution be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on the Centennial Celebration; though, if the House would act on the resolution now, I would much prefer it, because the States everywhere throughout the country are taking action relative to the Centennial.

Mr. ATKINS. I rise to a question of order. Is debate in order?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. It is not unless the gentleman from New Jersey withdraws his demand for the previous question.

Mr. HARDENBERGH. I believe I must insist on that demand.

Mr. BANKS. I hope the gentleman will not ask the House to adopt this resolution. It is certainly imperfect in its form, and will not produce the effect desired. I should be glad to say a word on the subject, if permitted. I hope the resolution will be referred.

Mr. HARDENBERGH. I move, then, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Centennial Celebration, and be ordered to be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

PORT OF ENTRY AT JERSEY CITY.

Mr. HARDENBERGH introduced a bill (H. R. No. 405) constituting Jersey City a port of entry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZA H. POWERS.

Mr. CUTLER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 406) for the relief of Eliza H. Powers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARY C. HAMILTON.

Mr. HAMILTON, of New Jersey, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 407) for the relief of Mary C. Hamilton, executrix of William Kendall, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE H. FAIRFIELD.

Mr. SINNICKSON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 408) to authorize George H. Fairfield to file a petition in the court of commissioners of Alabama claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES R. THOMPSON.

Mr. SINNICKSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 409) for the relief of James R. Thompson, of Penn's Grove, New Jersey, and late of Virginia, for supplies furnished the Union Army; which was read a

first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

J. G. FELL AND OTHERS.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 410) for the relief of J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham, trustees; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and, with the accompanying testimony, ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM C. EDMONDSON.

Mr. MUTCHLER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 411) granting a pension to William C. Edmondson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES EDWARDS.

Mr. MUTCHLER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 412) for the relief of Charles Edwards; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JURORS IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 413) to regulate the selection of jurors for the United States courts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

FRANCES C. ELLIOTT.

Mr. MAISH introduced a bill (H. R. No. 414) restoring the pension of Frances C. Elliott, widow of Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, late of the United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN C. COMFORT.

Mr. MAISH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 415) for the relief of John C. Comfort, of Shiremantown, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WITNESSES IN NAVAL COURTS.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 416) to secure the attendance and payment of witnesses in naval courts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT BURTON RODNEY, UNITED STATES NAVY.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Delaware, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 417) for the transfer of Paymaster Robert Burton Rodney from the retired list to the active list of the Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HANSOM HARMON.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Delaware, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 418) for the relief of Hansom Harmon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ABOLITION OF MARINE CORPS.

Mr. O'BRIEN submitted the following resolution, on which he demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be authorized and directed to investigate the disbursements for the support of the Marine Corps; also to inquire into the expediency of abolishing said corps or transferring it to the Army, and to inquire into the value of real estate now occupied by the corps which could be sold for the benefit of the public Treasury, and that said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the resolution was adopted.

NAVAL OFFICERS OVER SIXTY-TWO YEARS OF AGE.

Mr. O'BRIEN also submitted the following resolution, on which he demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to inform this House whether there are any officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps over the age of sixty-two years still retained on the active list; and, if so, why they have not been retired, as have been other officers of the same service.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the resolution was adopted.

NATIONAL SANITARY COMPANY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. O'BRIEN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 419) incorporating the National Sanitary Abattoir Company of the District of Columbia which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

WORKINGMEN OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, I have here a petition signed by fourteen thousand of the workingmen of the District of Columbia, as I am informed, asking that the Committee on the District of Columbia may make certain inquiries in regard to the late action of the board of public works, and as it is a very important document, out of the usual course, I ask it may be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. O'BRIEN. I also ask that it be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. KASSON. The gentleman does not want all the names printed in the RECORD?

Mr. O'BRIEN. I merely ask that the memorial be printed in the RECORD without the names.

There was no objection, and it was ordered accordingly. The petition is as follows.

Petition of the workmen of the District of Columbia, praying Congress for relief, and asking for an investigation; also showing amount still due to each laborer for daily labor performed in the District.

The undersigned, your petitioners, the workmen of the District of Columbia, respectfully represent that they are residents of the cities of Washington and Georgetown and of the other towns, suburbs, and localities included in said District of Columbia; that they have been employed under the late board of public works of said District to work on inaugurated improvements under said board of public works and superintendents of said board.

Your petitioners further represent that the said superintendents, when returning the time of your petitioners, neglected to return the full number of days that your petitioners worked and were legally entitled to.

Your petitioners further represent that numbers of them were entirely left off the rolls as returned by the superintendents to the commissioners of the District of Columbia for payment; and your petitioners, the workmen of the District of Columbia, who worked under the late board of public works proper, have not been paid in full by the commissioners of the District of Columbia or by any of the said superintendents of the said late board of public works of the District of Columbia.

Your petitioners further represent that some of the superintendents of the late board of public works aforesaid are non-residents of the District of Columbia, and during the time they were engaged as superintendents under said board of public works kept no record of your petitioners' time. Said superintendents cannot now be found in said District, and your petitioners in consequence have not received adequate remuneration for work performed under said superintendent or superintendents, as aforesaid stated.

Your petitioners further represent that the old corporation of the city of Washington passed the following resolution, fixing by law the pay of laborers of the city of Washington at \$2 per day, and for horses and carts not less than \$3 per day. Said resolution reads as follows:

"The pay of laborers of this corporation shall be not less than \$2 per day, and for horses and carts not less than \$3 per day, from and after the passage of this resolution."

Said resolution became a law of said city of Washington on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1867, and the successors in office of the late corporation of the city of Washington, to wit, the late board of public works of the District of Columbia, usurped the law made and provided in the premises. Said law fixing the pay of laborers having never been repealed by the Legislature of the District of Columbia, or by the Congress of the United States, was in full force during the administration of affairs in the District by the board of public works and also by the commissioners of the District.

Your petitioners further represent that the board of public works of said District, contrary to the above law made to adequately compensate your petitioners for daily labor, arbitrarily reduced your petitioners' wages to \$1.50 per day, and horses and carts to \$2.50 per day; and your petitioners have presented for payment their claims for the extra fifty cents per day illegally withheld from your petitioners by the board of public works, and also by the commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the commissioners referred the matter to their attorney, who declined to consider the claims of your petitioners; and your petitioners, knowing full well the power of the late Washington "ring," deemed it advisable to wait until Congress convened and present the matter in full to them, instead of having or commencing a lawsuit against the commissioners as the successors in office of the late board of public works, which lawsuit could be prolonged for an almost indefinite period, and the costs of feeling counsel accumulating upon your petitioners until they would be absolutely compelled to abandon the suit for want of means to further continue it.

Your petitioners therefore pray an appropriation from your honorable body adequate to pay your petitioners the fifty cents per day illegally withheld, and also a positive law compelling the commissioners or their successors in office to pay the amount to each of your petitioners whose names shall appear on the pay-rolls of the late board of public works, or on any of the pay-rolls of the commissioners, or of any of the pay-rolls of the District of Columbia, including Georgetown and all other localities included in said District, from the 27th day of March, A. D. 1867, down to the present day.

Your petitioners further represent that Congress passed an act, which act was approved on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1874, in which act is incorporated a proviso as follows:

"And provided further, That the sum of \$75,000 of said sum hereby appropriated shall be used for the payment of workmen employed on public improvements on the streets and excavations of Washington under the board of public works of the District of Columbia or the contractors of the same; and the commissioners are hereby authorized and ordered to retain from the several contractors who are indebted to the workmen, and whose accounts have not been settled by the board of public works, the several sums due the workmen."

Your petitioners further represent that said proviso has not been liberally construed and fully carried into effect by the commissioners of the District of Columbia, and your petitioners have suffered to the amount of hundreds of dollars each; and that your petitioners' counsel, John Pope Hodnett, called the attention of the commissioners to the law, but your petitioners and their counsel could get no satisfaction from the said commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Your petitioners further represent that they several times called the attention of the board of audit of said District of Columbia to the act of Congress ordering the commissioners to stop amounts due to the workmen from each contractor before a final adjustment of the contractor's account by said board of audit, but your petitioners could get no satisfaction, and they and their counsel were grossly insulted and most of their papers showing the indebtedness of each contractor to your petitioners were destroyed; and powers of attorney duly attested and acknowledged have been stolen from the office and have never since been found, or, if in the office, have never been produced and have been totally abrogated.

Your petitioners further represent that, in consequence of the connivance or collusion of the contractors with the clerks of said board of audit of the District of Columbia, your petitioners, the workmen of the District of Columbia, have been defrauded by the contractors for whom your petitioners worked, and who have been paid or certificates of indebtedness issued to them by the said board of audit; which certificates have been sold by the contractors without payment in full being made to your petitioners.

Your petitioners further represent that the late Hon. Henry T. Blow, late commissioner for the District of Columbia, went, in behalf of your petitioners, to the board of audit and protested against any certificates being issued to any contractor without first deducting the amounts due your petitioners; but still the action of Mr. Blow availed but little, for the contractors were paid without payment in full being made to your petitioners by the said contractors.

Your petitioners, the workmen of the District of Columbia, further represent that they cannot get the warrants of the District of Columbia cashed, either at the Treasury of the United States or at the collector's office of the District of Columbia, and they are put to the greatest inconvenience and often hardship, sometimes having to pay a large percentage to the banks to cash the warrants of the treasurer of the District.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully request the passage of a law ordering the treasurer or collector of the District of Columbia to cash the warrants of the treasurer of the District of Columbia when indorsed and witnessed according to law and presented by the party to whom the warrant is made payable or the party or party's legal representative; also imposing a fine on any of the banking-houses of the District of Columbia who refuse to cash the warrants of the District when properly indorsed.

Your petitioners feel it their duty to call the attention of Congress to the disgraceful and unlawful manner in which the affairs of the District are conducted, and to ask Congress to place the affairs of the workmen of the District in the hands of a labor bureau, as they are satisfied they can receive no justice from the commissioners, the board of audit, or the contractors.

Your petitioners further represent that they are dependent upon their daily wages for the support of their families, and if they are defrauded and robbed continually, and the laws set at defiance by those placed in power to see them faithfully executed, they must follow the example of the workmen of France and New York, and by this means save themselves and their families from starvation, ruin, and annihilation.

Your petitioners pray Congress for an adequate appropriation to pay all the laborers of the District who worked under the board of public works proper, and also under the contractors, subcontractors, their agents and legal representatives.

Your petitioners therefore earnestly ask for the appointment of a select committee of the House of Representatives of five members to inquire into the affairs of the contractors of the late board of public works of the District of Columbia; of the paymaster auditor, and comptroller of the late board of public works of the District of Columbia, and also into the affairs of the commissioners and board of audit of said District.

Your petitioners believe that they can prove to the satisfaction of Congress and the country the most shameful abuse of power, usurpation, fraud, bribery, and corruption on the part of the commissioners and the board of audit of the District of Columbia.

The wholesale and lawless manner in which your petitioners have been robbed and defrauded out of their wages compels them to demand an investigation that will thoroughly search and probe the whole thing to the bottom and expose the wrong-doers.

Your petitioners call the attention of Congress to the numerous mass-meetings held and resolutions passed on this question alone in the District of Columbia within the last two years, and ask that said resolutions and petitions be made part of this petition, and that they be printed with this petition for the action of Congress and the information of the people.

Your petitioners have reliance on Congress to do them justice, to grant an investigation as prayed, and put an end to the Washington "ring" once and forever. Signed on behalf of the workmen of the District of Columbia.

JOHN I. THOMAS.

Mr. WALSH introduced a bill (H. R. No. 420) for the relief of John I. Thomas, postmaster at Hancock, Washington County, Maryland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

C. H. WALKER.

Mr. WALSH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 421) for the relief of C. H. Walker, postmaster at Frostburgh, Alleghany County, Maryland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM M'INDOE.

Mr. WALSH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 422) for the relief of William McIndoe, postmaster at Lonaconing, in Alleghany County, Maryland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS MACCUBBIN.

Mr. WALSH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 423) for the relief of Thomas Maccubbin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LOUISA F. STONE.

Mr. HENKLE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 424) for the relief of Louisa F. Stone, widow of Dr. Thomas J. Stone; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM LAVERY.

Mr. GOODE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 425) for the relief of William Lavery, of Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

STEAM WAR-VESSELS AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF FEBRUARY 10, 1873.

Mr. GOODE also submitted the following resolution, on which he demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be respectfully requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform the House of Representatives whether the eight steam-vessels of war authorized by the act of February 10, 1873, have been constructed, and, if so, what has been the cost of the construction of each of said vessels, and the aggregate cost of the same.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the resolution was adopted.

MANAGEMENT OF THE NAVY-YARDS.

Mr. GOODE also submitted the following resolution, on which he demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire and report whether any material belonging to the Government has been fraudulently or wrongfully removed from the navy-yards, or any of them, and whether there has been any unlawful combination for the purchase of the same; also, whether the public money appropriated for the construction of the eight steam-vessels of war authorized by the act of February 10, 1873, or any part thereof, has been misapplied for political purposes, or was in any manner used to promote the success of the republican party; and especially whether any portion of said money, or any other money appropriated for the use of the Navy Department, has been paid to incompetent persons, possessing no mechanical skill, who have been employed

in the Government navy-yards upon the condition, expressed or implied, that they would vote for the nominees of the republican party; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. KASSON. Will the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GOODE] object to substituting for the words "republican party" the words "either political party?" If we were to go back for a few years, the doings of the other party might perhaps be found worth investigating.

Mr. GOODE. That was before the deluge. I prefer the resolution in its present form.

Mr. LAPHAM. I desire to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*, (Mr. Wood, of New York.) An amendment is not in order.

Mr. LAPHAM. Let the amendment be read.

The amendment was read, as follows:

After the word "republican," wherever it occurs in the resolution, insert the words "or democratic."

Mr. GOODE. I rise to a question of order. I had moved the previous question, and submit that an amendment is not in order.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair sustains the point of order. The amendment is not in order.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa. I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry. If the House shall refuse to second the demand for the previous question, would the amendment then be in order?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Unquestionably.

Mr. LAWRENCE. I desire to make an inquiry of the gentleman who offers the resolution. As I understood the reading of it, the resolution provides for ascertaining what property has been fraudulently abstracted from the navy-yard. It does not specify what navy-yard.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Debate is not in order.

Mr. LAWRENCE. If the resolution is designed to apply to the navy-yard in the gentleman's own district, it should so state.

Mr. GOODE. I specify all the navy-yards of the Government.

Mr. STARKWEATHER. I ask that the resolution be again read. The Clerk again read the resolution.

Mr. HOLMAN. I ask the gentleman from Virginia to consent to a modification of that resolution so as to strike out the words "the republican party" and insert the words "any political party."

Mr. GOODE. I have no objection to that amendment.

Mr. HALE. In that case there will be no objection to the resolution on this side of the House.

Mr. KASSON. Is that amendment agreed to?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair understands that the modification is accepted.

Mr. KASSON. Then there is no objection to the resolution.

Mr. CONGER. Has the same alteration been made in the last clause of the resolution?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair so understands.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

ONANCOCK CREEK, VIRGINIA.

Mr. DOUGLAS submitted the following resolution; which was read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of the survey and examination of Onancock Creek, Virginia, with a view to the improvement of the navigation thereof.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I submit the preamble and resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk, and I ask the previous question.

The Clerk read the preamble and resolution, as follows:

Whereas the failure of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, chartered by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, has resulted in great loss and injury to large numbers of freedmen depositors therein; and whereas the causes of and responsibility for such failure have never been fully inquired into or ascertained by any committee or by any order of Congress; and whereas said failure is believed to have been caused by gross mismanagement of the officers and agents of said company and by unauthorized and illegal employment and use of the funds of the corporation:

Be it resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the affairs of said Savings and Trust Company and its several branches, and to ascertain and report to the House all matters relating to the management of the same, the cause or causes of failure, the parties responsible therefor, and the nature, character, and value of all collaterals and other securities held by said company and its branches for loans or investments of the funds of the same; that said committee also ascertain and report the names and residence of all debtors of said Savings and Trust Company, with the amount respectively due by them, the time when the debts were severally contracted, and the kind, description, and value of the securities given by said debtors respectively, with such other facts relating thereto as the committee may deem important and necessary to a full understanding and elucidation of the subject-matter of the investigation.

And be it further resolved, That said committee and any sub-committees thereof shall have power to send for persons and papers, to summon witnesses, and to administer oaths. And the said committee or sub-committees may sit during the recess of Congress, and may at any time report progress in their investigation, and shall have leave to employ a clerk and such other experts as may be required to aid therein.

Mr. STARKWEATHER. What is the number of the committee?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The number named in the resolution is seven members.

Mr. STARKWEATHER. I suggest to the gentleman that he make it the ordinary number on committees, so that all parties shall have a representation thereon. If the number is so small, members may be detained or absent, and only one side would have representation. I trust that he will make the committee the usual number.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have no objection to such a modification of the resolution.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. What number does the gentleman desire to have inserted?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I suggest nine.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois. I suggest to the gentleman from Virginia that he change the phraseology of the preamble by substituting the word "alleged" for "believes."

Mr. DOUGLAS. I was going to make that change, and will so modify it, and also change the number of the committee from seven to nine.

Mr. RANDALL. I would further suggest to the gentleman from Virginia that he should modify the resolution by striking out that part which gives the committee authority to sit during the recess of Congress. If it should appear hereafter necessary that they should sit during the recess, well and good; we can then give them that authority; but, with the gentleman himself, I believe that this investigation should be speedy and prompt, and therefore suggest to him that he strike out that part of the resolution. I hope that before we adjourn this terrible corruption and terrible fraud committed upon the colored people throughout the country will be exposed, and the guilty men given to the public gaze.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the resolution will be made more acceptable by striking out that provision, I certainly have no objection; for, like the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. RANDALL,] I believe this investigation should be prompt, and the result of the investigation should be given to the country; and since he suggests that the power to sit during the recess may be hereafter given if necessary, I will accept the modification suggested.

The resolution, as modified, was then adopted.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to reconsider the vote just taken; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

WILLIAM W. MATHEWS.

Mr. TERRY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 426) for the relief of William W. Mathews; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WEDDERBERN & NEWBERRY.

Mr. TERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 427) for the relief of Wedderbern & Newberry, of Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. TERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 428) to establish a uniform rule of naturalization; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES C. CAMPBELL.

Mr. TERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 429) for the relief of Charles C. Campbell, of Washington County, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

M. D. NEWMAN.

Mr. HUNTON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 430) for the relief of the personal representative of M. D. Newman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Mr. TUCKER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 431) for the relief of the heirs of William A. Graham; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

MOSES LACY.

Mr. TUCKER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 432) for the relief of Moses Lacy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES W. BUTTON.

Mr. TUCKER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 433) to pay to Charles W. Button the cost of advertising property levied on by the collector of United States internal revenue in the fifth district of the State of Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONERS OF MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 434) to restore to the pension-rolls the names of invalid pensioners of the Mexican war stricken therefrom for disloyalty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LICENSE LAW.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 435) to so modify the license law as not to require a new license upon the change of the name of the firm by death or addition of names; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

G. W. ROSENBERGH.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 436) for the relief of G. W. Rosenbergh, of Rockingham County, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS A. NICHOLSON.

Mr. ROBBINS, of North Carolina, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 437) for the relief of Thomas A. Nicholson, of North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Mr. SMITH, of Georgia, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 438) for the relief of banks and bankers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

TROOPS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Alabama, submitted the following resolution, on which he called the previous question:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, directed to furnish to the House an accurate statement of the number of United States troops that were stationed and on duty in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana on the 6th day of December, 1875, and the distribution of such troops in said States—whether in regiments, companies, or squads—as well as the names and rank of the officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, commanding such soldiers.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the resolution was adopted.

HOMESTEAD SETTLERS.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Alabama, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 439) to allow settlers under the homestead laws to make final affidavit before any officer legally authorized to administer oaths; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES L. LEWIS.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Alabama, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 440) for the relief of the heirs of James L. Lewis, deceased, late of Alabama; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. WISDOM.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Alabama, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 441) to compensate John H. Wisdom for carrying the United States mails; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HOMESTEAD LAWS.

Mr. SINGLETON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 442) to amend the homestead laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

GRANT-PEMBERTON MONUMENT, VICKSBURGH.

Mr. HOOKER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 443) authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase and attach to the national cemetery at Vicksburgh the Grant-Pemberton monument at Vicksburgh, Mississippi; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HOMESTEAD LAWS.

Mr. HOOKER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 444) to amend section 2294, title 32, chapter 5, of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to the homestead laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. MOREY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 445) to amend the act creating the court of commissioners of Alabama claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

W. A. HYDE AND T. G. MACKIE.

Mr. MOREY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 446) for the relief of William A. Hyde and Thomas G. Mackie, of the State of Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. MOREY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 447) authorizing petitions to be filed in the Court of Claims in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. MOREY also submitted the following resolution; which was referred, under the law, to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That in compliance with the request of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, to be found on page 537 of his report, there be printed 10,000 copies of the report of the commissioner of engineers appointed to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River subject to inundation.

RIPARIAN PROPRIETORS.

Mr. LEVY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 448) to determine the rights

of riparian proprietors; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

LOUISIANA ELECTION CONTEST—DAVIDSON VS. SMITH.

Mr. LEVY also submitted the following resolution, on which he demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be instructed to inquire into and report upon the amount to which E. C. Davidson, contestant, is entitled for expenses in the case of Davidson vs. Smith, in which said Davidson contested the seat of George L. Smith as member of the House of Representatives from the fourth congressional district of Louisiana.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia. I think that this resolution ought not to be adopted without a reference to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. LEVY. Then I withdraw the demand for the previous question, and ask that the resolution be referred to that committee.

The resolution was so referred.

RE-IMBURSEMENT OF STATES FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

Mr. SOUTHWARD introduced a bill (H. R. No. 449) for the relief of States for arms and ordnance stores furnished to the Government; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A. W. HICKS.

Mr. SAYLER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 450) for the relief of A. W. Hicks, of Ohio; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 451) to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SUBSIDY BONDS.

Mr. LAWRENCE also submitted the following resolution, on which he demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be and are instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, may be necessary, just, and proper to secure indemnity to the United States for advances of interest paid and to be paid by the Treasury Department on account of subsidy bonds issued to the several so-called Pacific railroad companies, and to secure indemnity against liability to pay the principal of such bonds, either by requiring the creation of sinking funds or otherwise, as may be proper; and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Has not the gentleman made a mistake in the reference? Should not this subject go to the Committee on Ways and Means?

Mr. LAWRENCE. No, sir; it should go to the Judiciary Committee; it involves judicial questions purely.

I will state that by the recent decision of the Supreme Court, as I understand it, it is determined that the Government is, in the first instance, bound to pay the interest on the subsidy bonds issued to the so-called Pacific railroad companies. At the maturity of the bonds the railroad companies will owe the Government for advances of interest. There is no earlier means of re-imbursement except that the Government is entitled to apply one-half of the freight charges on freight carried by these companies for the Government as credits on advances of interest. But when the subsidy bonds mature the railroad companies may be worthless, and the Government may not be able to collect a dollar. If I understand the argument of the Attorney-General correctly, this decision of the Supreme Court involves a liability of about \$200,000,000 on the part of the Government, including the interest on advances. All this may be lost to the Government unless provision now be made to secure it against loss.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Does the gentleman withdraw his demand for the previous question? He has no right to debate the proposition in its present stage.

Mr. LAWRENCE. I did not wish to debate further than to make this statement. I will ask, however, to incorporate in the RECORD the statement I hold in my hand. I believe there will be no objection to the adoption of the resolution. It merely directs the Committee on the Judiciary to report legislation which may be appropriate. I think there can be no objection to that.

The statement, which I take from one of the ablest newspapers of the country, is as follows:

The main facts in the condition of the Union Pacific Railway Company merit more attention than they are receiving from the public. The contest of the company against applying its earnings from Government freight to pay a small part of the current interest on the United States bonds lent to it brings its condition into prominence. This company received from the United States over twenty-seven millions in bonds. The company refuses to pay the interest, save so much as one-half its charges on Government freight amount to, and it is not laying by any sinking fund to meet interest or bonds. By the maturity of the bonds the interest will amount to over thirty-two millions. If we make the large allowance of one-third as paid in freight, the balance of arrears of interest will be over twenty-one millions, making the principal and arrears of interest of the United States loan forty-eight millions.

The company issued its own bonds for thirty millions, and made these a first mortgage. This will make, on the maturity of the United States bonds, a bonded indebtedness of over seventy-eight millions. The road is one thousand and thirty-two miles long; therefore it will have a bonded debt of over \$75,000 per mile. No one believes it cost \$40,000 a mile to build and equip the road. Besides this, there was issued stock to the amount of forty-five millions. This raises the liabilities to one hundred and twenty-three millions. That is to say, they will amount to this at the maturity of the United States bonds, which were for twenty years. This is over \$119,000 per mile, being treble what it cost to build the road. In addition,

the company received 12,000,000 acres of land. The location of the road made some of these immediately valuable, and the company realized on them. They are selling what are worth anything of the rest, and putting the money in their pockets.

When the twenty years shall have expired, dating from 1864, what is valuable of the lands will be gone, and there will be left on the worn-out road a load of one hundred and twenty-three millions of liabilities, of which over seventy-eight millions will be in bonded debt, namely, forty-eight millions to the United States, and thirty millions in first-mortgage bonds. Does any one fancy that any set of managers would try to carry along the road with such a load? Honest management, which came into possession under such circumstances, would at once declare the road bankrupt. What shall we expect from such managers as it has? How easy

to default on the first-mortgage bonds, and have the road sold, and buy it, thus wiping out the Government loan and all its arrears of interest and the stock? The wonder is that, with this robber game so plainly displayed, the stock sells for anything at all, save as a means of getting control of the plunder. Yet it is quoted at about eighty. Shares of moonshine would be about as safe for investment.

This only relates to one of the railroad companies, but it may be well to know the condition of all. The investigations already made by Congress show the necessity for this.

I present also the following statement, illustrative of this subject, from the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury:

TABLE N.—Statement of thirty-year 6 per cent. bonds (interest payable January and July) issued to the several Pacific railway companies under the acts of July 1, 1862, (12 Statutes, 492,) and July 2, 1864, (13 Statutes, 359.)

Railway companies.	Amount of bonds outstanding.	Amount of interest accrued and paid to date, as per preceding statement.	Amount of interest due, as per Register's schedule.	Total interest paid by the United States.	Repayment of interest by transportation of mails, troops, &c.	Balance due the United States on interest account, deducting repayments.	Balance of accrued interest due the United States on interest account.	Total amount of interest due the United States from Pacific railway companies.
On July 1, 1865:								
Central Pacific.....	\$1,258,000 00		\$37,740 00	\$37,740 00				\$37,740 00
Kansas Pacific.....								
Union Pacific.....								
Central Branch Union Pacific.....								
Western Pacific.....								
Sioux City and Pacific.....								
	1,258,000 00		37,740 00	37,740 00				37,740 00
On January 1, 1866:								
Central Pacific.....	2,362,000 00	\$37,740 00	55,056 83	92,796 83				92,796 83
Kansas Pacific.....	640,000 00		6,417 53	6,417 53				6,417 53
Union Pacific.....								
Central Branch Union Pacific.....								
Western Pacific.....								
Sioux City and Pacific.....								
	3,002,000 00	37,740 00	61,474 36	99,214 36				99,214 36
On July 1, 1866:								
Central Pacific.....	3,002,000 00	92,796 83	83,169 03	175,965 86				175,965 86
Kansas Pacific.....	1,360,000 00	6,417 53	33,026 56	39,444 09				39,444 09
Union Pacific.....	1,680,000 00		19,917 09	19,917 09				19,917 09
Central Branch Union Pacific.....								
Western Pacific.....								
Sioux City and Pacific.....								
	6,042,000 00	99,214 36	136,112 68	235,327 04				235,327 04
On January 1, 1867:								
Central Pacific.....	3,962,000 00	175,965 86	111,837 51	287,803 37				287,803 37
Kansas Pacific.....	2,080,000 00	39,444 09	55,186 84	94,630 93				94,630 93
Union Pacific.....	4,320,000 00	19,917 09	97,755 65	117,672 74				117,672 74
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	640,000 00		10,099 74	10,099 74				10,199 74
Western Pacific.....								
Sioux City and Pacific.....								
	11,002,000 00	235,327 04	274,879 74	510,206 78				510,206 78
On July 1, 1867:								
Central Pacific.....	4,602,000 00	287,803 37	136,534 50	424,337 87	22,849 07	401,488 80		401,488 80
Kansas Pacific.....	3,360,000 00	94,630 93	78,654 29	173,285 22	27,414 40	145,840 82		145,840 82
Union Pacific.....	5,520,000 00	117,672 74	147,826 87	265,499 61		265,499 61		265,499 61
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	960,000 00	10,099 74	22,408 75	32,508 49		32,508 49		32,508 49
Western Pacific.....	320,000 00		8,206 03	8,206 03		8,206 03		8,206 03
Sioux City and Pacific.....								
	14,762,000 00	510,206 78	393,630 44	903,837 22	50,263 47	853,543 75		853,543 75
On January 1, 1868:								
Central Pacific.....	6,074,000 00	424,337 87	145,613 83	569,951 70	29,899 07	540,052 63		540,052 63
Kansas Pacific.....	4,880,000 00	173,285 22	122,580 26	295,865 48	148,935 26	146,930 22		146,930 22
Union Pacific.....	8,160,000 00	265,499 61	210,562 28	476,061 89	249,191 98	226,869 91		226,869 91
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,280,000 00	32,508 49	30,325 50	62,833 99		62,833 99		62,833 99
Western Pacific.....	320,000 00	8,206 03	9,600 00	17,806 03		17,806 03		17,806 03
Sioux City and Pacific.....								
	20,714,000 00	903,837 22	518,681 87	1,422,519 09	428,026 31	994,492 78		994,492 78
On July 1, 1868:								
Central Pacific.....	7,020,000 00	569,951 70	185,641 16	755,592 86	36,949 07	718,643 79		718,643 79
Kansas Pacific.....	6,080,000 00	295,865 48	165,258 16	461,123 64	266,367 71	194,755 93		194,755 93
Union Pacific.....	12,957,000 00	476,061 89	288,593 86	764,655 75	524,853 03	243,802 72		243,802 72
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	62,833 99	46,974 27	109,808 26		109,808 26		109,808 26
Western Pacific.....	320,000 00	17,806 03	9,600 00	27,406 03		27,406 03		27,406 03
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,112,000 00		19,603 76	19,603 76		19,603 76		19,603 76
	29,089,000 00	1,422,519 09	715,671 21	2,138,190 30	828,169 81	1,314,020 49		1,314,020 49
On January 1, 1869:								
Central Pacific.....	16,684,000 00	755,592 86	347,193 73	1,102,786 59	46,158 10	1,056,628 49		1,056,628 49
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000 00	461,123 64	184,599 45	645,723 09	368,406 97	277,316 12		277,316 12
Union Pacific.....	24,078,000 00	764,655 75	549,109 77	1,313,765 52	719,214 87	594,550 65		594,550 65
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	109,808 26	48,000 00	157,808 26		157,808 26		157,808 26
Western Pacific.....	320,000 00	27,406 03	9,600 00	37,006 03		37,006 03		37,006 03
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,112,000 00	19,603 76	33,360 00	52,963 76	16 27	52,947 49		52,947 49
	50,097,000 00	2,138,190 30	1,171,862 95	3,310,053 25	1,133,796 21	2,176,257 04		2,176,257 04
On July 1, 1869:								
Central Pacific.....	22,789,000 00	1,102,786 59	616,429 59	1,719,216 18	72,666 99	1,646,549 19		1,646,549 19
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000 00	645,723 09	189,090 00	834,813 09	546,569 10	288,243 99		288,243 99
Union Pacific.....	25,998,000 00	1,313,765 52	768,104 37	2,081,869 89	906,446 11	1,175,423 78		1,175,423 78

TABLE N.—Statement of thirty-year 6 per cent. bonds (interest payable January and July) issued to the several Pacific railway companies, &c.—Continued.

Railway companies.	Amount of bonds outstanding.	Amount of interest accrued and paid to date, as per preceding statement.	Amount of interest due, as per Register's schedule.	Total interest paid by the United States.	Repayment of interest by transportation of mails, troops, &c.	Balance due the United States on interest account, deducting repayments.	Balance of accrued interest due the United States on interest account.	Total amount of interest due the United States from Pacific railway companies.
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	\$1,600,000 00	\$157,808 26	\$48,000 00	\$205,808 26	\$3,490 79	\$202,317 47	.....	\$202,317 47
Western Pacific.....	320,000 00	37,006 03	9,600 00	46,606 03	.....	46,606 03	.....	46,606 03
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320 00	52,993 76	43,514 93	90,508 69	16 27	96,492 42	.....	96,492 42
	58,638,320 00	3,310,053 25	1,674,768 89	4,984,822 14	1,529,189 26	3,455,632 88	.....	3,455,632 88
On January 1, 1870:								
Central Pacific.....	25,881,000 00	1,719,216 18	772,528 08	2,491,744 26	116,765 86	2,374,978 40	.....	2,374,978 40
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000 00	834,813 09	189,090 00	1,023,903 09	631,224 99	392,678 10	.....	392,678 10
Union Pacific.....	27,075,000 00	2,081,869 89	809,859 96	2,891,729 85	1,107,427 54	1,784,302 31	.....	1,784,302 31
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	205,808 26	48,000 00	253,808 26	5,301 92	248,506 34	.....	248,506 34
Western Pacific.....	1,648,000 00	46,606 03	26,622 73	73,228 76	.....	73,228 76	.....	73,228 76
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,528,320 00	96,508 69	48,849 60	145,358 29	369 40	144,988 89	.....	144,988 89
	64,135,320 00	4,984,822 14	1,895,010 37	6,879,832 51	1,861,089 71	5,018,742 80	.....	5,018,742 80
On July 1, 1870:								
Central Pacific.....	25,881,000 00	2,491,744 26	770,023 58	3,261,767 84	164,054 17	3,097,713 67	\$155,730 40	3,253,444 07
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000 00	1,023,903 09	189,090 00	1,212,993 09	684,339 12	528,653 97	28,717 58	557,351 55
Union Pacific.....	27,075,000 00	2,891,729 85	821,641 20	3,713,371 05	1,289,576 87	2,423,794 18	67,767 69	2,491,561 87
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	253,808 26	48,000 00	301,808 26	7,401 92	294,406 34	17,857 43	312,263 01
Western Pacific.....	1,970,000 00	73,228 76	57,908 60	131,197 36	.....	131,197 36	4,274 71	135,472 77
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320 00	145,358 29	48,849 60	194,207 89	396 08	193,811 81	5,154 20	198,966 07
	64,457,320 00	6,879,832 51	1,933,512 98	8,815,345 49	2,145,788 16	6,669,557 33	279,502 01	6,949,059 34
On January 1, 1871:								
Central Pacific.....	25,881,000 00	3,261,767 84	776,430 00	4,038,197 84	241,638 70	3,796,559 14	326,995 81	4,123,554 95
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000 00	1,212,993 09	189,090 00	1,402,083 09	768,148 66	633,934 43	56,879 25	690,813 68
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512 00	3,713,371 05	817,095 36	4,530,466 41	1,434,952 33	3,095,514 08	194,389 56	3,289,903 64
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	301,808 26	48,000 00	349,808 26	7,401 92	342,406 34	35,410 83	377,817 17
Western Pacific.....	1,970,000 00	131,197 36	59,100 00	190,297 36	8,281 25	182,016 11	10,598 09	192,614 29
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320 00	194,207 89	48,849 60	243,057 49	396 08	242,661 41	15,762 43	258,423 84
	64,618,832 00	8,815,345 49	1,938,564 96	10,753,910 45	2,460,818 94	8,293,091 51	640,035 97	8,933,127 48
On July 1, 1871:								
Central Pacific.....	25,881,000 00	4,038,197 84	776,430 00	4,814,627 84	343,266 90	4,471,360 94	449,753 57	4,921,114 51
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000 00	1,402,083 09	189,090 00	1,591,173 09	857,330 93	733,842 16	76,932 82	810,774 98
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512 00	4,530,466 41	817,095 36	5,347,561 77	1,755,303 15	3,592,258 62	289,874 27	3,882,132 89
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	349,808 26	48,000 00	397,808 26	9,276 92	388,531 34	46,725 32	435,256 66
Western Pacific.....	1,970,000 00	190,297 36	59,100 00	349,397 36	8,281 25	241,116 11	16,376 52	357,492 63
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320 00	243,057 49	48,849 60	391,907 09	401 88	391,505 21	23,515 13	415,020 34
	64,618,832 00	10,753,910 45	1,938,564 96	12,692,475 41	2,973,861 03	9,718,614 38	903,177 63	10,621,792 01
On January 1, 1872:								
Central Pacific.....	25,881,000 00	4,814,627 84	776,430 00	5,591,057 84	422,556 33	5,168,501 51	505,968 12	5,764,469 63
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000 00	1,591,173 09	189,090 00	1,780,263 09	927,829 30	852,433 79	100,272 17	952,705 96
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512 00	5,347,561 77	817,095 36	6,164,657 13	1,964,850 08	4,199,807 05	402,420 22	4,602,226 27
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	397,808 26	48,000 00	445,808 26	9,276 92	436,531 34	59,783 02	496,314 36
Western Pacific.....	1,970,000 00	249,397 36	59,100 00	308,497 36	9,350 25	299,147 11	24,078 92	323,226 03
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320 00	291,907 09	48,849 60	340,756 69	401 88	340,354 81	32,965 74	373,320 55
	64,618,832 00	12,692,475 41	1,938,564 96	14,631,040 37	3,334,264 76	11,296,775 61	1,215,497 19	12,512,272 80
On July 1, 1872:								
Central Pacific.....	25,885,120 00	5,591,057 84	777,318 23	6,368,376 07	527,025 39	5,841,350 68	766,898 68	6,608,249 36
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000 00	1,780,263 09	189,090 00	1,969,353 09	973,904 69	995,448 40	128,262 25	1,123,710 65
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512 00	6,164,657 13	817,095 36	6,981,752 49	2,181,989 43	4,799,763 06	537,973 22	5,527,736 28
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	445,808 26	48,000 00	493,808 26	15,839 42	477,968 84	74,538 53	537,507 37
Western Pacific.....	1,970,560 00	308,497 36	59,181 98	367,679 34	9,350 25	358,329 09	33,775 70	392,104 79
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320 00	340,756 62	48,849 60	389,606 29	825 60	388,780 69	44,165 12	432,945 81
	64,623,512 00	14,631,040 37	1,938,535 17	16,570,575 54	3,708,934 78	12,861,640 76	1,585,613 50	14,447,254 26
On January 1, 1873:								
Central Pacific.....	25,885,120 00	6,368,376 07	776,553 60	7,144,929 67	614,057 06	6,530,872 61	963,723 26	7,494,595 87
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000 00	1,969,353 09	189,090 00	2,158,443 09	1,067,179 03	1,091,264 06	160,631 78	1,251,895 84
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512 00	6,981,752 49	817,095 36	7,798,847 85	2,296,875 90	5,501,971 95	696,737 82	6,198,709 77
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	493,808 26	48,000 00	541,808 26	17,114 42	524,693 84	91,093 42	615,787 26
Western Pacific.....	1,970,560 00	367,679 34	59,116 80	426,796 14	9,350 25	417,445 89	45,538 84	462,984 73
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320 00	389,606 29	48,849 60	438,455 89	825 60	437,630 29	57,153 49	494,783 69
	64,623,512 00	16,570,575 54	1,938,795 36	18,509,280 90	4,006,002 35	14,503,278 55	2,014,878 61	16,518,157 16
On July 1, 1873:								
Central Pacific.....	25,885,120 00	7,144,929 67	776,553 60	7,921,483 27	725,037 15	7,196,446 12	1,186,138 37	8,382,584 49
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000 00	2,158,443 09	189,090 00	2,347,533 09	1,082,195 36	1,265,337 73	197,874 38	1,463,212 11
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512 00	7,798,847 85	817,095 36	8,615,943 21	2,383,019 67	6,232,923 54	881,268 16	7,114,191 70
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	541,808 26	48,000 00	589,808 26	18,651 92	571,156 34	109,529 94	680,686 28
Western Pacific.....	1,970,560 00	426,796 14	59,116 80	485,912 94	9,367 00	476,545 94	59,428 02	535,973 96
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320 00	438,455 89	48,849 60	487,305 49	4,869 72	482,435 77	71,947 61	554,383 38
	64,623,512 00	18,509,280 90	1,938,705 36	20,447,986 26	4,223,140 82	16,224,845 44	2,506,186 48	18,731,031 92
On January 1, 1874:								
Central Pacific.....	25,885,120 00	7,921,483 27	776,553 60	8,698,036 87	808,671 30	7,889,365 57	1,437,486 68	9,326,852 25
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000 00	2,347,533 09	189,090 00	2,536,623 09	1,206,033 23	1,330,589 81	240,274 81	1,570,864 62
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512 00	8,615,943 21	817,095 36	9,433,038 57	2,613,354 34	6,819,684 23	1,000,997 23	7,910,681 46
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	589,808 26	48,000 00	637,808 26	21,823 27	615,984 99	129,863 46	745,778 45
Western Pacific.....	1,970,560 00	485,912 94	59,116 80	545,029 74	9,367 00	535,662 74	75,507 24	611,169 98
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320 00	487,305 49	48,849 60	536,155 09	6,735 54	529,419 55	88,557 31	617,976 86
	64,623,512 00	20,447,986 26	1,938,705 36	22,386,691 62	4,666,054 73	17,720,636 89	3,062,686 73	20,783,323 62

TABLE N.—Statement of thirty-year 6 per cent. bonds (interest payable January and July) issued to the several Pacific railway companies, &c.—Continued.

Railway companies.	Amount of bonds outstanding.	Amount of interest accrued and paid to date, as per preceding statement.	Amount of interest due, as per Register's schedule.	Total interest paid by the United States.	Repayment of interest by transportation of mails, troops, &c.	Balance due the United States on interest account, deducting repayments.	Balance of accrued interest due the United States on interest account.	Total amount of interest due the United States from Pacific railway companies.
On July 1, 1874:								
Central Pacific.....	\$25,885,120 00	\$8,698,036 87	\$776,553 60	\$9,474,590 47	\$1,099,542 23	\$8,375,048 24	\$1,712,114 30	\$10,087,162 54
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000 00	2,536,623 09	189,090 00	2,725,713 09	1,291,592 26	1,434,120 83	286,568 96	1,720,689 79
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512 00	9,433,038 57	817,095 36	10,250,133 93	2,816,174 10	7,433,959 83	1,325,779 64	8,759,739 47
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	637,808 26	48,000 00	685,808 26	27,549 50	658,258 76	1,152,132 79	810,391 55
Western Pacific.....	1,970,560 00	545,029 74	59,116 80	604,146 54	9,367 00	594,779 54	93,842 34	688,621 88
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320 00	536,155,09	48,849 60	585,004 69	7,811 29	577,193 40	107,084 60	684,278 00
	64,623,512 00	22,386,691 62	1,938,705 36	24,325,396 98	5,252,036 38	19,073,360 60	3,677,522 63	22,750,883 23
On January 1, 1875:								
Central Pacific.....	25,885,120 00	9,474,590 47	776,553 60	10,251,144 07	1,164,814 98	9,086,329 09	2,013,565 89	11,099,894 98
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000 00	2,725,713 09	189,090 00	2,910,803 09	1,327,722 26	1,587,080 83	337,269 08	1,924,349 91
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512 00	10,250,133 93	817,095 36	11,067,229 29	3,060,155 48	8,007,073 81	1,585,863 94	9,592,937 75
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	685,808 26	48,000 00	733,808 26	31,924 50	701,883 76	176,395 13	878,278 89
Western Pacific.....	1,970,560 00	604,146 54	59,116 80	663,263 34	9,367 00	653,896 34	114,501 00	768,397 34
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320 00	585,004 69	48,849 60	633,854 29	7,853 90	626,000 39	127,612 51	753,612 90
	64,623,512 00	24,325,396 98	1,938,705 36	26,264,102 34	5,601,838 12	20,662,264 22	4,355,207 55	25,017,471 77
On July 1, 1875:								
Central Pacific.....	25,885,120 00	10,251,144 07	776,553 60	11,027,697 67	1,166,667 51	9,861,030 16	2,346,542 93	12,207,573 09
Kansas Pacific.....	6,303,000 00	2,914,803 09	189,090 00	3,103,893 09	1,463,884 21	1,700,008 88	393,877 82	2,093,886 70
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512 00	11,067,229 29	917,095 36	11,884,324 65	3,504,826 14	8,379,498 51	1,868,193 03	10,247,691 54
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	733,808 26	48,000 00	781,808 26	39,424 50	742,383 76	202,655 14	945,038 90
Western Pacific.....	1,970,560 00	663,263 34	59,116 80	722,380 14	9,367 00	713,013 14	137,552 91	850,566 05
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,628,320 00	633,854 29	48,849 60	682,703 89	10,141 93	672,561 96	150,200 39	822,762 35
	64,623,512 00	26,264,102 34	1,938,705 36	28,202,807 70	6,134,311 29	22,068,496 41	5,099,022 22	27,167,518 63

I hope the resolution will be adopted. I now demand the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the resolution was adopted.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

PROTECTION OF POSTAL RIGHTS OF THE INSANE.

Mr. MONROE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 452) to protect the rights of the inmates of asylums for the insane; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Mr. MONROE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 453) extending the privilege of the Library of Congress to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

EDUCATION.

Mr. MONROE. I submit the following resolution, which I ask be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas it is commonly admitted that the general education of the people is indispensable to the prosperity and even to the continued existence of a republic in which the responsibilities of suffrage are universal; and whereas the last census reveals the alarming fact that more than one-fifth of the population of the United States above the age of ten years is unable to read or write, and that nearly one-fourth of all the legal voters of the nation is in this condition of illiteracy; and whereas this want of the rudiments of knowledge among those who elect the officers of the State and nation exists largely by the act of the National Government through the extension of the right of suffrage and in States which are disabled by the waste and impoverishment of war from making adequate provision for the support of common schools; and whereas our soundest jurists have held, with Judge Story, that the Constitution confers the power upon Congress, in the exercise of a sound discretion and with proper regard to the just autonomy of the States, to apply the money raised by taxation to the promotion of the general welfare of the United States: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor be requested to inquire in regard to the expediency of making moderate appropriation from the Treasury, upon the ratio of illiteracy, for the voluntary acceptance of States which have established or will establish a permanent system of common schools for the education of all their youth, and supported, in fair proportion, by the taxation of their own people; and that the said committee report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. RANDALL. I would like to hear that resolution read again, as it seems to be a very important one.

Mr. MONROE. It is only offered for reference, and not for adoption.

Mr. RANDALL. If only offered for reference, I have no objection. It should be referred for consideration by one of the committees. If the gentleman desires to pass the resolution at this time, then I have something to say on the subject.

Mr. MONROE. I would like to say a word too, but I do not think I can be allowed just now. I merely offer the resolution for reference.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Would it be proper to include in the reference of this resolution to the committee that it shall never come back again? [Laughter.]

Mr. BUCKNER. I object to its going in the RECORD, as requested. The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. It must go in the RECORD, as it has been read from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. MONROE. I introduced the resolution with the whereases simply for the purpose of reference to a committee. It will be printed in the RECORD, and gentlemen can read it there.

Mr. RANDALL. It simply goes on the RECORD on the authority of the gentleman who offers it.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

JOHN FORDYCE AND OTHERS.

Mr. DANFORD introduced a bill (H. R. No. 454) for the relief of John Fordyce and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. MILLIKEN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 455) to repeal an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States and all other acts amendatory thereto;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SALES OF TOBACCO.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 456) to authorize producers of tobacco to sell the same by retail in the leaf to consumers in any amount not exceeding \$100 in value, of any one year's produce, free of tax or other restriction; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT ISHERWOOD'S HEIRS.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 457) for the relief of Robert Isherwood's heirs; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ARCHIBALD B. RUE.

Mr. DURHAM introduced a bill (H. R. No. 458) for the relief of Archibald B. Rue; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mr. DURHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 459) for the benefit of the Christian church in Danville, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MADISON FEMALE ACADEMY AT RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Mr. DURHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 460) for the benefit of the Madison Female Academy, located at Richmond, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MAJOR JOHN A. MORRISON.

Mr. DURHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 461) for the benefit of Major John A. Morrison, of Russell County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF JAMES BARNETT.

Mr. DURHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 462) granting additional pay to the heirs of James Barnett, captain in the revolutionary war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 463) to provide that all pensions on account of death, wounds received, or disease contracted in the service of the United States since March 4, 1861, which have been granted, or which shall hereafter be granted, on application filed previously to July 4, 1876, shall commence from the date of death or discharge, and for the payment of the arrears of pension; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Mr. WHITE also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 20) to economize in the collection of the internal revenue on distilled spirits in remote and out-of-the-way localities; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. WHITE also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 21) to insure the success of the international exhibition to be held at Philadelphia and to maintain the honor of the nation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Centennial Celebration and the proposed National Census of 1875, and ordered to be printed.

BOUNTY LANDS.

Mr. WHITE also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 22) to pay soldiers and sailors who are yet entitled to bounty lands \$1 per acre for those lands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT MURFREESBOROUGH, TENNESSEE.

Mr. BRIGHT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 464) making appropriation for the benefit of the Presbyterian church at Murfreesborough, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Mr. BRIGHT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 465) for the relief of William Phillips, of Nashville, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM PARK.

Mr. BRIGHT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 466) for the relief of William Park, of Nashville, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS HORD, DECEASED.

Mr. BRIGHT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 467) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Hord, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EULOGIES ON EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Mr. BRIGHT. I wish to give notice that on Tuesday next, at two o'clock, I will move the House to have suitable memorial proceedings in relation to the late ANDREW JOHNSON, late a Senator of the United States from Tennessee.

H. JOHNSON AND OTHERS.

Mr. ATKINS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 468) to refund to H. Johnson and certain other citizens of Tennessee taxes illegally collected from them; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

NAVIGATION OF TENNESSEE RIVER.

Mr. ATKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 469) to improve the navigation of the Tennessee River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF LEAF-TOBACCO.

Mr. ATKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 470) authorizing the sale of leaf-tobacco in limited quantities; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

POSTAGE UPON LEGAL MATTER.

Mr. ATKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 471) fixing the rate of postage upon written legal matter, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. ATKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 472) amendatory of and supplementary to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of that road, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1871, and the act supplementary thereto, approved May 2, 1872, and the act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean," approved July 27, 1866; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY S. FRENCH.

Mr. WHITTHORNE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 473) for the relief of Henry S. French, Nashville, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Mr. WHITTHORNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 474) to provide for pensions to soldiers of the war with Mexico, and the Seminole war of 1836; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARY ANN HALL.

Mr. MCFARLAND introduced a bill (H. R. No. 475) granting a pension to Mary Ann Hall, widow of James Hall, Company K, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID BRITTON.

Mr. MCFARLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 476) replacing on the pension-roll the name of David Britton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM GOUGE.

Mr. MCFARLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 477) for the relief of William Gouge, late private of Company B, Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ANDREW J. DUNCAN.

Mr. HOUSE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 478) for the relief of Andrew J. Duncan, of Nashville, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ALFRED FLY.

Mr. HOUSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 479) for the relief of Alfred Fly, (colored,) of Stewart County, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PATRICK J. O'ROURKE.

Mr. HOUSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 480) for the relief of Patrick J. O'Rourke, late first lieutenant Company E, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

D. W. GLASSIE AND OTHERS.

Mr. HOUSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 481) for the relief of D. W. Glassie, Minnie H. Glassie, and James C. Nash; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. SARAH A. TURNER.

Mr. HOUSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 482) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah A. Turner, of Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ELIHU S. MARSHALL.

Mr. HOUSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 483) for the relief of Elihu S. Marshall, of Nashville, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MARTHA A. STEVENS.

Mr. HOUSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 484) for the relief of Mrs. Martha A. Stevens, of Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

E. H. CHILDRESS AND THOMAS CHADWELL.

Mr. HOUSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 485) for the relief of E. H. Childress, deceased, and Thomas Chadwell, of Nashville, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DUNCAN MARR.

Mr. HOUSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 486) for the relief of Duncan Marr, of Montgomery County, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

TENNESSEE AND HIAWASSEE RIVERS.

Mr. DIBRELL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 487) for the improvement of the Tennessee and Hiawassee Rivers in Tennessee and Alabama; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

DISTRICT COURT IN TENNESSEE.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 488) to establish a district court at Chattanooga, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN EASTWOOD.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 489) for the relief of the heirs of John Eastwood, deceased, of Warren County, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

B. T. MARTIN.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 490) for the relief of B. T. Martin, of Charlestown, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS CLIFT.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 491) for the relief of Thomas Clift, late captain in the Union Guards; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM G. FORD.

Mr. YOUNG introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 21) for the relief of William G. Ford, of Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 492) for the relief of William G. Ford, of Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EDGAR M'DAVITT.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 493) for the relief of Edgar McDavitt, of Memphis, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL H. DUNSCOMB.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 494) for the relief of Samuel H. Dunscomb, of Memphis, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 495) to further provide for the building of a custom-house, post-office, court-rooms, &c., in the city of Memphis, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

L. M. BLACKMAN.

Mr. THORNBURGH introduced a bill (H. R. No. 496) for the relief of L. M. Blackman, late major Fourth Tennessee Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

J. H. AND GEORGE WORTHY.

Mr. THORNBURGH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 497) for the relief of J. H. and George Worthy, of Monroe County, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. HILL.

Mr. THORNBURGH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 498) for the relief of George W. Hill, of New Market, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS HILTON.

Mr. THORNBURGH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 499) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Hilton, deceased, of South Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM R. DUNCAN.

Mr. THORNBURGH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 500) to place William R. Duncan, late a private in Company G, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, on the pension-rolls; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HARRISON MITCHELL.

Mr. HAYMOND introduced a bill (H. R. No. 501) granting a pension to Harrison Mitchell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES D. C. WILLIAMS.

Mr. HAYMOND also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 502) for the relief of Charles D. C. Williams, late a captain of marine artillery; which

was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN.

Mr. CASON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 503) giving land warrants or Treasury certificates to the soldiers and seamen in the late war of the rebellion in the Southern States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Mr. CASON also submitted the following resolution, on which he demanded the previous question:

Whereas the people of the United States have lately passed through an internecine war, in which one section of the country has been arrayed against the other, brother against brother and father against son; and whereas we owe the preservation of the Union, the establishment of peace, and the enforcement of law and order to the bravery and patriotic devotion of the loyal soldiers of the Union and its cause: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives. That we recognize the brave and gallant services rendered by the loyal soldier to his country in the time of its greatest need and peril, and that we do earnestly recommend to the people of our common country the utmost care and watchfulness over the rights and interests of these brave men, securing to each one in need employment, and to such and their families the necessities and common comforts of life; and in all cases of public employment and in the bestowment of the emoluments of office, that, all other things being equal, the soldier should have the preference over the civilian; and, as one branch of the legislative department of this Government, we are in favor of laws being enacted by Congress giving liberal pensions to the diseased and crippled soldiers, and to the widows and children and dependent fathers and mothers of those who have died of wounds or diseases contracted while in the service of the Union Army, and to each living soldier, and to the widows and heirs of those dead, such bounties and homesteads as a generous Government can afford to those who have won and preserved to the nation its unity and Constitution.

Mr. HARRISON. May I offer an amendment?

The SPEAKER. It is not in order. The gentleman offering the resolution demands the previous question.

The question being taken on seconding the demand for the previous question, there were—ayes 116, noes 7; no quorum voting.

Tellers were ordered; and Mr. CASON and Mr. FAULKNER were appointed.

The House divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 142, noes 9.

So the previous question was seconded.

The main question was then ordered.

The question being on agreeing to the resolution,

Mr. STARKWEATHER called for the yeas and nays, but subsequently withdrew the call.

Mr. LUTTRELL. I renew the call.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. CASON moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

ADMINISTRATIVE ECONOMY AND REFORM.

Mr. MORRISON. I send to the Clerk resolutions which I ask to have read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved. That the several committees of this House having in charge matters pertaining to Indian affairs, military affairs, naval affairs, post-office and post-roads, public lands, public buildings and grounds, claims and war claims, be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire, so far as the same may properly be before their respective committees, into any errors, abuses, or frauds in the administration and execution of existing laws affecting said branches of the public service, with a view to ascertain what change and reformation can be made so as to promote integrity, economy, and efficiency therein; that the Committees on Expenditures in the State Department, in the Treasury Department, in the War Department, in the Navy Department, in the Post-Office Department, in the Interior Department, in the Department of Justice, and on Public Buildings, be, and they are hereby, instructed to proceed at once, as required by the rules of the House, to examine into the state of the accounts and expenditures of the respective Departments submitted to them, and to examine and report particularly whether the expenditures of the respective Departments are justified by law; whether the claims from time to time satisfied and discharged by the respective Departments are supported by sufficient vouchers, establishing their justness both as to their character and amount; whether such claims have been discharged out of funds appropriated therefor, and whether all moneys have been disbursed in conformity with appropriation laws; whether any, and what, provisions are necessary to be adopted to provide more perfectly for the proper application of the public moneys and to secure the Government from demands unjust in their character or extravagant in their amount; whether any, and what, retrenchment can be made in the expenditures of the several Departments, without detriment to the public service; whether any, and what, abuses at any time exist in the failure to enforce the payment of moneys which may be due to the United States from public defaulters or others; and to report, from time to time, such provisions and arrangements as may be necessary to add to the economy of the several Departments and the accountability of their officers; whether any offices belonging to the branches or Departments, respectively, concerning whose expenditures it is their duty to inquire, have become useless or unnecessary; and to report, from time to time, on the expediency of modifying or abolishing the same; also to examine into the pay and emoluments of all offices under the laws of the United States; and to report, from time to time, such a reduction or increase thereof as a just economy and the public service may require. And for the purpose of enabling the several committees to fully comprehend the workings of the various branches or Departments of Government, respectively, the investigations of said committees may cover such period in the past as each of said committees may deem necessary for its own guidance or information, or for the protection of the public interests, in the exposing of frauds or abuses of any kind in said Departments; and said committees are authorized to send for persons and papers, and may report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved further. That the Committee on Public Expenditures be instructed to investigate and inquire into the matters set forth in the foregoing resolution in the legislative department of the Government, except in so far as the Senate is exclu-

sively concerned, and particularly in reference to the public printing and binding, and shall have the same authority as is conferred upon the other committees aforesaid.

The motion was agreed to; and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

APPOINTMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Mr. FORT submitted the following resolution, on which he demanded the previous question.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the doctrine just announced by the House in the resolution of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CASON) is so wise and just that in the judgment of this House it should be followed by officers of the House in filling subordinate places under their authority, and that in all such cases they are hereby instructed to give to well-qualified Union soldiers preference over soldiers of the late Confederate army.

Mr. MORRISON. I hope my colleague will allow that to be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, to inquire whether "things are equal," in accordance with the terms of the resolution of the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. CASON.]

Mr. FORT. I demand the previous question, and want the resolution voted on exactly as it is.

Mr. MORRISON. Then we will vote it down for you.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 57, noes 88.

Mr. FORT demanded tellers on seconding the demand for the previous question.

Mr. WOOD, of New York. Mr. Speaker, would it be in order to move to refer that resolution to the Committee on the Centennial Celebration?

The SPEAKER. It will, if the demand for the previous question be not seconded.

Mr. WOOD, of New York. When in order, I make that reference.

Mr. FORT. That cannot be done during my demand for the previous question. I have called for tellers on seconding the demand for the previous question.

The SPEAKER. It is competent for the House to follow its own pleasure in reference to this resolution.

Tellers were ordered; and Mr. FORT and Mr. SPRINGER were appointed.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 78, noes 103.

So the previous question was not seconded.

Mr. WOOD, of New York. Now, Mr. Speaker, I believe it is in order to move the reference of this resolution.

The SPEAKER. It is.

Mr. WOOD, of New York. As this is the centennial year, the year in which we are to forget all our past dissensions, and difficulties, and controversies, I move to refer this to the Committee on the Centennial Celebration.

Mr. HALE. Let us have the yeas and nays on that.

Mr. WOOD, of New York. I demand the previous question on my motion to refer.

Mr. FORT. I wish to make a suggestion.

Mr. RANDALL. Is debate in order?

The SPEAKER. It is not.

Mr. RANDALL. I object to debate.

Mr. FORT. We have had debate from that side on this question.

Mr. RANDALL. I object to debate. I do not think we ought to be detained any longer by this resolution.

Mr. WOOD, of New York. We want to get to the business of the House. We want no more buncombe resolutions.

Mr. FORT. I hope the gentleman from New York will allow the committee to be instructed to report at any time.

The SPEAKER. Debate is not in order.

Mr. FORT. I know it is not.

Mr. ROBBINS, of Pennsylvania. I move the House adjourn.

ENROLLED BILLS.

The SPEAKER. Before taking the sense of the House on the motion to adjourn, the Chair will allow a report to be made from the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

Mr. HARRIS, of Georgia, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

An act (H. R. No. 282) to declare the road leading from Concordia, Kentucky, to Mooleyville, Kentucky, a post-road; and

An act (H. R. No. 283) to change the name of the steamboat Tom Jasper, of Saint Louis, Missouri.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. COLLINS, of Pennsylvania, for six days.

APPOINTMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS.

The House refused to adjourn.

Mr. FORT. I hope the gentleman from New York will allow the committee to be authorized to report at any time.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. WOOD, of New York. No. I demand the previous question on my motion to refer.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. FORT. I demand the yeas and nays on the motion to refer.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. COX. I ask that the resolution be again read. It is a big thing.

Mr. FORT. It is a big thing. That is exactly what I want.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. MILLS. Is it in order to move an amendment to that resolution?

The SPEAKER. The motion is not amendable, as the main question has been ordered.

Mr. FORT. It is well understood that this motion to refer is made by the other side to kill my resolution.

The SPEAKER. Debate is not in order.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 122, nays 93, not voting 75; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashe, Atkins, Bagby, John H. Bagley, jr., Bland, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bright, John Young Brown, Buckner, Samuel D. Burchard, Cabell, John H. Caldwell, William P. Caldwell, Candler, Chapin, John B. Clark, jr., of Missouri, Clymer, Cochran, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Culbertson, Cutler, Davis, De Bolt, Dibrell, Douglas, Durham, Eden, Egbert, Faulkner, Felton, Forney, Franklin, Fuller, Gause, Glover, Goode, Andrew H. Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Hancock, Henry R. Harris, John T. Harris, Harrison, Hatcher, Hereford, Abram S. Hewitt, Hill, Hooker, Hopkins, House, Hunton, Jenks, George M. Landers, Lane, Levy, Lord, Lynde, Levi A. Mackey, Maish, McFarland, McMahon, Metcalfe, Milliken, Mills, Money, Morrison, Mutchler, New, O'Brien, Parsons, Phelps, John F. Phillips, Piper, Poppleton, Powell, Randall, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, James B. Reilly, Kiddle, John Robbins, William M. Robbins, Roberts, Miles Ross, Saylor, Schleicher, Sheakley, Singleton, Slemmons, William E. Smith, Southard, Springer, Stenger, Stone, Tarbox, Terry, Thompson, Throckmorton, Tucker, Turney, John L. Vance, Waddell, Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warren, Erastus Wells, Whitthorne, Wike, James Williams, James D. Williams, Jeremiah N. Williams, Willis, Wilshire, Benjamin Wilson, Fernando Wood, Yeates, and Young—122.

NAYS—Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, John H. Baker, William H. Baker, Ballou, Banks, Blaine, Blair, William R. Brown, Horatio C. Burchard, Burleigh, Cannon, Cason, Caulfield, Chittenden, Conger, Crapo, Crouse, Danford, Davy, Denison, Dobbins, Dummell, Eames, Farwell, Fort, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Goodin, Hale, Haralson, Benjamin W. Harris, Hartzell, Hendee, Henderson, Holman, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hurlbut, Hyman, Joyce, Kasson, Kelley, Kimball, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Lynch, McCrary, McDill, Monroe, Morey, Neal, Norton, Oliver, O'Neill, Page, William A. Phillips, Pierce, Plaisted, Purman, Rainey, Robinson, Sobieski Ross, Rusk, Sampson, Savage, Seelye, Sinnickson, Smalls, A. Herr Smith, Starkweather, Stevenson, Thornburgh, Martin I. Townsend, Washington Townsend, Tufts, Van Vorhes, Waldron, Wheeler, White, Whiting, Willard, Andrew Williams, Alpheus S. Williams, Charles G. Williams, William B. Williams, James Wilson, Alan Wood, jr., Woodburn, and Woodworth—93.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Adams, George A. Bagley, Banning, Barnum, Bass, Beebe, Bell, Blackburn, Bliss, Bradley, Campbell, Caswell, Cate, John B. Clarke of Kentucky, Collins, Darrall, Durand, Ellis, Ely, Evans, Foster, Gibson, Gunter, Hardenbergh, Hartridge, Hathorn, Haymond, Hays, Henkle, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Hoar, Hoge, Hunter, Hurd, Frank Jones, Thomas L. Jones, Kehr, Ketchum, King, Knott, Lamar, Franklin Landers, Lewis, Luttrell, Edmund W. M. Mackey, Magoon, MacDougall, Meade, Miller, Morgan, Nash, Odell, Packer, Payne, Platt, Potter, Pratt, Rice, Scales, Schumaker, Sparks, Strait, Stowell, Swann, Teese, Thomas, Robert B. Vance, Charles C. B. Walker, Gilbert C. Walker, Alexander S. Wallace, John W. Wallace, Walls, G. Wiley Wells, Whitehouse, and Wigginton—75.

So the motion was agreed to.

During the roll-call,

Mr. DAVIS said that his colleague, Mr. SCALES, was confined to his bed by sickness, and had requested him to make that statement.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

Mr. FORT. And so the resolution goes to its long home.

Mr. WOOD, of New York, moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion referring the resolution to the Select Committee on the Centennial Celebration and the proposed National Census of 1875 was agreed to; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. MORRISON. I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. COX. I ask the gentleman from Illinois to yield to me for a moment, that I may offer a resolution.

Mr. PAGE. I call for the regular order.

Mr. COX. This is regular.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken; and the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. PAGE. I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order of business being demanded, the call still rests on the State of Illinois.

STAMP TAX ON BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS.

Mr. SPRINGER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 504) to repeal section 3418 of the Revised Statutes imposing a stamp tax on bank checks and drafts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS FOR ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 505) to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE.

Mr. HARRISON submitted the following resolution, on which he demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That in the distribution of the patronage under the House of Representatives and in the Government generally those duly elected, and who by law have the appointment of subordinates, should regard the Jeffersonian test—is he honest; is he faithful; is he capable?—and that recent events in Federal administration give peculiar emphasis to this democratic sentiment.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered, which was on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. COX. Perhaps the gentlemen on the other side of the House would like the yeas and nays on that.

The question being taken, the resolution was agreed to.

GEORGE HUSTON.

Mr. EDEN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 506) granting a pension to George Huston, late a corporal in Company E, Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL D. PARKS.

Mr. EDEN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 507) granting a pension to Samuel D. Parks, late in the Fifth Illinois Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

Mr. CAULFIELD submitted the following preamble and resolution, on which he demanded the previous question:

Whereas certain charges have been publicly made implying fraud and mismanagement in the construction of the custom-house and post-office building in the city of Chicago: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be, and are hereby, instructed to enter upon an investigation of such charges and report to this House as early as practicable; and that they further report any changes or substitution of the persons in charge of its construction and any alterations that have been made or are now contemplated in the original plan of said building, and the reasons therefor, together with any proof touching improper conduct on the part of persons employed in its construction; and that said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers necessary in such investigation.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the resolution was agreed to.

CLERKS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CAULFIELD. I offer the following resolution, on which I demand the previous question:

Resolved, That the Committee on Accounts report at an early day what committees of the House should have authority to employ clerks.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the resolution was agreed to.

CARROLL COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 508) granting to the county of Carroll, in the State of Illinois, certain unsurveyed and overflowed lands in said county; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN ILLINOIS.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 509) to create a western judicial district in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM C. SNYDER.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 510) for the relief of William C. Snyder, of Illinois; which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, also submitted the following resolution; which was read and referred, under the law, to the Committee on Printing:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That there be printed six hundred extra copies of the home-consumption and import statement, being numbers 21 to 29 inclusive of the annual report on commerce and navigation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875; three hundred for the use of the House, one hundred for the use of the Senate, and two hundred for the Treasury Department.

DUTIES ON IMPORTED FRUITS.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois. I ask leave to present a memorial from merchants of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, engaged in handling imported fruit, and of the growers and shippers of such fruit in Havana and the Bahama Islands, in regard to the duties thereon, that it may be printed and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER. That can only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. RANDALL. What is the request? I object until I know.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois. I ask then that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER. That can be done under the rules.

NAME OF STEAMBOAT.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 511) to change the name of a steamboat; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

NORMAN H. RYAN.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 512) for the relief of Norman H. Ryan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HENDERSON. I also ask leave to withdraw from the files of

the House papers relating to the last bill I introduced, for the purpose of referring them to the same committee.

The SPEAKER. That may be done under the rules.

J. W. BURBRIDGE AND OTHERS.

Mr. HURLBUT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 513) for the relief of J. W. Burbridge and Co. and Robert H. Montgomery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEVENSON. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. Before submitting that motion the Chair will ask leave of absence for two gentlemen.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was granted until Monday next to Mr. BANNING, on account of sickness in his family, and to Mr. BLACKBURN.

The question was then taken on Mr. STEVENSON'S motion, and it was agreed to; and accordingly (at four o'clock and ten minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following memorials, petitions, and other papers were presented at the Clerk's desk, under the rule, and referred as stated:

By Mr. ADAMS: The petition of J. V. L. Pruyn and other citizens of New York, for a reduction of rates of postage on third-class mail matter to one cent for every two ounces, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BALLOU: The petition of Dr. Seth Arnold and 9 other physicians and druggists, for the repeal of the law requiring stamps on medicines and other proprietary articles, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEEBE: The memorial of Stewart Sanderson, relating to a new mode of naval warfare, to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BLAINE: The petition of citizens of Bingham, Maine, for the repeal of the amendment to the postal laws which increased postage rates on third-class mail matter, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of citizens of Waldoborough, Maine, of similar import, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Henry Boynton, of Augusta, Maine, for the enactment of a law providing a means of enforcing the orders and decrees and judgments of Federal courts against municipal corporations that seek to repudiate their just debts by means of the resignation of municipal officers, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, the petition of soldiers of National Soldiers' Home, Fogs, Maine, who have lost a leg below the knee or an arm below the elbow, for an equal pension with those who have lost limbs at the knee or elbow, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of Fannie E. Records, widow of A. B. Records, formerly of Company E, Fifteenth Maine Volunteers, for a pension, to the same committee.

By Mr. BLAIR: The petition of Stephen Kimbrell and 84 citizens of Alstead, New Hampshire, for the repeal of the amendment to the postal laws which increased postal rates on third-class mail matter, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BUCKNER: The petition of citizens of Saint Charles County, Missouri, for the repeal of the stamp tax on checks, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois: A memorial of merchants of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore engaged in handling imported fruits, and of the growers and shippers of such fruits in Havana and the Bahama Islands, in regard to the duties thereon, to the same committee.

By Mr. COX: The memorial of Mary Rothschild and 15 other citizens of New York City, as to religious and civil liberty, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, the memorial of Harry Crittenden, relating to the pensioners of the war of 1812, to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812.

By Mr. DE BOLT: The petition of Sarah Knox, widow of Joseph Knox, deceased, a soldier of the war of 1812, for a pension and land warrant, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of J. J. Gordon, and other citizens of Missouri, for a post-route from Chillicothe, Livingston County, Missouri, by way of Gordonville, to Scottsville, in Sullivan County, Missouri, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DENISON: The petition of Frank A. Page, to be relieved from the disabilities imposed by reason of his having been cashiered while a United States officer and restored to his former rank, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: The petition of W. C. Callahan, for re-imbursment of money paid on demand of Post-Office Department, to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of William Tabb, for indemnity for losses growing out of the late war, to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DURHAM: The petition of Daniel Suddarth, for relief, to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812.

By Mr. EDEN: The petition of William Young, for a pension, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of citizens of Brownsville, Tennessee, for the relief of John Clinton, postmaster at Brownsville, to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FAULKNER: The petition of Louis Frey, late captain Company D, Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, for his arrears of pay paid the wrong person by a paymaster of the United States Army, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FRYE: Papers relating to the claim of L. W. Tibbetts, owner of the brig Tornado, for compensation for damages sustained by the seizure by the United States Government authorities at New York of the cargo of powder, heretofore referred to the Committee on Claims January 26, 1874, to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON, of New Jersey: The petition of citizens of Hunterdon County, New Jersey, for additional post-roads, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of George W. Hunt, of New Jersey, administrator of Walter Hunt, deceased, for an extension of patent for collars, &c., to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. HANCOCK: The petition of John Alexander and others, of Washington, Texas, for the repeal of the amendment to the postal laws which increased postage rates on third-class mail matter, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of S. L. McFarland and others, of Burnet, Texas, of similar import, to the same committee.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia: The petition of Thomas P. Crawford and 64 other citizens of Virginia, asking compensation for stock driven off by order of General Sheridan in 1864, to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HARRISON: The petition of Mrs. Mary J. Sears, widow of W. J. Sears, for a pension, to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812.

By Mr. HAYMOND: The petition of citizens of Indiana, for the granting of a pension to Harrison Mitchell, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Charles D. C. Williams, late captain of artillery, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENDEE: The petition of G. H. Cody and other citizens of Cambridge, Vermont, for the repeal of the amendment to the postal laws which increased postage rates on third-class mail matter, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of Vincent St. Vrain, administrator of Colonel C. St. Vrain, deceased, of Mora, New Mexico, for re-imbursment of \$960, freight paid by him on account of orders received from the Quartermaster's Department, to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of Vincent St. Vrain, for compensation for use of buildings at El Paso, Texas, by the United States Quartermaster's Department, to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of L. L. Dutcher and 14 other citizens of Franklin County, Vermont, for a repeal of the law requiring stamps on medicines and proprietary articles, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HENDERSON: The petition of Norman H. Ryan, for compensation as store-keeper, to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOPKINS: The petition of Finley Patterson, for compensation for the erection of the capitol building in the Territory of Kansas, to the same committee.

By Mr. HEREFORD: The papers relating to the claim of Charles H. Wittberger, for property taken and used by the United States Army, to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the papers relating to the claim of Charles Gordon, for services as draughtsman to the House of Representatives, to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HEWITT, of New York: The petition of G. Morris, executor of S. J. Morris, deceased, for re-imbursment of certain funds paid by him at a sale by the United States marshal under a confiscation proceeding against Dr. Orlando Fairfax, to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUNTON: The petition of Christian Burging, for compensation for property and supplies taken and used by military authorities of the United States Government, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Felicia Adams, of similar import, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of B. C. Shacklett, of similar import, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of J. D. Morrison, of similar import, to the same committee.

By Mr. HYMAN: Papers relating to the claim of Mary E. Purnell for compensation for cotton used in the construction of batteries at Port Hudson in 1863, heretofore referred to the Committee on War Claims December 17, 1873, to the same committee.

Also, petition of Henry Ware, for redress for seizure of cotton by military authorities in Louisiana and its detention and damage, heretofore referred to the Committee on Claims December 1, 1873, to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Sarah B. Morrison for compensation for damages from experimental firing at Fort Hamilton, heretofore referred to the Committee on Claims December 14, 1873, to the same committee.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Peter and Anson Nodine for repayment of moneys received by the United States as revenue for use

of ferry at Charleston, West Virginia, 1862 to 1865, heretofore referred to the Committee on War Claims December 17, 1873, to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Joseph Clymer for compensation for expenses under transportation contract, heretofore referred to the Committee on Claims December 14, 1873, to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Lee & Dunbar for labor done in the harbor of Ashtabula, Ohio, heretofore referred to the Committee on Claims May 22, 1874, to the same committee.

Also, petition of J. C. Lewis, asking compensation for property taken and used by Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, 1862 and 1863, heretofore referred to the Committee on War Claims December 17, 1873, to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of Susan P. Vance, for compensation for property used and destroyed by United States authorities in Kentucky in 1862-'65, and for services, heretofore referred to the Committee on War Claims December 17, 1873, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Charles W. Adams, for compensation for seizure of his vessel, cargo, and coin by military authorities of the United States at Brazos Santiago, Texas, in 1863, heretofore referred to the Committee on War Claims December 15, 1873, to the same committee.

By Mr. KASSON: The petition of certain citizens of Dallas County, Iowa, for the repeal of the amendment to the postal laws which increased postage rates on third-class mail matter, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of certain citizens of Adair County, Iowa, of similar import, to the same committee.

By Mr. KELLEY: A memorandum of Thomas J. Durant, in relation to certain imperfections in the volume of the Revised Statutes, to the Committee on Revision of the Laws of the United States.

Also, the petition of A. H. Von Leuthritz, asking that his claim for pay as a lieutenant of cavalry may be referred to the Court of Claims, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the petition of James Nimick, asking that his claim for property seized may be referred to the Court of Claims, to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KNOTT: The petition of James A. Middleton and Thomas Chesler, for compensation for use of steam flour-mill by the United States Government, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Samuel Hayeroff and Jane E. Shean, for compensation for house burned while occupied by United States forces, to the same committee.

By Mr. LAPHAM: The petition of R. G. Springstead and certain citizens of New York, asking that no appropriation be made for the distribution of seeds through the Agricultural Bureau, to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, the petition of Edward A. Wood and certain other citizens of New York, of similar import, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of R. G. Springstead and other citizens of New York, for the repeal of the amendment to the postal laws which increased postal rates on third-class mail matter, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of Edward A. Wood and certain other citizens of New York, of similar import, to the same committee.

By Mr. LEVY: The papers relating to the claim of James B. Sullivan, for cotton taken by General Banks's command in 1864, to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LYNDE: The petition of citizens of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, for the repeal of the check-stamp tax law, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MACKEY, of South Carolina: The petition of Mrs. Martha A. Ashburn and the papers relating to the claim of her late husband, George Ashburn, for a moiety as an informer, to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of David Risley, of Georgetown, South Carolina, for the restitution of certain records of which he was deprived by a United States Government official, or indemnity for the same, to the same committee.

By Mr. MAISH: The petition of John C. Comfort, for compensation for damages and losses sustained by him in the construction of lodges and walls at the national cemeteries at Danville, Virginia, and other places, by reason of the action of the Government, to the same committee.

By Mr. MCCRARY: The petition of S. Pollock & Co. and others, of Keokuk, Iowa, for the abolition of the stamp tax on bank-checks, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, the petition of Theodore F. Miller, late a private of Company G, Third Regiment Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, for a bounty, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the papers relating to the claim of Adam Hine, for balance due for steamer Island City, lost while in Government service by impressment, to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of George A. Herring, to be honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the petition of Eleanor McGugin, widow of Dr. David L. McGugin, for a pension, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of George McNeeley, for a pension, to the same committee.

By Mr. MILLIKEN: The petition of R. D. Salmons, for compensation for cotton taken by United States Army officers in Tennessee in 1863, to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MCFARLAND: The petition of A. B. Keel, guardian of Maggie A. Nobles and Daniel G. Nobles, minor children of the late Daniel G. Nobles, late captain Fourth Tennessee Volunteers, for a pension, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of citizens of Sullivan County, Tennessee, for the repeal of the amendment to the postal laws which increased postal rates on third-class mail matter, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of David Britton, to have his name placed on the pension-rolls as an invalid pensioner of the war with Mexico, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of citizens of Grainger and Hamilton Counties, Tennessee, for the establishment of a post-route from Morristown to Turley's Mills, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MILLIKEN: The petition of citizens of Kentucky, for the repeal of the "resumption act," to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MONROE: The petition of Andrew Johnson and 67 other citizens of Paint Valley, Holmes County, Ohio, that the road from Shreve, in Wayne County, via Paint Valley, to Millersburgh, in Holmes County, be established as a post-route, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MOREY: The petition of Gaines Lawson, late captain in the Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, for relief, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the petition of O. D. Green and Samuel P. Heintzelman, for authority to file certain claims in the Court of Claims, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Frank W. Hess, of the United States Army, asking that the proper accounting officers audit the claims of officers of the United States Army whose property was damaged by reason of a fire in the casemates of Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, in March, 1875, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of James A. Payne, for compensation for coal furnished to the iron-clad gunboat Essex, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in the month of July, 1862, to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. O'BRIEN: Papers relating to the claim of the corporation of the Roman Catholic clergymen of Maryland, for compensation for the occupancy and use by the military forces of the United States Government of its property, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of C. A. Middleton, for a pension, to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812.

By Mr. OLIVER: The petition of citizens of Sac and Carroll Counties, Iowa, for a mail-route from Arcadia to Sac City, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of citizens of Osceola County, Iowa, for the repeal of the amendment to the postal laws which increased postage rates on third-class mail matter, to the same committee.

By Mr. PIERCE: The memorial of the superintendent of the public library at Boston, Massachusetts, for an amendment of the tariff laws, so that books imported for branches of a public library shall be free of duty, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, the petition of J. Baker and others, for the establishment of a signal-station on Block Island, to be connected with the main shore by a telegraphic cable, to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, the petition of the Grover and Baker Sewing-machine Company for admission of their claim for damages under the Geneva award, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PIPER: The petition of Henry M. Naglee, for reimbursement for United States revenue-stamps destroyed by fire, to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PURMAN: Papers relating to claim of B. B. Connor, for reimbursement of \$4,420.32, the proceeds of the sale of certain land seized by the United States Government and paid into the United States Treasury, to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RAINEY: The petition of David K. Tenny, for relief, to the same committee.

Also, papers relating to the claim of James L. Barnwell for reimbursement for property sold for taxes, to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of Daniel Brown and James Robinson, for relief, to the same committee.

By Mr. RANDALL: The petition of Abbie Devine, widow of Michael Devine, late a private in Company B, afterward Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, for a pension, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of James Krep, for the removal of the disabilities incurred by reason of his having been officially reported a deserter from the United States military service, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the petition of Lydia Peak, widow of William Peak, late a private in Company I, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, transferred to Company 59, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, for a pension, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of John Pope, late private Company K, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for a pension, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Elizabeth Dougherty, widow of Charles

Dougherty, late sergeant Company C, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for a pension, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of 20 veterans of the war of 1861 who enlisted in 1861, asking the passage of the equalization bounty law, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Theodore F. Hollock, for the removal of the disabilities incurred by reason of his having been officially reported a deserter from the United States military service, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SINGLETON: The petitions of Robert P. Chambers, Ira A. Sprouse, R. B. A. Meador, Ruth Summers, Charles H. Johnson, Turner Bobbitt, W. B. Coates, C. W. Day, W. A. Pullen, and James B. Box, for compensation for property taken by the United States Army during the late war, to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of James K. Hamblen, for relief, to the same committee.

By Mr. SOUTHARD: The petition of David Kelly, for a pension, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRAIT: Papers relating to the application of Edward P. Johnson for relief, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THORNBURGH: The petition of Wright French, late a private in Company H, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, for a commutation of rations while a prisoner of war, to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of Elizabeth Rose, for a pension, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of Margaret May, for a pension, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Wesley McNew, late a private in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, for a pension, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of John Foster, for payment for services rendered and supplies furnished while acting as a recruiting officer of the Federal Army, to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of D. C. Senter, for payment for attendance as a witness before a committee of the Forty-first Congress, to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THROCKMORTON: The petition of citizens of Ellis and Dallas Counties, Texas, for the repeal of the amendment to the postal laws which increased postage rates on third-class mail matter, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TUCKER: The petition of James L. Hubbard, for the passage of a new banking law, to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, the petition of Mrs. Ann Atkinson, widow, for a pension, to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and War of 1812.

Also, the petition of Mrs. Eliza J. White, for relief, for losses sustained from Federal troops when in Lexington, Virginia, to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TUFTS: The petition of James Witham and other citizens of Iowa, for the repeal of the amendment to the postal laws which increased the rates on third-class mail matter, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WARREN: The petition of the New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, to amend the act relating to the Alabama claims, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, the petition of George W. Stacy and others, of Milford, Massachusetts, for a mail-route, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WELLS, of Mississippi: The petition of Dr. Alfred C. Post and others, for the appointment of dental surgeons in the Army and Navy, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WELLS, of Missouri: The petition of Coggswell & Co., to be re-imposed for taxes erroneously assessed and collected, and for money erroneously withheld from them on commissary stores furnished at Saint Louis, to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of certain merchants of Saint Louis, relating to discrimination against dealers in wine, liquors, and fruits by present law, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, the petition of S. V. Bennett, for a rehearing before the Commissioner of Patents, to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. WHEELER: The petition of citizens of New York, for a post-route from Madrid to Chase's Mills, New York, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WHITE: The petition of citizens of Kentucky, to establish a post-route from Stanton to Compton, Kentucky, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of citizens of Kentucky, to establish a post-route from McPherson to Robinson Creek Post-Office, Kentucky, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of citizens of Kentucky, to establish a post-route from McKee to Manchester, Kentucky, to the same committee.

By Mr. WHITTHORNE: The petition of D. Y. Harrison and others, of Lawrence County, Tennessee, to establish a post-route from Lawrenceburgh to Mockeson, to the same committee.

Also, the petition of certain citizens of Tennessee to establish a post-route from Columbia to Cortlett's Cross-Roads, in Tennessee, to the same committee.

By Mr. WILLARD: Papers relating to the claim of the heirs of Richard W. Meade for \$373,879.80, amount claimed to have been assumed by the United States for the Spanish government.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of New York: The petitions of H. W. Stetson and others, of Black Brook; H. D. Graves and others, R. M. Little and others, of Glen's Falls; A. W. Morehouse and others, M. Sowles and others, F. P. Allen and others, H. W. Cady and others, M. H. O'Brien and others, of the State of New York, for the repeal of the amendment to the postal laws which increased postal rates on third-class mail matter, to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of C. E. Cady and others, for the repeal of the stamp tax on checks, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIS: The petition of Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, James Gordon Bennett, Royal Phelps, Morris Ketchum, Edward Mollioux, praying for an exploration of Venezuela, to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WILSHIRE: The petition of Nancy True, for a pension, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD, of New York: The petition of Mark Davis, for compensation for losses sustained by the seizure of his private property by United States officials, to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of Flora A. Darling, for re-imbursment for losses sustained while under a United States flag of truce, to the same committee.

Also, a memorial from J. E. Robert, asking relief in case of certain imported goods stolen while in transit from the steamer Santiago de Cuba to the public stores in New York City, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG: The petition of Mrs. Mary Geary, for compensation for use of dwelling-house and loss of stock, &c., at Chickasaw City, July 31, 1862, to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of James G. Williams, for pay as a scout and guide for United States military forces and for property taken by them, to the same committee.

By Mr. ———: Memorial of W. S. Mitchell, praying to correct a mistake in his account for furnishing the Executive Mansion, to the Committee on Claims.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 6, 1876.

Mr. JOHN A. LOGAN, a Senator from the State of Illinois, appeared in his seat to-day.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a letter of the Secretary of War, transmitting reports from the heads of Bureaus of the War Department showing inaccuracies and omissions that, upon careful examination, have been found to exist in the Revised Statutes; which, on motion of Mr. WEST, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a letter of the Secretary of War, transmitting a copy of the detailed report of the commanding general of the Department of the Columbia (Brigadier-General O. G. Howard) of his tour in Alaska Territory in June, 1875, and calling attention to that part of the report in which General Howard recommends that Alaska be attached as a county to Washington Territory, or in some other way be furnished with such a government as the treaty with Russia in the transfer plainly contemplated; which was referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* presented the petition of Merit Allman, of Isle of Wight County, Virginia; of John Tyres, of Isle of Wight County, Virginia; of Miles Holly, of Perquimans County, North Carolina; of W. J. Porter, of Perquimans County, North Carolina; of Nancy Bowser, of Isle of Wight County, Virginia; of Sylvanus Humphries, of Perquimans County, North Carolina; of Atkinson W. Turner, of Nansemond County, Virginia; of William Jackson, jr., of Nansemond County, Virginia; of George R. Humphries, of Perquimans County, North Carolina; and of George Holloway, of Isle of Wight County, Virginia, praying compensation for property seized during the late war of the rebellion; which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SHERMAN. I am requested to present five hundred and ninety-six petitions, signed by 29,896 names, praying for the abolition of the bank-check stamp tax. I am also informed that petitions similar in character, but greater in number, have been presented to the House of Representatives. I move that these be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CONKLING. Are those petitions from different localities and signed by different names?

Mr. SHERMAN. Different names entirely. The petitions are in character distinct; I am so informed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The petitions will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WINDOM presented the petition of A. B. Huntly and 36 other citizens of Dodge County, Minnesota, and the petition of Chadburn

Brothers and 26 other citizens of the city of Rochester, Minnesota, praying for the repeal of the two-cent United States stamp tax on bank-checks; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of Thomas Simpson and 138 citizens of Winona, Minnesota, praying for the passage of an act dividing the State of Minnesota into two judicial districts, to be known as the northern and southern districts of Minnesota, and that the location of the offices of the court for the southern district be fixed at Winona; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MORTON presented the petition of Elizabeth Rice, widow of Marens B. Rice, late a private in Company M, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, praying for a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented two petitions of citizens of Indiana, praying for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the effects of the alcoholic liquor traffic on health, intelligence, industry, &c., in the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WRIGHT presented resolutions of the Iowa Fine Stock Breeders' Association, in favor of a reduction of postage on transient mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. WRIGHT. On the 17th of December last the petition and papers of Thaddeus S. Stewart, praying for a pension, were presented and referred to the Committee on Pensions. I have now the honor to present some additional testimony, special evidence on the same subject, and I move that it be referred to the same committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL presented the petition of A. B. Meacham, praying compensation for injuries received in the Modoc Indian massacre, while acting as chairman of a peace commission in treating with the Modocs under a flag of truce; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ENGLISH presented the petition of Messrs. Clark & Given, coal merchants of Washington City, District of Columbia, praying compensation for fuel furnished the public schools of Washington; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. INGALLS presented the petition of J. S. Fennimore, a soldier of the war of 1812, aged seventy-nine, praying that the law of 1871 may be amended so that parties who served less than sixty days may be entitled to a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Indians of the Great Nemaha agency of Nohart, Nebraska, in behalf of the Sac and Fox Indians of Missouri, praying for permission to sell ten western sections of their reservation; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, presented the petition of citizens of Indian River, Florida, praying for an appropriation by Congress to deepen the canal connecting Indian River with Mosquito Lagoon, in the State of Florida; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of George M. Cooper, United States Navy, praying to be restored to his original position on the Naval Register next after Commodore J. M. B. Clitz; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CLAYTON presented the memorial of the Choctaw Nation of Indians, asking for the settlement of its claims; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Mr. MORTON. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the following resolution—

Whereas, since the last session of the Senate, the Vice-President of the United States has deceased: Therefore,

Resolved, That on the 7th day of January next, at one o'clock afternoon, the Senate will proceed to the election of a President *pro tempore*—

beg leave to submit a report on the subject; and I ask that it be printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. ANTHONY in the chair.) That order will be made.

Mr. COOPER. As one of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, I am unwilling, differing as I do from some of the conclusions arrived at by the majority of the committee, to permit the report to be presented to the Senate without entering my dissent to certain conclusions of the committee. I refer especially to the conclusion that the President *pro tempore* of the Senate holds his position at the will of the Senate. I think the power to elect that officer is alone vested in the Senate by the Constitution upon the happening of certain contingencies therein specified; that the exercise of such power exhausts it so long as the contingency remains upon which the power to act was given.

Mr. MERRIMON. I also desire to say that I dissent from so much of the report as asserts the power of the Senate to remove the President *pro tempore* at the will and pleasure of the Senate. At the proper time I shall ask the Senate to indulge me in submitting my views upon the subject.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HOWE asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 163) for the relief of the legal representatives of George Schwartz, deceased, late a private in Company F, Fifth