

Mr. LOGAN asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 469) for the relief of the City Distilling Company of Pekin, Illinois; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. ALLISON. I now renew my motion for an executive session. The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. ANTHONY in the chair.) The question is, Will 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 eight minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at three o'clock and twenty minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 21, 1879.

The House met at twelve o'clock m. Prayer by Rev. GILBERT DE LA MATYR.

The Journal of Saturday last was read and approved.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. The morning hour begins at twenty-one minutes past twelve o'clock. This being Monday, the first business in order is the call of States and Territories, commencing with the State of Maine, for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions for reference to appropriate committees, not to be brought back on a motion to reconsider. Under this call joint resolutions and memorials of State and territorial Legislatures are in order.

Mr. HASKELL. I ask unanimous consent that the call of States and Territories be continued until the list is gone through.

Mr. STEPHENS. I hope that will be granted.

Mr. FINLEY. I object for the present. It will be time enough to make that motion when we see how nearly we are through at the termination of the hour.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Kansas at the end of the morning hour to move to suspend the rules for the purpose he has indicated.

Mr. FINLEY. I withdraw the objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas, [Mr. HASKELL.]

Mr. HUNTON. I rise to mention the fact that to-day is the day set apart under the rules for business of the District of Columbia; and I propose at two o'clock to ask unanimous consent that next Monday at two o'clock be set apart for District business instead of to-day.

There was no objection, and the order was made.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FINLEY] has withdrawn his objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HASKELL] that the call of States and Territories be continued until the list is gone through. The Chair hears no further objection, and it is so ordered.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. WILSON. I rise to a personal explanation. When I left here last Saturday week I gave to the Speaker's messenger a written memorandum, asking that leave of absence be granted to me on account of serious sickness in my family. I do not find, by reference to the RECORD, that the leave was granted.

Mr. CARLISLE. I will state to the gentleman that the leave was granted on one occasion when I was occupying the chair myself as Speaker *pro tempore*, and it is so announced in the RECORD.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The SPEAKER. The morning hour begins at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock. There comes over as unfinished business a bill offered by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LADD] on last Monday.

The bill (H. R. No. 5) to put the coinage of gold and silver upon the same footing was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

BOEHM BROTHERS.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 6) to refund a duplicate tax to Boehm Brothers, New York; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

DISTRIBUTION OF GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. FRYE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 7) for reviving and continuing the court of commissioners of Alabama claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WRONGS TO CHILDREN.

Mr. FRYE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 8) to prevent and punish wrongs to children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

BOUNDARY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Mr. MURCH presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State

of Maine, in relation to the navigation and bridging of certain rivers which constitute the boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 9) to prevent the further increase of the interest-bearing debt of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 10) to provide for an issue of fractional currency; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

TRADE-DOLLAR, ETC.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 11) to provide for retiring the trade-dollar, for its recoinage into the standard silver dollar, and for the redemption of fractional silver coins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF AN ACT.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 12) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for former years, and for other purposes, approved May 18, 1872;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PERMANENT FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 13) supplemental to an act entitled "An act for providing for a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. MURCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 14) in relation to the observance and enforcement of the eight-hour law of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

TREATY OF 1871.

Mr. MURCH also presented joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relating to the termination of Articles 18 and 21 of the treaty of 1871 with Great Britain; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

GREENLEAF CILLEY.

Mr. LINDSEY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 15) for the relief of Greenleaf Cilley; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

CHARLES H. ORDWAY.

Mr. BRIGGS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 16) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Ordway; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOSEPH L. STEVENS.

Mr. BRIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 17) for the relief of Joseph L. Stevens, postmaster at Manchester, New Hampshire; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

HENRY P. ROLFE.

Mr. BRIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 18) for the relief of Henry P. Rolfe, late United States attorney for the district of New Hampshire; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

LABAN HEATH & CO.

Mr. BRIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 19) for the relief of Laban Heath & Co.; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JOHN BEAN.

Mr. JOYCE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 20) granting a pension to John Bean; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

HORACE BROWN.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 21) granting a pension to Horace Brown; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MAJOR F. ALLEN.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 22) granting a pension to Major F. Allen; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JAMES LARRO.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 23) granting a pension to James Larro; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

AZEM G. ESTY.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 24) granting a pension to Azem G. Esty; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MARTHA A. LEWIS.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 25) granting a pension to Martha A. Lewis; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JAMES W. RYAN.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 26) granting a pension to James W. Ryan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PHYLINA SAWYER.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 27) granting a pension to Phylina Sawyer; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DELINUS L. MELAIN.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 28) granting a pension to Delinus L. Melain; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

HENRY LACHMAN.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 29) for the relief of Henry Lachman; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

MARY H. FRENCH.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 30) granting a pension to Mary H. French; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

EDWIN F. LEWIS.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 31) granting a pension to Edwin F. Lewis, late acting second assistant engineer United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

RHODA L. BARBER.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 32) granting a pension to Rhoda L. Barber; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CATHERINE F. EDMONDSON.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 33) granting a pension to Catherine F. Edmondson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SAMUEL N. BLAIR.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 34) granting a pension to Samuel N. Blair; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

OLIVER T. SMITH.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 35) granting a pension to Oliver T. Smith; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

HENRY F. BRINK.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 36) granting a pension to Henry F. Brink; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PENSIONS FOR WAR OF 1812.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 37) to amend the act of March 9, 1878, relating to pensions for service in the war of 1812; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 38) to amend section 4702, title 57, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to pensions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DARWIN JOHNSON.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 39) granting a pension to Darwin Johnson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

EBENEZER G. BIGELOW.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 40) granting a pension to Ebenezer G. Bigelow; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

HENRY M. FERRIS.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 41) granting a pension to Henry M. Ferris; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

BARTON BLACKMER.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 42) granting a pension to Barton Blackmer; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

FRANK PAGE.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 43) for the relief of Frank Page; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MERRITT BARBER.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 44) for the relief of Merritt Barber, first lieutenant of the United States Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION, CHELSEA, VERMONT.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 45) donating condemned cannon to the Soldiers' Memorial Association, of Chelsea, Vermont; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DAVID WARD.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 46) for the relief of David Ward, of Middlesex, Vermont; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

CLAIMS FOR HORSES.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 47) amending section 3489 of the Revised Statutes of the United States extending the time for presenting claims for horses lost in the United States military service to June 30, 1880; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 48) 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.

WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. JOYCE also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 2) proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the payment of claims of disloyal persons for property injured or destroyed in the late war of the rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS OF STATES FOR WAR EXPENSES.

Mr. TYLER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 49) to declare the intent and meaning of an act approved July 27, 1861, entitled "An act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in the defense of the United States;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PERLEY P. ROBERTS.

Mr. BARLOW introduced a bill (H. R. No. 50) granting a pension to Perley P. Roberts; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

D. D. WEAD.

Mr. BARLOW also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 51) to reimburse D. D. Wead, postmaster at Sheldon, Vermont, for stamps and money stolen from him December 31, 1873; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

GEORGE YOUNGER.

Mr. BARLOW also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 52) for the relief of George Younger, of Saint Albans, Vermont; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

DE FOREST W. CARPENTER.

Mr. BARLOW also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 53) for the relief of De Forest W. Carpenter, postmaster at Richford, Vermont; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

EDGAR A. BEACH.

Mr. BARLOW also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 54) to pay Edgar A. Beach, of Essex, Vermont, the sum therein named; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

SPRINGFIELD AND NEW LONDON RAILROAD.

Mr. ROBINSON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 55) granting the right of way across Water Shops Pond in Springfield, Massachusetts, to the Springfield and New London Railroad Company; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HUGH DONNELLY.

Mr. ROBINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 56) granting an additional pension to Hugh Donnelly, late captain Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WATSON S. BENTLEY.

Mr. ROBINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 57) granting an additional pension to Watson S. Bentley, late a private in Company B, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CONDEMNED ORDNANCE FOR MONUMENTAL PURPOSES.

Mr. ROBINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 58) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver certain condemned ordnance to the town

of Brimfield, Massachusetts, for monumental purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN MURPHY.

Mr. ROBINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 59) for the relief of John Murphy, of Chicopee, Massachusetts; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WAGES OF LABORERS, ETC., UNDER EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. ROBINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 60) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for former years, and for other purposes," approved May 18, 1872; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A. H. EMERY.

Mr. ROBINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 61) for the relief of A. H. Emery; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

E. W. BLACKINTON.

Mr. ROBINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 62) for the relief of E. W. Blackinton; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JULIA E. SEELEY.

Mr. ROBINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 63) for the relief of Julia E. Seeley; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

GOVERNOR OF NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 64) to authorize the assignment of a rear-admiral on the retired list of the Navy to duty as governor of the naval asylum at Philadelphia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MOVABLE TORPEDOES FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL DEFENSE.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 65) to provide for experiments in, and the purchase of, movable torpedoes for military and naval defense; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REUBEN H. PLASS.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 66) for the relief of Reuben H. Plass; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ALARM.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 67) providing for a new propeller for the United States ship Alarm; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS, UNITED STATES NAVY.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 68) relating to the appointment of professors of mathematics in the Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHAPLAINS UNITED STATES NAVY.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 69) for promoting the efficiency of the corps of chaplains of the United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS UNITED STATES NAVY.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 70) providing for the establishment of a board of assistants for the Navy of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 71) to increase the pensions of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who are utterly helpless from injuries received or disease contracted while in the United States service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 72) granting condemned cannon to Grand Army Post No. 3, of Taunton, Massachusetts, for monumental purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

COMPLETION OF MONITORS.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 73) making appropriation for completing the double-turreted monitors Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror, and Monadnock; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 74) extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and ordered to be printed.

CENTRAL BRANCH UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. RICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 75) for the relief of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and ordered to be printed.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. RICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 76) to establish a board of Pacific Railroad commissioners; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE RAILROADS AND COMMERCE.

Mr. RICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 77) to establish a board of supervisors of interstate railroads and commerce, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY WATERMAN.

Mr. RICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 78) for the relief of Henry Waterman; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

ISAAC T. HOOTEN.

Mr. RICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 79) granting a pension to Isaac T. Hooten, of Boston, Massachusetts; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN PRATT.

Mr. RICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 80) granting a pension to John Pratt, of Worcester, Massachusetts, of Company C, Fifty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ADALINE SMITH.

Mr. RICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 81) granting a pension to Adaline Smith, of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHARLES E. BARNARD.

Mr. RICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 82) granting an additional pension to Charles E. Barnard; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOSEPH SIMPSON.

Mr. RICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 83) granting an additional pension to Joseph Simpson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

NELSON P. TIFFANY.

Mr. RICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 84) granting a pension to Nelson P. Tiffany; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DONATION OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE.

Mr. RICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 85) donating condemned cannon to the town of Paxton; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THEOPHILUS P. CHANDLER.

Mr. RICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 86) for the relief of Theophilus P. Chandler; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

SAMUEL M. BLAIR.

Mr. FIELD (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 87) for the relief of Samuel M. Blair, of Boston, Massachusetts; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 88) to authorize the laying of a telegraphic cable from the mainland in Rhode Island to Block Island; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASE OF LAND AT PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Rhode Island, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 89) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase land adjacent to the custom-house in the city of Providence, Rhode Island; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

REPRESENTATIVES OF ASBURY DICKINS.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 90) for the benefit of the legal representatives of Asbury Dickins; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

EDWARD K. WINSHIP.

Mr. HAWLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 91) to authorize the settlement of the accounts of Acting Assistant Paymaster Edward

K. Winslip, United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AUSTIN G. DAY.

Mr. WAIT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 92) for the relief of Austin G. Day by the issue of additional letters-patent for improvements in hard India rubber; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

JOSEPH JORDAN AND THOMAS EUSTICE.

Mr. WAIT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 93) extending the letters-patent granted Joseph Jordan and Thomas Eustice seven years from May 18, 1879; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

UNLOADING OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

Mr. WAIT also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 3) relating to the unloading of foreign vessels; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF NEW HAVEN HARBOR.

Mr. PHELPS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 94) making an appropriation for continuing the work on the breakwater at the entrance to New Haven Harbor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

He also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 95) making an appropriation for continuing the improvement of the channel in New Haven Harbor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BEACON-LIGHT, CONNECTICUT RIVER.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 96) making an appropriation for the establishment of a beacon-light at the mouth of Connecticut River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CONNECTICUT RIVER.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 97) making appropriations to continue improvements in and at the mouth of Connecticut River, in the State of Connecticut; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES CALER.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 98) for the relief of James Caler, of Stamford, Connecticut; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ROBERT C. NARRAMORE.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 99) for the relief of Robert C. Narramore, late postmaster at Derby, Connecticut; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

SIDNEY F. OVIATT.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 100) for the relief of Sidney F. Oviatt, postmaster at Orange, Connecticut; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

CHAUNCEY DICKINSON.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 101) for the relief of Chauncey Dickinson, of Haddam, Connecticut; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

MARVIN H. AMESBURY.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 102) for the relief of Marvin H. Amesbury; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

BARK GRAPE SHOT.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 103) for the relief of the owner of the bark Grape Shot; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 104) to amend section 4895 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

REPEAL OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 105) to repeal a part of section 5175 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and to provide for the circulation by national banking institutions of notes of a less denomination than \$5; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PROTECTION OF ATTORNEYS.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 106) to provide for the protection of attorneys doing business before the Patent Office and the other bureaus and Departments of the Government; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPEAL OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 107) to repeal section 5522 and to amend section 5528, being parts of chapter 7 and title 70 of the Revised Statutes, and relating to crimes against the elective franchise and civil rights of citizens; which was read a first and second

time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 108) to amend section 800 and to repeal certain other sections, being parts of chapter 15 and title 13 of the Revised Statutes, and relating to juries; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

He also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 109) to amend certain sections and to repeal certain other sections of title 26 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the elective franchise; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. BLISS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 110) to provide for the erection of a public building at Brooklyn, New York, for use as a post-office and United States court, and for the accommodation of United States internal revenue officials, and for other Government purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OF CIRCUIT COURTS UNITED STATES.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 111) relating to the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 112) to amend section 4400 of title 52 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, concerning the regulation of steam-vessels; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

AUGUSTINE DE YTURBIDE.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 113) to reinstate on the trial calendar of the United States district court the case of the executors and heirs of Augustine de Yturbide vs. The United States, for trial on its merits; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WALLABOUT BAY.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 4) providing for the sale of property in Wallabout Bay to the city of Brooklyn, for market purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ARMOR FOR SHIPS.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 114) to provide for experiments with cellular armor for giving greater resistance to iron-clad ships at much less cost; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ALBERT J. KENNEY.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 115) to reinstate Albert J. Kenney as mate in the Navy of the United States; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MARGARET KEARNS.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 116) granting a pension to Margaret Kearns; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MARTHA WESTERVELT.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 117) granting a pension to Martha Westervelt; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THOMAS HALL.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 118) granting a pension to Thomas Hall; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JULIA H. OWEN.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 119) granting a pension to Julia H. Owen; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JEREMIAH PHELAN.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 120) placing the name of Jeremiah Phelan upon the retired list of the United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

F. L. DALLON.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 121) for the relief of F. L. Dallon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

TUNNEL UNDER DETROIT RIVER.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 122) to authorize the construction and maintenance of a tunnel under the Detroit River, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ANN JANE WENDELL.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 123) granting a pension to Ann Jane Wendell; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THOMAS SHANNON.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 124) granting a pension to Thomas Shannon; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

R. B. TALFOR AND H. C. RIPLEY.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 125) for the relief of R. B. Talfor and H. C. Ripley; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JANE A. O'BRIEN.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 126) granting a pension to Jane A. O'Brien; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MARY F. HALL.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 127) granting a pension to Mary F. Hall; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATE-HOLDERS.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 128) authorizing William Lewis and William H. Lewis to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for the extension of their patent for new and useful photographic plate-holders; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

HANNAH OTTROGE.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 129) granting a pension to Hannah Ottroge, widow of Christian Ottroge, late private Company D, Eighty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MRS. MARY LEGGETT.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 130) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary Leggett; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ANN SMART.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 131) granting a pension to Ann Smart; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ELIZABETH T. DUBOIS.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 132) granting a pension to Elizabeth T. Dubois; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ANNA VOSHAGE.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 133) granting a pension to Anna Voshage; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN BOYLE.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 134) granting a pension to John Boyle; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ELEANOR K. FILLIS.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 135) granting a pension to Eleanor K. Fillis; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JANE ANN ROOF.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 136) granting a pension to Jane Ann Roof; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

STAFF OF MARINE CORPS.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 137) to regulate and define the rank of the staff of the Marine Corps; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FLEET AND MARINE OFFICERS.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 138) regulating the rank and pay of fleet and marine officer in the United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SCHOONER TWO MARYS.

Mr. COVERT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 139) to change the name of the schooner Two Marys; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THOMAS F. YOUNGS.

Mr. COVERT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 140) for the relief of Thomas F. Youngs, of New York, assignee of Byam K. Stevens; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

JULIA A. STIMERS.

Mr. COVERT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 141) granting a pension to Julia A. Stimers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MAX BEEBER.

Mr. COVERT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 142) for the relief of Max Beeber, of New York City; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

FRANCIS WATT.

Mr. COVERT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 143) for the relief of Francis Watt; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ANN M'LAUGHLIN.

Mr. COVERT also (for Mr. MULLER) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 144) granting a pension to Ann McLaughlin; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SUSANNA KREUDER.

Mr. COVERT also (for Mr. MULLER) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 145) granting a pension to Susanna Kreuder; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THOMAS W. SAMPSON.

Mr. COVERT also (for Mr. MULLER) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 146) for the relief of Thomas W. Sampson, enabling him to receive a medal of honor from the Government of the United States; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

CHANGE OF NAME OF A STEAMBOAT.

Mr. COVERT also (for Mr. MULLER) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 147) to change the name of steam-propeller Nuhpa to Metropolitan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WORK ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. COVERT also (for Mr. MULLER) introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 5) asking the President to appoint a board to examine into and report on a better system of doing work on our public buildings; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

REVISION OF REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 6) providing for the appointment of a joint select committee upon the revision of the revenue laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PERMANENT SINKING FUND.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 148) to establish a permanent sinking fund; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 149) to amend the acts imposing duties upon foreign imports; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

APPEALS FROM DECISIONS OF COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 150) respecting protests or appeals from decisions of collectors of customs; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

FREE INTRODUCTION OF SAMPLES.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 151) to provide for the free introduction of samples; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

BONDS FOR DUTIES.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 152) to provide for the abolition of all bonds for duties on imported merchandise while the latter remains in the custody of the Government, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 153) to convey to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York certain lands in the city of New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM J. PIPER.

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 154) for the relief of William J. Piper, of Frankfort, New York; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

M. D. TITSWORTH.

Mr. MILLER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 155) for the relief of M. D. Titworth, postmaster at Adams Centre, New York; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

LOUIS C. SANDS.

Mr. MILLER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 156) for the relief of

Louis C. Sands, of Herkimer County, New York; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. STARIN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 157) to amend title 33, section 2504 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, second edition; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM BOWIE.

Mr. STARIN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 158) granting a pension to William Bowie; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

HEIRS OF GEORGE FISHER.

Mr. STARIN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 159) for the relief of the minor children of George Fisher, late of Company E, One hundred and fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ASA O. GALLUP.

Mr. PRESCOTT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 160) for the relief of the heirs of Asa O. Gallup; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

MARY P. ABEEL.

Mr. PRESCOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 161) for the relief of Mary P. Abeel; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ANNA HULSER.

Mr. PRESCOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 162) granting an increase of pension to Anna Hulser; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MARY LARKINS.

Mr. PRESCOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 163) granting a pension to Mary Larkins, mother of Michael Larkins, late a private of Company A, Tenth Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN WEBER.

Mr. PRESCOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 164) granting a pension to John Weber, late a private in Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Michigan Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL HERKIMER.

Mr. PRESCOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 165) to consummate the resolution of the continental congress of October 4, 1777, and erect a monument to the memory of Brigadier-General Herkimer as therein directed; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REFUND OF TAXES.

Mr. LAPHAM introduced a bill (H. R. No. 166) to provide for the refunding of certain taxes in conformity with a decision of the Supreme Court; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Mr. LAPHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 167) to explain the Revised Statutes relative to duties on imported merchandise; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. LAPHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 168) to equalize length-of-service and longevity pay among officers of the Army of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SOLOMON JEWELL.

Mr. LAPHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 169) granting a pension to Solomon Jewell, late a private in Company M, New York Cavalry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CONDEMNED ORDNANCE FOR MONUMENTAL PURPOSES.

Mr. LAPHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 170) to authorize the Secretary of War to deliver to the authorities of East Bloomfield, New York, four abandoned cannon for the soldiers' monument in said town; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

FRANKLIN LEE AND CHARLES F. DUNBAR.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 171) for the relief of Franklin Lee and Charles F. Dunbar; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

PHEBE MEECH.

Mr. PIERCE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 172) for the relief of Phoebe Meech; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CAPTAIN HUGH HUGHES.

Mr. CAMP introduced a bill (H. R. No. 173) granting a pension to Captain Hugh Hughes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DERRICK F. HAMLINK.

Mr. CAMP also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 174) granting an increase of pension to Derrick F. Hamlink; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MAJOR JOHN M. AUSTIN.

Mr. CAMP also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 175) granting a pension to Major John M. Austin; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WILLIAM W. RAPPLEYE.

Mr. CAMP also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 176) for the relief of William W. Rappleye, of Farmer Village, New York; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DISTRIBUTION OF GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. McCOOK introduced a bill (H. R. No. 177) to provide for the further distribution of the moneys received under the Geneva award; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

STEAMBOAT ALEXIS.

Mr. McCOOK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 178) to provide for the change of name of the steamboat Alexis; which was read a first and second times, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THOMAS J. CHUBB, DECEASED.

Mr. McCOOK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 179) for the relief of Martha W. Chubb and Mary L. Chubb, and Martha W. Chubb as administratrix of her father, Thomas J. Chubb, deceased; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

EDWARD C. QUINCY.

Mr. DWIGHT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 180) granting an increase of pension to Edward C. Quincy; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. DWIGHT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 181) to amend chapter 261 of the laws passed during the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress increasing the pensions of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EDGAR HUSON.

Mr. DWIGHT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 182) for the relief of Edgar Huson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

CUSTOMS REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. MORTON introduced (at the request of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York) a bill (H. R. No. 183) for the correction of errors and amendment of customs-revenue laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PATENTS.

Mr. MORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 184) to amend the statutes in relation to patents and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. MORRIS.

Mr. MORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 185) for the relief of John H. Morris; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ANN M. PAULDING.

Mr. CHITTENDEN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 186) granting a pension to Ann M. Paulding, widow of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MARY A. RIPLEY.

Mr. HISCOCK introduced a bill (H. R. No. 187) for the relief of Mary A. Ripley; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PUBLIC BUILDING, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

Mr. HISCOCK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 188) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report upon the necessity of a public building at Rochester, New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

NEHEMIAH OSBURN.

Mr. HISCOCK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 189) authorizing Nehemiah Osburn to sue in the Court of Claims for balance alleged to be due for building Baltimore court-house; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

THOMAS ALLCOCK.

Mr. HISCOCK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 190) granting a pension to Thomas Allcock, of Rochester, New York; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DARIUS DAVIS.

Mr. HISCOCK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 191) for the relief of Darius Davis, of Charlotte, New York; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

HULDA L. BARNARD.

Mr. HISCOCK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 192) granting a pension to Hulda L. Barnard, of Albion, New York; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

Mr. ROSS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 193) relative to compulsory pilotage; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

FOG STATION, LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.

Mr. ROSS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 194) to provide for the construction of a light and fog-station at Long Branch, New Jersey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. ANN DOBSON.

Mr. ROSS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 195) granting a pension to Mrs. Ann Dobson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS V. GREENE.

Mr. ROBESON introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 7) authorizing Lieutenant Francis V. Greene, United States Army, to accept certain decorations conferred upon him by the Emperor of Russia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REMOVAL OF TOBACCO.

Mr. BRIGHAM introduced a bill (H. R. No. 196) authorizing the removal of tobacco in process of manufacture; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN C. COMFORT.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 197) for the relief of John C. Comfort, of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JOHN WEARY.

Mr. BELTZHOOVER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 198) for the relief of John Weary, late of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

BERNARD REILLY, JR.

Mr. RYON, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 199) to authorize the President to restore Bernard Reilly, jr., to his former rank in the Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HENRY C. PARRY.

Mr. RYON, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 200) for the relief of Henry C. Parry, M. D., late an assistant surgeon in the United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JOHN B. WELCH.

Mr. FISHER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 201) for the relief of John B. Welch; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

MARY A. TYSON.

Mr. FISHER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 202) granting a pension to Mary A. Tyson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JAMES POLK KEGERREIS.

Mr. FISHER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 203) for the increase of pension of James Polk Kegerreis; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

LAWRENCE GROSS.

Mr. FISHER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 204) granting a pension to Lawrence Gross; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JACOB GELWICKS.

Mr. FISHER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 205) granting a pension to Jacob Gelwicks; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN GREEN.

Mr. FISHER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 206) granting a pension to John Green; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. S. DIMM.

Mr. FISHER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 207) to increase the pension of H. S. Dimm; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

LEWIS W. DETRICH.

Mr. FISHER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 208) to increase the pension of Lewis W. Detrich; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ROBERT A. M'DONALD.

Mr. FISHER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 209) granting a pension to Robert A. McDonald; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WILLIAM M. WRIGHT.

Mr. FISHER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 210) to restore the name of William M. Wright, of Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania, to the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

GREAT KANAWHA RIVER.

Mr. YOCUM introduced a bill (H. R. No. 211) to authorize the adjustment of accounts for the construction of locks Nos. 4 and 5 in the Great Kanawha River, West Virginia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ALEXANDER WORRALL.

Mr. WARD introduced a bill (H. R. No. 212) for the relief of Alexander Worrall; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

HEIRS OF WILLIAM R. DOWNING.

Mr. WARD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 213) for the relief of the heirs at law of William R. Downing, deceased, late captain and assistant quartermaster of United States Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

MICHAEL CONNELLY.

Mr. WARD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 214) for the relief of Michael Connelly, of Chester, Pennsylvania, which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

MARGARET E. WEST.

Mr. WARD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 215) granting a pension to Margaret E. West, widow of Robert M. West, late colonel of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MARY A. GIBSON.

Mr. WARD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 216) for the relief of Mary A. Gibson, and granting her a pension; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ABNER HOOPES.

Mr. WARD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 217) granting a pension to Abner Hoopes, late a private in Company A, First Pennsylvania Reserves; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JESSE HICKEN.

Mr. WARD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 218) granting a pension to Jesse Hicken, of Chester, Pennsylvania, a soldier in the late war; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ELIZABETH DOUGHERTY.

Mr. WARD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 219) granting a pension to Elizabeth Dougherty, widow of Charles Dougherty, deceased, a soldier in the late war; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ELIZA M'CONNEL.

Mr. WARD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 220) granting a pension to Eliza McConnel; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ANN JESTER.

Mr. WARD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 221) granting a pension to Ann Jester, mother of Vincent Jester, deceased; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CELESTIA DARLINGTON.

Mr. WARD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 222) granting a pension to Celestia Darlington, widow of Major William Darlington, deceased; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

BETSEY GRANTEER.

Mr. OVERTON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 223) granting a pension to Mrs. Betsey Granteer; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

CHARLES N. WARNER.

Mr. OVERTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 224) to restore Charles

N. Warner to his former rank and position in the United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MELISSA WAGNER.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 225) granting a pension to Melissa Wagner, widow of Joseph F. Wagner, late private in Company B, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 226) to increase pensions in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 227) regulating the exchange of silver bullion for the standard silver dollar, and providing that gold and silver jointly, and not otherwise, shall be a full legal tender; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. LEAMY.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 228) granting a pension to George W. Leamy; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THOMAS LOWRY.

Mr. SHALLENBERGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 229) granting a pension to Thomas Lowry, late sergeant of Company A, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

COMPULSORY PILOT FEES.

Mr. O'NEILL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 230) 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.

PROFESSORSHIPS AT ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. O'NEILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 231) to establish upon a permanent footing the professorships of modern languages and of drawing at the United States Naval Academy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EDWARD SHIELDS AND OTHERS.

Mr. O'NEILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 232) for the relief of Edward Shields, Mary Willis, Michael Farrell, Ellen Butler, Henry Steger, and Hugh McLaughlin; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND.

Mr. O'NEILL also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 233) in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FORT MIFFLIN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. O'NEILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 234) authorizing a contract to be made for the leasing of meadow-land adjacent to Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania, in consideration of repairs and maintenance of the river bank upon the leased premises; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

N. & G. TAYLOR COMPANY.

Mr. O'NEILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 235) for the relief of N. & G. Taylor Company; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

MARK WALKER.

Mr. O'NEILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 236) for the relief of Mark Walker; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS.

Mr. O'NEILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 237) for the relief of William S. Hansell & Sons; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

J. J. PURMAN.

Mr. O'NEILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 238) for the relief of J. J. Purman; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

EDWARD L. WILSON.

Mr. O'NEILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 239) for the relief of Edward L. Wilson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

JOSHUA JOHNSON.

Mr. GODSHALK introduced a bill (H. R. No. 240) for the relief of Joshua Johnson, late private Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Penn-

sylvania Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

JOHN D. M'GILL.

Mr. HARMER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 241) for the relief of John D. McGill; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THOMAS A. M'LAUGHLIN.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 242) for the relief of Thomas A. McLaughlin; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

LOUISE BAINBRIDGE HOFF.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 243) granting a pension to Louise Bainbridge Hoff, widow of Henry Kuhn Hoff, late rear-admiral United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MAGDALENA DOCKS.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 244) granting arrears of pension to Magdalena Docks, widow of Francis Docks, late private Company A, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 245) to promote the efficiency of the corps of naval constructors of the United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ANNA MAYER.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 246) granting a pension to Anna Mayer; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CAROLINE M. EGBERT.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 247) granting arrears of pension to Caroline M. Egbert, widow of the late Medical Director Daniel Egbert, United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

EDWARD H. LEIB.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 248) for the relief of Edward H. Leib, late captain Fifth United States Cavalry and brevet lieutenant-colonel United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MARK WALKER.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 249) for the relief of Mark Walker, late first lieutenant United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JAMES B. W. NEILL.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 250) for the relief of James B. W. Neill, captain in the United States Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY C. WATTERSON.

Mr. BAYNE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 251) for the relief of Henry C. Watterson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

CLAIMS FOR PRIZE-MONEY.

Mr. BAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 252) to provide for adjusting and paying of claims for prize-money due to certain citizens of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL C. SCHOYER.

Mr. BAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 253) to increase the pension of Captain Samuel C. Schoyer, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JAMES M. BORELAND.

Mr. BAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 254) granting an increase of pension to James M. Boreland; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ANN A. BUCHANAN.

Mr. BAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 255) granting a pension to Ann A. Buchanan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JAMES L. JORDAN.

Mr. BAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 256) granting a pension to James L. Jordan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SAMUEL D. NELSON.

Mr. BAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 257) for the relief of Samuel D. Nelson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

EXTENSION OF PATENT.

Mr. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 258) to enable the heirs of Harris Boardman, deceased, to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for the extension of letters-patent Nos. 35867 and 49971 for improvements in cork machines, granted July 15, 1862, and September 19, 1865, to the said Harris Boardman; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

GEORGE W. BRINTNALL.

Mr. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 259) granting a pension to George W. Brintnall; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

HENRY MULLEN.

Mr. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 260) for the relief of Henry Mullen, first lieutenant Company A, One hundred and ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES, ETC.

Mr. KLOTZ (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 261) to amend the laws granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and to their widows, and the soldiers, sailors, and marines employed in the war with Mexico, and their widows; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZA M. FRICK.

Mr. KLOTZ also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 262) granting a pension to Eliza M. Frick, widow of Clarence H. Frick, of the Mexican war; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JACOB GINDER.

Mr. KLOTZ also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 263) granting a pension to Jacob Ginder, father of David H. Ginder, captain in the late war; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DAVID T. BOWEN.

Mr. KLOTZ also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 264) granting a pension to David T. Bowen, a blind man, and late a soldier in the Mexican war; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHARLES EDWARDS.

Mr. KLOTZ also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 265) for the relief of Charles Edwards, late second lieutenant, Company C, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MARCELLUS WILSON.

Mr. KLOTZ also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 266) for the relief of the widow and minor children of Marcellus Wilson, a deceased soldier; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHAMBERS C. MULLEN.

Mr. KLOTZ also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 267) granting an additional pension or relief to Chambers C. Mullen, an invalid and late member Second Pennsylvania Regiment Mexican Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

REFUGIO M. BOWLER.

Mr. KLOTZ also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 268) for the relief of Refugio M. Bowler of San Diego, California, widow and administratrix of Thomas F. Bowler, deceased; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

HOMESTEADS.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 269) supplemental to an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May 20, 1862; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES DOUGHERTY.

Mr. WRIGHT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 270) to reimburse Charles Dougherty for his expenses to the consulate of Londonderry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MARY B. DALLAS.

Mr. WRIGHT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 271) granting a pension to Mary B. Dallas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

STATE WAR CLAIMS OF 1812.

Mr. COFFROTH introduced a bill (H. R. No. 272) to provide for the recomputation of the accounts between the United States and the several States and between the United States and the city of Baltimore growing out of moneys expended by the several States and by the city of Baltimore in the war of 1812 with Great Britain; which

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

NICHOLAS H. STAVEY.

Mr. COFFROTH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 273) to restore Assistant Paymaster Nicholas H. Stavey to the active from the retired list of the Navy; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

ELIZABETH PORTWOOD.

Mr. COFFROTH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 274) granting a pension to Elizabeth Portwood; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

EDWARD HEINZEL.

Mr. COFFROTH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 275) granting a pension to Edward Heinzl; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ROBERT HAWLEY.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 276) for the relief of Robert Hawley; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

V. B. HOLLIDAY.

Mr. MITCHELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 277) for the relief of V. B. Holliday; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

HENRY ROGERS.

Mr. MITCHELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 278) for the relief of Henry Rogers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

O. C. HOPKINS.

Mr. MITCHELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 279) granting a pension to O. C. Hopkins; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DENNIS M'GINNIS.

Mr. MITCHELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 280) for the relief of Dennis McGinnis; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

FRANCIS B. M'NAMARA.

Mr. MITCHELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 281) granting a pension to Francis B. McNamara, of Coudersport, Potter County, Pennsylvania; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ELIHU CHADWICK.

Mr. MITCHELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 282) for the relief of Elihu Chadwick, granting a pension to the same; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JACOB CRAMER.

Mr. O'NEILL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 283) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Cramer, lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Continental Line in the revolutionary war; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. BRADFORD.

Mr. MARTIN, of Delaware, (by request,) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 284) granting a pension to Captain George W. Bradford, of Delaware; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

GENERAL WARD B. BURNETT.

Mr. MARTIN, of Delaware, also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 285) providing for the increase of the pension of General Ward B. Burnett; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

NAVY.

Mr. KIMMEL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 286) to amend sections 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, and 1624 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JULIET LEEF.

Mr. KIMMEL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 287) for the relief of Juliet Leef, widow, and the children of Henry Leef, deceased, and John McKee; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

STEAMER DE SOTO.

Mr. KIMMEL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 288) for the relief of the owner of the steamer De Soto; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

JOHN T. HENNEMAN.

Mr. McLANE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 289) for the relief of John T. Henneman, of Baltimore, Maryland; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

S. ROSENFELD & CO.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 290) for the relief of

S. Rosenfeld & Co., of Baltimore, Maryland; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

SALLY M. BUCHANAN.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 291) granting a pension to Sally M. Buchanan, widow of the late General Robert C. Buchanan, of the United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ELIZABETH D. WINDER.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 292) granting a pension to Elizabeth D. Winder, widow of the late Captain Edward S. Winder; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. McLANE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 293) to prohibit officers of and claimants against or contractors under the United States from contributing money for political purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

CAPITOL, NORTH O STREET AND SOUTH WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

Mr. HENKLE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 294) to amend the act incorporating the Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Railroad Company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

MOUNT PLEASANT RAILROAD.

Mr. HENKLE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 295) to incorporate the Mount Pleasant Railroad Company of the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

DISTILLERS' BONDS.

Mr. HENKLE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 296) to amend section 3262 of the Revised Statutes relating to distillers' bonds; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. HENKLE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 297) to incorporate the Suburban Railway Company of Washington, District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HENKLE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 298) to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

MOUNT PLEASANT AND POTOMAC SIDE RAILWAY.

Mr. HENKLE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 299) to incorporate the Mount Pleasant and Potomac Side Railway Company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE SHIP-CANAL.

Mr. HENKLE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 300) to aid in the construction of the Maryland and Delaware Ship-Canal and to secure to all vessels of the United States service, for all time, the right of navigation through said canal free of tolls and charges; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM R. WILMER.

Mr. HENKLE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 301) for the relief of William R. Wilmer, late collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Maryland; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

W. C. SPENCER.

Mr. HENKLE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 302) for the relief of W. C. Spencer, late a captain in the United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LEWIS RODRICK.

Mr. URNER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 303) to authorize a change of record in the case of Lewis Rodrick, late a private in Captain Daniel Shawen's company of Maryland Militia in the war of 1812; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPRESENTATIVES OF MRS. M. D. DALL.

Mr. URNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 304) for the relief of the legal representatives of Mrs. M. D. Dall, deceased; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

GEORGE SMITH.

Mr. HUNTON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 305) granting a pension

to George Smith; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

R. L. ROTCHFORD.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 306) for the relief of R. L. Rotchford; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

JOHN Q. LARMAN.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 307) for the relief of John Q. Larman, Joseph L. Harley, and James B. Sparks; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ALBERT V. CONWAY.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 308) authorizing the Secretary of War to issue bonds to Albert V. Conway, substituted trustee, for certain registered United States bonds redeemed or assigned by the Government upon forged assignments; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

CLAIMS OF STATES, WAR OF 1812.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 309) to provide for the recomputation of the accounts between the United States and the several States, growing out of moneys expended by said States in the war of 1812; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ENOCH GRAYSON.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 310) for the relief of Enoch Grayson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

JULIA A. DARRALL.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 311) granting a pension to Julia A. Darrall; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

J. SCOTT PAYNE.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 312) for the relief of J. Scott Payne, an officer of the United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

G. H. HILL.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 313) to remove the political disabilities of G. H. Hill, of Virginia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POSTAL RAILWAY SERVICE.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 314) to reorganize the system of superintendents and assistant superintendents of railway service and special agents of the Post-Office Department; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON EYE, EAR, AND THROAT HOSPITAL.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 315) to incorporate the Washington Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

ASA WALL.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 316) to remove the disabilities of Asa Wall, imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

JAMES BROADUS.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 317) for the relief of James Broadus, of the Second Regiment of the Virginia Continental line of the war of the Revolution; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

CLAIMS OF REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

Mr. HUNTON also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 318) to provide for the settlement of the unpaid claims of those officers of the line of revolutionary army who served to the close of the war of Independence, and so returned on the books of the Treasury; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 319) to provide for paying certain advances made to the United States by the States of Maryland and Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE ACROSS POTOMAC RIVER.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 320) to authorize the Secretary of War to construct a bridge across the Potomac River at or near the Three Sisters Island; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

LANDS SOLD FOR DIRECT TAXES.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 321) for the relief of the owners and purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

REAL-ESTATE TITLES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HUNTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 322) to quiet title to real estate in the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, LYNCHBURGH, VIRGINIA.

Mr. TUCKER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 323) making an appropriation for a Government building to be used as a post-office, court-house, and bonded warehouse at Lynchburgh, in the State of Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PERMITS FOR PURCHASES IN INSURRECTIONARY STATES.

Mr. TUCKER also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 324) to declare the legal effect of permits granted by the President of the United States to purchase products of the insurrectionary States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Mr. CABELL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 325) for the erection of a public building at Danville, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

SPIRITS DISTILLED FROM APPLES, PEACHES, ETC.

Mr. CABELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 326) to repeal so much of section 3251 of the Revised Statutes and subsequent or existing laws as imposes a revenue tax upon spirits distilled from apples, peaches, and other fruits; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. CABELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 327) to amend and re-enact section 3357 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ISABEL L. EVANS.

Mr. CABELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 328) granting increase of pension to Isabel L. Evans and children; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

GEORGE W. HENDERLITE.

Mr. RICHMOND introduced a bill (H. R. No. 329) for the relief of George W. Henderlite, late collector of internal revenue for the eighth collection district of Virginia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

CHARLES W. ROGERS.

Mr. BEALE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 330) for the relief of Charles W. Rogers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. BEALE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 331) to repeal section 3412 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM TABB.

Mr. BEALE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 332) for the relief of William Tabb, of Fredericksburgh, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

E. K. SNEAD.

Mr. BEALE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 333) for the relief of E. K. Snead, deceased, and his sureties for the loss of certain books of special stamps and coupons; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THOMAS W. TANSILL.

Mr. BEALE also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 8) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of Thomas W. Tansill, late quartermaster and commissary under the joint commission to run the boundary-line between the United States and Mexico; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. GOODE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 334) to apply the proceeds of sales of public lands to the education of the people, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

IMMIGRATION OF CHINESE.

Mr. GOODE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 335) to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States; which was read a first

and second time, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. GOODE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 336) to remove the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. GOODE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 337) granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FRESH-WATER BASIN FOR NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK.

Mr. GOODE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 338) to provide for the construction of a fresh-water basin for iron-clad vessels in the vicinity of the navy-yard at Norfolk, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

Mr. GOODE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 339) in relation to the artillery school; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

Mr. GOODE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 340) to aid the Dismal Swamp Canal Company in improving their canal; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN S. BRAXTON.

Mr. GOODE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 341) for the relief of John S. Braxton, collector of customs at Norfolk, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ENFORCEMENT OF EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. GOODE also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 9) to provide for the enforcement of the eight-hour law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

DANIEL M. COOK.

Mr. SCALES (by request of his colleague, Mr. VANCE) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 342) for the relief of Daniel M. Cook; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

EDWIN I. NUTALL.

Mr. SCALES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 343) granting a pension to Edwin I. Nutall; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BUILDING, GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. SCALES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 344) providing for the purchase of a site and erecting thereon a post-office and court-house in the city of Greensborough, North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ABOLITION OF TAXES ON BRANDY MADE OF APPLES, ETC.

Mr. SCALES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 345) to abolish all taxes on brandy made of apples, peaches, or grapes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON.

Mr. SCALES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 346) for the relief of William H. Thompson, late collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

DISTILLERS OF BRANDY FROM APPLES, ETC.

Mr. SCALES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 347) to refund to distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes all of the special taxes paid by such distillers under the act of July 20, 1868, which is in excess of \$50; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

VALUE OF TRADE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS.

Mr. SCALES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 348) fixing the value of the trade and Mexican dollars, and providing that the legal-tender silver dollar shall be the unit of value; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

REFUND OF DIRECT TAXES.

Mr. SCALES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 349) to refund certain direct taxes on land collected from citizens in the late insurrectionary States under the act of August 5, 1861; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

POLICE REGULATIONS, INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Mr. SCALES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 350) authorizing the President to prescribe suitable police regulations for the government of the various Indian reservations, and to provide for the punishment of the crimes of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, burglary, and robbery upon the various Indian reservations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EXTINGUISHMENT OF INDIAN TITLE.

Mr. SCALES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 351) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Warm Spring, Umattilla, Chippewa, Ute, and certain other tribes of Indians in the United States for the extinguishment of their title to the lands now occupied by them, and for their removal to and consolidation upon certain other reservations established by law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC-LAND ENTRIES BY INDIANS.

Mr. SCALES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 352) to confirm certain entries of lands by Indians; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MIAMI INDIANS, KANSAS.

Mr. SCALES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 353) to provide for the sale of the lands of the Miami Indians in Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LANDS TO INDIANS IN SEVERALTY.

Mr. SCALES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 354) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to allot land in severalty to Indians; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. SCALES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 355) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and prior years, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1875; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NEW YORK INDIAN LANDS, KANSAS.

Mr. SCALES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 356) to provide for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS, WISCONSIN.

Mr. SCALES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 357) for the relief of the Lac de Flambeau, Lac Court Oreilles, and Bad River bands of Chippewa Indians in the State of Wisconsin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WESTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. STEELE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 358) for the appointment of an additional clerk in the western judicial district of North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

O. G. FOARD.

Mr. STEELE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 359) for the relief of O. G. Foard, of North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.

Mr. STEELE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 360) for the relief of Alexander Sutherland; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

MOSES W. ALEXANDER.

Mr. STEELE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 361) for the relief of Moses W. Alexander; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JOSEPH BOST.

Mr. STEELE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 362) for the relief of Joseph Bost; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

PUBLIC BUILDING, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. STEELE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 363) to make an appropriation for the erection of a United States court-house and post-office in the city of Charlotte, North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF APPROPRIATION ACT.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, (by request,) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 364) to amend an act making appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for former years, and for other purposes, approved May 18, 1872; which

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

TAX ON STATE BANKS.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 365) to repeal the tax of 10 per cent. on State banks and State banking associations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 366) to repeal sections 19, 20, and 21 of the act entitled "An act to amend existing customs and internal-revenue laws, and for other purposes," approved February 8, 1875; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 682, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 367) to amend section 682 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

COMPENSATION TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 368) to compensate the State of North Carolina for the use and occupation of certain grounds and buildings by United States troops; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Claims, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON BRANDY.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 369) to reduce the tax on brandy made exclusively from apples, peaches, or grapes, to thirty-five cents, and to provide for the collection of the same; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 4716 REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 370) to repeal section 4716 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF USURY LAW.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 371) to amend section 5198 of the Revised Statutes, relating to usury; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN B. SUGG.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 372) for the relief of John B. Sugg, of North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PUNISHMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 373) to amend sections 102 and 104 of the Revised Statutes and to restore to either House of Congress the power to punish for contempt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

F. P. HAYWOOD.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 374) for the relief of F. P. Haywood, of North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PHILEMON B. HAWKINS.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 375) for the relief of Philemon B. Hawkins; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

AMELIA ANN WHITAKER.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 376) for the relief of Amelia Ann Whitaker; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

REFUND TO NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 377) to refund to the State of North Carolina certain moneys therein named; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 10) in regard to the enforcement of the eight-hour law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

LACON R. TILLMAN.

Mr. EVINS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 378) for the relief of Lacon R. Tillman; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

THOMAS P. WESTMORELAND.

Mr. EVINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 379) for the relief of

Thomas P. Westmoreland; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

CHARLES B. ROBERTS.

Mr. EVINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 380) for the relief of Charles B. Roberts; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. COOK introduced a bill (H. R. No. 381) providing for the judicial ascertainment of claims against the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

MARBLE FOR MONUMENTAL PURPOSES.

Mr. COOK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 382) to admit duty free marble for monumental purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Mr. SMITH, of Georgia, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 383) 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.

ATLANTIC AND MEXICAN GULF CANAL COMPANY.

Mr. NICHOLLS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 384) granting the right of way to the Atlantic and Mexican Gulf Canal Company of Georgia and Florida through the lands and waters of the United States along said canal route; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT ERWIN.

Mr. NICHOLLS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 385) to amend the act entitled "An act for the relief of Robert Erwin;" which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WILLIAM BATTERSBY.

Mr. NICHOLLS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 386) for the relief of William Battersby; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

JOEL A. BILLUPS.

Mr. SPEER (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 387) for the relief of Joel A. Billups; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

PROCEEDS OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR EDUCATION.

Mr. SPEER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 388) to apply the proceeds of sales of public lands to the education of the people, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

Mr. SPEER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 389) to provide improved breech-loading rifles to the University of Georgia, for the purpose of drilling the students of said university; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SPECIAL TAXES.

Mr. SPEER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 390) to exempt farmers and planters from special taxes for selling leaf-tobacco of their own production; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON BRANDY.

Mr. SPEER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 391) to exempt the distillation of brandy made exclusively from apples, peaches, or grapes from taxation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF COOSA RIVER.

Mr. FELTON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 392) appropriating \$200,000 for the improvement of the Coosa River between Rome, Georgia, and Wetumpka, Alabama; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

W. B. FARRAR.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 393) authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund to W. B. Farrar, of Whitfield County, Georgia, illegal taxes collected from him in the year 1877; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

WILLIAM HEDGPETH.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 394) for the relief of William Hedgpeth, of Paulding County, Georgia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 395) to compel national banks to recognize and receive the standard legal-tender silver dollar as equivalent in value to the gold coins of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF NEHEMIAH GARRISON.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 396) for the relief of the executor or administrator of the estate of Nehemiah Garrison, assignee of Moses Perkins; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN AND OTHER WARS.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 397) granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Florida, and Black Hawk wars, and certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the same; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

RECOINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 398) to make the trade-dollar a legal tender for all claims at their nominal value, and to require their recoinage into standard silver dollars; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

BALAAM A. BRIDGES.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 399) for the relief of Balaam A. Bridges, of Barton County, Georgia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JACOB SRITE.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 400) granting a pension to Jacob Srite, of Georgia, a soldier of the war of 1812; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

DUTY ON SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 401) to repeal the duty on sulphate of quinine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REUBEN FLETCHER.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 402) to place the name of Reuben Fletcher, of Catoosa County, Georgia, upon the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

OATH OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 403) to prescribe and establish a form of oath or affirmation to be taken and subscribed by members of Congress before entering upon the duties of their office; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

L. P. GUDGER.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 404) for the relief of L. P. Gudger, of Georgia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

SPECIAL TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 405) to allow farmers and planters to sell leaf-tobacco of their own production to other persons than manufacturers of tobacco without special tax; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES A. STEWART.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Georgia, (by request,) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 406) for the relief of James A. Stewart, of Fulton County, Georgia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

AMENDMENT OF UNITED STATES COINAGE LAWS.

Mr. STEPHENS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 407) to amend the laws of the United States upon the subject of coinage, to perfect the double metallic standard of value, and to provide for issuing gold and silver bullion certificates on specified conditions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

TAX UPON BANKS.

Mr. STEPHENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 408) to repeal the existing tax on State banking and to equalize the tax upon all legally chartered banking institutions in the United States, whether State or Federal; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

METRIC SYSTEM.

Mr. STEPHENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 409) to enable importers to use the metric weights and measures; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

COINAGE OF METRIC GOLD COIN.

Mr. STEPHENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 410) to authorize a new metric gold coin for international uses, to be known as the "stella;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

GOLOID METRIC DOLLAR.

Mr. STEPHENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 411) to authorize the coinage of the goloid metric dollar, two dollars, and fractions of a dollar, and also the coinage of the metric gold double eagle, eagle, and half eagle, all of standard value; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

MINTAGE OF INGOTS OF METRIC GOLD ALLOY, ETC.

Mr. STEPHENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 412) to authorize the mintage of ingots of metric gold alloy and of metric goloid alloy, its deposit in the Treasury, and issue of certificates therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING IN AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Mr. STEPHENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 413) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Augusta, Georgia, for United States court-house, post-office, and internal-revenue service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

COOSA RIVER, GEORGIA.

Mr. FORNEY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 414) making an appropriation to continue the work on the Coosa River in the States of Alabama and Georgia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF TENNESSEE RIVER.

Mr. FORNEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 415) making an appropriation to continue the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee River in the States of Alabama and Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. M. J. DONAHOE.

Mr. FORNEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 416) for the relief of Mrs. M. J. Donahoe; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

GEORGE V. HEBB.

Mr. FORNEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 417) for the relief of George V. Hebb, late captain and assistant quartermaster in the war with Mexico; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

CREEK ORPHAN FUND.

Mr. FORNEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 418) to reimburse the Creek orphan fund; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SOLDIERS, ETC., OF MEXICAN AND OTHER WARS.

Mr. LEWIS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 419) granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and other wars therein named, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOEL S. HANKINS AND WILLIAM BOYD.

Mr. LEWIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 420) for the relief of Joel S. Hankins and William Boyd, citizens of Lamar County, State of Alabama; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA.

Mr. LEWIS also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 11) in relation to the library of the University of Alabama; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

CERTIFICATION OF LEGAL QUESTIONS.

Mr. HERBERT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 421) to authorize circuit and district judges to certify certain difficult questions to the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 422) to amend section 688 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

He also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 423) to amend section 5440 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CONECULA AND ESCAMBIA RIVERS.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 424) to improve the navigation of the Conecuh and Escambia Rivers, in Alabama and Florida; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WRITS OF ERROR IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 425) to provide for writs of error in certain criminal cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

MILEAGE OF MARSHALS.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 426) to regulate the mileage of marshals, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 427) for the erection of a public building in the city of Montgomery, Alabama; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET A. SPENCER.

Mr. HERNDON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 428) granting a pension to Margaret A. Spencer; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

DEPOSIT SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Mr. HERNDON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 429) for the relief of the Deposit Savings Association of Mobile, Alabama; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

MARINE DOCK COMPANY.

Mr. HERNDON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 430) for the relief of the Mobile Marine Dock Company; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

EMANUEL JONES.

Mr. HERNDON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 431) for the relief of Emanuel Jones, a British subject; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WILLIAM C. EDMONSTON.

Mr. HERNDON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 432) to adjust the pay and accounts of William C. Edmonston; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

FRANCIS M. JOHNSTON.

Mr. SHELLEY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 433) for the relief of Francis M. Johnston; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

STEAMER JACKSON.

Mr. SAMFORD introduced a bill (H. R. No. 434) for the relief of certain owners of the steamer Jackson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. SAMFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 435) to correct the reading of an act making appropriations for the construction, repair, preservation, and completion of certain works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes, approved March 4, 1879; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

AFFIDAVITS BY UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. SAMFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 436) to amend section 2290 of the Revised Statutes so as to allow affidavits therein provided for to be administered by United States commissioners; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. HOOKER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 437) to provide for the erection of a public building at Jackson, Mississippi, for the use of the district and circuit courts of the United States, for a land office to preserve the records of entries of public lands, an office for the register and receiver of the land office, and for the collector of internal revenue, and for a post-office, and for other Government purposes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PASCAGOULA RIVER.

Mr. HOOKER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 438) for the removal of the bar at the mouth of the Pascagoula River, and for the improvement of the navigation of the same; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PEARL RIVER.

Mr. HOOKER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 439) for the removal of the bar at the mouth of the Pearl River where the same debouches into the Mississippi Sound, and for the improvement of the navigation of the same from Jackson to its mouth; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

CHOCTAW INDIANS.

Mr. HOOKER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 440) for the ascertainment of the amount due the Choctaw Indians; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

POTTAWATOMIE INDIANS.

Mr. HOOKER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 441) to carry into effect the tenth article of the treaty with the Pottawatomie Indians of February 27, 1867; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

ELMER A. SNOW.

Mr. HOOKER also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 442)

granting an increase of pension to Elmer A. Snow; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

REDEMPTION OF SILVER COINS.

Mr. MULDROW introduced a bill (H. R. No. 443) to retire certain silver coins now in use and to provide for the exchange of subsidiary silver coins for legal-tender money under certain circumstances; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

Mr. MULDROW also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 444) to authorize the issue of United States notes and to provide for the redemption of certain United States bonds, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. MULDROW also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 445) to make the Department of Agriculture an executive department of the Government; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

SOUTHERN MAIL CONTRACTORS.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 446) to amend so much of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878," as provides for paying certain mail contractors in the Southern States for services rendered prior to the late war; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 447) to reduce the expense of the public printing and binding, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURT DECREES.

Mr. MANNING introduced a bill (H. R. No. 448) to give effect to judgments and decrees rendered in the circuit and district courts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

RANCHO "PANOCHÉ GRANDE."

Mr. MANNING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 449) to ascertain and determine the title to the tract of land known as the Rancho "Panoche Grande," in the State of California; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Mr. MANNING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 450) to carry out the stipulations of certain Indian treaties; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. MANNING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 451) to provide for the erection of a public building at Oxford, Mississippi, for use as a post-office, United States court, and for United States internal-revenue officials, and for other Government purposes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

REBECCA A. NABORS.

Mr. MANNING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 452) for the relief of Rebecca A. Nabors; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ELIZA J. YARNALL.

Mr. MANNING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 453) granting a pension to Eliza J. Yarnall; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THOMAS D. ISOM.

Mr. MANNING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 454) for the payment of \$600 to Thomas D. Isom, of Oxford, Mississippi, for rent of judges' official chambers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ESTATE OF J. R. BOWLES.

Mr. MANNING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 455) for the relief of the estate of J. R. Bowles, deceased; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

JAMES H. ANDERSON.

Mr. MANNING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 456) for the relief of James H. Anderson, of Tunica County, Mississippi; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

SAMUEL COLLINS.

Mr. MANNING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 457) for the relief of Samuel Collins, (colored,) of Water Valley, Mississippi; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. CHALMERS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 458) to provide for the organization of the Mississippi River improvement commission and for the correction, permanent location, and deepening of the channel and the improvement of the navigation of the said Mississippi River and the protection of its alluvial lands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Mississippi Levees, and ordered to be printed.

GRANT-PEMBERTON MONUMENT, VICKSBURGH, MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. CHALMERS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 459) authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase the site of and attach to the Vicksburgh National Cemetery the Grant-Pemberton Monument at Vicksburgh, Mississippi; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MEMPHIS AND VICKSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. CHALMERS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 460) granting the right of way to the county of Warren, in the State of Mississippi, and to the Memphis and Vicksburgh Railroad Company through the United States cemetery tract of land near Vicksburgh, Mississippi; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CORRUPTION IN ELECTIONS.

Mr. CHALMERS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 461) to prevent corruption in elections; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. KOUNTZ AND OTHERS.

Mr. CHALMERS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 462) for the relief of George W. Kountz and others; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. CHALMERS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 463) to establish a western division of the southern judicial district of Mississippi; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

MEMPHIS AND VICKSBURGH RAILROAD.

Mr. CHALMERS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 464) granting to the Memphis and Vicksburgh Railroad Company authority to erect a railway draw-bridge over the Yazoo River, in Mississippi, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A. C. CRAWFORD.

Mr. CHALMERS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 465) for the relief of A. C. Crawford; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Mr. CHALMERS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 466) to amend the charter of Howard University and to encourage and aid the education of the colored race in the District of Columbia and in the several States and Territories; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

SELECTION OF SEATS IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CHALMERS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 467) to regulate the selection of seats in the United States House of Representatives; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Mr. CHALMERS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 468) to complete the system of Pacific railways; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

DOUBLE STAMPED ENVELOPES, ETC.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 469) to provide for double stamped envelopes, double postal cards, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF JAMES T. JOHNSON.

Mr. MONEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 470) for the relief of the legal heirs and representatives of James T. Johnson, deceased, of Carrollton, Mississippi; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ALBERT STEVENSON.

Mr. MONEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 471) for the relief of Albert Stevenson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

A. BURWELL.

Mr. MONEY also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 472) for the relief of A. Burwell; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ESTATE OF JAMES A. RALSTON.

Mr. MONEY also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 473) for

the relief of the estate of James A. Ralston; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

AUGUSTUS WATSON.

Mr. MONEY also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 474) to reward Augustus Watson for inventing and introducing stamped newspaper wrappers on sale at post-offices for eighteen years; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 475) for the judicial investigation and adjustment of private land claims in the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida, and the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of the thirty-first degree of north latitude; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

Mr. ROBERTSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 476) to provide for the organization of the Mississippi River improvement commission and for the correction, permanent location, and deepening of the channel and the improvement of the navigation of said Mississippi River, and the protection of its alluvial lands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Mississippi Levees, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. MUNDY.

Mr. ROBERTSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 477) for the relief of George W. Mundy, administrator of the estate of Major-General Eleazar W. Ripley, deceased; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

THOMAS GREEN DAVIDSON.

Mr. ROBERTSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 478) for the relief of Thomas Green Davidson, of the State of Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

LEWIS ALLEN.

Mr. ROBERTSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 479) for the relief of Lewis Allen, of the State of Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

ELIZABETH BURRISS.

Mr. ROBERTSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 480) for the relief of Elizabeth Burris; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

C. S. BALDWIN.

Mr. ROBERTSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 481) for the relief of C. S. Baldwin, of the State of Ohio; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

BATON ROUGE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

Mr. ROBERTSON also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 482) for the relief of the Baton Rouge Gas-Light Company, in Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

MRS. ELIZA E. HEBERT.

Mr. ROBERTSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 483) for the relief of Mrs. Eliza E. Hebert, of Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Mr. ELAM introduced a bill (H. R. No. 484) for the relief of William H. Young; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

IMPROVEMENT OF RED RIVER.

Mr. ELLIS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 485) making an appropriation for the improvement of the mouth of the Red River in Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK COOK.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 486) to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to hear and determine the application of Frederick Cook; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

G. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 487) for the relief of G. Alexander Ramsey; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

APPOINTMENT OF CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT JUDGES.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 488) in regard to the appointment of circuit and district judges of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DR WILLIAM MARTIN.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 489) authorizing the President to appoint Dr. William Martin a surgeon in the regular Navy of the United States; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

LIEN ON VESSEL FOR REPAIRS.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 490) to create a lien in favor of material-men and others for supplies, materials, and repairs furnished to a vessel in her home port, and to make the laws upon that subject uniform throughout the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE F. BROTT.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 491) for the relief of George F. Brott; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

BEN HOLLADAY.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 492) for the relief of Ben Holladay; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

THOMAS B. HARRIS.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 493) for the relief of Thomas B. Harris, of New Orleans; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

DECREES, ETC., PROVISIONAL COURT, LOUISIANA.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 494) to ratify and confirm the orders, decrees, and judgments of the provisional court of the United States for the State of Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. AGNES E. FRY.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 495) for the relief of Mrs. Agnes E. Fry, widow of Joseph Fry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

WIDOW OF CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER M. HAILE.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 496) for the relief of the widow of Captain Christopher M. Haile, United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

STOCKHOLDERS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 497) authorizing the admission of certain proof in cases wherein the stockholders in national banks are sued; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

G. P. WORK.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 498) for the relief of G. P. Work, a citizen of Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 499) to secure from loss the depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 500) to provide for the speedy completion of a line of railroad and telegraph between the ports on the Lower Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific Ocean, along or near the southwestern frontier of the United States, and to aid in the construction of the same, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and ordered to be printed.

BRAZILIAN MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Mr. ELLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 501) to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and the Empire of Brazil; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY HULL.

Mr. ACKLEN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 502) for the relief of Henry Hull, of Pattersonville, Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

JEAN LOUIS COMEAUX.

Mr. ACKLEN also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 503) to compensate Jean Louis Comeaux, of the parish of La Fourche, Louisiana, for services rendered to the Government of the United States in recruiting and enlisting soldiers during the late war; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SURVEY OF RIVERS IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. KING introduced a bill (H. R. No. 504) for the survey and improvement of certain rivers in Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

COURT-HOUSE AT MONROE, LOUISIANA.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 505) making an appropriation for the rebuilding of the court-house at Monroe, Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 506) for the relief of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 507) for the prevention of the cutting of the Mississippi River into the lake of Concordia, Louisiana, and for the prevention of the destruction of the harbors of the cities of Vidalia, in the parish of Concordia, Louisiana, and Natchez, in the county of Adams, in the State of Mississippi, by the Mississippi River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SAND-BARS IN MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 508) making an appropriation for the removal of sand-bars in the Mississippi River, between Memphis and New Orleans; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, and ordered to be printed.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. MONROE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 509) relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ADJUDICATION OF CERTAIN CLAIMS.

Mr. MONROE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 510) authorizing the adjudication and payment of certain claims upon the fund created by section 15 of chapter 459 of the laws of the Forty-third Congress; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF LIQUOR IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. MONROE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 511) to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating drinks in the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

STEPHEN D. POND.

Mr. MONROE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 512) granting a pension to Stephen D. Pond; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SANFORD S. PARKER.

Mr. MONROE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 513) granting an increase of pension to Sanford S. Parker; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

HENRY SHRIBER.

Mr. MONROE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 514) for the relief of Henry Shriber; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

W. M. BEEBE, JR.

Mr. MONROE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 515) to restore W. M. Beebe, jr., to his former rank in the Army; which was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WILLIAM KEPLER.

Mr. MONROE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 516) granting a pension to William Kepler; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

NANCY BUSH.

Mr. MONROE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 517) granting a pension to Nancy Bush, widow of Jeremiah Bush, late private Company I, Sixteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ISAAC ROSHON.

Mr. MONROE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 518) granting a pension to Isaac Roshon; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

L. L. RICE.

Mr. MONROE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 519) authorizing L. L. Rice to locate land warrant No. 79099 issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in his own name or to sell and assign the same; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

CHANGE OF NAME OF BANK.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH introduced a bill (H. R. No. 520) changing the name of the National Bank of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, to the National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SECTION 2990 REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 521) to amend section 2990 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 522) to repeal section 7 of an act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to internal revenue," approved March 1, 1879; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF COLORED EMIGRANTS.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill (H. R. No. 523) to authorize the Secretary of War to issue rations and tents to relieve the temporary distress of certain destitute colored emigrants, and making an appropriation for that purpose; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

Mr. EWING introduced a bill (H. R. No. 524) providing for the retiring of circulating notes of national banks, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

INCOME TAX.

Mr. EWING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 525) to provide for assessing and collecting a graduated tax on incomes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SILVER-COIN CERTIFICATES.

Mr. EWING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 526) to provide for the issue of silver-coin certificates and their exchange for silver bullion at current market rates; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. EWING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 527) to provide for the interchange of fractional currency and legal-tender currency, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

REDEMPTION OF TRADE-DOLLARS.

Mr. EWING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 528) authorizing and requiring the redemption and recoinage of trade-dollars; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN OHIO.

Mr. EWING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 529) to create a new judicial district in the State of Ohio, and to provide for holding district and circuit courts of the United States therein; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SETTLERS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. EWING also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 530) for the relief of settlers on certain lands in the State of California; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. EWING also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 531) to authorize the correction of boundaries of certain lands in San Mateo County, California; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

J. J. LINTS.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 532) for the relief of J. J. Lints; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

MARY WALSH.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 533) for the relief of Mary Walsh, guardian of Redmond Walsh; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

MRS. ROSETTA L. M'KAY.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 534) granting a pension to Mrs. Rosetta L. McKay, mother of Frederick A. McKay; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MRS. ELIZA ELY.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 535) granting a pension to Mrs. Eliza Ely, widow of James S. Ely; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 536) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to repair and extend the public building owned by the Government at Cleveland, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ANSON SMITH.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 537)

granting a pension to Anson Smith, a volunteer of the war of 1812 with Great Britain; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

JULIUS M. CARRINGTON.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 538) for the relief of Julius M. Carrington; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

J. H. RUSSELL.

Mr. FINLEY (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 539) for the relief of J. H. Russell; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

THOMAS J. GOODMAN.

Mr. FINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 540) granting a pension to Thomas J. Goodman, Company D, Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DANIEL SPEAR.

Mr. FINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 541) granting a pension to Daniel Spear; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

NATHAN BLEW.

Mr. FINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 542) granting a pension to Nathan Blew, of Ohio, late private in Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN PARK.

Mr. FINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 543) granting a pension to John Park, Company B, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WILLIAM B. SARDEN.

Mr. FINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 544) granting a pension to William B. Sarden; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MARCUS DE MOSS.

Mr. FINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 545) granting a pension to Marcus De Moss, of Ohio; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JAMES R. RICHARDSON.

Mr. FINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 546) for the relief of James R. Richardson, of Mansfield, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

R. G. PETERSON.

Mr. FINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 547) granting a pension to R. G. Peterson, late a private in Company B, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

VICTORINE MOTT.

Mr. FINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 548) granting a pension to Victorine Mott, widow of Peter Mott, late a private of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JAMES C. SWASICK.

Mr. FINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 549) granting a pension to James C. Swasick, of Ohio; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. LE FEVRE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 550) to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH SEARLE.

Mr. LE FEVRE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 551) for the relief of Sarah Searle, widow of Milton Searle, Seventy-first New York State Volunteers and Seventy-third New York State Veterans; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JAMES WILSON.

Mr. LE FEVRE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 552) granting a pension to James Wilson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

DAVID HUGHES.

Mr. LE FEVRE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 553) granting a pension to David Hughes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DAVID W. STOCKSTILL.

Mr. LE FEVRE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 554) for the relief of David W. Stockstill, of Sidney, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HATTIE J. ROSSON.

Mr. LE FEVRE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 555) granting a pension to Hattie J. Rosson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF GENERAL WILLIAM GATES.

Mr. LE FEVRE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 556) for the relief of the widow and children of General William Gates, United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

REPORTER OF UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Mr. NEAL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 557) defining the duties of reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, fixing his compensation, and providing for the publishing and distribution of said reports; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CIRCUIT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. NEAL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 558) supplementary of the act entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1875; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, A PORT OF DELIVERY.

Mr. NEAL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 559) to constitute the city of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, a port of delivery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MARY BLOWERS.

Mr. NEAL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 560) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to place upon the pension-roll the name of Mary Blowers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MILTON KENNEDY.

Mr. NEAL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 561) for the payment of \$800 to Milton Kennedy for night services of the steamboat Picketon; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

ENTERPRISE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. YOUNG, of Ohio, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 562) for the relief of the Enterprise Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

ARREARAGES OF PENSIONS.

Mr. YOUNG, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 563) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to pay arrearages of pensions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 564) to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to coinage and the deposit of coin and bullion in the Treasury for certificates; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

STAFFORD PALMER.

Mr. WARNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 565) granting a pension to Stafford Palmer, of Morgan County, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

OSCAR B. NOTT.

Mr. WARNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 566) granting a pension to Oscar B. Nott, late a private of Company K, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHARLES W. FOULKE.

Mr. WARNER also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 567) for the relief of Charles W. Foulke; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

WESLEY JAMES.

Mr. MCKINLEY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 568) granting a pension to Wesley James; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN J. HOLLINGER.

Mr. MCKINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 569) granting a pension to John J. Hollinger; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ROBERT CARY.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 570) granting an increase of pension to Robert Cary; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DR. C. E. TUPPER.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 571) for the relief of Dr. C. E. Tupper, Putnam County, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

SIDNEY SAUNDERS.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 572) granting a pension to Sidney Saunders, late first sergeant Company K, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN M. STUTER.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 573) granting a pension to John M. Stuter, bugler of Company I, Fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOSEPH MANNER.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 574) granting a pension to Joseph Manner, late private Company —, Kansas Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

JOHN C. DOUGLASS.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 575) for the relief of John C. Douglass, of Allen County, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SOLOMON ROBINAUT.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 576) to relieve Solomon Robinaut, late private Company G, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from the charge of desertion; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SUSAN R. GASSAWAY.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 577) for the relief of Susan R. Gassaway, late widow of William H. Estell, deceased; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WILSON PONTIUS.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 578) for the relief of Wilson Pontius; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING OF NATIONAL CURRENCY, ETC.

Mr. HILL also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 579) relating to the engraving, printing, and issuing of national currency, United States notes, bonds, internal-revenue stamps, and all other Government issues; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT, OHIO.

Mr. DICKEY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 580) to construe and define "an act to cede to the State of Ohio the unsold lands in the Virginia military district in said State," approved February 18, 1871; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SIMON J. FOUGHT.

Mr. CONVERSE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 581) granting an increase of pension to Simon J. Fought; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

UNITED STATES COURTS, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Mr. CONVERSE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 582) to provide for circuit and district courts of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, and transferring certain counties from the northern to the southern district in said State; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. SWARTZ.

Mr. ATHERTON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 583) for the increase of an invalid pension to George W. Swartz; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

FRANK LOGSDON.

Mr. GEDDES introduced a bill (H. R. No. 584) granting a pension to Frank Logsdon, late private in Company K, Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MARY LINDSEY.

Mr. GEDDES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 585) granting a pension to Mary Lindsey; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

CATHERINE YODER.

Mr. GEDDES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 586) granting a pension to Catherine Yoder; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

ELIZABETH PORTWOOD.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 587) granting a pension to Elizabeth Portwood; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

WILLIAM H. GRAY.

Mr. BLACKBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 588) for the relief of William H. Gray, of Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON MARKET COMPANY.

Mr. BLACKBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 589) to repeal the charter of the Washington Market Company; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

MRS. CARRIE A. CROXTON.

Mr. BLACKBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 590) granting relief to Mrs. Carrie A. Croxton; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MIXED NATIONAL TRIBUNALS.

Mr. BLACKBURN also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 11) in relation to records, papers, and documents of mixed international tribunals on file in the State Department; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZA K. ASHLEY.

Mr. MCKENZIE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 591) for the relief of Eliza K. Ashley, widow of John P. Ashley, deceased; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JURISDICTION OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 592) to repeal parts of sections 563 and 629 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and to regulate the original jurisdiction of the circuit courts in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM C. DOWNS.

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 593) granting a pension to William C. Downs, of Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SALE OF LEAF-TOBACCO.

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 594) to permit the growers of tobacco to sell one thousand dollars' worth of their own growth without a license so to do; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZA TURNER.

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 595) granting a pension to Eliza Turner; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

D. L. ADAIR.

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 596) for the relief of D. L. Adair, of Hancock County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

QUININE ON FREE LIST.

Mr. MCKENZIE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 597) to put salts of quinine and sulphate of quinine on the free list; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

BIG SANDY RIVER.

Mr. PHISTER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 598) for the improvement of the Big Sandy River and appropriating money for said purpose; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PUBLIC BUILDING, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mr. PHISTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 599) for the purchase of suitable ground in the city of Maysville, in the State of Kentucky, and the erection thereon of a public building for post-office, United States collector's office, United States commissioner's office, and for the use of other United States officers in said city, and appropriating money for said purpose; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

C. A. DIETRICH.

Mr. PHISTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 600) granting a pension to C. A. Dietrich, of Bath County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

FELIX WARREN AND THOMAS J. WRIGHT.

Mr. PHISTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 601) for the relief of Felix Warren and Thomas J. Wright, of Bath County, Kentucky, late privates of Company M, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Cavalry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

GEORGE WORMALD.

Mr. PHISTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 602) for the benefit of George Wormald, of Maysville, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HENRY A. MILES.

Mr. KNOTT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 603) for the benefit of

Henry A. Miles, of Nelson County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

J. W. BOWLING AND J. S. GOLLADAY.

Mr. KNOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 604) for the relief of J. W. Bowling and J. S. Golladay, of Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

DISTRIBUTION OF GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. KNOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 605) to provide for the further distribution of the moneys received under the Geneva award; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES CLARK SMITH.

Mr. KNOTT also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 606) for the relief of James Clark Smith; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

Mr. OSCAR TURNER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 607) to provide for the construction of a public building at the city of Paducah, State of Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

FARAN & McLEAN.

Mr. CARLISLE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 608) for the relief of Faran & McLean, of Cincinnati, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. CARLISLE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 609) to prescribe the times for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States in the district of Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

Mr. CARLISLE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 610) for the relief of George W. Taylor, of Harrison County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

SAMUEL E. OGDEN.

Mr. CARLISLE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 611) to compensate Samuel E. Ogden, of the steamers Des Arc and Emma No. 2, for carrying the United States mail from Memphis, Tennessee, to Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, and intermediate places, twice a week, from the 27th of November, 1863, to the 31st of December, 1864, under peremptory orders of the officer of the United States Army then in command at the post of Memphis; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

JOHN TALOR & SON.

Mr. CARLISLE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 612) for the relief of John Talor & Son, of Newport, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

ASHBROOK & TUCKER.

Mr. CARLISLE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 613) for the relief of Ashbrook & Tucker, of Covington, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

ESTATE OF DR. JOEL C. FRAZIER.

Mr. CARLISLE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 614) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Joel C. Frazier, deceased, of Harrison, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

HENRY MARCOTTE.

Mr. CARLISLE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 615) for the relief of Henry Marcotte; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

COMMERCE AMONG THE STATES.

Mr. WILLIS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 616) to regulate commerce among the States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SUITS IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 617) to enable certain persons to sue in United States courts without payment of or security for costs; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 618) to amend section 3221 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAWS.

Mr. WILLIS also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 619) to amend the pension and bounty laws of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JESSE D. SEATON.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 620) for the relief of Jesse D. Seaton, of Louisville, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 621) for the relief of the German National Bank of Louisville, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ROBERT M. ROGERS.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 622) for the relief of Robert M. Rogers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

BRANNIN, SUMMERS & CO.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 623) for the relief of Brannin, Summers & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

ROBERT S. GOODALL.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 624) granting a pension to Robert S. Goodall, late first-class pilot in the United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WARREN MITCHELL.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 625) for the relief of Warren Mitchell; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 626) appropriating money for the improvement of the Kentucky, Licking, and Big Sandy Rivers, and for the improvement of the falls of the Cumberland River, in Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SALES OF LEAF-TOBACCO.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 627) to authorize producers of tobacco to sell not exceeding one hundred dollars' worth of leaf-tobacco of each year's production without license or tax; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON INCOMES.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 628) to levy and collect a tax on incomes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CHARGES IN SLEEPING-CARS.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 629) to regulate the charges for the use of Pullman palace cars and other sleeping-cars patented by the United States Government; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

EMPLOYMENT OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AS ATTORNEYS.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 630) to make it illegal for any member of either House of Congress to act as general advisory attorney for certain corporations and patentees; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DUTIES OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 631) to define the duties of United States marshals; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ALEXANDER DRAKE.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 632) for the benefit of Alexander Drake, of Wolfe County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

PETER W. CLINE.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 633) for the relief of Peter W. Cline, of Floyd County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THOMAS W. HART.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 634) for the relief of Thomas W. Hart, of Whitley County, Kentucky, late a private of Company D, Fourth Regiment of Kentucky Mounted Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NICHOLAS BALL.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 635) for the relief of Nicholas Ball, of Laurel County, Kentucky, late a private of Company A, Seventh Regiment of Kentucky Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WILLIAM K. GOODMAN.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 636) for the relief of William K. Goodman, late a private of Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment of Kentucky Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PENSIONS.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 637) to amend the third subdivision of section 4693 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "pensions;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PETER W. CLINE.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 638) for the relief of Peter W. Cline, of Floyd County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CHRISTOPHER C. HARBIN.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 639) for the relief of Christopher C. Harbin, of Laurel County, Kentucky, late captain of Company C, Second North Carolina Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ABJAH B. GILBERT.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 640) for the benefit of Abijah B. Gilbert, of Owsley County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

MRS. SUSAN HALL.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 641) for the relief of Mrs. Susan Hall, of Knox County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

LEWIS C. DILS.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 642) for the relief of Lewis C. Dils, late private Company B, Thirty-ninth Kentucky Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 643) for the relief of certain soldiers of the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Kentucky Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JAMES B. M'KINNEY.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 644) for the relief of James B. McKinney, of Lee County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DELLAH COLLY.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 645) for the relief of Dullah Colly, of Breathitt County, Kentucky, widow of Harmon Colly, late a private of Company D, Sixth Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MOORE JOHNSON.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 646) for the benefit of Moore Johnson, of Montgomery County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SAMUEL BEATTY.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 647) for the benefit of Samuel Beatty, of Lee County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PATENTS.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 648) to amend section 494 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 649) to amend sections 193, 194, and other sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH CRAFT, SR.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 650) for the relief of Joseph Craft, sr., of Letcher County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

CAPTAIN LEWIS SOWARDS.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 651) for the benefit of Captain Lewis Sowards, of Pike County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

MRS. SARAH HAMILTON.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 652) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, of Floyd County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MRS. SUSAN HALL.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 653) for the relief of Mrs. Susan Hall, of Knox County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PENSIONS.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 654) to amend section 4693 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ISHAM GAMBREL.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 655) for the relief of Isham Gambrel, of Bell County, Kentucky, late a private of Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment of Kentucky Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WILBURN LONG.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 656) for the relief of Wilburn Long, of Magoffin County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

M. B. MOSLEY.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 657) for the relief of M. B. Mosley, of Irvin, in the State of Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

THOMAS W. HART.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 658) for the relief of Thomas W. Hart, of Whitley County, Kentucky, late a private of Company D, Fourth Regiment of Kentucky Mounted Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HEIRS OF JOHN WHALEN.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 659) for the relief of the heirs of John Whalen, of Rockcastle County, Kentucky, late a private of Company K, Third Regiment of Kentucky Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MRS. MARY A. SEABORN.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 660) for the relief of Mrs. Mary A. Seaborn, of Laurel County, Kentucky, mother of Thomas Seaborn, late a private of Company B, Fourth Regiment of Kentucky Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JEPHTHA BOONE.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 661) for the relief of Jephtha Boone, of Powell County, Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

NIMROD M'INTOSH.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 662) for the relief of Nimrod McIntosh, of Breathitt County, Kentucky, late a Second Lieutenant of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 12) directing the House and Senate Committees on Civil Service Reform to inquire into the propriety of limiting executive patronage by constitutional amendment, and inquiring into the propriety of adopting some new method of keeping the accounts of the Federal Government by which they can be held to a more rigid accountability; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 13) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL OR PRIVATE ACTS.

Mr. THOMAS TURNER also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 14) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

QUININE FREE OF DUTY.

Mr. McMILLIN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 663) to permit the importation of quinine to the United States without the payment of import duty thereon; which was read a first and second time, re-

ferred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TRADE-DOLLAR A LEGAL TENDER.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 664) to make the trade-dollar a legal tender; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF CUMBERLAND RIVER.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 665) to continue the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL COURTS.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 666) to define and limit the jurisdiction of Federal courts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF TOBACCO WITHOUT LICENSE.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 667) authorizing the producer of tobacco to sell the same to any purchaser without license; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON INCOMES.

Mr. TAYLOR introduced a bill (H. R. No. 668) levying a tax on incomes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 669) repealing the tax on tobacco in the hands of the producer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN RYAN.

Mr. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 670) granting a pension to John Ryan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CATHARINE VAUGHAN.

Mr. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 671) granting a pension to Catharine Vaughan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. WHITTHORNE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 672) relating to the appointment of professors of mathematics in the Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RESTORATIONS TO ACTIVE LIST IN NAVY.

Mr. WHITTHORNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 673) to regulate applications for restoration 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.

SITE FOR NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

Mr. WHITTHORNE also (for Mr. MORSE) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 674) to locate and purchase a new site for the United States Naval Observatory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. WHITTHORNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 675) to provide for pensions to soldiers of the war with Mexico, and of the Seminole war of 1836, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY S. FRENCH.

Mr. WHITTHORNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 676) for the relief of Henry S. French, of Nashville, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

ODD FELLOWS' LODGE, PULASKI, TENNESSEE.

Mr. WHITTHORNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 677) for the relief of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, of Pulaski, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

R. G. P. WHITE.

Mr. WHITTHORNE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 678) for the relief of R. G. P. White; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

REMOVAL OF CITIZENS FROM SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. WHITTHORNE also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 15) to authorize the appointment of a joint select committee to inquire into the causes leading to the removal of large bodies of citizens from the Southern States to certain other States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM R. BUTLER, ADMINISTRATOR, ETC.

Mr. BRIGHT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 679) for the relief of

William R. Butler, administrator, &c.; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Mr. BRIGHT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 680) providing for the free coinage of the silver dollar; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

TRADE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS.

Mr. BRIGHT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 681) making the trade-dollar and Mexican dollar a legal tender; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REDUCTION OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. BRIGHT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 682) to prevent the reduction of national currency by fraudulently withdrawing legal-tender notes from circulation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

LINCOLN SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. BRIGHT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 683) for the relief of the Lincoln Savings Bank of Fayetteville, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

DANIEL PARKER.

Mr. BRIGHT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 684) for the relief of Daniel Parker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Claims, and ordered to be printed.

TOLLEY & EATON.

Mr. BRIGHT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 685) for the relief of Tolley & Eaton, of Lynchburgh, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

WILLIAM T. LEAGUE.

Mr. BRIGHT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 686) for the relief of William T. League, of Franklin County, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ADMINISTRATORS OF E. L. ALLEN.

Mr. BRIGHT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 687) for the relief of M. D. Hampton and C. S. Wilson, administrators of E. L. Allen, deceased; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

SURETIES OF FRANKLIN TRAVIS.

Mr. ATKINS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 688) for the relief of the sureties of Franklin Travis; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

JAMES ARNOLD.

Mr. ATKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 689) granting a pension to James Arnold; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

FIELDING HURST.

Mr. ATKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 690) for the relief of Fielding Hurst; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WILLIAM M. LANDRETH.

Mr. ATKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 691) for the relief of the heirs of William M. Landreth; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MARY ANN HARE.

Mr. ATKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 692) for the relief of Mary Ann Hare; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

HIRAM JOHNSON AND OTHERS.

Mr. ATKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 693) to refund to Hiram Johnson and certain other citizens of Tennessee taxes illegally collected from them by military orders; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

REPEAL OF DUTY ON QUININE AND SALT.

Mr. ATKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 694) to repeal the duty on quinine and salt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. DIBRELL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 695) repealing the tax on tobacco in the hands of the producer; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. DIBRELL. I ask that this bill be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. It does not interfere with the revenue. If referred to the Committee of Ways and Means it would never see daylight again, and I hope it will be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. The bill seems to belong to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. DIBRELL. It does not interfere with the revenue at all. There is not a dime of revenue raised from that source.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read Rule 151.
The Clerk read as follows:

151. It shall be the duty of the Committee of 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; and said committee shall have leave to report for commitment at any time.—March 2, 1865.

Mr. DIBRELL. There is now a prohibition on farmers from selling leaf-tobacco under a certain penalty, and this bill proposes to remove that penalty. There is not a dime of revenue collected from that source; so I have been informed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection the bill will be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

There was no objection, and the bill was referred accordingly to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON INCOMES.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 696) levying a tax on incomes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SILVER DOLLARS.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 697) to make the trade and other silver dollars receivable for public dues, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURTS AT CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 698) to establish a district and circuit court at Chattanooga, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JUDGMENTS OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 699) regulating the exemptions upon judgments in the United States courts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

McMINNVILLE AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 700) directing the Quartermaster-General to settle with the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF TENNESSEE RIVER.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 701) to continue the work on the Tennessee River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF HIAWASSEE RIVER.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 702) to complete the work on the Hiawassee River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS UNDER ACT MARCH 9, 1878.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 703) to prevent the withholding of pensions from pensioners under the act of March 9, 1878; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

ELLEN W. P. CARTER.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 704) granting a pension to Ellen W. P. Carter; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ANDREW J. HOOPER.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 705) to restore the name of Andrew J. Hooper to the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A. B. ROWDEN.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 706) for the relief of A. B. Rowden; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ALEXANDER KELLY.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 707) to pay Alexander Kelly, of Tennessee, for services on a military commission; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WILLIAM T. CATE.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 708) for the relief of William T. Cate, late postmaster at Chattanooga, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

WILLIAM S. BURGESS.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 709) for the relief of William S. Burgess and others; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JACKSON GRUBB.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 710) to refund to Jackson Grubb internal-revenue tax wrongfully collected; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

R. N. CORBIN.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 711) for the relief of R. N. Corbin; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

L. T. GREEN.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 712) for the relief of L. T. Green; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

J. R. FISHER AND OTHERS.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 713) for the relief of J. R. Fisher and others, employes in the House post-office; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Accounts.

ALVAH W. HICKS.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 714) for the relief of Alvah W. Hicks, of Cincinnati, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION, ARKANSAS.

Mr. YOUNG, of Tennessee, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 715) for the relief of the settlers on the Hot Springs Reservation, in the State of Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

MESSRS. MOSBY & HUNT, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Mr. YOUNG, of Tennessee, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 716) for the relief of Messrs. Mosby & Hunt, of Memphis, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

REDEMPTION OF LANDS.

Mr. YOUNG, of Tennessee, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 717) to provide for and regulate the manner of redeeming lands sold for non-payment of direct taxes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

VAN DEVENTER'S IMPROVEMENT IN EXCAVATORS.

Mr. YOUNG, of Tennessee, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 718) for the extension of the patent known as the Van Deventer's improvement in excavators for water-courses having currents; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

MARINE HOSPITAL, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Mr. YOUNG, of Tennessee, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 719) to provide for the construction of a marine hospital in the city of Memphis, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN AND OTHER WARS.

Mr. SIMONTON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 720) granting pensions to Mexican and other soldiers and their widows and minor children; which was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

BIG HATCHIE RIVER.

Mr. SIMONTON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 721) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause a survey and estimate of costs of improvements proper to be made of Big Hatchie River, in the State of Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

ESTATE OF H. C. SHEPHARD.

Mr. HOUSE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 722) for the relief of the estate of H. C. Shephard; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

BOUNTIES OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. HOUK introduced a bill (H. R. No. 723) to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WILLIS N. ARNOLD.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 724) for the relief of Willis N. Arnold; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

NANCY GALBRATH.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 725) for the relief of Nancy Galbrath, of Knox County; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

JOHN DOLAN.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 726) authorizing the President to appoint John Dolan to a second lieutenantancy in the Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JAMES A. BAKER.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 727) for the relief of

James A. Baker; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 728) to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the District of Columbia and to regulate proceedings before them; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

GEORGE W. DICE.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 729) for the relief of George W. Dice; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

JOHN HENRY.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 730) to replace the name of John Henry on the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MITCHELL J. CHILDRESS.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 731) for the relief of Mitchell J. Childress, of Knox County, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

WILLIS N. ARNOLD.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 732) for the relief of Willis N. Arnold; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AGATHA O'BRIEN.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 733) granting a pension to Agatha O'Brien, widow of John P. J. O'Brien, brevet major United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PAYMENT TO LOYAL CLAIMANTS.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 734) to provide for the payment of loyal claimants, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DR. JOHN BLANKENSHIP.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 735) for the relief of Dr. John Blankenship; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPEAL OF REVISED STATUTE.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 736) to repeal section 2 of the act approved June 16, 1874; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 737) granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war with Mexico, and to the widows of such as are deceased; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 738) making an appropriation for the Commissary-General of the Army, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 739) providing for the judicial determination of claims against the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARTHA J. ROBINSON.

Mr. BICKNELL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 740) granting a pension to Martha J. Robinson, widow of James H. Robinson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

VALENTINE MELCHER.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 741) granting a pension to Valentine Melcher; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

EDWARD P. TULEY.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 742) for the relief of Edward P. Tuley, of New Albany, Indiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

JOHN M. HENDERLIDER.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 743) for the relief of John M. Henderlider; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

GEORGE S. WILSON.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 744) for the relief of Lieutenant George S. Wilson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

COLBY HORNADAY.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 745) granting a

pension to Colby Hornaday; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ANNA E. HALLOWELL.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 746) for the relief of Anna E. Hallowell; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

CALVIN D. HUFF.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 747) granting a pension to Calvin D. Huff; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

REBECCA S. ALLEN.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 748) granting a pension to Rebecca S. Allen; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

WILLIAM R. BENTLEY.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 749) for the relief of William R. Bentley; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JOHN F. LANE.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 750) to restore the name of John F. Lane to the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

HARVEY BURK.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 751) granting a pension to Harvey Burk; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOEL R. CARTER.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 752) granting a pension to Joel R. Carter; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THOMAS J. JACKSON.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 753) granting a pension to Thomas J. Jackson, late lieutenant-colonel Eleventh United States Colored Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

FREEMAN HOSTON.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 754) directing the Secretary of the Interior to place the name of Freeman Hoston on the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DAVID D. DIVINE.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 755) granting a pension to David D. Divine; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SUSAN P. VANCE.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 756) for the relief of Susan P. Vance; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

SAMUEL H. PATTERSON.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 757) for the relief of Samuel H. Patterson, of Clark County, Indiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

BARTHOLOMEW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INDIANA.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 758) for the relief of the Bartholomew Agricultural Society of the State of Indiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

JAMES RICHARDSON.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 759) for the relief of James Richardson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

CATHARINE A. TALBURTT.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 760) for the relief of Catharine A. Talburtt, administratrix of George W. Talburtt, deceased; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 761) for the relief of Thomas Crawford; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PHILIP LESTER.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 762) for the relief of Philip Lester; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EBENEZER KNIGHT.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 763) for the relief of Ebenezer Knight; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JAMES G. HARRISON.

Mr. BICKNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 764) for the relief

of James G. Harrison; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

INTEREST ON WAR LOANS.

Mr. NEW introduced a bill (H. R. No. 765) to reimburse the several States for interest paid on war loans, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

WILLIAM T. PATE AND SILAS Q. HOWE.

Mr. NEW also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 766) for the relief of William T. Pate and Silas Q. Howe, of Patriot, Indiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

GALLUS KERCHNER.

Mr. NEW also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 767) for the relief of Gallus Kerchner; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ALBERT V. CONWAY.

Mr. NEW also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 768) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to Albert V. Conway, substituted trustee for certain registered United States bonds redeemed or assigned by the Government upon forged assignments; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

STATE CLAIMS.

Mr. COBB introduced a bill (H. R. No. 769) to authorize the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, respectively, to commence and prosecute suits against the United States in the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SASSER SULLIVAN.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 770) for the relief of Sasser Sullivan, of Pike County, Indiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

TAXATION OF TREASURY NOTES.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 771) to authorize the local taxation of the legal-tender Treasury notes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 772 to amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN BURKE.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 773) for the relief of John Burke, of Knox County, Indiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 774) to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HARBOR AT MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA.

Mr. CALKINS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 775) appropriating \$100,000 to aid in the construction of a harbor at Michigan City, Indiana, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME DU LAC.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 776) refunding to the University of Notre Dame Du Lac, of Saint Joseph County, in the State of Indiana, the sum of \$2,334.07, that being the amount paid on certain imported articles; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

J. C. BIRSELL.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 777) for the relief of J. C. Birdsell; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

BETSY FRY.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 778) for the relief of Betsy Fry, widow of Alfred Fry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JAMES W. TIMMONS.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 779) for the relief of James W. Timmons; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 780) to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 781) for the relief of discharged United States soldiers whose final discharge papers have been lost or destroyed; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PETER SCENDEN.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 782) for the relief of Peter Scenden, late a corporal of Company K, Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, a resident of White County, Indiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOMESTEADS.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 783) to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act to amend an act relating to soldiers' and sailors' homesteads;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ERASTUS GAY.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 784) for the relief of Erastus Gay, late a musician in the regimental band of the Fifth Regiment United States Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ANN N. MORRISON.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 785) for the relief of Ann N. Morrison; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WARREN McNARY.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 786) granting a pension to Warren McNary, of Saint Joseph County, Indiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JESSE H. GAINES.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 787) granting a pension to Jesse H. Gaines, of Saint Joseph County, Indiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JAMES J. FERRIS.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 788) for the relief of James J. Ferris; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ALEXANDER E. WOODIN.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 789) granting a pension to Alexander E. Woodin; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHARLOTTE STEWART.

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 790) granting a pension to Charlotte Stewart; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. HOSTETLER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 791) granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war with Mexico, and to the widows of such as are deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. HOSTETLER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 792) to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late war for the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES BONDS IN SILVER.

Mr. HOSTETLER also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 16) requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem interest-bearing bonds in certain cases in standard silver dollars; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. COLERICK introduced a bill (H. R. No. 793) amending sections 563, 629, and 5136 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

He also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 794) amending section 639 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SUITS BY NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. COLERICK also presented a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, asking for the amendment of the national banking law so as to prevent national banks from bringing suits against citizens of the same States in which said banks are located in the courts of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

CORNELIUS FITZGERALD.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 795) to reinstate the

name of Cornelius Fitzgerald on the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ANDREW J. MIFFORD.

Mr. STEVENSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 796) for the relief of Andrew J. Mifford; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

B. N. EWING.

Mr. STEVENSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 797) to reimburse B. N. Ewing, postmaster at Minier, Illinois, for money stolen from him on April 1, 1879; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. STEVENSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 798) to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. STEVENSON also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 17) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the payment of southern war claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

RICHARD P. TAYLOR.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 799) granting a pension to Richard P. Taylor, of Westville, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN HAWKINS.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 800) granting a pension to John Hawkins; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHRISTOPHER C. FLEENER.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 801) granting a pension to Christopher C. Fleener; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WYATT BOTTS.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 802) granting a pension to Wyatt Botts, late a private in Company D, Eighty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, Ohio Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DANIEL Z. WARD.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 803) granting a pension to Daniel Z. Ward, late a private in Company I, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, Indiana Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

HAMILTON ROBB.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 804) granting a pension to Hamilton Robb, late chaplain of the Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WILLIAM O. MORGAN.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 805) granting a pension to William O. Morgan, sergeant of Company K, Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SAMUEL AND DAVID WILSON.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 806) for the relief of Samuel and David Wilson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

DONATION OF CONDEMNED CANNON.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 807) donating condemned cannon to the Danville Light Battery A, Illinois National Guard; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETER W. TAYLOR.

Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 808) for the relief of Peter W. Taylor, late lieutenant-colonel Fortieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PUBLIC BUILDING, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 809) to provide for the erection of a public post-office building in the city of Quincy, in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

WESTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 810) to create the western judicial district of 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.

ROBERT TILLSON AND MAITLAND BOON.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 811) for the relief of Robert Tillson and Maitland Boon, in the State of Illinois; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 812) to provide for the organization of the Mississippi River improvement commission, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Mississippi Levees, and ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL ISSUE OF UNITED STATES NOTES.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 813) to provide for the issue of an additional amount of United States notes, and to direct the uses to which they shall be applied; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH LEEBRICK.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 814) for the relief of Elizabeth Leebrick, of Quincy, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

IMPROVEMENT OF QUINCY BAY.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Illinois, also presented joint resolution of the State of Illinois, asking for the improvement of Quincy Bay, Mississippi River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 815) to repeal certain sections of the Revised Statutes and to amend certain sections of the Statutes at Large relating to the removal of causes from State courts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and ordered to be printed.

LEAF-TOBACCO.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 816) to amend section 3244 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the sale of leaf-tobacco by farmers and planters; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF DUTY ON QUININE.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 817) to repeal the duty on quinine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

COMMERCE BY RAILROAD.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 818) to amend section 5258 of the Revised Statutes, and to regulate commerce by railroad among the States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGES ACROSS OHIO RIVER.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 819) supplementary to an act approved December 17, 1872, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio River, and to prescribe the dimensions of the same;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

INDEMNITY CLAIM, WHITE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 820) to provide for the payment in money of the indemnity claim for swamp and overflowed lands in White County, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 821) to provide for the payment in money of the indemnity claim for swamp and overflowed lands in White County, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

INDEMNITY CLAIM, ILLINOIS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 822) to provide for the payment of the indemnity claim for swamp and overflowed lands in the counties of Richland, Saline, Jefferson, Hamilton, Hardin, Wayne, Gallatin, Franklin, Edwards, and Wabash, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SIDNEY D. FLANNIGAN.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 823) granting a pension to Sidney D. Flannigan, widow of Richard Flannigan, deceased; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN B. TUCKER.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No.

824) granting a pension to John B. Tucker; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

NANCY J. DUTTON.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 825) granting a pension to Nancy J. Dutton; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETER PHILLIPS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 826) for the relief of Peter Phillips; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SAMUEL M. NALLEY.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 827) for the relief of Samuel M. Nalley; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

DANIEL JACOBS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 828) for the relief of Daniel Jacobs; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

FREDERICK MYERS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 829) for the relief of Frederick Myers, late private Company L, Sixth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JACOB B. KING.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 830) for the relief of Jacob B. King, late lieutenant Company C, Eighty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THOMAS D. R. BROWN.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 831) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. R. Brown, late private Company H, Sixty-sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PAY OF OFFICERS RESTORED TO ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 832) to amend section 1228 of the Revised Statutes relating to the pay and allowance of officers of the Army and Navy who have been dismissed and afterward restored to the service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM E. TAYLOR.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 833) granting a pension to William E. Taylor; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WILLIAM RANDALL.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 834) for the relief of William Randall; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

N. C. PACE.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 835) for the relief of N. C. Pace, captain of Company E, Eightieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MRS. MARY J. EDDY.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 836) for the relief of Mrs. Mary J. Eddy; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

RATCLIFFE M. HARRELSON.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 837) granting a pension to Ratcliffe M. Harrelson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

LOUISA RITCHEY.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 838) granting a pension to Louisa Ritchey, widow of the late J. J. Ritchey, captain of Company H, Sixth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WILLIAM HAMILL.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 839) granting an increase of pension to William Hamill; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOSEPH H. CROW.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 840) granting a pension to Joseph H. Crow; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

HENRY WINEMILLER.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 841) granting an increase of pension to Henry Winemiller; which was read

a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

BASIL M. MITCHELL.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 842) for the relief of Basil M. Mitchell, postmaster at Keensburg, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ISHAM C. TAYLOR.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 843) for the relief of Isham C. Taylor; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WILLIAM S. DAVIS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 844) granting arrears of pension to William S. Davis, late private Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 18) proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the payment of claims for property used, injured, or destroyed during the late war for the maintenance of the Union in any States which were engaged in war against the Government of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 845) relating to assessments for special improvements in the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARAGES OF TAXES IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 846) in relation to the payment of arrearages of taxes and assessments in the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

ROCK STREET, GEORGETOWN.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 847) to abandon a portion of Rock street, in the city of Georgetown, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

DISTRICT SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 848) to empower the commissioners of the District of Columbia to revise, correct, or annul special assessments upon the written application of any person whose real property in said District has been assessed, providing for an appeal to the supreme court of the District of Columbia from the action of the commissioners in respect to such application by any person feeling aggrieved thereby, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 849) to empower the commissioners of the District of Columbia to revise, correct, or annul special assessments upon the written application of any person whose real property in said District has been assessed, providing for an appeal to the supreme court of the District of Columbia from the action of the commissioners in respect to such application by any person feeling aggrieved thereby, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

REMISSION OF PENALTIES, ETC., IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 850) to authorize the commissioners of the District of Columbia to remit certain charges, penalties, commissions, interests, and other expenses upon payment of the original amounts of the general and special taxes and assessments recited in the act within ninety days from and after the passage of the act, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF COLONEL STEPHEN H. LONG.

Mr. MORRISON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 851) for the relief of the heirs of Colonel Stephen H. Long, late of the United States Topographical Engineers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JOHN HOBSON.

Mr. MORRISON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 852) for the relief of John Hobson, of Madison County, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CAROLINE STIEF.

Mr. MORRISON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 853) to place on the pension-roll the name of Caroline Stief; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

LOUISA BADGLEY.

Mr. MORRISON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 854) for the relief of Louisa Badgley, of Saint Clair County, Illinois, daughter of James Reid, deceased, a pensioner of the war of 1812; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

CHARLES VALIER.

Mr. MORRISON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 855) for the relief of Charles Valier, late of Company M, Seventh Regiment of Illinois Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

ADOLPH MUELLER.

Mr. MORRISON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 856) for the relief of Adolph Mueller, of Madison County, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

WILLIAM E. GERE.

Mr. MORRISON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 857) for the relief of William E. Gere, of Madison County, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

ANSON K. YOUNG.

Mr. HAWK introduced a bill (H. R. No. 858) granting a pension to Anson K. Young; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WILLIAM H. SCRIBNER.

Mr. HAWK also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 859) granting a pension to William H. Scribner; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

HOMESTEADS.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 860) for the relief of certain persons locating homesteads upon the public lands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. EVELINE DUNN.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 861) granting a pension to Mrs. Eveline Dunn; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CYNTHIA BURT.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 862) granting a pension to Mrs. Cynthia Burt; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 863) granting a pension to George W. Woodward; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

FRANCES WILKINSON.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 864) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Frances Wilkinson, widow of Lorenzo D. Wilkinson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ORIN R. M'DANIEL.

Mr. FORSYTHE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 865) granting a pension to Orin R. McDaniel, Sixty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

BRANCH MINT AT CHICAGO.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 866) to establish a branch of the Mint of the United States at Chicago, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY A. BATEMAN.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 867) for the relief of Henry A. Bateman, of Chicago, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

W. F. AND G. E. WILLARD.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 868) for the relief of William F. Willard and George E. Willard, of Ferrisburgh, Michigan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

CHARLES C. MERRICK.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 869) for the relief of Charles C. Merrick, captain Company G, Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

TRANSPORTATION OF DUTIABLE GOODS.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 870) to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES C. MERRICK.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 871)

granting a pension to Charles C. Merrick, late captain in the Fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THE T. W. SNOOK.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 872) to change the name of the steam-boat T. W. Snook to Alderman; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MARGARET BEYMER.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 873) granting a pension to Margaret Beymer, of Chicago, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JENNIE M. SNOW.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 874) to pay to Jennie M. Snow a sum of money claimed by her as back pension due to her as the mother of Edwin D. Snow, late a private in the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN B. SLACK.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 875) for the relief of John B. Slack, late an acting third assistant engineer of the United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Illinois, also presented joint resolution of the Legislature of Illinois for so expending the money appropriated to improve the Mississippi River as to protect the navigation of said river at points named, and to prevent the river from breaking into Long Lake; which was referred to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

JAMES REA.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Illinois, also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 19) to authorize the Secretary of State to allow for expenditures within named to James Rea, late consul at Belfast, Ireland; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS, SAILORS, ETC.

Mr. SPARKS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 876) granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1846 with Mexico and the Black Hawk war, and the widows of deceased soldiers and sailors; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. SHUGART AND ROBERT F. SHUGART.

Mr. SPARKS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 877) for the relief of John H. Shugart and Robert F. Shugart; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DEPOSIT OF SILVER BULLION.

Mr. SPARKS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 878) to authorize the deposit of silver bullion in the Treasury and the issue of certificates therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. SPRINGER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 879) relating to contested elections; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Elections, and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 880) to authorize the purchase of silver bullion and the issuing of silver certificates; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

SIGNAL STATION AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 881) to establish a signal weather observation station at Springfield, Sangamon County, in the State of Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

L. S. ENSEL.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 882) for the relief of L. S. Ensel; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HENRY VOELTER.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 883) to repeal an act entitled "An act for the relief of Henry Voelter," approved March 3, 1877; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

LEVICIA A. CARTER.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 884) for the relief of Levicia A. Carter; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

PURCHASES OF SWAMP LANDS.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 885) to extend the

provisions of an act approved March 2, 1855, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands, and for other purposes;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CAPTAIN J. R. MADISON.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 886) granting a pension to Captain J. R. Madison; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

AMENDMENT OF PENSION LAWS.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 887) to amend an act entitled "An act to increase pensions in certain cases," approved June 18, 1874; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ALBERT F. PADEN.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 888) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Albert F. Paden, late a private in Company D, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JOHN DOLAN.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 889) granting a pension to John Dolan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MARTHA BLEDSOE.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 890) granting a pension to Martha Bledsoe; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 891) to change the name of the steamboat Robert Ross to Mollie Keator, of Moline; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSON.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 892) granting an increase of pension to William F. Johnson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JAMES W. THOMPSON.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 893) granting a pension to James W. Thompson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

GUSTAF FROM.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 894) for the relief of Gustaf From, of Rock Island, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

WILLIAM R. ROGERS.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 895) granting a pension to William R. Rogers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 896) to provide for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal and to cheapen transportation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HOMER R. PARISH.

Mr. HENDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 897) for the relief of Homer R. Parish; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

JOHN HEBERER.

Mr. THOMAS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 898) for the relief of John Heberer; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CAPTAIN THOMAS J. SPENCER.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 899) for the relief of First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Thomas J. Spencer, of the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry, United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JOHN H. FERRELL.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 900) granting a pension to John H. Ferrell, late a pilot on the United States steamer Moose, in the Mississippi squadron; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

LUCINDA BARRETT.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 901) granting a pension to Lucinda Barrett, widow of Thomas S. Barrett, late a private in Company M of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

REV. ERASTUS LATHROP.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 902) for the relief of Rev. Erastus Lathrop, of the State of Illinois; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A. J. ARNOLD.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 903) granting a pension to A. J. Arnold, late a private in Company D, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

IMPROVEMENT OF GRAND CHAIN RAPIDS.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 904) for the improvement of Grand Chain Rapids on the Ohio River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

COLONEL JAMES S. REARDEN.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 905) for the relief of Colonel James S. Rearden, of Illinois; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JOSEPH W. KING.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 906) for the relief of Joseph W. King, late first lieutenant and captain of Company E, One hundred and twentieth Illinois Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to say that there is an order heretofore made that at half past four o'clock to-day the House shall take a recess until half past seven o'clock for debate only. The Chair would like that the present call shall be continued after half past four o'clock if necessary, so that it may be completed; that order will be pursued if it be the pleasure of the House.

Mr. BUCKNER. Nothing will be gained by delaying these matters until next week. I therefore move that we now take a recess.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is quite willing to stay until the call is completed; it does not interfere with the evening session. The recess can be taken whenever we get through with the call until half past seven o'clock. The Chair would prefer that the call should be completed, and would think it a hardship if those members whose States have not been called have no opportunity to present their bills as other members have had.

Mr. MCKINLEY. No other business?

The SPEAKER. No other business but the introduction of bills for reference.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

HERMAN J. KORFF.

Mr. BARBER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 907) for the relief of Herman J. Korff, late lieutenant-colonel commanding Tenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and colonel commanding Sixty-Ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PARMENAS TAYLOR TURNLEY.

Mr. BARBER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 908) for the relief of Parmenas Taylor Turnley, late captain and assistant quartermaster United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

M. L. COURTNEY.

Mr. BOYD (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 909) for the relief of Captain M. L. Courtney, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, for loss sustained by fire at Fort Stockton, Texas, on the night of November 17, 1872; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CHARLES E. FAHNESTOCK.

Mr. BOYD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 910) for the relief of Charles E. Fahnestock; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

PHILIP T. BROAD.

Mr. BOYD also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 911) to remove the mark of desertion from the name of Philip T. Broad on the books of the Southampton; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NATIONAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. FORT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 912) to establish a national board of agriculture; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

TRADE-DOLLARS.

Mr. FORT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 913) to provide for the exchange of the trade-dollars for legal-tender dollars; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

MIRIAM V. KINNEY.

Mr. FORT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 914) granting a pension to Miriam V. Kinney; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SWAMP LANDS IN ILLINOIS.

Mr. FORT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 915) to authorize the Commissioner of the General Land Office to adjust and settle the claim of the State of Illinois for indemnity for swamp lands sold by

the United States in accordance with the provisions of section 2482 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS FOR HORSES.

Mr. FORT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 916) to provide for the payment of claims for horses used in the service of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NICHOLAS VEDDER.

Mr. MARSH introduced a bill (H. R. No. 917) for the relief of Major Nicholas Vedder, United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THOMAS BELGER.

Mr. MARSH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 918) for the relief of Major Thomas Belger; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LANDS WASHED AWAY BY MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 919) for the relief of persons whose lands have been or may hereafter be washed away or submerged by the Mississippi River or its navigable tributaries; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 920) regulating the practice in United States circuit and district courts as to the time and manner of instructing juries and arguing the cause; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

HOY COOPER.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 921) granting a pension to Hoy Cooper, of Boonesborough, Missouri; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

FEES OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS AND CLERKS.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 922) to reduce the fees of clerks and marshals of the United States courts; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

IMPROVEMENT OF MISSOURI RIVER.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, also presented a joint and concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Missouri in regard to the improvement of the Missouri River at Saint Charles, Cedar City, Glasgow, and Kansas City; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

RETIREMENT OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

Mr. BUCKNER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 923) to retire the circulating notes of the national banks, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

AUSTIN-TOLOVAMPO RAILROAD.

Mr. BUCKNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 924) to survey the Austin-Topolovampo Pacific route; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and ordered to be printed.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

Mr. BUCKNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 925) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1878; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES B. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. BUCKNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 926) amendatory of an act entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs and next of kin of James B. Armstrong, deceased," approved March 3, 1873; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. BUCKNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 927) to provide for ascertaining and settling private land claims in certain States and Territories; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BRIG GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

Mr. BUCKNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 928) for the relief of the captain, owners, officers, and crew of the late United States private armed brig General Armstrong, their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

RICHARD H. PORTER.

Mr. BUCKNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 929) for the relief of Richard H. Porter; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

SAINT CHARLES, MISSOURI.

Mr. BUCKNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 930) to improve the

landing and harbor of the city of Saint Charles, in the State of Missouri; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

NATIONAL-BANK RESERVE.

Mr. BUCKNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 931) requiring the reserves of national banking associations to be kept in the standard gold and silver coin of the United States in lieu of lawful money; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. H. C. SMITH.

Mr. BUCKNER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 932) restoring the pension of Mrs. H. C. Smith to the amount originally granted her; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SALE OF LEAF-TOBACCO.

Mr. HATCH introduced a bill (H. R. No. 933) to repeal so much of the sixth clause of section 3244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as prohibits farmers and planters from selling leaf-tobacco at retail directly to consumers without the payment of a special tax and to allow farmers and planters to sell leaf-tobacco of their own production to other persons than manufacturers of tobacco without special tax; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN T. PENNINGTON.

Mr. HATCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 934) granting a pension to John T. Pennington, of Adair County, Missouri; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WILLIAM C. EBERT.

Mr. HATCH also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 935) granting a pension to William C. Ebert; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

IMPROVEMENT OF WESTERN RIVERS.

Mr. HATCH also presented a joint and concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the rivers of the Western States; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL COURTS.

Mr. HATCH also presented a joint and concurrent resolution of the State of Missouri, asking for the enactment of a law or the submission of a constitutional amendment to prevent the Federal courts from exercising or assuming jurisdiction in cases wherein any county or other subdivision of a State is or shall be a party; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Mr. HATCH also introduced a joint and concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, in reference to the copyright of the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

RELINQUISHMENT OF TITLE.

Mr. CLARDY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 936) relinquishing the right of the United States to an island therein named; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

SAMUEL A. LOWE.

Mr. CLARDY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 937) for the relief of Samuel A. Lowe; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

WARREN HALL.

Mr. CLARDY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 938) for the relief of Warren Hall; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

HEIRS OF ISRAEL DODGE.

Mr. CLARDY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 939) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

MRS. MARGARETTA BENDER.

Mr. CLARDY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 940) to refund to Mrs. Margaretta Bender certain money paid by her into the United States Treasury to compromise a violation of the revenue law by her insane husband; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

BRANCH MINT AT SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Mr. WELLS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 941) to establish a branch of the Mint of the United States at Saint Louis, Missouri; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

HARLOW J. PHELPS.

Mr. CLARDY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 942) for the relief of Harlow J. Phelps; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

IMPROVEMENT OF MISSOURI RIVER.

Mr. CLARDY also presented a joint and concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, memorializing Congress to appropriate money for the immediate improvement of the Missouri River at Saint Charles, Glasgow, Cedar City, and Kansas City, Missouri; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

Mr. FROST introduced a bill (H. R. No. 943) to provide for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS, OF MISSOURI.

Mr. FROST also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 944) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint James Shields, of Missouri, a brigadier-general of the United States Army on the retired list; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. FROST also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 945) to repeal section 7 of an act approved March 1, 1879, relating to internal revenue; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. LOUISA O'GALLAGHER.

Mr. FROST also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 946) granting a pension to Mrs. Louisa O'Gallagher; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MRS. SOPHIA BUMP.

Mr. FROST also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 947) granting a pension to Mrs. Sophia Bump; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WIDOW OF JOSEPH DALTON.

Mr. FROST also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 948) granting a pension to the widow of Joseph Dalton, late watchman of the relief-boat John M. Chambers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

E. B. M'PHERSON.

Mr. FROST also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 949) for the relief of E. B. McPherson, of Saint Louis, Missouri; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

DR. EDWARD EVERS.

Mr. FROST also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 950) to authorize the President to appoint Dr. Edward Evers a surgeon in the United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

JAMES CULLINANE.

Mr. FROST also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 951) granting a pension to James Cullinane, father of the late Timothy Cullinane, private in Company E, of the Second Battalion, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. FROST also presented a joint and concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Missouri in regard to the organization of the Indian Territory; which was referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WADDILL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 952) for the relief of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MARTHA A. WILLIAMSON.

Mr. WADDILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 953) granting a pension to Martha A. Williamson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THOMAS H. REEVES.

Mr. WADDILL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 954) for the relief of Thomas H. Reeves; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

CHARLES A. PERRY & CO.

Mr. SAWYER (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 955) to authorize the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Charles A. Perry & Co.; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

R. H. HOFFMAN.

Mr. SAWYER also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 956) for the relief of R. H. Hoffman; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. SAWYER also presented a joint and concurrent resolution of

the Legislature of the State of Missouri in favor of granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war; which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN O'SULLIVAN.

Mr. SLEMONS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 957) granting an increase of pension to John O'Sullivan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. SLEMONS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 958) to repeal section 3412 of the Revised Statutes, second edition; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM BYERS.

Mr. DUNN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 959) for the relief of William Byers, of Batesville, Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Elections.

JOSEPH R. PRATT.

Mr. CRAVENS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 960) for the relief of Joseph R. Pratt; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HEIRS OF ANDY AUSTIN.

Mr. CRAVENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 961) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Andy Austin; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AGNES N. MILES.

Mr. CRAVENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 962) to grant a pension to Agnes N. Miles; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

L. A. MORRIS.

Mr. CRAVENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 963) for the relief of L. A. Morris; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FORT SMITH MILITARY RESERVATION, ARKANSAS.

Mr. CRAVENS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 964) to provide for the reappraisal and sale of the abandoned military reservation at Fort Smith, Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

G. W. JOBE.

Mr. GUNTER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 965) for the relief of G. W. Jobe, late second lieutenant of Company F, Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ELIAS C. BOUDINOT.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 966) to permit Elias C. Boudinot, of the Cherokee Nation, to sue in the Court of Claims; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 967) to repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS UNDER INDIAN TREATIES.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 968) to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to claims growing out of treaties between the United States and Indian tribes, and the laws pertaining thereto; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CANE HILL COLLEGE.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 969) for the relief of Cane Hill College, Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

SURVIVORS OF MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 970) donating three hundred and twenty acres of public land to each of the survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

MEXICAN AND OTHER WARS.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 971) granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Florida, and the Black Hawk wars, and certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the same; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SUITS AGAINST CORPORATIONS.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 972) to amend the judiciary act as to suits against certain corporations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

J. M. HOBBS.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 973) for the relief of J. M. Hobbs, of Benton County, Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ELIAS B. MOORE.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 974) for the relief of Elias B. Moore; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

WILLIAM H. ENGLÉS.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 975) for the relief of William H. Engles; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 976) for the relief of the Christian church at Fayetteville, Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

JACOB L. SHINN.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 977) for the relief of Jacob L. Shinn; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PRYOR N. LEA.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 978) for the relief of Pryor N. Lea, of Washington County, Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

ELIJAH DAVIDSON.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 979) for the relief of Elijah Davidson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

JAMES WHITEHEAD.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 980) for the relief of James Whitehead, of Van Buren, Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

LOUISE VON PUECHELSTEIN.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 981) granting a pension to Louise von Puechelstein; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN CRUDMORE.

Mr. GUNTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 982) for the relief of John Crudmore; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

HENRY K. SANGER.

Mr. NEWBERRY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 983) for the relief of the estate of Henry K. Sanger, late United States depository at Detroit, Michigan, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

BRIDGE ACROSS DETROIT RIVER.

Mr. NEWBERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 984) to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge across Detroit River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH SAWYER.

Mr. NEWBERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 985) for the relief of Joseph Sawyer, of Detroit, Michigan, late an acting master in the Navy of the United States; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

JEPHTHA RUBERT.

Mr. NEWBERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 986) granting a pension to Jephtha Rubert; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

EXPENSES OF DISTRICT JUDGE, MICHIGAN.

Mr. STONE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 987) to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the district judge of the western judicial district of Michigan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Mr. STONE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 988) for the relief of Joseph Brown, postmaster at Coopersville, Ottawa County, Michigan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JOHN H. STANDISH.

Mr. STONE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 989) for the relief of John H. Standish; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ENNO J. PRUIN.

Mr. STONE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 990) granting a pension to Enno J. Pruin, late a private in Company G, Twenty-first Regiment Michigan Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

EDWARD DENHAM.

Mr. STONE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 991) granting an in-

crease of pension to Edward Denham; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MILITIA.

Mr. STONE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 992) to reorganize and discipline the militia of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES N. HILL.

Mr. STONE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 993) for the relief of James N. Hill, heir at law of Joshua Hill; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

MICHIGAN AND ERIE WATER ROUTE.

Mr. STONE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 994) to provide for a water route to facilitate transportation between Lake Michigan and Lake Erie; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

HARBOR OF SAUGATUCK.

Mr. STONE also presented a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature, asking Congress for an appropriation in money to preserve improvements already made and complete necessary improvements of the harbor of Saugatuck, in the county of Allegan and State of Michigan; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE AT MANISTEE RIVER.

Mr. HUBBELL presented joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, asking Congress to make an appropriation for the erection of a light-house at the mouth of Manistee River, Lake Michigan; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF SAINT MARY'S RIVER.

Mr. HUBBELL also presented joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature, asking for an appropriation to improve and deepen the channel of Saint Mary's River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET MILLS.

Mr. WILLITS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 995) granting a pension to Margaret Mills, widow of Madison Mills; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

EMANUEL H. CUSTER.

Mr. WILLITS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 996) granting a pension to Emanuel H. Custer, father of the late Brevet Major-General George A. Custer and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas V. Custer; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHARLES H. JOHNSON.

Mr. WILLITS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 997) for the relief of Charles H. Johnson, late first lieutenant of the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JAMES OLMSTEAD.

Mr. WILLITS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 998) for the relief of James Olmstead, late supernumerary second lieutenant of the Eleventh Kentucky Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JOSHUA J. FISHBURN.

Mr. WILLITS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 999) for the relief of Joshua J. Fishburn, late of the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JOHN RENTZ.

Mr. WILLITS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1000) for the relief of John Rentz; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PATENTS.

Mr. BREWER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1001) to amend the statutes in relation to patents, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

TIMOTHY BAKER.

Mr. BREWER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1002) for the relief of Timothy Baker, of Saint Johns, Michigan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

JOSEPH W. SEELEY.

Mr. BREWER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1003) to increase the pension of Joseph W. Seeley, late private in Company H, Seventh Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

FREDERICK C. DUNKER.

Mr. BREWER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1004) granting a pension to Frederick C. Dunker; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WILLIAM R. MORSE.

Mr. BREWER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1005) for the relief of William R. Morse; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

WELLINGTON V. HEUSTED.

Mr. BREWER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1006) granting a pension to Wellington V. Heusted; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN BARTOW.

Mr. BREWER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1007) granting a pension to John Bartow; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

FREDERICK CARLISLE.

Mr. BREWER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1008) for the relief of Frederick Carlisle, of Pontiac, Michigan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DANIEL W. PERKINS.

Mr. HERR introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1009) for the relief of Daniel W. Perkins, of East Saginaw, Michigan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GEORGE STRATTON.

Mr. MCGOWAN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1010) granting a pension to George Stratton; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

FREDERICK W. SMITH.

Mr. MCGOWAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1011) granting a pension to Frederick W. Smith; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DANIEL C. LARRABEE.

Mr. MCGOWAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1012) for the relief of Daniel C. Larrabee; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

HENRY O'NEILL, JR.

Mr. MCGOWAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1013) for the relief of Henry O'Neill, jr., of Jackson, Michigan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIZE-MONEY.

Mr. MCGOWAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1014) to authorize the payment of prize-money to the captors of the steamboat New Era No. 5, and cargo; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

LAND CLAIMS IN MISSOURI.

Mr. MCGOWAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1015) to confirm certain land claims in the State of Missouri; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

ANNA M. CLARK.

Mr. MCGOWAN also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 20) approving the adverse decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the claim of Anna M. Clark; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. MCGOWAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1016) to adjust the claims of the owners of lands within the limits of the Klamath Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT KEY WEST.

Mr. DAVIDSON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1017) to provide for the construction of a public building in the city of Key West, in the State of Florida; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

RAILROADS IN FLORIDA.

Mr. DAVIDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1018) to enable the citizens of the State of Florida to transfer a portion of their pre-emptions or homesteads to aid in the construction of railroads; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION, SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.

Mr. DAVIDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1019) granting to the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation in Saint Augustine, Florida, a lot of land on which to erect a church building and parsonage; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

LIGHT-HOUSE AT PUNTA RASSA.

Mr. DAVIDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1020) making appropriation for the erection of a light-house at the port of Punta Rassa, in Monroe County, Florida; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES L. WHITE.

Mr. DAVIDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1021) to remove the political disabilities of James L. White, of Marion County, State of Florida; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LIGHT-HOUSE AT ANCLOTE KEY, FLORIDA.

Mr. DAVIDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1022) providing for the erection of a light-house at Anclote Key, in Hernando County, Florida; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

NAVAL WHARF AT KEY WEST.

Mr. DAVIDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1023) making appropriation for the erection of a naval wharf at Key West, in the State of Florida; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN FLORIDA.

Mr. DAVIDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1024) to provide for the construction of a building for the United States courts and other Government offices in the city of Tallahassee, in the State of Florida; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

TAMPA, FLORIDA.

Mr. DAVIDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1025) making the port of Tampa, in the county of Hillsborough, State of Florida, a port of entry and delivery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT CEDAR KEY.

Mr. DAVIDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1026) making appropriation for the erection of a marine hospital at the entrance of the harbor of the port of Cedar Key, in the State of Florida; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION AND LICENSE.

Mr. HULL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1027) to amend section 4400 of the Revised Statutes relating to steamboat inspection and license; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Mr. REAGAN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1028) to regulate interstate commerce and to prohibit unjust discriminations by common carriers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

REGULATION OF STEAM-VESSELS.

Mr. REAGAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1029) to amend certain sections of titles 48 and 52 of the Revised Statutes of the United States concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam-vessels; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MEXICAN WAR PENSIONS.

Mr. REAGAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1030) granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and Florida and Black Hawk wars, and certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the same; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FOREIGN-BUILT SHIPS.

Mr. REAGAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1031) to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to allow the purchase and registry of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. REAGAN also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 21) to amend a joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution prohibiting payment by any officer of the Government to any person not known to have been opposed to the rebellion and in favor of its suppression," approved March 2, 1867; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

MONEYS DUE STATE OF TEXAS.

Mr. REAGAN also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 22) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over to the State of Texas the balance remaining of the funds appropriated by the acts of September 9, 1850, and February 28, 1855, for the payment of the creditors of the late Republic of Texas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

He also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 23) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the State of Texas \$1,629,615.69 on account of moneys paid out by said State for frontier defense; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. REAGAN also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 24) pro-

posing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SOUTHERN MAIL CONTRACTORS.

Mr. REAGAN also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 25) to apply the amount appropriated by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, to pay certain southern mail contractors; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

E. P. CLANDON.

Mr. REAGAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1032) for the relief of E. P. Clandon, editor of the Rio Grande Courier, of Brownsville, Texas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

THOMAS G. MACKIE AND OTHERS.

Mr. REAGAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1033) for the relief of Thomas G. Mackie and the heirs at law of William A. Hyde, late of New Orleans, Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT LOUISIANA.

Mr. REAGAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1034) to enable the United States district court for the eastern district of Louisiana to execute the judgment thereof; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POSTAL RAIL HIGHWAY.

Mr. REAGAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1035) to aid in the construction of a military, commercial, and postal rail highway from the district headquarters of the United States Army at San Antonio, in the State of Texas, to the Rio Grande, at or near the town of Laredo; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

RAPHAEL M. MILLER.

Mr. REAGAN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1036) for the relief of Raphael M. Miller, of Brownsville; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1037) to compensate State officers for transporting prisoners under writs of *habeas corpus* issued by a judge of a United States court; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ELLA P. MURPHY.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1038) for the relief of Ella P. Murphy; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

LIENS OF JUDGMENTS OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1039) in relation to liens of judgments of United States courts; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RIGHT OF ACTION IN COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1040) to revive and extend the right of action in the Court of Claims in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

COURT-HOUSE, ETC., JEFFERSON, TEXAS.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1041) to provide for the purchase or construction of a suitable building for court-house and post-office at Jefferson, Texas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

UNLIMITED COINAGE OF SILVER.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1042) to provide for the unlimited coinage of silver; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

WRIT OF ERROR.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1043) to give the right to a writ of error in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

IMPROVEMENT OF CYPRESS BAYOU.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1044) for the improvement of the navigation of Cypress Bayou and the lakes tributary to Red River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL BANKS, ETC.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1045) to abolish national banks and substitute Treasury notes for their notes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

COURT-HOUSE, ETC., DALLAS, TEXAS.

Mr. WELLBORN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1046) to provide for

the construction of suitable buildings for court-houses and post-offices in Dallas and Graham, Texas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

HENRY WARREN.

Mr. WELLBORN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1047) for the relief of Henry Warren; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

JOSEPH CLYMER.

Mr. WELLBORN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1048) for the relief of Joseph Clymer, of Texas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. MILLS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1049) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make all bonds hereafter sold by the Government payable, principal and interest, in gold, silver, or legal-tender notes of the Government; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

POST-OFFICE, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Mr. MILLS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1050) authorizing the construction of a post-office in the city of Houston, Texas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS-BANKS.

Mr. MILLS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1051) to repeal that part of section 37 of the act of the 6th of June, 1872, exempting deposits of savings-banks from taxation; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

SHIP-CANAL, GALVESTON BAY, TEXAS.

Mr. MILLS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1052) making an appropriation to continue the work on the ship-canal in Galveston Bay, Texas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. MILLS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1053) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make all bonds hereafter sold by the Government payable, principal and interest, in gold, silver, or legal-tender notes of the Government; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

E. J. GURLEY.

Mr. MILLS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1054) for the relief of E. J. Gurley, of McLennan, Texas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

W. W. MILLS.

Mr. JONES introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1055) for the relief of W. W. Mills; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

JOHN FRIERY.

Mr. JONES also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1056) for the relief of John Friery; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

POST-OFFICE, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Mr. SAPP introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1057) appropriating money for the purchase of a site and the erection of a post-office and other Government offices in the city of Council Bluffs, State of Iowa; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

INTERSTATE MIGRATION.

Mr. SAPP also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1058) to encourage interstate migration, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

LAND WITH MILITARY WARRANTS.

Mr. SAPP also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1059) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify the amount of land located with military warrants described therein, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

REPEAL OF PRE-EMPTION LAWS.

Mr. SAPP also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1060) to repeal all acts and parts of acts relative to the pre-emption of the public lands of the United States; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. SAPP also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1061) for the protection of settlers on the public lands of the United States; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. SAPP also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1062) to organize the National Railway Company of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. SAPP also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1063) to amend an act to provide that the pensions on account of death or wounds received or disease contracted in the service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion which have been granted or which shall hereafter be granted shall commence from the date of death or discharge from the service of the United States, for the payment of arrears of pensions, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Mr. SAPP also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1064) to grant to the corporate authorities of the city of Council Bluffs, in the State of Iowa, for public uses, a certain lake or bayou situated near that city; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

GEORGE W. CLARK.

Mr. SAPP also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1065) granting relief to George W. Clark; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CHARLES G. EDDY.

Mr. SAPP also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1066) for the relief of Charles G. Eddy, of Chicago, Illinois; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DES MOINES RIVER LAND TITLES, ETC.

Mr. SAPP also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1067) to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands, in the State of Iowa, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM R. ANDERSON.

Mr. WEAVER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1068) granting a pension to William R. Anderson, late private in Company E, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

STANDARD SILVER COIN.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1069) directing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out standard silver coin without discrimination; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN T. PHILLIPS.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1070) for the relief of John T. Phillips, late private in Company L, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HENRY SIMONS.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1071) for the relief of Henry Simons, late private in Company B, Fourth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1072) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$600,000,000 of United States notes, to be known as lawful money of the United States, to be paid out as Congress shall hereafter direct; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1073) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$50,000,000 of fractional currency and to put the same in circulation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES FROM STATE COURTS.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1074) to amend section 639 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, second edition, relating to the removal of causes from State courts to the circuit courts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES, ETC.

Mr. GILLETTE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1075) to reduce salaries, wages, fees, or compensations paid by the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures, and ordered to be printed.

AMANDA M. COOK.

Mr. PRICE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1076) for the relief of Amanda M. Cook; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

AUGUSTA ASMUSSEN.

Mr. PRICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1077) granting a pension to Augusta Asmusen, the widow of Charles W. Asmusen, major

and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WHITEWOOD FLUME COMPANY.

Mr. PRICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1078) incorporating the Whitewood Flume Company; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

CHARLES ZANDA.

Mr. PRICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1079) for the relief of Charles Zanda; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

TRADE-DOLLAR.

Mr. PRICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1080) making the trade-dollar a legal tender; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

FRED. DANT & CO.

Mr. PRICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1081) for the relief of Fred. Dant & Co.; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

LAURIE TATUM.

Mr. PRICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1082) for the relief of Laurie Tatum, of Cedar County, in the State of Iowa; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THOMAS H. CANFIELD.

Mr. PRICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1083) granting a pension to Thomas H. Canfield; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

BARNARD McNALLY.

Mr. PRICE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1084) to authorize the payment of the claim of Barnard McNally, of Sabula, Iowa; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

LEVI PRICE.

Mr. PRICE also (for Mr. URNER) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1085) for the relief of Levi Price; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ARCHIBALD A. CAREY.

Mr. PRICE also (for Mr. UPDEGRAFF, of Iowa) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1086) granting a pension to Archibald A. Carey; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHARLES W. BALDWIN.

Mr. PRICE also (for Mr. UPDEGRAFF, of Iowa) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1087) granting a pension to Charles W. Baldwin; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JAMES O. McKENNA.

Mr. PRICE also (for Mr. UPDEGRAFF, of Iowa) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1088) granting a pension to James O. McKenna; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ASA McNAMARA.

Mr. PRICE also (for Mr. UPDEGRAFF, of Iowa) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1089) granting an increase of pension to Asa McNamara; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN W. HUMPHREY.

Mr. PRICE also (for Mr. UPDEGRAFF, of Iowa) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1090) for the relief of John W. Humphrey, of Howard County, Iowa; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

CAPTAIN J. S. ALEXANDER.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1091) for the relief of Captain J. S. Alexander; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MRS. ELIZABETH DAVIS.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1092) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Davis; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

C. L. QUAKENBUSH.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1093) for the relief of C. L. Quakenbush; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

HIRAM W. LOVE.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1094) to refer the claim of Hiram W. Love to the Court of Claims; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

WILLIAM D. OYLER.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1095) for the relief of William D. Oyler; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ALBERT THOMAS.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1096) granting a pension to Albert Thomas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JAMES W. ROBBINS.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1097) granting a pension to James W. Robbins; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

BROOKLYN VETERAN UNION, OF IOWA.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1098) authorizing the Secretary of War to place a piece of ordnance in the custody of the Brooklyn Veteran Union, of Brooklyn, Iowa; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HOMESTEADS.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1099) to amend sections 2305 and 2309 of the Revised Statutes in regard to the perfecting of homesteads; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN TERRITORIAL COURTS.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1100) providing that proceedings in the courts of the Territories of the United States shall be in the English language; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT IOWA VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. CLARK, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1101) granting pensions to the surviving officers and members of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, known as the Graybeards; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN S. CORLETT.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1102) granting a pension to John S. Corlett; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOSEPH N. GASTON.

Mr. CARPENTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1103) granting a pension to Joseph N. Gaston; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ANDREW J. WELCH.

Mr. CARPENTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1104) granting a pension to Andrew J. Welch; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PATENTS.

Mr. DEERING introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1105) to amend the statutes in relation to patents, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. SARAH J. CHIPMAN.

Mr. DEERING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1106) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah J. Chipman; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MRS. ELIZABETH UPRIGHT.

Mr. DEERING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1107) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Upright; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. DEERING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1108) to amend the act approved June 14, 1878, to increase the pension of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NATHANIEL W. COTTON.

Mr. DEERING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1109) granting a pension to Nathaniel W. Cotton; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ANDREW LEECH AND OTHERS.

Mr. DEERING also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1110) for the relief of Andrew Leech and the heirs of Stephen P. Yeomans; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

S. T. MARSHALL.

Mr. MCCOID introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1111) for the relief of S. T. Marshall, of Lee County, Iowa; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

JOHN O. VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. MCCOID also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1112) for the relief of John O. Vallandigham, Company E, Thirty-fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

J. G. GILLHAM.

Mr. MCCOID also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1113) for the relief of

J. G. Gillham, late private Company I, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ADAM HINE.

Mr. MCCOID also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1114) for the relief of Adam Hine, of Keokuk, Iowa; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

DES MOINES RAPIDS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. MCCOID also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1115) for the relief of certain employés on the work for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MERRITT H. CRAM.

Mr. HUMPHREY introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1116) granting a pension to Merritt H. Cram, private Company F, First Regiment of the United States Sharpshooters; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN WILLANS.

Mr. HUMPHREY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1117) granting a pension to John Willans; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

COLONEL G. W. LAPOINTE.

Mr. HUMPHREY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1118) granting a pension to Colonel G. W. Lapointe; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN P. M'CLANATHAN.

Mr. HUMPHREY also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1119) granting a pension to John P. McClanathan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MATILDA SHIELDS.

Mr. CASWELL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1120) for the relief of Matilda Shields; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

SEWELL B. CORBETT.

Mr. CASWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1121) for the relief of Sewell B. Corbett; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

PATRICK SULLIVAN.

Mr. CASWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1122) for the relief of Patrick Sullivan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JOANNA W. TURNER.

Mr. CASWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1123) for the relief of Joanna W. Turner; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

LYDIA S. BICKNELL.

Mr. CASWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1124) granting a pension to Lydia S. Bicknell; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

COMPENSATION OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Mr. BRAGG introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1125) fixing the compensation of United States district attorneys, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and ordered to be printed.

TESTS OF RIFLED GUNS.

Mr. BRAGG also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1126) to provide for the tests of certain rifled guns in possession of the War Department; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ARMS FOR ARMY.

Mr. BRAGG also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1127) to secure the most efficient arms for the use of the regular Army and militia of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES M. RUBY.

Mr. BRAGG also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1128) for the relief of James M. Ruby; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LABORERS ON GOVERNMENT WORKS.

Mr. BRAGG also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1129) for the relief of certain laborers employed upon the Government works; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ESTHER E. LIEURANCE.

Mr. BRAGG also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1130) granting a pension to Esther E. Lieurance; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. BRAGG also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 26) pro-

posing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the payment of claims for property taken, used, injured, or destroyed in the late war of the rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HARBOR OF REFUGE AT MILWAUKEE.

Mr. DEUSTER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1131) to reimburse the city of Milwaukee for money paid in the construction of a harbor of refuge at the port of Milwaukee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF DISABLED SOLDIERS, ETC.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1132) for the relief of certain totally disabled soldiers and sailors; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PETER MEAGHER.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1133) for the relief of Peter Meagher; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1134) asking an appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the expenses of a commission of international arbitration provided for under the joint resolution of June 17, 1874; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DABNEY WALKER.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1135) for the relief of Dabney Walker; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

MOSES LADD AND JOHN L. WILLIAMS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1136) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to adjust the claims of Moses Ladd and John L. Williams, half-blood Menomonee Indians, and the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the amount found due; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

JOHN WHITTAKER.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1137) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the claim of John Whittaker against the United States of America; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS.

Mr. POUND introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1138) for the relief of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, and to aid them to obtain subsistence by agricultural pursuits and to promote their civilization; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHIPPewa INDIANS OF WISCONSIN.

Mr. POUND also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1139) for the relief of the Lac de Flambeau, Lac Court Orielle, and Bad River bands of Chippewa Indians in the State of Wisconsin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MEMONONEE INDIANS.

Mr. POUND also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1140) for the relief of the Menomonee Indians in the State of Wisconsin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Mr. POUND also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1141) to authorize the State of Wisconsin to select indemnity lands for sixteenth sections and swamp and overflowed lands included within Indian reservations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

OPERATIONS OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

Mr. POUND also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1142) to extend the operations of the Light-House Board over the Saint Croix River and Lake, in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, and the Chippewa River, in the State of Wisconsin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BENJAMIN BUCK.

Mr. POUND also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1143) granting a pension to Benjamin Buck, late private in Company G, Eighteenth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

DANIEL M. MORLEY.

Mr. POUND also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1144) to restore to the pension-roll the name of Daniel M. Morley, of Morley, Barron County, Wisconsin; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. POEHLER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1145) to reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

RICHARD DEVITT.

Mr. POEHLER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1146) for the relief of Richard Devitt; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHARLES E. MOLEN.

Mr. POEHLER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1147) for the relief of Charles E. Molen; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LIZZIE BAILEY.

Mr. POEHLER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1148) for the relief of Lizzie Bailey; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

P. H. McDERMID.

Mr. POEHLER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1149) for the relief of P. H. McDermid; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JAMES DEVINE.

Mr. POEHLER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1150) for the relief of James Devine; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ALBERT FREITAG.

Mr. POEHLER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1151) for the relief of Albert Freitag; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

PRE-EMPTORS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. WASHBURN introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1152) to extend the time for the payment of pre-emptors on certain public lands in the State of Minnesota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

FORT RIPLEY RESERVATION.

Mr. WASHBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1153) to restore to the public domain a part of the military reservation known as the Fort Ripley reservation, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. WASHBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1154) to reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF LAND SETTLERS IN MINNESOTA.

Mr. WASHBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1155) for the relief of settlers upon certain lands in the State of Minnesota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

EXTENSION OF DULUTH AND WINNIPEG RAILROAD.

Mr. WASHBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1156) to authorize the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad Company to extend its line through the Red Lake and Pembina reservation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SIoux WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. WASHBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1157) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amounts due to citizens of the United States for supplies furnished to the Sioux or Dakota Indians in Minnesota subsequent to August, 1860, and prior to the massacre of August, 1862, and providing for the payment thereof; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES D. WOOD.

Mr. WASHBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1158) for the relief of James D. Wood, late captain and assistant adjutant-general; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CHARLES C. D. WILLIAMS.

Mr. WASHBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1159) for the relief of C. D. Williams, late captain Company G, Nineteenth Illinois Infantry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WASHBURN also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1160) fixing the rate of interest upon arrearages of general taxes and assessments for special improvements now due to the District of Columbia, and for the revision of assessments for special improvements; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

PRE-EMPTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. DUNNELL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1161) to repeal all acts and parts of acts relative to the pre-emption of the public lands of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SETTLERS ON RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. DUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1162) to extend the provisions of an act approved June 22, 1874, entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on railroad lands;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PRE-EMPTIONS IN MINNESOTA.

Mr. DUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1163) to extend the time for payment of pre-emptors on certain public lands in the State of Minnesota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

TIMBER LANDS.

Mr. DUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1164) to regulate the survey and sale of the timber lands of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ZACHEUS FOWLER.

Mr. DUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1165) granting a pension to Zacheus Fowler; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

E. P. LIEBERG.

Mr. DUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1166) for the relief of E. P. Lieberg; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

ISAAC SLOCUM.

Mr. DUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1167) for the relief of Isaac Slocum; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

GEORGE W. HARD.

Mr. DUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1168) for the relief of George W. Hard; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. DUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1169) authorizing the establishment of ocean mail service between the United States and foreign countries; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

H. K. BELDING.

Mr. DUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1170) for the relief of H. K. Belding; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. DUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1171) to amend section 2774 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

HANNAH W. OSBORNE.

Mr. DUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1172) granting a pension to Hannah W. Osborne; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

CHARLES H. GORGIUS.

Mr. DUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1173) to remove the charge of desertion against Charles H. Gorgius, late of Company B, Hatch's Independent Battalion Minnesota Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MERTON STANCLIFF.

Mr. DUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1174) granting a pension to Merton Stancliff; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

JENNIE E. SIMONS.

Mr. DUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1175) granting a pension to Jennie E. Simons; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

MARITIME JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. DUNNELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1176) to declare and define the jurisdiction of the United States over the harbors and navigable waters of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

CONTRACTS FOR SERVILE LABOR.

Mr. WHITEAKER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1177) to prohibit contracts for servile labor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM L. ADAMS.

Mr. WHITEAKER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1178) for the

relief of William L. Adams; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

H. C. WILSON.

Mr. WHITEAKER also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1179) for the relief of H. C. Wilson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

RILEY, HARDIN & TAYLOR.

Mr. WHITEAKER also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1180) for the relief of Riley, Hardin & Taylor; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

L. J. CECIL AND WILLIAM BILLIPS.

Mr. WHITEAKER also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1181) for the relief of L. J. Cecil and William Billips; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

REIMBURSEMENT OF KANSAS.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1182) to reimburse the State of Kansas for expenses incurred by said State for the United States in repelling invasions and repressing Indian hostilities; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1183) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a building for the use of the United States district and circuit courts, post-office, and other Government offices, at Leavenworth, Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

SUFFERERS FROM INDIAN DEPREDAATIONS.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1184) for the relief of certain persons, sufferers from Indian depredations; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

JOHN C. HUGHES.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1185) granting a pension to John C. Hughes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WELLINGTON V. HEUSTED.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1186) granting a pension to Wellington V. Heusted; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ELISHA DRESSER.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1187) granting a pension to Elisha Dresser; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHRISTIAN H. STIENMEIER.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1188) granting a pension to Christian H. Stienmeier; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

LIEUTENANT JOHN A. PAYNE.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1189) for the relief of Lieutenant John A. Payne, of the Nineteenth Infantry, United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JOHN B. LUTE.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1190) for the relief of John B. Lute; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. D. HOUSTON.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1191) for the relief of S. D. Houston; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE KANSAS RIVER.

Mr. HASKELL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1192) to provide for the improvement of the Kansas River from its mouth to Junction City, Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

DANIEL S. M'DOUGAL.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1193) for the relief of Daniel S. McDougal; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

DELAWARE INDIANS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1194) for the relief of the Delaware Indians in accordance with treaty stipulations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS FOR HORSES.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1195) to provide for the payment of claims for horses used in the service of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DENNIS M'CARTHY.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1196) granting a pension to Dennis McCarthy, a soldier of the Mexican war; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

RELIEF OF SETTLERS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1197) for the relief of settlers upon the absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DENNIS SMITH.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1198) granting a pension to Dennis Smith; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

THE STATE OF KANSAS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1199) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report to Congress the amount of money expended and indebtedness assumed by the State of Kansas in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TERRITORY AND STATE OF KANSAS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1200) to confirm certain conveyances executed by guardians appointed by the courts of the Territory and State of Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

AWARDS TO CREEK INDIANS, ETC.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1201) providing for the payment of awards made to Creek Indians who enlisted in the Federal Army, loyal refugees, and freedmen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH R. PRATT.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1202) for the relief of Joseph R. Pratt; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1203) for the reappointment of George W. Smith, of Kansas, second lieutenant Ninth Cavalry, late captain Eighteenth Infantry, to be captain Eighteenth Infantry, with his relative rank and grade in the Army from August 5, 1861, provided he is not to receive any pay or allowances for the time he was out of the military service, (June 15, 1866, to August 6, 1873;) which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SALE OF NEW YORK INDIAN LANDS IN KANSAS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1204) to provide for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID ALLEN.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1205) for the relief of David Allen; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CLAIMS OF CITIZENS OF KANSAS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1206) authorizing the settlement of the claims of certain citizens of Kansas named therein; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

L. FRENCH WILLIAMS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1207) granting an increase of pension to L. French Williams; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ISAAC M. WARD.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1208) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Isaac M. Ward; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JOSEPH BOWERS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1209) granting a pension to Joseph Bowers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

J. R. MILLS AND R. P. HAYDEN.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1210) for the relief of J. R. Mills and R. P. Hayden, late of Company G, Twentieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SPENCER W. TRYON.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1211) granting a pension to Spencer W. Tryon; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1212) to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the District of Columbia, and to regulate proceedings before them; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS FOR HORSES AND EQUIPMENTS.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1213) to extend the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HIRAM HUNTER.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1214) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Hunter; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CLAIMS OF POSTMASTERS, ETC.

Mr. HASKELL also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 27) to enable certain postmasters and late postmasters to institute certain proceedings in the Court of Claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

SETTLERS ON OSAGE LANDS.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1215) for the relief of settlers upon the Osage trust and diminished reserve lands in Kansas, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SUFFERERS FROM PRAIRIE FIRES.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1216) to extend the time to pre-emptors on the public lands who have suffered damage from prairie fires; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

FORT DODGE MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1217) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of a part of the Fort Dodge military reservation to actual settlers under the provisions of the homestead laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF ARKANSAS RIVER.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1218) to provide for the improvement of the Arkansas River between Fort Smith and Wichita, Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

CONDEMNED ORDNANCE.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1219) donating condemned cannon and cannon-balls to the city of Topeka, Kansas, for monumental purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. MORGAN.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1220) for the relief of William H. Morgan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

HARRY FONES.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1221) for the relief of Harry Fones; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RAILROADS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1222) granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to railroad companies; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OVER INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1223) to give concurrent jurisdiction over the Indian Territory to the United States district and circuit courts of Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH A. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1224) granting a pension to Sarah A. M. Chamberlain and minor children; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CAPTAIN DAVID L. PAYNE.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1225) granting a pension to Captain David L. Payne; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ISAAC PATCH.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1226) for the relief of Isaac Patch; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SARAH MARKLE.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1227) to grant a pension to Sarah Markle; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

AARON H. FULLER.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1228) granting a pension to Aaron H. Fuller; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CHRISTOPHER WEIDNER.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1229) for the relief of Christopher Weidner; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

FRANCIS M. GREEN.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1230) for the relief of Francis M. Green; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

GUILFORD A. WOOD.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1231) for the relief of Guilford A. Wood; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

O. D. LEMERT.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1232) for the relief of O. D. Lemert; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

FEES OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1233) in relation to certain fees allowed registers and receivers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN S. FRIEND.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1234) for the relief of John S. Friend; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

DAVID MORROW.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1235) for the relief of David Morrow; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JOHN H. GRAY.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1236) granting a pension to John H. Gray; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

HIRAM C. HENDERSON.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1237) for the relief of Hiram C. Henderson; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SYLVANUS SANDFORD.

Mr. RYAN, of Kansas, also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1238) for the relief of Sylvanus Sandford; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND.

Mr. MARTIN, of West Virginia, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1239) to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to convey by deed to the board of education of the district of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, a lot of ground (No. 2 in block B) with the buildings thereon, for the use of the common schools thereof; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYÉS.

Mr. MARTIN, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1240) providing for the payment of the amounts due the employés in, and the contractors who furnished castings to, the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in March and April, 1861; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURT AT MARTINSBURGH, WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. MARTIN, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1241) to authorize the holding of terms of the United States district court for the district of West Virginia at Martinsburgh; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES ALLENDER.

Mr. MARTIN, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1242) for the relief of James Allender, of Preston County, West Virginia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

JAMES E. MERIFIELD.

Mr. MARTIN, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1243) for the relief of James E. Merifield, late musician of the Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT CHARLESTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. KENNA introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1244) for the construction of custom-house, post-office, and United States court-rooms at Charlestown, Kanawha County, West Virginia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CHARLESTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. KENNA also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1245) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Charlestown, West Virginia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

ELIZABETH J. BALLARD.

Mr. KENNA also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1246) granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Ballard, of West Virginia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

METHODIST CHURCH AT RALEIGH, WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. KENNA also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1247) for the relief of the Methodist church at Raleigh Court House in Raleigh County, West Virginia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

CHARLES A. COBB.

Mr. KENNA also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1248) granting a pension to Charles A. Cobb, of West Virginia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

WESLEY M'COY.

Mr. KENNA also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1249) for the relief of Wesley McCoy, late private Seventh Regiment West Virginia Veteran Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

ROBERT H. FIELD.

Mr. KENNA also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1250) for the relief of Robert H. Field, of Kanawha County, West Virginia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

BAPTIST CHURCH, RALEIGH, WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. KENNA also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1251) for the relief of the Baptist church at Raleigh Court House in Raleigh County, West Virginia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

SAVING LIFE IN MARINE DISASTERS.

Mr. WILSON (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1252) for the better protection of life during marine disasters; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

JANE A. HARRIS.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1253) granting a pension to Jane A. Harris; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN FOLGER.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1254) to grant a pension to John Folger; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

DAVID H. MYERS.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1255) granting a pension to David H. Myers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

ELIJAH M. HART.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1256) for the relief of Elijah M. Hart; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

LOT BOWEN.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1257) for the relief of Lot Bowen; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

MARY M'NAMARA.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1258) granting a pension to Mary McNamara; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PHINEAS GANO.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1259) granting a pension to Phineas Gano; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CLARKSBURGH, WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1260) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Clarksburgh, West Virginia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

IMPROVEMENT OF LITTLE KANAWHA RIVER.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1261) to authorize a further appropriation to continue the improvement of the Little Kanawha River in West Virginia; which was read a first and second

time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, VIRGINIA, IN 1861.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1262) for the relief of witnesses and jurors who attended the United States district court for the western district of Virginia at the spring term of 1861; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

MARTHA A. BEERBOWER.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1263) granting a pension to Martha A. Beerbower, of West Virginia; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

GEORGE W. TETER.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1264) granting a pension to George W. Teter, Company D, Tenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CASSA ANN COTTRILL.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1265) granting a pension to Cassa Ann Cottrill; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

JOHN BURNS.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1266) for the relief of John Burns; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 28) providing for a treaty with the Republic of Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

J. C. LANDREAU.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 29) for the relief of J. C. Landreau; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WILLIAM HAYDON.

Mr. DAGGETT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1267) for the relief of William Haydon; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JOHN S. LUFF.

Mr. DAGGETT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1268) for the relief of John S. Luff; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JOHN M. DORSEY AND WILLIAM F. SHEPARD.

Mr. DAGGETT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1269) for the relief of John M. Dorsey and William F. Shepard; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES TO NEBRASKA.

Mr. VALENTINE introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1270) supplemental to an act entitled "An act for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States according to the ninth census;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

BRANCH MINT AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Mr. VALENTINE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1271) to establish a branch mint of the United States at Omaha, in the State of Nebraska; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE AT DECATUR, NEBRASKA.

Mr. VALENTINE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1272) to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Decatur, Nebraska; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Mr. VALENTINE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1273) to extend the provisions of an act approved March 2, 1855, entitled "An act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands," and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

LANDS LOCATED WITH MILITARY WARRANTS.

Mr. VALENTINE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1274) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and certify the amount of land located with military warrants in the States described therein, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ALBERT TOWLE.

Mr. VALENTINE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1275) for the relief of Albert Towle; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1276) for the relief of Albert Towle; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

NATHAN BLAKELY.

Mr. VALENTINE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1277) for the relief of Nathan Blakely, late receiver of the land office at Beatrice, Nebraska; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PROTECTION OF LIFE.

Mr. VALENTINE also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1278) for the better protection of life during marine disasters; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

COINAGE.

Mr. BELFORD introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1279) to provide for coinage at the branch mint at Denver; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

MINING CLAIMS.

Mr. BELFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1280) to amend section 2326 of the Revised Statutes relating to suits at law affecting the title of mining claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT DENVER.

Mr. BELFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1281) to provide for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a public building in the city of Denver; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

FRANK D. YATES.

Mr. BELFORD also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1282) for the relief of Frank D. Yates for transportation furnished in the removal of the Indians of the Whetstone agency, Dakota Territory, in the years 1872 and 1873; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PENSIONS.

Mr. BELFORD also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1283) concerning the payment of pensions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

R. M. THOMAS.

Mr. CANNON, of Utah, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1284) for the relief of R. M. Thomas; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

ROSWELL SCOVILL.

Mr. CANNON, of Utah, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1285) for the relief of Roswell Scovill, private soldier in the war of 1812; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

THOMAS NEWMAN.

Mr. CANNON, of Utah, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1286) for the relief of Thomas Newman; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Mr. CANNON, of Utah, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1287) to authorize the Secretary of War to relinquish and turn over to the Interior Department certain parts of the Camp Douglas military reservation, in the Territory of Utah; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ABRAM HATCH AND COMPANY.

Mr. CANNON, of Utah, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1288) for the payment of Abram Hatch & Co. for cattle sold to Utah Indian agency, Utah Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

APPROVAL OF LAWS, UTAH.

Mr. CANNON, of Utah, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1289) relating to the approval of bills in the Territory of Utah; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. BRENTS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1290) for the admission of the State of Washington into the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

YAKIMA LAND DISTRICT.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1291) creating Yakima land district in Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1292) for the payment of expenses incurred by the people of Yakima County, Wash-

ington Territory, in defending themselves against Indian hostilities; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN ATTACKS.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1293) to provide for ascertaining and reporting the expenses incurred by the Territories of Washington and Idaho and the people thereof, in defending themselves from attacks and hostilities of the Nez Percé Indians in the year 1877, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINE.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1294) for the construction of a military telegraph between Pomeroy and Fort Colville, in Washington Territory, and a connecting line to Camp Cour d'Alene, in Idaho Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHEHALIS RIVER, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1295) for the improvement of the Chehalis River, in Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY POST IN YAKIMA VALLEY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1296) for the establishment of a military post in the vicinity of the Yakima Valley, in Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SETTLERS UPON SCHOOL LANDS, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1297) for the relief of settlers on school lands in Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

RUFUS G. NEWLAND.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1298) confirming title in certain lands to Rufus G. Newland, of Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

F. PROSH AND T. F. McELROY.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1299) for the relief of F. Prosh and T. F. McElroy, of Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

GEORGE A. MILLER.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1300) for the relief of George A. Miller; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JOHN L. BUTLER.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1301) for the relief of John L. Butler, for carrying the mails in Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

JOHN G. PARKER.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1302) for the relief of John G. Parker for carrying United States mails in Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

A. D. FISHER.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1303) for the relief of A. D. Fisher, of Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PENITENTIARY IN DAKOTA.

Mr. BENNETT introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1304) setting aside and appropriating certain proceeds of internal revenue for the erection of a penitentiary in the Territory of Dakota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY RESERVATIONS IN DAKOTA.

Mr. BENNETT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1305) abolishing the military reservations of Fort Abercrombie, Fort Seward, and Fort Ransom, all in the Territory of Dakota, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to have the lands embraced therein surveyed and made subject to homestead and pre-emption entry and sale, the same as other public lands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ASSAY OFFICE AT DEADWOOD, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Mr. BENNETT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1306) to establish an assay office at Deadwood, in the Territory of Dakota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

LAND DISTRICT IN DAKOTA.

Mr. BENNETT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1307) to establish a land district in the Territory of Dakota and to locate the office at Grand Forks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

OLD SIOUX RESERVATION, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Mr. BENNETT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1308) for the relief of settlers on the old Sioux reservation, in Grant County, Territory of Dakota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

RESURVEY OF LANDS.

Mr. BENNETT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1309) to authorize the resurvey of lands where the surveys are fraudulent, erroneous, or obliterated, and to legalize certain surveys; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF REVISED STATUTES, ETC.

Mr. BENNETT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1310) to permit any person, except when such person may have sold or assigned a "claim" upon which he has filed his declaration of intention, to use his right of pre-emption on different tracts of land until he shall have made final proof and payment, and to repeal section 2261 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

JOHN L. TAYLOR.

Mr. BENNETT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1311) restoring the name of John L. Taylor to the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

WORTHINGTON, ETC., RAILROAD COMPANY, SIOUX FALLS, DAKOTA.

Mr. BENNETT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1312) to authorize the Worthington and Sioux Falls Railroad Company to extend its road from the village of Sioux Falls, in the Territory of Dakota, in a westerly direction to the east bank of the Missouri River; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND SAINT PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. BENNETT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1313) to authorize the Chicago Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company to extend its road through the Territory of Dakota; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. BENNETT also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1314) authorizing the President of the United States to designate a railroad company to construct the north branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, under the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

NICHOLAS WHITE.

Mr. CAMPBELL introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1315) for the relief of Nicholas White; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

WILLIAM B. HUGHES.

Mr. CAMPBELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1316) for the relief of William B. Hughes, or his assigns; which was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

E. N. FISH & CO.

Mr. CAMPBELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1317) for the relief of E. N. Fish & Co. or their assigns; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

WILLIAM HOOPER & CO.

Mr. CAMPBELL also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1318) for the relief of William B. Hooper & Co., or their assigns; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF MONTANA TERRITORY.

Mr. MAGINNIS introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1319) to reorganize the judicial system of the Territory of Montana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Territories.

CITIZENS OF MONTANA TERRITORY.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1320) for the relief of citizens of Montana who served with the United States troops in the war with the Nez Percés and for the relief of the heirs of such as were killed in the service; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES IN TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1321) concerning the Legislative Assemblies of the several Territories of the United States; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Territories.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS IN TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1322) to provide for the election of a territorial governor, secretary, and other territorial officers in the several Territories of the United States; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Territories.

PROTECTION OF THE FRONTIER OF MONTANA.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1323) to provide for the protection of Southern and Southwestern Montana against

hostile Indians; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

STEAMER J. DON CAMERON.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1324) for the relief of sufferers by loss of the Government steamer J. Don Cameron; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MICHAEL M'CARTHY.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1325) granting a pension to the widow of Michael McCarthy, late a private, United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1326) to amend the mineral land laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered to be printed.

SCHOOL LANDS FOR TERRITORIES.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1327) to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming for university purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

HANNAH M. WRIGHT.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1328) granting a pension to Hannah M. Wright; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

PAUL M'CORMICK.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1329) for the relief of Paul McCormick; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

GEORGE H. WRIGHT.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1330) for the relief of George H. Wright, lieutenant Seventh Infantry United States Army; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

CHARLES L. DAHLER.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1331) for the relief of Charles L. Dahler; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

WILLIAM FLANNERY.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1332) for the relief of William Flannery; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

HENRY ELLING.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1333) for the relief of Henry Elling, of Virginia City, Montana; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

GEORGE CLENDENIN, JR.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1334) for the relief of George Clendenin, jr.; which read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

L. M. BLACK.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1335) for the relief of L. M. Black; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

LAND OFFICE IN MONTANA.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1336) for the establishment of a land office in the Territory of Montana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. The call of States and Territories having been concluded the Chair will now recognize gentlemen who were not in when their States were called.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi. I was in and responded, but since then I have obtained another batch of bills.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman now.

CHICKASAWHA RIVER, MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1337) to improve the navigation of the river Chickasawha, in the State of Mississippi; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN RYAN.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1338) for the relief of John Ryan & Co.; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

DRURY BYNUM.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1339) for the relief of Drury Bynum; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

J. D. RYAN.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, also introduced a bill (H. R. No.

1340) for the relief of James D. Ryan; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

G. C. HARPER.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1341) for the relief of G. C. Harper; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

C. G. GILMER.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1342) for the relief of C. G. Gilmer; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:
To Mr. FISHER, for two days after to-day;
To Mr. HOUK, until Monday next, on account of sickness in his family; and
To Mr. AIKEN, for one week, on account of important business.
Then, in pursuance of previous order, the House (at six o'clock and ten minutes p. m.) took a recess until half past seven o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The recess having expired the House resumed its session.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MARTIN, of Delaware. I move that the rules be suspended and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of proceeding with the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. BLACKBURN in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. No. 2) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes.

Mr. NEW addressed the committee. [His remarks will appear in the Appendix.]

Mr. BROWNE. Mr. Chairman, I can be but a gleaner in this debate, for all the logic of this great controversy has been gathered up by the able disputants who have passed before me over the field. At this late hour I do not hope to submit anything novel, nor do I flatter myself that I shall be able by any word of mine to influence any vote or in any wise change the resolves of the dominant party in this House. An English commoner once said:

I have heard many arguments in Parliament that influenced my judgment, but none that ever influenced my vote.

How rare it is here that the argument controls the vote! It is indeed unfortunate that in our exasperating political discussions we too often subordinate the peace and well-being of the country to the demands of party. In my judgment the present crisis is upon the country because of the dictation of that imperious and exacting despot, a party caucus. Whole pages of our statutes are to be radically amended or wholly "wiped out," not because the people have asked it, but because a caucus regards these laws in the way of democratic success.

Depend upon it, sir, the people will not be misled by the miserable pretense that these measures interfere with the liberties of the citizen, or impair that right inestimable to every free American, the right to vote for whom he pleases. They have witnessed the peaceful, healthful operation of these laws and have uttered no word of complaint. A free people jealous of their liberty do not stand mute when it is invaded. Search the record and tell this House, tell the country, who of the millions have petitioned for the relief you are in such hot haste to give. The people are not clamoring for a repeal of the election laws. Why is it, then, that the peace of the country is disturbed by this meeting of Congress? Let the facts answer. A few weeks ago, sir, the duty of making the ordinary appropriations for the support of the Army and to carry on the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government devolved upon the American Congress. This was an unquestioned duty, and its performance presented no perplexing problems. The democratic party, then as now in the ascendancy in this House, knew that the failure to pass these supply bills would, after the 30th of June next, most disastrously affect the public service. It was legislation never denied, and demanded by every interest of the Government, for without this relief the Government—that agent which executes the powers and protects the liberties of the people—would be seriously crippled if not altogether destroyed. The people, to whom you gentlemen are answerable, will ask the question—they are asking it every hour all over this Union—why this legislation, so indispensable to the public safety, was not passed by the Forty-fifth Congress? What excuse will you offer? Why were these bills not passed? They were matured; it was known how much money was wanted, and where and in what manner it was to be expended.

From the beginning it was little else than a matter of arithmetic, a simple sum in multiplication and addition. Bills appropriating the money necessary to carry on these departments of the Government, unburdened by irritating partisan measures, could have been passed without dissent by the Forty-fifth Congress, but Congress "dragged its weary length along" and finally adjourned without providing a

farthing for these purposes. Who is responsible for this extraordinary session, the apprehension it excites, and the great expense it entails? The responsibility will be placed somewhere. There is no escape. The honest and intelligent people of this country know that these supply bills failed in the last Congress because the democratic party of this House thrust into them obnoxious political legislation; legislation for which there was no popular demand; legislation wholly foreign to the subject of appropriations and intended only to subserve party ends, and made the acceptance of this partisan legislation by the minority, by the Senate and the President, the condition upon which the Government was to have money. The undisguised purpose of the majority was to force this ill-timed and unsavory party legislation through by tacking it to measures as essential to the life of the nation as is blood to the life of the physical body.

The gentlemen on the other side told us menacingly and arrogantly, "take this dose nauseating as it is and we will give the Government so much money as it needs, refuse it and the Army, the courts, the President and Congress, the Cabinet and the whole body of executive and administrative officers, shall go penniless till the crack of doom." We were unwilling to do this unmanly and cowardly thing, although ready to make any honorable concession to save the country the infliction of an extra session of Congress.

Three extraneous and purely partisan measures were put as riders upon these bills by the majority in the last Congress. First, the abolition of the so-called test oath; second, the repeal of sections 2002 and 5528 of the statutes in regard to the employment of troops to keep the peace at the polls; and third, the abrogation of certain laws authorizing the use of deputy marshals and United States supervisors at national elections. The republican minority were anxious to save the people the expense of this session and avoid the great embarrassment to the public service the failure to make appropriations would necessarily occasion. We therefore offered to adjust, fairly and honorably, the differences that existed between the majority and ourselves, but our overtures went for nothing. The majority knew that upon the conditions then proposed these bills could be passed and an extra session avoided. We proposed to yield two if the democracy would yield one point of the differences then existing. I submit to the country that this proposition for compromise was a magnanimous one. We were ready to concede the abolition of the test oath and the repeal of the two sections in regard to the use of the Army, and only insisted upon retaining the election laws—laws that we believed could not be surrendered without placing our popular elections at the mercy of the mob. How was this proposition for compromise met? The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. ATKINS] said:

What might have been effected if the whole subject had been left to the Congress themselves, and to themselves alone, it is not necessary for me here to say; nor am I warranted in saying even that they could have come to a conclusion. But they each felt that there was a power behind them which would admit of no agreement. The disagreement between them is radical.

Again he says:

Speaking for myself alone it seems to me the majority, having demanded the repeal of these iniquitous laws, have reached a point where retreat is impossible, and where it will be easier to go through than to retrace their steps.

And the majority resolved "to go through," every offer of adjustment was rejected, the Forty-fifth Congress was dissolved, and the means for carrying on the Government were not provided. But the efforts of the minority to avoid an extra session of Congress did not end with the rejection of their proposal for compromise. To tide the Government over until Congress could meet in regular session next December, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Foster] asked leave to introduce and pass under a suspension of the rules a bill to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government.

This was refused. This, gentlemen, is history. It is before the country and the people will judge us by it. But, gentlemen, you have changed front since the last Congress. You then proposed to repeal by the Army bill certain sections concerning the use of the Army, and the Army alone, but you now propose to strike down the civil power as well. You have advanced your lines. You trained your guns then on the Army, but now you propose to capture the civil authority. The difference between what you then attempted and now demand is clearly stated by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. GARFIELD,] and as our position has been misrepresented I ask to read from his remarks of the 4th of April. He said:

Now, Mr. Chairman, let me add a word in conclusion, lest I may be misunderstood. I said last session, and I have said since, that if you want this whole statute concerning the use of the Army at the polls torn from your books, I will help you to do it. If you will offer a naked proposition to repeal those two sections of the Revised Statutes named in the sixth section of this bill, I will vote with you. But you do not ask a repeal of those sections. Why? They impose restrictions upon the use of the Army, limiting its functions and punishing its officers for any infraction of these limitations; but you ask to strike out a negative clause, thereby making new and affirmative legislation of the most sweeping and dangerous character.

Your proposed modification of the law affects not the Army alone, but the whole civil power of the United States. "Civil officers" are included in these sections; and if the proposed amendment be adopted, you deny to any civil officer of the United States any power whatever to summon the armed posse to help him enforce the processes of the law. If you pass the section in that form, you impose restrictions upon the civil authorities of the United States never before proposed in any Congress by any legislator since this Government began. I say, therefore, in the shape you propose this, it is much the worst of all your "riders." In the beginning of this contest we understood that you desired only to get the Army away from the polls. As that would still leave the civil officers full power to keep the peace at the polls, I thought it was the least important and the least dangerous of

your demands; but as you have put it here, it is the most dangerous. If you enact it in the shape presented, it becomes a later law than the supervisors and marshals law, and *pro tanto* repeals the latter. As it stands now in the statute-book, it is the earlier statute, and is *pro tanto* itself repealed by the marshals law of 1871, and is therefore harmless so far as it relates to civil officers. But if you put it in here, you deny the power of the marshals of the United States to perform their duties whenever a riot may require the use of an armed posse.

This states the whole case. It is said that "revolutions never go backward." This one gives point to the saying, for it has not only gone forward, but has grown more arrogant and exacting. It has increased its demands. We are again confronted by the same questions that defeated the appropriations in the last Congress. We are again admonished that we must accept legislation intensely partisan or the Government must go without money. Do you imagine, gentlemen, that your programme for subjugation will succeed? Is your victory assured? You mistake yourselves. You forget your weakness. True, a republican Senate no longer obstructs your work, but there is one obstacle in your way, the power to veto which the Constitution you adore vests in the Executive. You have thought in your desperation you might subjugate the President. It has been broadly insinuated on this floor that the tenure by which he held his high office was by far too frail to withstand the pressure of a veto. Wait, gentlemen, and you will see. With this insinuation you couple the threat that if the right of veto is exercised and your "grievances not redressed," you will for all time withhold supplies. I know your desperate courage, but you dare not do this thing. Should you stop the wheels of Government, close the Departments, close the courts, leave the Army and Navy to starve and our ships to rot, an indignant and outraged people would wither you with their curses. When it becomes possible for one department of the nation to coerce another, its equal, by this kind of duress, it will be a sad day for constitutional government. And yet you are attempting to do this thing this very day in the American Congress. This page of our history has its parallel. The Irish volunteers in 1778 inscribed on their cannon "free trade or this." That meant coercion. A democratic Congress writes on the muzzle of its appropriation bills "this, or no money," and it means coercion. The people understand this thing. What the President will do, what answer he will make to this democratic menace, I do not know and I will not conjecture, but I know that no act of legislation is complete until it has received his approval or been passed over his negative by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress. I know moreover that the veto power is always well employed when it is done to arrest ill-timed, unwise, and unjust partisan legislation. If the President should find it his duty, under his oath and according to his conscience and his judgment, to veto these bills, should they pass, the people will not be inconsolable. An enlightened and patriotic people always admire a public servant who has the pluck to accept any responsibility which his convictions of duty impose.

THE METHODS EMPLOYED.

But, sir, we come to the merits of this question. And first, I earnestly protest against the methods employed to compel the repeal of these statutes. That they have been employed heretofore does not commend them, for I will follow no precedent that my conscience and my judgment condemn. On this question I have tried to be consistent. From the day I took my seat in this House to this hour I have voted steadfastly against putting general legislation into bills of the kind under discussion. This method of law-making is, in my opinion, wholly indefensible and utterly vicious. That which cannot be passed on its merits is unworthy a place in the statutes of a free people. The fact that a measure has to be tacked to an appropriation is conclusive proof that it seeks to accomplish some end that does not commend itself to the free judgment of the legislative power. There is nothing in the past of this practice to commend it to favor. For one, at least, I am unwilling it shall go unchallenged. We have all acknowledged its unfairness, and we are now in the presence of its dangers. If it is to prevail it will become the efficient ally of revolutionists and the refuge of safety for every conceivable legislative iniquity.

THE BARRIERS SHOULD NOT BE REMOVED.

But, Mr. Chairman, I do not maintain that these statutes, the election laws, provide the best possible protection for the ballot. They may need revision, but I have no sympathy with the present partisan effort to remove the barriers and weaken the defenses that tend to secure a free, peaceable, and pure national election. The charge that these laws are but radical election machinery intended only to keep the republican party in power is but the bluster of democratic rhetoric. If this insinuation was worthy an answer I would respond; if laws that give the people the opportunity for a free and fair election tend to keep the republican party in power, it is but right that it control the Government. No party is fit to live a single hour that denies the right of free thought, free speech, or a free ballot. The republican party has stood on this platform and proclaimed this gospel in evil as well as good report. In the defense of these principles many of its bravest hearts have gone down in the van of the battle. We would have our elections so entirely free that every man entitled to the ballot, whatever his condition, race, religion, or politics, might, without fear of violence or social ostracism, vote the ticket of his choice. The republican party would have elections honestly conducted, and would, had it the power, make intimidation, ballot-box stuffing, repeating, tissue tickets, and every kind of fraud and partisan outrage on the franchise that now corrupts the very sources of

political power, impossible forever. To secure these results it asks but law, judicious, constitutional law. To make certain the right to cast a free ballot it demands the most efficient methods that an enlightened and patriotic statesmanship can devise, and that they be enforced, when necessary, by every power of the Government, civil and military; for when the ballot-box no longer gives expression to the voice of the people, popular government is a most shameless pretense.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

Are these laws unconstitutional? You so pronounce them. This is a question proper for the courts, and why not settle it there? Smite them with a judicial decision. Submit your case, gentlemen, to the Supreme Court, the highest judicial tribunal in the nation, and if that court pronounces these laws unconstitutional the people will be satisfied. Do not dodge the issue. Drag these statutes before the courts, and tomahawk them there if you can. They have been enforced for a decade, and yet you have not dared to subject them to the judicial test. Are you afraid of the courts? If you are, it is a confession that you regard the democratic position as indefensible.

I enter upon a very brief discussion of the constitutional question with much trepidation. I must pass over a beaten track. After the learned and elaborate arguments already submitted on this phase of the controversy, nothing is left me but to gather up the fragments.

I concede this to be a government of delegated powers. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." These are the words of the tenth amendment.

The eighth section of the Constitution enumerates the powers of the United States, and in conclusion says that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary to carry into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof."

Here it is given Congress to legislate for the execution, first, of the enumerated powers; and, secondly, "all other powers vested in the Government of the United States." How have these provisions been construed by Congress and the Supreme Court? Let us see how they have defined the duty and power of the nation in enforcing the third clause of the second section of the Constitution. It is the obsolete fugitive slave clause, and reads:

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

This delegates to the United States no power whatever. It simply asserts that fugitives shall not be withheld but shall be delivered up. Delivered up by what government, that of the State or that of the nation? The Constitution is silent upon the point. Clearly if the strict construction that obtains on the other side of the House is to prevail the whole power over escaping slaves was lodged in the States, for as that power was "not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, it was reserved to the States respectively." But Congress under this power enacted the most obnoxious fugitive-slave laws, the courts upheld them, and the Executive enforced them. In the case of *Prigg vs. The State of Pennsylvania* a majority of the judges held that the power to enforce this provision of the Constitution was exclusively in the General Government. Justice McLean, in the case of the fugitive McQuay, says:

It is admitted that there is no power in the Federal Government to force any legislative action on a State. But if the Constitution guarantees a right to a master of a slave, * * * the power is given to effectuate that right.

Now, if the Constitution has created a House of Representatives, clothed it with legislative functions, and made it a necessary department of the Government, it is unquestionably within the power of Congress to make any law necessary to its preservation. This power must reside in the United States, because, as Judge McLean states it, "the Government cannot force the State to take legislative action." The States by mere non-action might absolutely destroy the nation. They might merely fail to provide for "the time, place, or manner" of holding congressional elections, and this House would perish. I do not deny the right or power of the States to make and enforce police regulations to preserve the peace and make sure the right to vote without molestation. I deny, however, that they possess this power to the exclusion of the National Government. The right of suffrage is of the essence of democratic institutions; "it is a fundamental article in republican government." The right is established and defined in the Constitution. The regulation of national elections is vested primarily in the State Legislatures, but ultimately in Congress; and in the language of the Federalist, "this was deemed essential that the Government should contain in itself the means of its own preservation."

Am I now asked in what part of the Constitution I find the power conferred on the Government to supervise its own elections? I answer, first, in that part of it that creates that branch of its legislative power, the House of Representatives. What is this House? It is the creature of the Constitution—an indispensable branch of the law-making power. Without it there could be no constitutional government. To claim that the nation may regulate the election of members of this body is but to assert that this House has the constitutional right to live and that life so essential to free government is under the

guardianship of the Government. By what law is the representative in this branch of Congress created? He owes his existence wholly to the Constitution of the United States, but the Constitution commits his election to certain persons in the States. The State does not confer the right to vote for a member of this House upon any one, but it makes a certain class of its citizens legal voters in the election of members of the most numerous branch of its Legislature and the Constitution casts upon that class the right to elect Representatives to Congress. When one of these citizens votes he does so by virtue of the power conferred on him by the national Constitution. Again, Representatives are apportioned among the States, their qualifications prescribed, and the duration of their office fixed by the Constitution. When one assumes to be a member of Congress his right to exercise that function is not determined by his State, but the final and irreversible judgment on that question is pronounced by a tribunal deriving all its powers and jurisdiction from the Constitution. Without the Constitution there could be no Congress, and without the Congress there could be no National Government.

Nothing can be more evident—

Said Alexander Hamilton—

than that the exclusive power of regulating elections for the National Government in the hands of the State Legislatures would leave the existence of the Union entirely at their mercy. They could at any moment annihilate it by neglecting to provide for the choice of persons to administer its affairs.

The first article of the Constitution provides that the time, place, and manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress shall be prescribed by the State Legislatures, but Congress may "at any time by law make or alter such regulations." Congress may, therefore, at any time make regulations as to the time, place, or manner of holding congressional elections in the States. Some gentlemen are disposed to give this section a very narrow and technical construction. They say, "True, Congress may fix the time and place for the election and prescribe the manner for conducting it, but here the power of the Government ends." Now, I submit if the Constitution has provided that the legislative power shall in part reside in the House of Representatives, has provided for agents to execute this power, and has reserved to itself the right to fix the time and place and regulate the manner of electing these agents, Congress, under the eighth section of the Constitution, may unquestionably make all laws which shall be necessary to carry into execution these powers. To deny this is to say that the United States has a legislative function, but no power to make it effective or protect its existence. It is assumed, however, that whatever power Congress may possess in regard to the time, place, and manner of holding elections, and preserving the legislative function, it may not intervene to protect the person of the voter so that he may safely exercise the right of suffrage. In support of this position a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has been frequently referred to in this debate. In that case it was held that the United States has no jurisdiction to try and punish "a conspiracy to falsely imprison and murder citizens of the United States within the territory of a State." The court very properly held that the duty and power of protecting the citizen in the enjoyment of his "natural rights" resided wholly in the State government. "Sovereignty for this purpose," said the Chief-Justice, in delivering the opinion of the court, "rests alone in the State." No one questions this. To make and enforce laws securing these rights is clearly within the reserved or unprohibited powers of the States. The Government of the United States does not assume jurisdiction of assaults, riots, or murder as offenses against the natural rights of the citizen, but if the assault, riot, or murder prevents or obstructs the exercise of any right or the execution of any duty secured or imposed by the law of the nation, made in conformity to the Constitution, a crime is committed against the Government which it may declare and punish. Congress does not assume by its election laws to prohibit these offenses and punish them because they strike down the personal right of liberty or life, but for the reason that intimidation, fraud, riots, and murder prevent a free and honest national election, interfere with the operations of the Government, impair its powers, arrest its methods, tend to the destruction of its prerogatives, and, in fact, attack in the most vital point its very existence.

THE DUTY TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

If it be true that the nation may by law protect its own elections in the States, the duty of the Executive to enforce the law when made will not be controverted.

The power to enforce obedience to law should be ample. The duty of keeping peace at the polls and protecting the ballot should be given to the civil authorities. They should be armed with the power to arrest when a crime against the elective franchise is committed. The duty should be enjoined upon them to keep the peace at elections, to give every legal voter an opportunity to deposit his ballot without being molested, and generally to prevent any fraud or repress any tumult or disorder that interferes with the due execution of the election laws. The republican Congress did this, and no more than this, in providing for the presence of United States supervisors, marshals, and deputy marshals at the polls on election day. But Congress may rightfully go further than this. It may supplement the civil by the military power. It may provide by law for calling forth the military arm of the Government to execute the laws. When the civil authorities are resisted they may call to their aid force, all the force necessary to execute their mandates. The citizen, the State

militia, and the regular Army are all parts of the *posse comitatus* and are subject to be summoned to the aid of the officer of the law.

That all this may be done will not be denied; but, in support of the position, I beg leave to quote a single authority. Mr. Cushing, speaking of the *posse comitatus* and the power of the marshal to summon it, says:

This authority comprehends not only bystanders and other citizens generally, but any and all organized armed forces, whether militia of the State or officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States; and if the object of resistance to the marshal be to obstruct and defeat the execution of the provisions of the Constitution or acts of Congress the expenses of such *posse comitatus* are properly charged to the United States.

But I go further, and insist, if the Government has good reason to apprehend that its laws will, on some particular day or at some particular place, be defied, and its agents resisted by a force that cannot be suppressed by the ordinary methods, it may in advance place within the easy reach of its agents so much of its Army as may be necessary to aid them in the enforcement of the laws. To deny this is to deny the nation's right of self-preservation. The employment of supervisors, marshals, deputy marshals, and armed troops has been authorized solely for the purpose of securing prompt and peaceable obedience to law. No other end was to be achieved.

The republican party has been charged with a purpose to put the military over the civil power. No such thing is proposed. We believe in the subordination of the military to the civil power, but we are willing to use armed force rather than have the laws of the land and the rights and liberties of the people subordinated to the relentless despotism of a mob of cut-throats that seek to overthrow all the safeguards of free government. All we have done, all we desire to do, is to organize law in the defense of a free and uncoerced ballot, believing as we do, that a fair and honest election is the very breath and blood of republican institutions.

IS GOVERNMENT CONTROL DANGEROUS.

It is said that to place the power of supervising congressional elections in the Government is dangerous because the national Administration is in the hands of a political party, and this power might be made to subserve partisan purposes. But have gentlemen forgotten that a State is as much under the control of a political party as the nation? Is a democratic governor or Legislature less partisan than a republican President or Congress? If the United States may lend its power to a party to keep it in the ascendancy, may not a State do the same thing? If United States marshals may employ their official positions to intimidate voters, may not a State constabulary do it also? Are United States supervisors taken from each of the political parties more dangerous to the freedom and fairness of elections than a local police made up wholly from one party? What is more partisan than a city police?

But, Mr. Chairman, I have conceded the right of States primarily to regulate the elections of members of this body. I prefer personally the States should exercise the power. There are many reasons why they should do this. No one desires to interfere with the prerogatives of the State.

Suppose, however, the States or any State fails to secure a free and fair election either for want of physical power or want of inclination to do so, what then? Then, sir, as I have said, this duty rests upon the Government, and it should perform it promptly and fearlessly.

Let the States make the right of suffrage secure and the people of all parties will be content.

Do the States protect the voter? Do the States give the citizen a free, honest, and peaceful election? No, sir. If there is any truth in the history of this country during the last few years, as it has been written by eye-witnesses, by congressional investigating committees, and in the records of the courts, the voter in several of the States has been deliberately robbed of his right of suffrage. Speaking in the light of this history, I declare that almost every possible crime has been committed upon the integrity of the ballot-box. Mob violence and fraud in many localities have made fair elections impossible. In some sections of this Union, Mr. Chairman, a man voted the republican ticket at the peril of his life.

If we can confide in human testimony these frauds and outrages have been persistent and long continued. The local authorities have been unwilling to prevent them or powerless to do so. I shall refer to instances of anarchy in some of the States to prove that conditions have existed in the past when free elections would have been impossible without the intervention of a power more potent than the local authorities. The paroxysm of fury that explodes in riot on the election day is not so much to be dreaded as that organized rage that comes before it and paralyzes the country with fear. The terror inspired by a brute force that rides booted and spurred, threatening and scourging before the election day, is perhaps the most dangerous foe to our elective system. The brute force that drives the citizen from the poll no more destroys the liberty of the ballot than that systematized fury that deters him from going to the election. If the Government may not protect him from either, it is a conspicuous failure. As I pass along I will give shocking instances of both these types. I begin ten years back in my review of this gloomy record.

A special committee of the Tennessee Legislature in 1868 reported that in Middle Tennessee numerous murders and other outrages of the most aggravated character were being committed. The committee said:

In these counties a reign of terror exists which is so absolute in its nature that the best citizens are unable or unwilling to give free expression to their opinions.

The terror inspired is so absolute that the officers of the law are powerless to execute its provisions, to discharge their duties, or to bring the guilty perpetrators to punishment. * * * These marauders bid defiance to the civil authorities and threaten to drive out every man, white or black, who does not submit to their arbitrary dictation.

Happily this turbulence has passed away from this State, but that it once existed proves its possible recurrence. I come now to the State of Louisiana. My authority is the current history of those unhappy days. At the May election of 1868 the republicans carried the State of Louisiana by 26,000 majority and in November the democratic majority was 41,000. In the spring, in the fifteen parishes of Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Jackson, La Fayette, Morehouse, Sabine, Saint Bernard, Saint Martin's, Saint Landry, Union, Vermillion, and Washington the republicans cast 10,323 votes, and in November the total republican vote was but 35. There was a falling off of over 10,200 votes in fifteen parishes. How was this extraordinary change wrought in the politics of Louisiana? A member of the congressional committee appointed to investigate the election frauds in that State that year writes:

The testimony shows that over two thousand persons were killed, wounded, and otherwise injured in that State within a few weeks prior to the presidential election; that half of the State was overrun by violence; midnight raids, secret murders, and open riot kept the people in constant terror until the republicans surrendered all claims.

The parish of Orleans contained 29,910 voters, 15,020 of which were colored. In the spring of 1868 that parish gave 13,973 republican votes. In the fall it gave Grant 1,178, a falling off of 12,795 votes. Previous to the election notices were scattered through the city warning colored men not to vote. * * * But the most remarkable case is that of Saint Landry, a planting parish on the river Teche. Here the republicans had a registered majority of 1,071 votes. In the spring they carried it by 678 majority. In the fall they gave Grant no vote—not one—while the democrats cast 4,787 votes, the full vote of the parish, for Seymour and Blair. Here occurred one of the bloodiest riots on record, in which the ku-klux killed and murdered over two hundred republicans, hunting and chasing them for two days and nights through fields and swamps. Thirteen captives were taken from the jail and shot. A pile of twenty-five dead bodies were found half-buried in the woods. Having conquered the republicans, killed and driven off the white leaders, they captured the masses of the colored voters, marked them with badges of red flannel, enrolled them in clubs, led them to the polls, and made them vote the democratic ticket, and gave them certificates of the fact.

Has there been a marked and hopeful improvement in Louisiana? We shall see as we proceed. How about South Carolina?

In 1871 the grand jury of the United States circuit court in their report to the court say that the most revolting and atrocious crimes were committed during the preceding year upon the colored people in that State, and especially in the counties of Union, York, and Spartanburgh. I will quote one paragraph only from that elaborate report:

Organized bands inflicted summary vengeance on the colored citizens of these counties by breaking into their houses at the dead of night, dragging them from their beds, torturing them in the most inhuman manner, and in many instances murdering them; and this merely on account of their political affiliations. Occasionally additional reasons operated, but in no instance was the political feature wanting.

I could cite from the current history of these days of anarchy innumerable instances of the most horrid and revolting outrages committed upon a poor, defenseless, and unoffending people in North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and other States because of their politics, but those already given answer my purpose. To these pages of infamy I refer regretfully. They are a reproach to democratic government—a deep and damnable disgrace to the age in which we live. My only object in calling the attention of the House and the country to these matters is to show there are times when free thought and voluntary political action in portions of this Republic are impossible without the intervention of the mailed hand of the National Government. Look at the last elections in Louisiana and South Carolina. History is but repeating itself. A committee of the Senate has just reported upon these elections. That report and the evidence taken are before the country. In Louisiana the investigation was confined to the parishes of Caddo, Natchitoches, Tensas, Concordia, Point Coupée, Saint Mary's, and New Orleans, seven in all. The report says:

In these seven parishes there were murdered for political purposes during the campaign twenty-three persons: John Williams, Robert Williams, Luke Wiggins, Lot Clarke, Billy White, Green Abrams, Josiah Thomas, Charles Bethel, William Singleton, Monday Hill, Lewis Postlewaite, Richard Miller, James Starver, Commodore Smallwood, Charley Carroll, John Higgins, Doc Smith, William Hunter, Hyams Wilson, Wash. Ellis, Asbury Epps, John Robinson, and Rufus Mills. Besides these there were fully as many others murdered whose names the committee were unable to ascertain, whose corpses were seen by witnesses who testified before the committee hanging on trees or lying dead in the streets or fields. Dozens more were wounded from shots fired at them with murderous intent, some of whom were present before the committee exhibiting their scars; others were whipped or beaten and mutilated; wives were tied up by the thumbs and whipped for refusing to tell where their husbands were secreted; scores of leaders in politics among the colored men were driven from their homes, leaving their crops in the fields and their families unprovided for. In brief, a literal "reign of terror" existed, and in fact still exists, over a considerable portion of Louisiana as the result of the policy adopted by the democracy for the purpose of perpetuating their rule in that State.

The truth of this report is denied, but the evidence taken by the committee fully supports it.

In South Carolina democratic methods for securing a party victory were somewhat less sanguinary but no less effective. The result was always the same—the democratic ticket was counted in, in utter disregard to fairness or common honesty. When in 1876 Charleston County returned seventeen republicans to the Legislature by an average majority of about six thousand, the Hampton government turned them all out upon the cowardly pretext that the colored republicans had bullied and intimidated the white chivalry on election day. A special

election resulted in a sweeping democratic victory; its ticket was elected by a unanimous vote, although the colored population of the county outnumbered the white population by more than fifty thousand. But, sir, I come to the election of 1878. Here frauds were systematized. To make sure the election polling places were changed or abolished, particularly in the republican counties of Charleston, Colleton, Beaufort, and Orangeburgh, so that voters were compelled to travel from twenty to forty miles to reach the polls. Ballot-box stuffing, tissue tickets, and false registrations were the order of the day. Dead men and imaginary men were placed on the poll lists as legal voters. At one poll there seemed to be a numerous family of Bulls, for there were registered John Bull, Jacob Bull, Tom Bull, Isardis Bull, Jim Bull, and Peter Bullwinkle. These were unknown to the oldest inhabitants. But the most amiable and ingenious villainy resorted to to subvert and corrupt the election was the device of tissue ballots. Fifty of these were, in some instances, cast by a single voter. When the ballots in the box were found to exceed in number the names on the poll lists, after counting all the dead men and men of straw—all the Bulls and Bullwinkles—the tickets were all returned to the box, thoroughly mixed, and then a blindfolded man drew out the excess, and those remaining were counted. A mere touch was sufficient to distinguish the tissue ticket, and it was always left to be counted as an honest ballot. This was done to secure a fair count "according to law." This infamous invention did not fail its corrupt projectors. It was a conspicuous success. Let me read the testimony of Robert Grover, a colored man, who was the republican challenger at the poll at Jacksonburgh, in Colleton County. He tells in his uncouth but inimitable way how it was done. I read from pages 661 and 662, Teller committee report:

Question. Were you present at the counting of the votes?
Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. Now you may state what occurred at the counting.

A. After they got through voting the box was opened and all the tickets were picked out—democrats here and republicans there. They were not counting them then, but just separating them. In opening the tickets (I was sitting right behind the clerk) the very first one he opened I saw, and as he unfolded it I saw a ticket about the size of this little tissue ballot roll out; although this tissue ballot is not one of the same kind as that which dropped out. The moment I saw that drop I was astonished. It was directed that none of the republican voters should vote anything but one straight republican ticket. The moment I saw that drop out I went over to Captain Gray's and said to him, "Well, it don't pay us to count. If seven come out of one what in the devil is the use of our counting?"

Q. What did Captain Gray say?

A. "Oh," he said, "never mind; we will bring this out peaceably." "Yes," I said, "I want it done peaceably, but *honestly*," and at the same time a friend of mine came to me and touched me. As I had instructed the people not to have any disturbance, I thought it would not do for me to be the first to make a disturbance. The first time I saw seven, and the second time I saw five, and when they opened another I saw as high as sixteen in one ballot. I said, "Jesus! God Almighty! There is no use for me to count." I never got excited until I saw thirty-seven come out of one. I started for Captain Gray's, and I said I did not blame the democrats for these papers, "but," I said, "I believe you are the one that brought these men here." When I first spoke to him it was secretly, for I didn't want to alarm the others. It went on further, and it went as high as fifty-nine on one ticket. I said, "Gracious God! I had better go home." I said, "When you take out this fine silk paper all night you will nearly carry the election!" Then we went on counting. When I saw fifty-nine I was doubtful immediately.

Q. Were these tissue tickets?

A. Yes, sir; every one of them. After we got through counting I said, "Now, Captain Gray, as an honest man, you who have seven times as much honor as me who is as black as the ace of spades, why does this happen? Why does this hat hatch out democratic tickets and not republican?" "Well," he said, "a man can vote as much as he wants to; he can vote fifty tickets if he wants to." "Well," I said, "that is no law for me." I thought as an honest republican I could put in one vote, but that was all I was entitled to. We went on further until we got through counting, and when we got through counting the democrats were 539 and the republicans were 636.

Q. How many did you have on your poll list?

A. Well, there was 900. In regard to the little democratic tickets, one of the managers said, "It don't make any difference, we can tear up these tickets." He said, "All you do is to put them carefully by themselves until we count them out, and if you are entitled to them you can have them." When we got through there were two hundred and something over the poll list; I don't exactly know what it was.

Q. Well, they drew out the extra ones; were there more votes in the box than names on the poll list?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many more?

A. There was 900 altogether on the poll list.

Q. There was 226 extra; now how did they dispose of those?

A. The three managers then said, "How shall we manage?" It seemed they didn't ask me directly, but I didn't mind that; I, however, took a part as I took an interest in it. It seems that all the eyes on our side were right on me, and I thought it was my duty to face them. It seems like they wanted me to say or do something in the matter, and I said, "Gentlemen, go according to law and then it will be all right." Then one of the managers replied that the law requires that they must be thrown in the box where they can be thoroughly stirred up, and picked out one at a time. My reply was, "If you do it, when doing it I want you to understand that you shall not take any advantage of me, for you have done it already." I said common judgment will lead me to know what to do. I took up one of the tickets and said, "You can feel that immediately." "And," said I, "here is a straight-out democratic ticket, you can tell that at once." "And," said I, "here is the republican ticket, put on good paper, and you can tell them too." Well, they went on, as they said, according to law. There was one hundred and ninety or something torn up of the republican tickets. Then I called their attention to the fact, and I said, "I told you before that that is the way it would happen." The republicans had no opportunity to elect anything. I thought as I had instructed the people not to make any disturbance it would not do for me to create any myself, and so I wanted the result to be made up peaceably. I felt very bad, going out as I did with a very bad cold, but I was obliged to go. They were mad, that is, my friends, because the tickets were torn up, and I had to talk to them to quiet them the best I could.

No wonder this unsophisticated negro "was doubtful immediately" when he saw the fifty-nine tissue tickets drop from one ballot. That he exploded with a little profane indignation when he saw "the hat hatched nothing but democratic tickets" was pardonable. Nobody,

Mr. Chairman, has the courage to openly defend such rascality. But with what alacrity gentlemen sometimes come to the rescue of the person who holds his certificate of election by reason of it! King Louis said his chancellor was a scoundrel, but he could not do without him, and you know these pretended elections to be but bald frauds, but you seem unwilling to get on without their help.

During the campaign of 1878 fraud and force held high carnival. Ballot-boxes were stuffed; armed men broke up republican meetings; ballot-boxes were seized and the tickets and tally-sheets destroyed; United States supervisors were driven from the polls; men—native-born white men—were compelled by the mob to leave their homes and seek safety in flight; armed and organized bands rode through the parishes, whipping, shooting, hanging, and drowning. And this "whole contagion of hell" was not let loose to defeat northern scalawags and ragamuffins, for no carpet-bag interloper had a place on any ticket. This war seems to have been made largely upon the supporters of an independent political movement. Do gentlemen call a poll taken under these circumstances and with these surroundings an election. It could be nothing but a miserable farce, a horrid mockery. I ask, Mr. Chairman, if elections are to be run by the methods I have mentioned, if popular government is not at an end. Let me quote here an extract from a letter of Horace Greeley to Samuel J. Tilden, written in regard to the election frauds in New York in 1868. I most cordially indorse it:

Whenever it shall be generally understood that the results of the elections are not determined by the ballots of legal voters, but by frauds in voting or frauds in counting, then the advent of avowed, unequivocal despotism must be near at hand. Between the rule of an emperor and the rule of a clique of ballot-box stuffers, every intelligent man must prefer the former as less rapacious and more responsible. When honest citizens shall avoid the polls, asking "What is the use of voting? the result is already fixed," the days of the Republic will be numbered. Between a ruler who prohibits voting altogether and the gang who make it a sham by filling the ballot-boxes with illegal votes, or miscounting those actually cast, the sway of the former is every way preferable.

Speaking for myself, I repeat that I hope it may never be necessary to send armed men to polling places, but rather than see republican institutions assassinated by armed marauders I would encamp the standing Army in sight of every voting precinct in the nation.

I know nothing about the truthfulness of the evidence taken by the Teller committee. I hope for the credit of American character it may turn out that these statements are exaggerated. But election frauds and outrages have not been confined to any section. The elections in our populous cities in the North have been carried, not by force and menace perhaps, but by repeaters and bummers, who mercilessly crucified the popular will by repeating and manipulating tickets and ballot-boxes. New York and Cincinnati especially have contributed their full quota to this record of shame.

I have shown, Mr. Chairman, or at least I have tried to do so, that the United States has the power to make and enforce laws protecting its own elections; that there exists a necessity for the employment of that power; and now I beg to discuss another question for a few moments.

HAS THE GOVERNMENT ABUSED ITS POWER?

Has the Government, under republican control, abused the powers conferred upon it by election laws?

Has any officer or enlisted man, in the performance of any duty under the law, committed any act of violence or outrage?

I have listened attentively, sir, to this entire discussion, and must confess my surprise that no grave offense has been imputed by anybody, within my hearing, to the military. It is a compliment to its discipline and its chivalry. Look at the facts as they stand in the record of the elections. The States of the South—those States that were to "be subjugated by bayonet rule"—have been constantly increasing their democratic majorities. With all the appliances of "centralized power," of force-bills, election laws, supervisors, marshals, and bayonets, the total votes of the States have grown larger every year. Take Mississippi from 1868 to 1876. In 1868 its total vote was 118,393; in 1872 it was 129,463, and in 1876 it reached 164,778. This is true of the States generally. The Administration has had for eighteen years the Army under its control, and yet an adverse Congress sits in this Capitol. The fifteen States of the South return, with three exceptions, a solid democratic representation. Of 192 democratic Senators and Representatives in this Congress 129 of them were elected by these States. There has been no interference with individual liberty or the right of suffrage. Occasional instances may be given where the power has been abused or where the law has not been wisely executed, but if this be an objection it may be made to every law of the land. Every law is subject to abuse, and human agents are never perfect. Before condemning a statute let it be honestly enforced in its spirit, and then judge it by its results. A notable instance of the effect of the employment of troops at the polls was given in the debate the other day by the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut, [Mr. WAIT.] At the congressional election of 1876 there were distributed among the thirty-nine election precincts in the four counties of Edgefield, Barnwell, Colleton, and Beaufort, in South Carolina, 507 United States troops. The total vote of these counties was 12,056, and 6,297 of these were cast for the republican and 5,659 for the democratic candidate. The democratic candidate carried two counties, Edgefield and Barnwell, and the republican candidate carried two, Colleton and Beaufort. The democratic vote was largest where the greatest number of troops were stationed. The largest number stationed at any precinct was at

Edgefield Court-House, and there the democratic candidate received a majority. This election was peaceable and fair. There were no riots, no coercion, no intimidation.

Our past experience, the increasing asperities of the political campaign, the insatiable greed of the politician, and the growing disposition to disregard fairness and honesty in elections, admonish us to intrench the ballot about with the most rigid defenses. Mr. Chairman, we are rapidly losing our power to secure a just enforcement of the law. To inflame the minds of the people and create a spirit of disquiet and unrest partisan speakers and a partisan press traduce every department of established authority. The President is denounced as a usurper and the nation, under republican administration, as a centralized despotism. When courts indict, arrest, and bring to trial persons charged with the most atrocious outrages upon the citizens and the franchise, the prosecuting officers of the Government are denounced as malignant and the judges assailed as vindictive partisans. If there is an acquittal the accused are given ovations and received by enthusiastic processions with music and banners; but if justice is done and the laws vindicated by a conviction, the triers are anathematized as "niggers" or ignorant whites packed into the jury-box to convict. These assaults encourage law-breaking and violence. The miscreant who stuffs the ballot-box, the rough who repeats, the swaggering desperado who, armed and disguised, terrorizes over the country and keeps the voter from the election, or who drives him from the polls or compels him to vote at the muzzle of the shot-gun, takes fresh courage from all these attempts to cast odium upon national authority and to render difficult the enforcement of the law.

Now I am done with this question and will ask the indulgence of the committee but a few moments longer.

We have been admonished, sir, time and again since this debate was opened, that the sad history of the war must be kept out of sight—that we must forbear to draw upon it either to enforce a lesson or illustrate an argument. All allusion to the rebellion is unpatriotic and is reprimanded as an attempt to reopen the wounds and renew the bitterness of the strife. And yet, in the teeth of these protests, the rebellion, merciless and bloody as it was, has been excused if not justified on the ground that the North provoked it by "Boston riots, Kansas wars, and John Brown raids." We are told moreover, sir, that the South in attempting to secede, simply "exercised the Heaven-given inalienable right declared at Philadelphia and consecrated at Bunker Hill and Valley Forge." That I do not garble or misrepresent, I quote the language employed on this floor by the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. JONES.] He said:

A little school sprang up and began to teach contempt and hate for the Constitution of our fathers. Pandora's box was opened. All know the evils that rushed out. Boston riots, Kansas wars, John Brown raids, personal-liberty laws; but why recount? Madness fell upon the people. Douglas was mocked and hissed in Chicago. Webster was denied a hearing in Faneuil Hall. The South became alarmed. Distrusting the sufficiency of the Government to protect, and fearing its machinery to oppress, the southern people in the exercise of the Heaven-given inalienable right declared at Philadelphia and consecrated at Bunker Hill and Valley Forge, attempted to secede, and following the example of their revolutionary sires, to form a new government laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them seemed best. War ensued.

I do not object to these references to the war, or to a discussion of its causes. I say in the words of Draper:

Let us put this sad and gloomy history—this fearful experience—in the primer of every child; let us make it the staple of the novel of every school-girl; let us tear from this bloody conflict its false grandeur and tinsel glories and set it naked in the light of day, a spectacle to blanch the cheek of the bravest man and make the heart of every mother flutter as she sits by her cradle.

I will observe the injunction and be silent. I will not

Harrow up the soul, freeze up the blood,

by holding up the utter wreck and universal ruin brought upon the country by that most wicked revolt against constitutional liberty and the Union of the States. It is too late to charge the war to the abolitionists of Boston or to the raid of John Brown. The war was the outgrowth of the restless ambition and the remorseless greed of the slave power. We tried to avoid the fearful arbitrament of arms. To save the Union we made and executed with unseemly alacrity degrading fugitive-slave laws, we abrogated most sacred compromises, pronounced Dred Scott decisions, and offered to abandon the poor slave to his hapless fate for all coming time. I regret that the war came with its flood of agony, its tears, and its terrors; I deplore its atrocities, and cover my face in shame in the presence of its unspeakable barbarisms, but am thankful that the nation triumphed, that in the fierce conflict the fetters were melted from every limb, and that to-day no American has a single link "of the chain of bondage clanking about his rags."

THE POLITICAL PARTIES CONTRASTED.

Gentlemen on the other side of this Chamber, forgetting the logic of the controversy, have made haste to arraign republican administration and the republican party for high crimes against constitutional liberty. This is a portion of the indictment presented by the eloquent and impetuous gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. CHALMERS:]

Mr. CHALMERS. Mr. Chairman, my time is limited, and I hope the gentleman will not interrupt me any further. When the battle was won you tore off the veil that covered your hideous deformity; you dissolved the Union that you had saved; you changed the Constitution of our fathers for which you had pretended to fight; you changed State sovereignties into military provinces; you converted the constitutional Union by usurpation into almost a military despotism presided over by a successful military chieftain; you organized returning boards that stole State

governments and ended in stealing the Presidency itself. And when you had riveted the chains as you believed upon Southern States you forged chains for the States of the North.

There is more of this, but I have no time to read it now. Let me say, sir, that if there is to be a reopening of the books we are ready. Let "putrescence be uncovered" and the "fires of sectional hate be rekindled" if gentlemen wish. The democratic party has made its record and it cannot change the types. The infamy of that record during a whole decade is imperishable. Would you see it? Look back along the pathway of the years, of the last quarter of a century, if you please, and what has the democratic party done that a lover of his country can point to with pride? And yet these were eventful years—years pregnant with a great work and immense opportunities. It was a time when absolutism was measuring swords with human liberty. What did the democratic party do for liberty? Did it break a chain or unloose a fetter? Did it give freedom to a race, or reach down its strong arms and lift up to "equal rights before the law" the poor and lowly? Was it the friend of freedom or free labor? No, sir; for in every phase of the anti-slavery conflict it was the implacable foe of the slave. Human liberty never won a battle but it had to rout its hosts and break in pieces its battalions. In the day of our great peril it was unwilling that slavery should perish that the nation might live. What was democratic statesmanship in that fearful epoch when the tramp of contending armies shook the nation?

Sir, prompt and courageous action might have saved the nation from the unparalleled horrors of the civil war, but a cowardly democratic statesmanship refused to suppress the revolt or to save the public property from plunder. It cunningly devised an interpretation of the Constitution that relieved treason of its odium and made rebellion respectable. And when encouraged by this cowardice and this perfidy war came, and our institutions were put in peril, democratic policy perpetually weakened the cause of the Union and strengthened the hands of its enemies. I will not retort further. The country wants peace. Be it so.

But the gentleman says we dissolved the Union we had won. We did dissolve a union—the union with slavery, the auction-block and the slave-pen and all their barbarisms. We made a new one, leaving out of it those iniquities that went down in the storm of the battle. And "you changed the Constitution of our fathers." I do not deny it. We cut from it the decayed and shattered branches, only that liberty might have a more perfect and a more vigorous growth. We abolished slavery, and made its brood of fugitive-slave laws and spawn of Dred Scott decisions infamous forever. We recast the ideas of a people. We wrote new charters of liberty-giving freedom, citizenship, and the ballot to millions of a despised and oppressed race. By this republican usurpation the slave power was smitten as with the wrath of God.

Its once strong arms hang nerveless evermore;

And they who ruled in its imperial name,

Subdued, stand sullenly apart

And scowl at the hands that overthrew its reign

And shattered at a blow the prisoner's chain.

I do not propose, Mr. Chairman, to answer this assault on the republican party further. It needs no defense. It does not shrink from its record or cry for quarter when it is attacked. Its courage, its patriotism, and its statesmanship have been tested. The eighteen years of its power were crowded full with fearful responsibilities. As it struggled along through these years with a formidable foe in its front and marplots and conspirators in its rear, it may have sometimes blundered in its work; but it met unblanched the shock and agony of a gigantic civil war, and in the midst of the unutterable woe of that ghastly conflict it never for a moment wavered in its devotion to human liberty or to the Union of the States. In that day of gloom and foreboding it maintained an undying faith in the ultimate triumph of the Government, and the complete restoration of constitutional liberty. When the war was over it gathered tenderly up the fragments of the nation, broken under the cannon-wheels of war, and rebound them into a more perfect and glorious Union. It has made liberty the corner-stone of a restored republic. With the British poet we may now say:

Slaves cannot breathe in our land; if their lungs

Receive our air, that moment they are free;

They touch our country, and their shackles fall.

That's noble, and speaks a nation proud and jealous of a blessing.

And look at our financial record. The waste and extravagance of war left us a dishonored credit and a prostrate currency. An onerous public debt burdened the people and a relentless taxation oppressed them. An abundant currency stimulated a reckless spirit of speculation, and improvident investments resulted in bankruptcies and financial ruin. With the crash came stagnation of business and suffering and want. Hunger sat at our hearth-stones. Malcontents advocated open repudiation. In this period of depression and panic the wildest financial heresies had rapid growth, and there was uncertainty and alarm all over the country. Here, again, sir, republican statesmanship was equal to the great crisis. It grasped the situation, and by a wise economy and prudent management put our national credit alongside that of the most favored people of the world. It has brought our discredited and depreciated currency up to a par with coin. Our despised greenback is equal to gold in London or in Paris.

We have reduced our annual interest rate and largely diminished taxation. We have restored public confidence, and see once more the unmistakable signs of a coming prosperity that will cheer the hearts of the despondent and bring a harvest of blessings to all our people. We laid our financial system on a foundation so solid that it will withstand the assaults of all comers. We have accomplished these results amid the hisses and reproaches of a most appalling opposition. But the republican party did not falter on its way. It marched right on, until it attained the grand results for which it struggled. It has supplemented its victory in war by its achievements in peace, and it cheerfully submits its work and its record to the judgment of a patriotic people. And in this contest, this great struggle of parties, we stand by the liberty that survived the battle and the laws made for its protection. We resist this attack on the laws in the interest of a common country and to secure to the people the most perfect fairness and freedom in our national elections. We do not fear the amplest freedom, but we dread even the shadow of oppression; we do not fear law, but we dread anarchy and misrule. It is said the Greeks put over the gates of the temple at Delphi these words: Liberty, law, peace. I would make these the trinity of a reunited and regenerated republic. When the nation puts liberty, the freedom of thought, of speech, and of the ballot under the guardianship of law, then peace will come; and it will not be one of bayonets, "smelling rank of rotting liberties," but a peace untroubled, unawed, uncoerced, overshadowing alike with its white wings the lowly cabins of the poor and the turreted and gilded palaces of the rich. Then, sir, under the auspices of that peace that law and liberty secures, democratic institutions will be safe, and we may hope, whatever the fate of administrations or political parties, the Republic, charged with the destiny of a free people, will endure through the ages.

Mr. DEUSTER. Mr. Chairman, after due consideration and reflection I have come to look upon the repeal of this law as an absolute necessity, demanded alike by reasons of justice and policy. My objections to it are not of a political nature, but none the less deserving of the most careful attention and approval of all who believe in equality before the law and have preserved a due respect for the fundamental principles of our republican institutions. One cannot point to a more striking contrast, a greater variance, between the alleged objects of the law and its practical consequences, between the avowed purpose of any measure and its real results, than this law presents. Enacted, as its very title claims, "to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote," this very law has served as a cloak for disfranchising a large class of voters by the very officers to whom its faithful execution has been intrusted.

ENFORCEMENT WITH A VENGEANCE.

There has never been a greater conflict between the declared intention of a law and the facts resulting from its execution; there could be no wider, astonishing discrepancy between word and deed than is presented to us by the practical workings, the appliance of this law and its effects upon naturalized citizens in the largest city of the Union during the past seven years. No fair-minded, impartial observer can fail to look with surprise and justifiable apprehension upon the arbitrary, excessive, and unconstitutional powers which officers of the Government appointed under this law have arrogated to themselves. Instead of protecting the citizen, officers of election, who owe their official existence to the enactment of this law, deprived thousands of inoffensive citizens of the documentary evidence of their citizenship under threats of criminal prosecution, and thus rendered worthless to them the boon of citizenship, conferred upon them in legal form by the courts of their State and accepted by them in good faith, with all its obligations as well as all the privileges implied in the act of naturalization.

I do not hesitate to brand this unprecedented assault upon the rights of the naturalized citizen, as committed by the chief supervisor of elections in New York upon legal voters of that city, as one of the greatest outrages ever planned and executed in this country under cover of law! Such an unblushing violation of a most important provision of our fundamental law, which grants security against unreasonable seizures to the persons and papers of our citizens, should not be permitted to escape the severest censure, and I would be derelict in my duty to the people who sent me here did I fail to characterize these high-handed proceedings as the crowning infamy of any ever perpetrated under pretext of law!

No better proof is needed of the necessity of repealing or essentially modifying this law than the tyrannical authority assumed by that officer under the interpretation he chose to give it. A law liable to such an unjust, illiberal, and oppressive interpretation, and capable of leading to such flagrant violations of universally recognized fundamental principles of equality and justice, should at once be stricken from the statute-book and consigned to oblivion. A law that can furnish the pretext for the wholesale arrest and imprisonment of inoffensive citizens, not one of whom is afterward convicted of any offense, must condemn itself in the opinion of every unprejudiced mind.

PLAYING THE MISCHIEF WITH THE SACRED RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

It is a matter of utter indifference whether the East or the West, the North or the South has furnished the scene for such disgraceful acts. The naturalized citizen must be safe and must feel protected

in the exercise of all the privileges of citizenship in New York as well as in San Francisco, in Milwaukee as well as in New Orleans; and the occurrence of such outrages as those enacted in the city of New York is none the less to be discountenanced and their recurrence guarded against than if the victims had resided in any other part of the country. In fact these proceedings, as I shall directly show, have not only already affected the rights of the naturalized citizen all over the country, but may even affect them beyond the limits of our national domain.

They furnish a remarkable instance of the unforeseen extent to which any arbitrary exercise of power may lead at any time, and of the intricate questions likely to arise when such arbitrary powers are once conferred or implied. They will lie dormant only until, in the natural course of events, they lead to such abuses as we have witnessed in New York. A most dangerous precedent was thus created by the mere assumption of an election officer; for whence could such an official derive his authority to declare judicial documents, which are valid on their face, to be fraudulent, and prosecute their holders, before he had fully satisfied himself, by due process of law, that an offense was committed? Not in a single instance had the charge of forgery been preferred, and if the judges or clerks of the courts which issued the documents have ever been indicted for any offense I have not heard of it.

The dangers consequent upon any such law which loosely grants powers or implies what arbitrary powers or authority minor officers of the Government may arrogate to themselves under cover of it would alone be sufficient to condemn it as being in conflict with the spirit of our republican institutions, and would justify its repeal. I am well aware of the claims made that the courts whose decrees were thus set at defiance and whose judicial power was thus contemptuously ignored had not complied with the laws governing the act of naturalization; but I contend that such objections to judicial proceedings or doubts in the legality of documents issued thereunder must be argued in due form of law before the courts, and that any attempt to make the holder of such official decrees suffer for such doubts, without previous judicial inquiries, must be denounced as a high-handed, unwarrantable, and unjustifiable proceeding.

Whenever the principle of individual rights, as secured by constitutional guarantees, is surrendered to measures of temporary emergency or for party advantage, no matter how well meant such measures might be, then there is no telling where the encroachment upon those rights will stop!

A NEW WAY OF DISPENSING JUSTICE.

To question the validity of naturalization papers issued by State courts in proper form and under their seal, not by proceedings in court to set them aside, but by arresting the citizen possessing such a paper and compelling him to prove his innocence of any fraud in obtaining it, or its validity as a judicial document, is so novel a method in our administration of justice that I am in charity disposed to believe that the officers who assumed the authority for introducing such innovations would have shrunk from the responsibility attendant upon their remarkable action had they been fully cognizant of its logical consequences.

Under this new dispensation of justice we were compelled to witness in New York the singular spectacle of an officer, backed by the authority of the United States, demanding and obtaining the surrender of certificates of naturalization on the part of citizens who had complied, so far as they could, with the law under which they were entitled to them—not because any court had decided these certificates to be illegal and void, but because this presumptuous officer took it for granted that they were not properly obtained, and because he was vested with sufficient authority to give these citizens of New York the full benefit of his opinion!

If it were not for the grounds afforded by this law, which would cover almost anything done by election officers under its provisions, I should be at a loss to harmonize such strange doings with what has heretofore been considered good law upon the subject of certificates of naturalization and the rights acquired under them. I could step into the ranks of the very advocates and administrators of the law as it now stands for my authority in asserting that these doings in New York are in striking contrast with the decisions of the best authorities upon the laws of naturalization and election. From the mass of opinions of prominent writers upon this subject I will quote but one excellent authority, Hon. George W. McCrary, now Secretary of War, who, in his Treatise on the American Law of Elections, has this to say upon the subject:

A certificate of naturalization in due form, issued by a court possessing the jurisdiction to grant the same, is *prima facie* evidence of naturalization, and an election officer cannot go behind it. If a voter could be obliged to bring proof *abundant* to sustain such a certificate, and the judges of election could be obliged to hear evidence *pro* and *con*, the value of the boon of citizenship which we confer upon foreigners who come to our shores would be greatly lessened. Besides, in many localities where the number of naturalized voters is very large this mode of proceeding would be impossible, since a few cases would consume the whole of the day of election, and many would remain unheard. (*Commonwealth vs. Lee, 1 Brewster, 273. Ib. vs. Sheritt, ibid., 183; Ib. vs. Leary, ibid., 270.*)

When this plain statement of a self-evident, logical conclusion is compared with the remarkable spectacle afforded by the doings of an election officer in New York charged with the execution of a law entitled, as if in mockery of justice, "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote," and who, in enforcing this

very law, drags thousands of naturalized citizens, legal voters, away from the polls and subjects them to imprisonment, legal proceedings, and many other annoyances, merely upon the strength of an assumption that the documentary evidence of their citizenship, produced by them in due form, might be contestable, one cannot fail to become impressed with the conviction that either the law itself which sanctions such proceedings is unjust and oppressive, or that its execution is intrusted to improper hands, or that both are at fault.

A COMMON SENSE DECISION BY A UNITED STATES COURT, AND HOW IT IS COMPLIED WITH.

In deciding upon one of the cases brought before him under this remarkable administration of the election laws, (United States circuit court,) Judge Blatchford, of New York, felt constrained to say:

It is hardly to be supposed that Congress intended to make the applicant for citizenship responsible for a non-compliance with any other conditions than such as he had the power to comply with. The applicant can declare his intention, and can take the prescribed oath, and make the prescribed renunciation; but he cannot see to it that the proceedings and renunciation are recorded. He can produce a witness as to his residence and character, and can appear in person in the proper court and be sworn there in open court, with his witness, as to the matter prescribed in the statute. When this is done he can do nothing more than to receive such certificate from the court as that which Coleman (the defendant) received from the court, a certificate which sets forth that it is given by the court under its seal.

Yet notwithstanding this sensible decision, the same arbitrary course toward the naturalized citizen is still pursued there under this law. I maintain that it is unwise and impolitic as well as unjust to the naturalized citizen to perpetuate a law upon the statute-book that furnished the pretext for establishing a dangerous precedent for foreign nations to question the validity of naturalization papers issued to their former subjects. For what recognition, I ask, can we reasonably expect of them for American certificates of naturalization, if United States officials at home may refuse to accept them as *prima facie* evidence of the rights of citizenship acquired by the persons to whom they were issued by the courts?

EX-SECRETARY OF STATE HAMILTON FISH KNEW BETTER.

Such international questions may spring up at any moment, and this virtual disfranchisement of naturalized citizens in New York by an officer of the United States Government may prove a dangerous weapon against us whenever an occasion should arise compelling our Government to recognize the principle of upholding the legality of such certificates of naturalization. That the Government is well aware of its true position under such circumstances, is best shown by a correspondence which passed between the German ambassador, Baron Schloezer, and the Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, in reference to the case of two brothers, Jacob and Herman Kastellan, former Prussian subjects, who left their native country in May, 1866, and June, 1867, respectively, and returned to Prussia in 1871, after having been naturalized in the early part of that year. It was thus evident that they could not have complied with the requirements of the naturalization laws as to prior residence, and on December 31, 1874, the German ambassador, transmitting these naturalization papers to our Department of State, requested information upon the following points:

First, whether these papers were valid under the laws of the United States; and,

Second, whether the Government of the United States recognized the Messrs. Kastellan upon these certificates of naturalization as American citizens.

On January 8, 1875, the Department of State forwarded the following reply to Baron Schloezer, (see Foreign Rel., 1875, Pt. I, No. 252:)

Mr. Fish to Mr. Schloezer.

No. 252.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 8, 1875.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 31st ultimo, inclosing, *sub petitione remissionis*, the certificates of naturalization as citizens of the United States of Jacob Kastellan and Herman Kastellan, former subjects of Prussia.

The certificates bear date, respectively, the 12th of January and the 13th of February, 1871, and your note conveys the information that in the same year, 1871, the Messrs. Kastellan returned to Prussia and settled at Koshmin, in the province of Posen, their native place.

It appears, also, that after the return of the brothers Kastellan to Koshmin, certain inquiries were instituted by the local authorities of that place in relation to their citizenship, and that in response to the inquiries Jacob Kastellan stated that he received his discharge as a Prussian citizen from the government of Posen in 1866, and left for the United States in the month of May of that year; that Herman declared that he received his discharge from the same authority in 1867, and that he left for the United States in the same year; and you further state that official inquiry made at the government of Posen verified the correctness of these statements as to the date of the respective discharges, Jacob Kastellan having, as it is alleged, received his on the 20th of February, 1866, and that of Herman having been granted on the 6th of May, 1867.

These subsequent statements and facts appearing to be incompatible with the declaration of the certificates to the effect that each of the parties in question had resided in the United States five years previous to his naturalization, you desire to be informed, first, whether the certificates are valid before the laws of the United States; and, second, whether on the strength of these documents Jacob and Herman Kastellan are recognized by this government as American citizens.

These inquiries involve a question of the gravest judicial character. The two papers which I had the honor to receive with your note are certificates of regular decrees purporting to have been rendered by courts of general jurisdiction, and are accompanied with the ordinary evidence recognized by the laws of the United States as attesting the genuineness of solemn documents emanating from such tribunals; they are received as verities in all other courts of the United States and of the several States, and accepted with like credit by the executive branch of the Government.

It appears, moreover, that these certificates expressly state that the fact of the required previous residence was proved to the satisfaction of the court; and it

will be remembered that the law requires proof to be furnished in such cases by the oath of the party and other sworn testimony in corroboration thereof.

What the precise evidence submitted in the case under consideration may have been this Department is not informed, but the presumption of correctness and regularity which obtains in relation to proceedings in judicial tribunals, under the laws of the United States, is equally applicable to naturalization proceedings and applies to them with full force.

By the decree, therefore, of a competent court, after a hearing upon sworn testimony, and with the parties before the court, it has been adjudged that these applicants for citizenship had complied with the law as to residence and otherwise, and that they were legally admitted to citizenship. Such an adjudication affects the rights and property of individuals and their children, and may seriously affect a change in the rights and interest of third parties. To assume to question the legality or binding force of such a decree upon statements afterward made by the parties or obtained from other sources, would practically amount to the annulling of such decree affecting all these classes of persons upon statements not under oath, taken *ex parte*, and without a hearing on the question.

If the political department of the Government may from time to time pass upon such questions according to the apparent credibility of the particular evidence offered to impeach the decree or the varying statement of an interested party, no uniformity of decision or security for acquired rights could exist.

In view of all these considerations, I have the honor to inform you that under the circumstances and in the case you state certificates of naturalization, valid on their face and founded on the decree of a competent court, cannot be questioned except through judicial proceedings instituted for the purpose, or in which the correctness of the facts formerly passed upon may properly be adjudicated, and that it is not within the province of the political department of the Government to anticipate what would be the result of a judicial inquiry into the question.

In pursuance of your request I have the honor to return herewith the two certificates in question.

Accept, &c.,

HAMILTON FISH.

VALID ON ITS FACE FOR EVERYBODY—EXCEPT THE SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS.

No more distinct recognition of its duty under such circumstances could be asked of the Government. Here we have an instance where the certificates of naturalization bore the plain mark of fraud upon their very face, and yet the Government hastened to promptly notify the representative of a foreign government that their holders must be recognized as entitled to American citizenship! And why were they so recognized? Because, says Mr. Fish, "certificates of naturalization, valid on their face, and founded on the decree of a competent court, cannot be questioned except through judicial proceedings." And then he goes on to tell the representative of a foreign government, in explanation of the constitutional powers of the various branches of our Government, that "it is not within the province of the political department of the Government to anticipate what would be the result of a judicial inquiry."

Compare this lofty declaration which proclaims as sacred and inviolable the decree of a court granted a naturalized citizen under circumstances, even, which cast the dark shadow of doubt upon his claims to citizenship, with the summary and arbitrary nullification and confiscation of certificates of naturalization, and the wholesale arrest, imprisonment, and tyrannical treatment of their holders, citizens of New York, by an officer of the Government—not upon the judgment of a court against them, but because this arbitrary officer believed himself authorized, under this very law, to substitute his opinion as to the legality of these papers for the judicial inquiry usually necessary before the validity of the decree of a court can be questioned. If officers of our own Government are permitted to arrogate to themselves, under the provisions of this law, the power to determine how far they may recognize or deny the claims to citizenship of a naturalized citizen, how can we insist upon a due recognition of these claims by foreign governments, if any of our naturalized citizens happen to be within their jurisdiction? How can we extend our boasted protection to an American citizen in any part of the world, if we discriminate against any class of them at home? And how can we demand that the decisions of American judicial tribunals be respected at home or abroad, if government officials may set such a dangerous example of a flagrant violation of their sanctity?

ITS INJUSTICE FELT AT THE TIME OF THE PASSAGE OF THE LAW.

I can understand and appreciate the motives which prompt the gentlemen who now so gallantly defend this law, but I should like to call their attention to the fact that some of them, then members of the Congress which passed this law, felt conscientious scruples as to its constitutionality, justice, and fairness. There was a feeling of insecurity, an apprehension of certain unforeseen and undefined dangers which lurked about this measure, principally on account of the extensive powers vested in minor officers. Among those who most plainly expressed this feeling of insecurity as to the logical results of the passage of this law was the distinguished Senator from Illinois, then a member of this House, Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN. During the debate upon this law he raised the point "whether a soldier, who, if called upon to assist a United States marshal in making arrests at an election, should kill anybody in the discharge of his duty, would be subject to civil or military jurisdiction," and declared that unless he could be satisfied upon this point he could not vote for the bill. The gentleman's conscientious scruples seem to have quieted down very soon, however, for we find him afterward among those voting "ay" upon the question of the passage of the bill.

Such instances were quite numerous, and foreshadowings of complicated questions, problems of an intricate nature and difficult of solution, will always follow in the wake like the punishment overtaking the offender whenever in disregard of the well-defined lines of constitutional authority powers are assumed which were not legally vested in the usurper, or rights abridged which cannot be questioned except by due process of law.

When I examine the creditable record made by some of these distinguished gentlemen in their defense against what they then considered a dangerous encroachment upon popular rights, I can only admire the courage and ingenuity with which they now maintain their position upon the other side, after finding from subsequent developments and the history of this law since its enactment the worst fears realized which they then entertained.

It is immaterial whether the remarkable proceedings in New York are directly traceable to the distinct provisions of this law, or whether the officer charged with its execution exercised an authority not anticipated in creating his office. It is sufficient to justify its repeal that it failed to restrict him within proper and reasonable limits in the exercise of his functions, and also failed to define the authority to which this officer, vested with such extraordinary powers, should be directly responsible and answerable for his conduct or the faithful discharge of his duties. A law susceptible of such willful interpretation and unlimited "stretching" is too dangerous to public safety and popular liberty to remain upon the statute-book.

HOW DAVENPORT WAS ENCOURAGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Besides, I have been unable to learn of any efforts made or measures taken to hold that officer accountable for his actions toward inoffensive citizens of foreign birth or to restrict him somewhat in the unlimited exercise of this self-created authority. For aught I know to the contrary, there may be an election held in the city of New York to-morrow and Mr. Davenport may repeat his outrages upon legal voters again and again with the same impunity with which he has proceeded heretofore. So far from being obstructed in his assaults upon the people, he did not even receive a friendly warning such as was given to others. It will be found by reference to the report of the Committee on the Judiciary to the Forty-fifth Congress (see Report 135, Forty-fifth Congress, third session) upon the charges against Mr. Davenport investigated by it, that the Attorney-General of the United States, perhaps somewhat alarmed at the summary proceedings of that officer, over whom he could only claim a "supervisory" authority so far as the cost of this expensive luxury is concerned, thought it proper to officially "advise" the United States district attorney at New York, who acted in concert with Mr. Davenport, not to proceed too indiscriminately, and, to use his own words, "not to take any steps which could not be successfully sustained before the courts."

In the same letter, however, dated July 31, 1878, the honorable Attorney-General thus encourages his subordinate, the district attorney, and indirectly, through the latter, his associate, Mr. Davenport: "I do not anticipate," he says, "that you will find any difficulty in bringing to justice a sufficient number of offenders!" This is the fullest extent of any official reprimand or censure which I am able to find upon record as having been received by Mr. Davenport, directly or indirectly, from those high in authority for his questionable proceedings. Offenders, forsooth! I should like to ask the honorable Attorney-General upon what principle in law, equity, or justice he bases his opinion that the citizens voting upon the strength of certificates of naturalization obtained years ago in good faith, and issued to them by the courts of their respective States in due form and under the seal of such courts, were or had become offenders before the law? I should like to inquire according to what process of reasoning or logical deduction the possession of a judicial document, the genuineness of which can only be questioned before the courts, constitutes an offense in the eyes of the honorable gentleman who presides over the Department of Justice?

Mr. Davenport's full and undisputed sway over the election machinery in New York provided by the Government in pursuance of this law enacted in order "to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote" is sufficiently attested to require no further illustration or comment. But a still more remarkable proof of the manner in which his illegal proceedings were countenanced by the Department of Justice is furnished by the following correspondence between the United States district attorney at New York, who acted in concert with Mr. Davenport, and the honorable Attorney-General, as I find it in the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, already referred to, (see Report 135, Forty-fifth Congress, third session:)

A REMARKABLE DISPLAY OF IGNORANCE BY A LEGAL LUMEN, AND HOW THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL KNEW NO BETTER.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,
New York, August 21, 1878.

SIR: In reply to your letter of 31st July, 1878, I furnished a copy of the same to Commissioner Davenport. Yesterday he writes me asking what action I purpose taking respecting the complaints on file in his office charging fraudulent registrations and the possession of fraudulent certificates of naturalization.

He states in such letter that there are now about eighty-five hundred such complaints filed with him, and that he is informed the number may be increased about fifteen hundred.

I have to-day written him that unless his experience as chief supervisor of elections suggests a different course I will publish a card stating the information received from him, and requesting all persons holding such certificates to surrender them to him before the 10th of September proximo.

I do not propose to proceed further against parties who shall avail themselves of this privilege of voluntary surrender. On and after September 10 I will, as fast as the force at my command shall permit, examine the complaints against parties not surrendering their fraudulent certificates, and will then endeavor to select a number of the worst cases and press them to trial.

I trust that this action will accord with the suggestions contained in your letter of July 9, 1878, on this subject, and will meet your approval. I suppose that this action may logically lead to the approval of the commissioner's accounts for re-

ceiving the several complaints and administering the oath thereon. This would be less than \$1 on each complaint. I don't see how I can in any other manner intelligently discriminate between the many parties against whom the supervisor has felt it his duty to receive complaints. Inclosed please find copies of Mr. Davenport's letter to me dated yesterday, and my reply thereto dated to-day.

Very respectfully, yours,

STEWART L. WOODFORD,
United States Attorney.

HON. CHARLES DEVENS, Attorney-General.

To which the Attorney-General replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, August 31, 1878.

SIR: I have read your letter to me of the 24th instant, in which you state the course which has been determined upon in relation to the parties charged with holding fraudulent naturalization certificates, and I desire to say that the same meets my full approval.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. DEVENS,
Attorney-General.

STEWART L. WOODFORD, Esq.,
United States Attorney, New York, N. Y.

The United States district attorney at New York, thus, in plain words and with the expressed approbation of the Department of Justice, tells a large number of naturalized citizens that he intends to examine into the validity and incontestable nature of their certificates of naturalization, but that before doing so he will kindly grant them a respite, in order that they may voluntarily come forward and—surrender them! Surrender the evidence of their citizenship acquired in good faith! The same evidence of citizenship which four years ago the dignified head of the Department of State declared himself ready to uphold and defend against any foreign nation, if necessary, with all the power of the United States!

The United States district attorney at New York, that legal lumen, neglected to state whether he also had the authority, real or assumed, to absolve those "offenders" from all obligations as citizens under certain emergencies.

When the most singular theory of this United States district attorney and his superior, the honorable Attorney-General—that a citizen is an offender before the law until he proves his innocence to the satisfaction of his prosecutor—is contrasted with our modern ideas of justice and the law upon this particular subject of naturalization, as expounded and interpreted so clearly in the excellent treatise of that distinguished associate of the honorable Attorney-General in the Cabinet, the Secretary of War, one cannot help thinking that better law and justice prevail to-day at our War Department than at our Department of Justice.

Remembering how under cover of this law such a wholesale disfranchisement of legal voters could occur—and instead of restitution being made or attempted the parties guilty of such a flagrant violation of the sacred rights of citizens were upheld and countenanced by the judicial department of this administration—it seems as if a prophetic spirit had prompted one of my predecessors in this House from the State of Wisconsin, Mr. Eldredge, while he antagonized this measure at the time of its enactment, to say—

It bears on its face, and in all its provisions the clearest evidence of its origin and purpose, not to secure, but to prevent pure and fair elections; not to aid the voter to express his own unbiased judgment, but to awe him into submission, and control him against his conviction. *Its very title is a false pretense, if not a lie, adopted for the purpose of defrauding the people and cheating them into the support of a most infamous measure.* * * * No sane man can believe that this is a bill to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote. It must be seen that it is a bill to prevent, hinder, and delay citizens in voting. It provides a system to drive citizens from the polls, and to disgust all honest men with our elections.

EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL—TO THE NATURALIZED CITIZEN AS WELL AS THE NEGRO.

I am well aware that some such expedient as this measure has been claimed to be necessary to maintain the political rights of the "nation's ward," and more particularly the colored citizen of the South. How far the rights of colored voters were denied or encroached upon by political opponents in the South I must leave to others to discuss; I can only say that it appears to me neither just nor advisable, nor in accord with our ideas of popular liberty and good legislation, to concentrate such dangerous powers in the hands of irresponsible officers, and to curtail the rights of one large class of citizens in order to confer a questionable benefit upon another class. Again, so far as my knowledge extends, the Federal courts had neither at the time of the enactment of this measure nor since then ever suspended the administration of the law for one moment; and if the colored voters were unlawfully interfered with, they could apply the same remedy in protecting their rights to which the citizen of the North must resort when his privileges as such are endangered. There can be no good reasons for "protecting" by any special law or forcible measure any class of citizens of the South, or anywhere else, so long as the Federal courts are open to them and so long as behind these courts stands the whole power of the United States to enforce their mandates and assert the majesty of the law; nor can there be any good reason for the continuation of a measure which only tends to bring these very courts into disrepute and contempt—for throwing the cloak of judicial sanction around acts as unjustifiable, discreditable, and lawless as those we have witnessed in the city of New York. I am unwilling to believe that these questionable operations against naturalized citizens on account of the pretended dubious legality of their certificates of naturalization could have been based upon the detestable theory that the naturalized citizen is less entitled to the fullest protection of the law than he who is to the "manner born," or the colored citizen who has become the "ward of the nation." If such a theory

has been entertained but for a moment, then all those directly or indirectly connected with this outrage deserve to be relegated to the obscurity of private life, with the stigma of lasting infamy upon their names. Such mistaken notions cannot be cured too soon or too radically wherever and whenever they appear upon the surface of public life to modify or practically nullify our equality before the law. Any deviation from this course antagonizes the liberal spirit of our institutions and renders worthless the protection promised and inducements offered the foreigner who assumes, with its privileges, also the obligations of American citizenship and tends to turn the tide of immigration from our shores, instead of fostering and encouraging it. As a nation we are not isolated in the appreciation of the influx of capital, the increase of numerical strength and power of development of natural resources which attend immigration.

The liberality of our naturalization laws is equaled, and in a few instances even surpassed, by some other countries. Austria, Prussia, Russia, Belgium, and Holland require no prior residence of the foreigner who swears them allegiance. In Württemberg the purchase of real estate constitutes the purchaser a citizen. France requires but three years' prior residence, and but one even, in the case of distinguished persons, talented and skilled artists, manufacturers and artisans. Brazil also requires but three years; Portugal, Greece, and Mexico two; Denmark, Peru, and other countries but one year's prior residence.

THE SUPERVISOR MUST GO—WE WILL FEED HIM NO LONGER.

One word more. A great deal is being said about the manner in which the repeal or modification of this obnoxious measure is sought to be attained. But while a separate, distinct enactment for this purpose may be impartially considered by the executive branch of the Government, and might receive its sanction, the necessity for this repeal or modification is apparently so great, the injustice of its further continuance so patent, that it would not seem advisable to endanger the result by the merest probability that political considerations could prevent its approval by the Executive. It is a case where the ends justify the means. We cannot imply an indirect assent to the perpetuation of this law by granting the money required to carry out its provisions. We can justly decline to appropriate money for a purpose which we hold to be unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive, and if the other business of the Government is thereby retarded the blame must rest with those who insist upon retaining this unjust law upon our statute-book.

While I admire the brilliant forensic talent which has been displayed on both sides during our debates, I have been puzzled to understand what good effect upon the general welfare of the country these reminiscences of the war and sectional disputes can be expected to exercise. As I said in the beginning, I have no such arguments to offer, no political grounds to bring forward. I plead only for equal rights and equal justice to all. I can only say that no party can live that cannot afford to be just, and that after all the people themselves are the component parts of all parties. Let us, above all, be just to them, even to the most humble portion of them, and thereby demonstrate that while we may differ as to the ways our common object always will be the same, that of the welfare and prosperity of this great nation.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, we have passed through the ordeal of a most exciting debate upon the Army appropriation bill, the spirit of which cannot, I think, be commended save as it may be viewed from the most ultra-partisan stand-point. I had hoped that in the present discussion gentlemen might see the propriety suggested by a high order of patriotism of viewing the issues presented in the bill under consideration as Americans, citizens of a great country, having a common destiny, cherishing a profound respect for its beneficent institutions, and earnestly laboring to still further perfect and perpetuate them. Much has been said of the prerogative of the States, and infringements upon their rights forcibly and eloquently deprecated—all of which is wise and proper, inasmuch as the functions of government in each separate Commonwealth are important and not to be ignored. All sovereignty legitimately attached to them should of right be recognized, for they compose our glorious Union, whose stability and authority are most desirable, whose life is endeared to the good men of all parties who revere their Government and are not less sensitive to the nation's requirements and its duties than they are to the rights of the States.

This admitted, and I think there are few, if any, who will question the truth of the proposition, a solemn duty rests with us to secure to every individual invested with the proud insignia of citizenship immunity from interference or intimidation, whether these attacks are to be resisted in Pennsylvania or New York, Massachusetts or South Carolina.

I know, sir, that good, sincere men, who pray for peace and harmony throughout our country, feel that we should remit this whole matter to the people themselves; that they are responsible for the injustice and violence complained of, and they can, if they will, purify the politics of the nation and banish the thugs whose infamies on election day are a reproach and disgrace to the age. I wish it were possible to reduce this theory to practice; it would be much more in accord with the spirit of our institutions; but, sir, all such attempts, I fear, will prove but as the dreams of the idealist until the demagogue shall have been excluded from caucus and convention

and the patriot be recognized as the true exponent of the people's will.

When a new order of things shall have been reached, the millennium proclaimed and accepted, authority may be dispensed with, as antagonisms and interests of a selfish and ignoble character will have disappeared. I submit that repression of the most criminal character affecting the freedom of elections, invading the sacred precincts of a free franchise and designed to strike down the manhood of the country, degrading the people to a condition of helotism, cannot be doubted if we accept as true the statement of the republicans as to the number and character of outrages in the Southern States more in accord with the barbarism of Patagonia than the civilization of any State of this Republic. Nor is the picture less repulsive, less hideous or more assuring, when, sketched by the democratic artist in its somber shading, is portrayed similar crimes; and the charges are directly and positively made, deliberately preferred, that fraud, treachery, the most vile political and mercenary appliances, are sought to be effectively used by the opposite party to stamp out overwhelming democratic majorities. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire; for, sir, it would be derogatory to the character of the prominent gentlemen of both parties to this controversy, indulging in these severe charges and counter-charges, to assume they are made to order, manufactured merely for political effect.

Mr. Chairman, I look upon these developments as being of the most serious character, boding but little promise of hope for the future of our country, freighted with consequences that may eventuate in the destruction of civil liberty in America.

The mere assertion that frauds were perpetrated, the bare suspicion that any party in our political life is base enough to meditate such a revolting crime, so impious as to place its sacrilegious hands upon this ark of the covenant of American liberty, should excite the condemnation and unsparing censure of men yet free whose first duty is to country, not party, who, when its life is endangered, its integrity assailed, its authority questioned, accept the great responsibility of stepping to the front in its defense, whose mission it is to preserve the rarest jewel of earth, this Republic, that its brilliancy may challenge the admiration of the less fortunate of other lands subjected to the unfeeling domination of despots.

It is, sir, a grave question agitating the minds of many good and true men to-day whether this nation can exist and that full measure of liberty be secured to the people so fondly cherished by the patriotic founders of our Government unless a more scrupulous regard for the rights of all and a higher and purer estimate be placed upon the purity of the ballot-box.

It is quite common in these latter days to hear utterances that to some seem strangely out of place, sentiments thoroughly at variance with that good, old-fashioned doctrine that the voice of the people is the voice of God in the political order, a truth that should ever inspire the humblest in the land with a lofty patriotism, an idea that invests the toiler unless convicted of crime with the proud decoration of citizenship, the franchise of which should not be coerced or enfeebled by the stratagems of professional politicians. Strange and impossible as it may seem, the advance guard of "special privilege" is occasionally heard in this fair land; its bugle blast sounds "down with manhood suffrage;" the wisdom of the fathers is doubted, their simplicity pitied, and men of some pretension and culture, if not eminence, are found advocating restrictions and qualifications whose imposition is intended to disfranchise the many and erect upon the ruins of political equality an intolerable, soul-abhorring aristocracy. Against this treason now somewhat popular, this innovation wholly un-American, I desire to enter my humble protest; imbued with that feeling, impelled by that motive, I do not hesitate to declare upon this floor that I believe any measure, whether intended or not to impair the efficiency of supervisors of election, that denies to them proper facilities to alike prevent illegal voting and all attempts at the intimidation of citizens legally entitled to vote, is a very grave mistake and should not be entered upon in obedience to the whims and caprices of partisan interest and necessity.

Gentlemen can best serve their country by placing safeguards around the ballot-box that will tend to purify the approaches to this sanctuary of the people; they will thus fortify with renewed hope the devotees of free government who yet hesitate to admit that we are incapable of the exercise of sufficient virtue to preserve intact and perpetuate the priceless heritage of popular government. Mr. Chairman, I suppose it is claimed that any interference such as I believe to be necessary upon the part of the Federal Government is unconstitutional, arbitrary, and dangerous to the independence of the several States. Whether we have sufficient reason to dread the exercise of this power I will not discuss, but this much I sincerely believe: that it should be the duty of the National Government to step in between the oppressor and the oppressed and protect the voter in all his constitutional rights independent of partisan considerations; for, sir, the stability and permanency of this Union depend upon the free and unconstrained ballot of the masses. I sincerely regret, sir, that the majority in this House did not see proper to present these repealing clauses as separate measures. For some of them I could cheerfully vote if so presented, because I am persuaded they serve while on the statute-book but to irritate the people and revive the discords and bad passions of the past.

I desire to vote for this appropriation bill, a measure of such magnitude and importance as not to be overestimated; which simply means, as I understand it, providing for the support of our governmental system. A very grave responsibility is forced upon us, and I seriously question the propriety of a policy—whether pursued by democrats or republicans, I care not—that compels us either to vote against an appropriation bill because of an objectionable feature, such as we fear is embodied in the proposed legislation, that if adopted will render wholly powerless supervisors of election, and thus leave the individual voter subject to the outrage and abuses gentlemen complain of, and a repetition of which Congress should sedulously guard against at this time. There are some gentlemen upon this floor who are willing to vote for the repeal or abolition of the jurors' test oath and provide for such modification as would secure protection and freedom to every voter by preventing excesses of partisan officials; and these measures, sir, should have been presented to us upon their merits, enabling us to assume the responsibility of voting for or against them untrammelled by the danger of defeating an appropriation bill. I trust, sir, it is not yet too late to avoid the conflict so much talked of between Congress and the President; and so trusting and believing, I hope this committee may so amend this bill as to avoid "a dead-lock" that if precipitated must prove disastrous to the whole country.

Much of the time devoted to partisan appeals could have been utilized for the enacting of measures of relief that would be hailed as a promise of a bright future for the depressed industry and discouraged labor of this nation, a duty upon our part so plain and imperative that to longer trifle with it must arouse the indignation of an outraged people. I trust this extraordinary session of the Forty-sixth Congress may wisely determine upon a policy tending to abolish the widespread want and suffering now so bitterly complained of, ameliorating the condition of the toilers whose homes are forfeited to exacting capital, whose labor is degraded, whose poverty is pronounced a crime punishable by imprisonment in some portions of our country. This spirit of relief breathed into the nation's laws would enkindle a devotion now dormant in the breasts of those tortured by pangs born of neglect, worthy of grave consideration here, and cannot be safely postponed to some future time. Promises of congressional relief do not buy bread. Some measures of a substantial character should be secured; and, sir, the sooner the better.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Chairman, I thought, when I took my seat in this House that I had some accurate ideas concerning the tenets, the faith, and the principles of the party with which I act. I thought that we had assembled here to consult as to the best methods of advancing the interests of trade, commerce, and agriculture, to devise some means to relieve the people from the burdens which oppress them, to grapple with those problems of finance, of tariff, of the relations of capital and labor, which demand for their solution all our energy, all our courage, and all our wisdom. I had concluded, sir, from my observation of political platforms promulgated almost annually since 1865, and from the opinions of the people with whom I mingled, that I might safely assume that the war was over; that its legitimate results were acquiesced in universally North and South; that the later amendments were recognized as a portion of the organic law as sacred and as binding as the rest of the Constitution; that this being the general sentiment, we had turned our backs upon the past, facing steadily to the future, with a common purpose and a common hope of accomplishing something for the common welfare.

I had nothing to do with that past, neither with precipitating the issues of the war nor with their final settlement, for I belong to a generation that has grown up to manhood and to a participation in the government of the Republic since the last shot was fired in that contest, which in my opinion so fortunately resulted in the preservation of the Union.

But I find here gentlemen on this side of the House as on that side, who were in either one or the other of those great opposing armies which for four long years made of this continent a mighty camp. I saw them stand side by side before that desk, and with hands upraised to their Creator, whose sanction they invoked, I heard them swear to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States. As I was sincere myself in that solemn act, so I gave them credit each and all of equally honest purposes.

But if I am to believe the utterances of gentlemen here, in all this I have been laboring under a gross delusion. If I am to believe the distinguished gentleman from Ohio—a leader of the other party, and an able and eloquent one—[Mr. GARFIELD,] the democracy is here to-day not for the purposes I have mentioned, not in obedience to the oath we have taken, but to reopen the book where the page was turned down in 1861 to the music of the artillery that played upon Fort Sumter. Their designs are as treasonable now as they were then, though the mode of their execution is less manly—"when they failed to shoot to death, they now undertake to starve." Led by the same confederate brigadiers, they aim a more insidious and a more deadly blow at the life of the Republic. Another distinguished gentleman, from Michigan, [Mr. BURROWS,] tells us that this is the beginning of a series of assaults, to be followed up and pushed; that lawless violence, fraud, and murder may run riot in the land. He intimates that unless we are checked in our nefarious plans it will not be long before the emancipated slaves will be paid for, the con-

stitutional amendments abolished, slavery re-established, cotton taxes and southern claims liquidated, and the soldiers of the confederacy pensioned.

It has been loudly and persistently asserted upon this floor that the language of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] is fairly open to this interpretation. He needs not that any one should come to his defense. Panoplied with truth and animated with the ardor of honest conviction, he has shown to the satisfaction of all impartial hearers that by no forced construction can his manly words be tortured into any other meaning than such as the purest patriotism justifies.

Now, sir, if I believed for a moment one tithe of these charges, that moment would sever my connection with the democratic party. But, sir, I do not believe it and the country does not believe it. We do not purpose to open any musty tome closed in 1861 and buried forever at Appomattox. We will take up a new volume, unstained with the horrors of internecine war, and on its virgin pages we will commence to write our record—a record of harmony, peace, and goodwill, glorious with the application of imperishable principle to the ever-varying wants of the people.

I repeat, sir, that the country does not believe these charges. Over and over again for the last fifteen years they have been sown broadcast, and the answer to them has come back in a steadily decreasing republican vote, until that party has lost both branches of the Legislature, and if it retains the Executive the general voice declares it to be only through a fraud. This last relic of their former greatness, too, they are doomed soon to lose.

From an overwhelming majority a few years ago, at the last election for the members of this House they were in a minority of one million two hundred and fourteen thousand votes. A majority of nearly a million and a quarter of the people of this country have declared their want of confidence in that party which has ever turned a deaf ear to the cry of distress arising from every corner of the Republic, or tried to stifle it by the unhallowed bugle-blast calling to sectional hatred and animosity. A wise law of ancient Rome forbade the erection of any trophy in commemoration of victories won in civil strife. A majority of a million and a quarter of the American people have determined that every trophy born of the passions of war in the interest of partisan tyranny shall be expunged from the statute-book.

They will submit to nothing less, for their own rights and franchises are endangered by all laws such as those under discussion "which look to the abridgment of the liberties of the citizen." This is why gentlemen of the third party on this floor join with us in demanding this repeal. We demand it in the name of this great majority, not at the dictation of confederate brigadiers, but because every voter throughout the length and breadth of the land, from Boston to New Orleans, is threatened in the exercise of his right of suffrage—a right of higher nature than life, liberty, or property; for it is to us a buckler of defense for our lives, our liberties, and our property. These laws give to an Administration which represents but a minority of the people the power to coerce, intimidate, and defraud the majority. That the will to do so has not been wanting in the past I shall show in the course of these remarks.

In self-protection, in a patriotic spirit, recurring to the fundamental principles which underlie free government, we demand that the ballot-box be restored to that freedom which it enjoyed in the better days of the Republic, freedom from the military arm of the Federal authority as from its civil minions basely bribed from the Federal purse.

I should not, sir, trouble the House at all upon this occasion were it not that I have some personal experience with the application of those laws which we now propose to repeal. They were enforced in the district which I now have the honor to represent on this floor in the election of 1876, and their enforcement was equally obnoxious to all classes of our citizens, whatever may have been their past experiences, or whether they came from the North or the South. At present the democratic party utters the most violent complaints, but after 1880 the other side of this Chamber may resound with even louder denunciations.

The question of the repeal of these laws should therefore be considered with judicial calmness and an entire freedom from sectional or party feeling. To avoid technicalities, the sections which it is proposed to repeal are those authorizing the appointment of United States supervisors and marshals to attend at elections and the registration preceding elections for the purpose of keeping the peace and the prevention of all frauds and violence.

The supervisors are required to challenge all fraudulent voters, to personally inspect, scrutinize, and count each ballot, to make a return of their count to the chief supervisor, and to do this they are directed to enter the rooms where the ballots are kept and to take such a position with reference to the ballot-boxes as they may deem advisable. The marshals may be appointed without limit as to number, and their duties are to assist the supervisors. They have the power to arrest any one without process, before or after voting, who commits any offense in their presence against the laws of the United States.

These powers are absolute, being limited only by the discretion of those charged with their execution; and it is apparent that the bal-

lot-box is entirely under the control of these officers and that the State officers are subordinate to them. The first question which arises is as to whether they are constitutional, and upon this I shall offer a few brief considerations. Whatever right of interference or control Congress may exercise over elections is granted by section 4 of article 1 of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

Congress may then regulate the time, place, and manner of electing Representatives, and may to the same extent regulate the time and manner of the election of Senators, but has no control over the place where these latter shall be chosen.

The juxtaposition of these powers, relatively, to the election of Senators and Representatives would seem to be sufficient to demonstrate the unconstitutionality of these laws, for if they may be enacted with reference to the election of the one, why not of the other? But will any gentleman here seriously maintain that we may enact a law whereby United States supervisors and marshals may take their stations on the floor of a State Legislature, and as the members of that body cast their votes for United States Senator, may have the right to challenge them, and in case of any want of qualification, in their judgment, on the part of any member of that Legislature, may then and there arrest such a representative and drag him before a United States commissioner or judge? And yet the humblest citizen endowed with the right of suffrage by a State law holds it by as secure a title and has the same rights to its exercise as a member of the Legislature of the same State. The right is as sacred and entitled to the same protection in the one case as in the other. Both the citizen and his representative in the State Legislature hold their franchise under and by the State law.

It is not disputed that the qualifications of electors of members of this body are fixed and established by the States, when these latter indicate who shall be electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. The second section of article 1 of the Constitution guarantees this. It was never contemplated in the adoption of section 4 that any such powers should be granted to Congress as are contained in these laws. Judge Story and the Federalist, neither of whom are prone to a strict construction of Federal powers, sufficiently explain the full meaning of the words "to regulate the time, place, and manner."

They claim this power as necessary in Congress for the following reasons; I read from the second volume of Story, page 290, section 823:

In the first place, the power may be applied by Congress to correct any negligence in a State in regard to elections, as well as to prevent a dissolution of the Government by designing and refractory States, urged on by some temporary excitement. In the next place it will operate as a check in favor of the people against any designs of a Federal Senate and their constituents to deprive the people of the State of their right to choose Representatives. In the next place it provides a remedy for the evil if any State, by reason of invasion or other causes, cannot have it in its power to appoint a place where the citizens can safely meet to choose Representatives. In the last place (as the plan is but an experiment) it may hereafter become important, with a view to the regular operations of the General Government, that there should be uniformity in the time and manner of electing Representatives and Senators so as to prevent vacancies when there may be calls for extraordinary sessions of Congress. If such a time should occur or such a uniformity be hereafter desirable, Congress is the only body possessing the means to produce it.

Such were the contingencies to provide for which this section was inserted.

Neither of these authors contemplated for a moment that the terms of this section would ever warrant the assumption of such powers as have been inserted in the statutes under consideration. They and the men of their generations were too strongly imbued with that respect for the freedom of elections and that dread of governmental interference, which is carried to such an extent in England that the most desperate election riots, resulting often in loss of life, are considered less dangerous to free institutions than the presence of a single government official at the polls.

Section 2022 of the Revised Statutes gives to any marshal the right to arrest without process, before or after voting, any person who commits or who offers to commit any offense in the presence of any of the supervisors or marshals. The chief offense herein contemplated is that of illegal voting. The marshals, therefore, by this clause, have the right to arrest without process any person whom they may consider disqualified from voting. They are not required to afford the accused any hearing, but may arbitrarily arrest him and thereby deprive him of the franchise. I maintain, sir, that this section is in violation of the fifth amendment to the Constitution, which reasserts that most important provision of the bill of rights:

Nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

"The right of voting is a right in the plaintiff by the common law, and he shall maintain an action for the obstruction of it," says Lord Holt, in the case of *Ashby vs. White*, reported in *Smith's Leading Cases*. This principle has been repeatedly reaffirmed in Massachusetts, in Ohio, in Wisconsin, and in Tennessee. It is a species of property. The possessor of the franchise of course cannot part with it, cannot sell it as he may other property, but it is a right vested in him by the laws, and against any invasion of which he may invoke

the laws. It is a right so sacred that, says the court, in *McCafferty vs. Guyer*, 59 Pa. St. Rep., 109:

The Legislature cannot add to the constitutional qualifications of voters. One who is a qualified voter under the Constitution cannot be deprived of the elective franchise by a legislative enactment.

It will of course be conceded that the Legislature, in case of a failure by the Constitution, may regulate the times, places, and manner of voting in such a way as to ascertain and facilitate the right of voting, but they can in no wise impair or obstruct the right or add or subtract a single qualification. Registration laws have been held to be valid where they complied with principle, but the courts in sustaining them have constantly intimated that the least departure from it would render them invalid. In the case of the State *vs. Staten*, in 6 *Coldwell*, it is said:

The elective franchise is a right which the law protects and enforces as jealously as it does property in chattels or lands. It matters not by what name it is designated, the right to vote, the elective franchise, the person who, under the constitution and laws of the State, is entitled to it, has a property in it which the law maintains and vindicates as vigorously as it does any right of any kind which men may have and enjoy. The rules of law which guard against deprivation or injury the rights of persons in corporeal properties, are alike and equally applicable to the elective franchise, and alike and equally guard persons invested with it against deprivation or injury to it. Persons invested with it cannot be deprived of it otherwise than by due process of law.

Again, the learned judge says:

The right of suffrage is a privilege; it is a right; one that is regarded by our race of people as more valuable than any other right with which he is invested. When clothed with the right he has a vested interest of which he cannot be deprived by any act of the Legislature. It can only be taken by due process of law or by the will of the people acting in their sovereign character.

But what is "due process of law?" It means the uniform, equal judgment of a court of some kind, free from partiality or arbitrariness. It implies a *trial*. Webster says:

It is the general law which hears before it condemns, which proceeds upon inquiry, and renders judgment only after trial.

The right of franchise is conferred by the State; the United States has nothing to do with it. It may create a citizen, but it cannot make a voter. Under the second section of article 1 of the Constitution the qualification of a voter is to be fixed by the State. How, then, can it be pretended that the United States shall send its officer to the polls, there, without any trial, without any hearing, without any process of law, to deprive a voter of the right of franchise by his arbitrary judgment as to the latter's qualifications?

But, sir, even were these laws within the letter of the Constitution, they are of so dangerous a character, so liable to abuse, they operate so gross a violation of the rights of the voter, that they should not be permitted to remain a moment longer upon the statute-book which they disgrace. The experience of all history has amply demonstrated that governmental interference, whether by its civil or military officers, necessarily terminates in the destruction of the freedom of elections; that which pretends to be the shield of defense to the voter is turned into a weapon of death; the antidote by a base transmutation becomes a deadly poison. I shall show, sir, for what purposes and in what manner these laws have been applied in Saint Louis. At the election of 1876, there was but one district, that which I have the honor to represent, which was considered as assuredly democratic. Various causes, which it is needless to detail, seemed to insure a republican triumph in the other two. The democratic majority in the third was reckoned at about one thousand. There were no well grounded fears that any trouble was likely to arise. Election riots were unknown in the city and the police had always been entirely competent to keep the peace and arrest all violators of our election laws, which are extremely rigid and comprehensive. Mr. E. T. Allen, the chief supervisor appointed under these statutes, testifies in *Miscellaneous House Document No. 51*, page 274:

Answer. That I am not able to state. I will say this, that as far as my duties as supervisor were concerned I had no occasion to make use of United States marshals, and saw no occasion for their use, and so expressed myself often, and am prepared to say the same thing now.

And Mr. W. D. W. Bernard, the chief deputy marshal, repeats the same opinion on page 321:

Question. Now, in the previous elections in this city for Congressmen at which there were thirteen democrats elected to the House of Representatives, were not the elections conducted peaceably and order preserved by the police?

Answer. So far as I know, sir; there was a little excitement at times, but those were natural with men when they get excited.

And yet, notwithstanding this, ten hundred and twenty-eight deputy marshals were appointed, of whom seven hundred and twenty-eight were located in the third district. On the face of it it is apparent that as this was the only democratic district such a distribution could only have been made with a fraudulent intent. But if there be any doubt of the fact, Mr. Bernard's candid admissions dispel the last shadow. I read from page 320:

Question. In order to be precise I will say, independently of all party consideration, was there any more necessity for the appointment of marshals for that election than for any previous election?

Answer. Oh, well, you gentlemen know very well that in a political struggle for party ascendancy that it is necessary for the co-ordinate branches of the Government to be in accord, and there was an effort on the part, so I interpreted it, of the party which I acted with to regain control of the House of Representatives.

Q. That party was the republican party, was it not?

A. The republican party, sir.

Mr. Bernard considers himself and his horde of marshals as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, as they were indeed its officers

but in this instance transformed into republican partisans, ready to stoop to any baseness to insure a republican success. He continues on page 321 and tells us why it had been deemed necessary to invoke these guardians of the ballots, by tens and by hundreds from the shades of private life:

Question. Was it not hoped by the republican party that upon the appointment of these marshals, from four to six districts might be carried in this State?

Answer. Well, I stated, I think, in a conversation with some political friends in Washington, that in the enforcement of that law that we could carry six. I was at Washington very frequently, perhaps six or seven times a year, and used to feel a little strange sometimes to go up to the House or Senate and not find a republican from Missouri.

Q. Did not you tell those gentlemen at Washington that if they placed that power in your hands you would guarantee them from four to six republican Congressmen from the State of Missouri?

(Objected to as irrelevant by counsel for contestee.)

A. I did not, but I told them this, that if that law was enforced in Missouri that I thought that we could. I did not say "put it in my power;" I had no thought of any active participation in the matter then.

Is it possible to doubt for a moment in the face of this evidence, that there was a conspiracy between the Administration in Washington and republican managers in Saint Louis to enforce this law, not for the purpose of keeping the peace, not for the purpose of preventing election frauds, not for the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box, but simply and solely by bribery and intimidation to secure a republican majority in the last House of Representatives, and gentlemen will remember that this is the evidence of the chief of the marshals, a kind of generalissimo of General Grant, as he is called by Mr. Allen, the chief supervisor. The following extracts, and I could give many more, but I do not desire to trespass too much on your patience, will show how this noble band was recruited:

Question. How did you come to be appointed?

Answer. I was down round the post-office a couple of days trying to get an appointment, but didn't know how those fellows worked it there, but I met a friend of mine and he told me.

(Counsel for contestee objected.)

A. Well, he fetched me to John O. Codding, and gave me an introduction to John O. Codding.

(Counsel for contestee objected to anything Codding said.)

A. Well, Codding got me put on there. He didn't have time to talk to me at first; he went down stairs. After he came back again we caught him in the hall, and this young man Barrett, who was with me, asked him about it, and he asked me who I was going to vote for Congress, and I didn't answer. I was studying what answer to make him, and he says, "If I get you a commission," he says, "if you are in the first district I want you to vote for Ittner, and in the second to vote for Cole, in the third for Metcalfe," but I didn't make no answer. He had a commission made out for both. I believe Barrett said he would vote for Metcalfe. I didn't say anything. He handed me the commission, and handed him one. This fellow that gave me an introduction to him, a friend of mine, I don't know what his name was. I met him on the street. He says, "This fellow is a republican," and Codding says, "It don't matter if he is a democrat," he says; "so much the better, as long as you get him to vote for Congressman."

Q. Did he make that a condition, for you to vote for Congressman?

A. Yes; that I should vote for Congressman.

Q. Or else you couldn't get an appointment?

A. Or else I couldn't get an appointment.

Q. Did you have any conversation with John O. Codding before you were recommended by him?

(Contestee's counsel objects on the ground that conversations with Codding, unless he is shown to be a United States officer, have no relevancy to this case; and second, that John O. Codding is competent to testify in regard to whatever instructions he gave to this man himself.)

A. Yes; I had a conversation with him, and in that conversation he told me that I could get on provided I should vote for the Congressman. He said if I was in the first district I should vote for Ittner, and if I was in the second I should vote for Cole, and if I was in the third I should vote for Metcalfe, and the rest of the ticket he told me he didn't care so I voted for the republican Congressman.

It was in this manner, sir, that votes were secured for many republican gentlemen who held seats in the last and perhaps in the present Congress.

But the marshals served another purpose. After selling their own votes for money stolen from the public Treasury, they were ready to intimidate honest voters from the exercise of their franchise. Under the pretense of revising the registration lists, of purging them of fraudulent voters and repeaters, they were sent from house to house throughout the city, a visitation which resulted in the striking off of fifty-seven hundred names, which list was used for challenges at the polls. How this duty was performed, let the record show. I read from page 235:

Question. What did you do with the list, as between democrats and republicans?

Answer. Well, we were told that we knew our business in that.

Q. You were told you knew your business?

A. Captain Bishop furnished—gave me the list, and said, "You know your business, how to do it."

Q. What did you understand from that?

A. Well, what I understood my commission—several things. I understood I was to do all I could in the interest of Metcalfe with the list; that it was for me to keep democrats from coming to the polls and voting that I thought had no right to.

Q. Well, did you strike off many democratic voters?

A. Yes; struck off a good many votes. I don't remember how many.

Q. Of duly qualified voters?

A. They were—I don't know whether they were qualified or not. I think the list was furnished from the central committee. I can't say whether they were qualified or not. I think the list was furnished from the republican central committee.

Q. Did you strike many off?

A. Yes; struck off a good many.

Q. Well, now, after you went to the house and found the man lived there, and you went in and asked if so-and-so was at home, and they said "Yes," and you asked if he would be at home on election day, and they said they didn't know, what did you do with a name like that?

(Objected to as leading.)

A. Well, if it suited us we would strike it off. It was left to our own discretion.

Q. What do you mean by "if it suited you?"

A. Well, I suppose if it was thought to our interest or to Metcalfe's interest to strike it off, we would do it.

How many lawful voters were in this manner deterred from casting their ballots it is impossible to ascertain, but when we consider that these challenges were made by ruffians, in many instances chosen from the dregs of the populace, protected by a badge of office and with power to call out a *posse comitatus* to arrest and drag the victim to prison, the number of intimidated voters must have been very large.

Success crowned these efforts, a democratic majority of 1,000 or more was overcome, and the purity of the ballot-box was preserved.

The last scene of this conspiracy terminates, sir, in Washington, there where the curtain had been rung up. I will let Mr. Bernard relate it in his own graphic manner, a most fitting peroration to such a mass of crime and corruption. The parties are a little more elevated in rank, but their conversation is of a character which shows that they are not entirely unacquainted with the vernacular of the "swell mob" which has just rendered their party such a service. I read from page 323:

Question. You think those marshals did very good service in the congressional election, do you not, Mr. Bernard?

Answer. When I went to Washington with Mr. Mudd, who was chief deputy marshal, for the settlement of this account, Mr. Taft asked Mr. Mudd how many marshals he had.

Mr. SHIELDS. Taft, the Attorney-General?

A. The Attorney-General.

(Counsel for contestee objected to any conversation between the witness and the Attorney-General as irrelevant, and, second, as hearsay; third, as not involved in issues; and, fourth, it took place after the election.)

A. Mr. Taft asked Mr. Mudd how many marshals he had. Mr. Mudd referred him to me, and said I had charge of the marshals; and he turned to me, and I said, "One thousand and twenty-eight." The old gentleman wheels round in his chair and says, "Were there no others out in Missouri you could have made marshals?" Says I, "Mr. Taft, we went in to win, and if it had been necessary to have had a *posse comitatus*—I think that is what you call it—and every man over fifteen years of age should have seen a fair election;" and he said, "You bring a good deal of sugar in your spade."

Q. "You bring a good deal of sugar in your spade;" what did he mean by that?

A. In your bill.

Q. What did he mean by that?

A. I don't know; I suppose that we had been successful.

If it be true that the tree shall be judged by its fruits, who will hesitate to lay the ax at the roots of a tree which blooms with such Dead Sea fruits as these? The outside promise may be fair, but put these statutes to the test and nothing is disclosed but a mass of corruption. And, indeed, from such laws nothing else is to be expected. They confer a power too great and too dangerous to be trusted in any hands, however pure. I would not trust such a power to an administration of my party. I do not think it can be safely confided in any other. The Executive may have the most upright intentions, but how can he control his subordinates, whose retention in office depends upon the success of his party?

I appeal to gentlemen on the other side to remember that if these laws remain in force, sooner or later, with the political revolutions which are sure to occur, they "will return to plague the inventor." We demand this repeal, sir, in no factious spirit, but because we are convinced that a great principle is at stake; because we believe that here a power is given to the Executive to employ the force and treasure of the State in order to subvert the popular will; that here is a standing legalized menace to that freedom of elections which, once destroyed, can only result in the dissolution of the Republic. We demand it in the name of the people, whose right of choosing those that are to bind them with laws is invaded by these statutes. We demand it because we are profoundly imbued with those sentiments of Locke, where, speaking on this subject, he says:

For thus to regulate candidates and electors and new-model the ways of elections, what is it but to cut up the Government by the roots and poison the very fountain of public security?

Mr. MARTIN, of Delaware. I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BLACKBURN reported that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union had had under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 2) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. MARTIN, of Delaware. I move that the House now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at nine o'clock and ten minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions, &c., were presented at the Clerk's desk, under the rule, and referred as stated:

By the SPEAKER: The petition of Eliza Hudson, for an increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ATKINS: A communication from T. M. Hurst, recommending that the pension of R. K. Baird be increased—to the same committee.

Also, resolutions of the Medical Society of the State of Tennessee, relating to the establishment of a national board of health—to the Committee on the Origin, Introduction, and Prevention of Epidemic Diseases in the United States.

By Mr. BELTZHOVER: Papers relating to the war claim of Edmond Wolfe and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of John A. Rea, for the return of certain taxes paid to the Government—to the Committee of Claims.

By Mr. BRENTS: The petition of James Milroy and 105 others, citizens of Washington Territory, for an appropriation for the improvement of the Chehalis River, Washington Territory—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BRIGHT: Papers relating to the claim of J. W. Newman, administrator, &c., for pay for services as assistant engineer on improvements in the Tennessee River—to the Committee of Claims.

By Mr. BUTTERWORTH: Papers relating to the war claim of Thomas Worthington—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the petition of Colonel Thomas Worthington, asking an investigation into certain charges of which he was found guilty by a general court-martial—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAMP: The petition of Henry R. Rathbone, that an order issued by the War Department discharging him from the Army as a supernumerary officer be investigated, and for relief—to the same committee.

By Mr. CANNON, of Illinois: The petition of Mary Manly and others, of Tolono, Illinois, for the enforcement of the anti-polygamy law of 1862—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARLISLE: The petition of W. A. H. Allen, passed assistant engineer United States Navy, that the Secretary of the Navy be directed to issue to him and those of his date commissions whose dates, in comparison with those of the officers of his grade who entered late in 1862, shall give to those who entered early in 1863 the same relative position as to date of present commission that they held on entering the service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers relating to the war claims of John Taylor & Son, of Newport, Kentucky, and of Samuel E. Ogden, of the steamers Des Arc and Emma No. 2—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of Faran & McLean, to have refunded them taxes alleged to have been illegally collected from them—to the Committee of Claims.

Also, the petition of George W. Taylor, of similar import—to the same committee.

Also, the petitions of J. W. Allen and of William Stone Abert, to be relieved from taxes levied for repaving Pennsylvania avenue, Washington City—to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Also, the petition of Henry Marcotte, for an increase of retired rank—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARPENTER: The petitions of Joseph N. Gaston and of Andrew J. Welch, for pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHITTENDEN: The petition of W. H. Schiefflin & Co., of New York, for the return of moneys alleged to have been illegally collected as customs duties—to the Committee of Claims.

By Mr. CRAVENS: The petition of James Clifford, for compensation for manufacturing iron doors and windows for the United States prison at Fort Smith, Arkansas—to the same committee.

Also, papers relating to the claim of T. J. Newber for pay for use of rooms occupied by the United States district court for the western district of Arkansas, at Fort Smith, Arkansas—to the same committee.

Also, papers relating to the pension claims of Agnes N. Miles, of Robert Jackson, and of Wilson G. Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEERING: Six petitions of citizens of Howard, Chickasaw, Floyd, Butler, Bremer, Black Hawk, and Worth Counties, Iowa, for the amendment of the patent laws so as to protect innocent purchasers of patented articles, and that the royalty and damages for infringements be confined to manufacturers and vendors—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. DIBRELL: Proceedings of the Medical Society of Tennessee, in regard to a national board of health—to the Committee on the Origin, Introduction, and Prevention of Epidemic Diseases in the United States.

Also, papers relating to the war claim of William Clift—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DUNNELL: Papers relating to the claim of Patrick Nash, for damages on account of being compelled to cease work, by order of Government officers, on a contract with the United States—to the Committee of Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Agnes W. Mills, for pay for property taken and used by the Government in New Orleans during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ELLIS: The petition of citizens of Louisiana, for the repeal of section 7 of the revenue law relating to wine and distilled and fermented liquors—to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the board of health of the State of Louisiana, in regard to the construction of wharves at quarantine station in the Mississippi River for the purpose of disinfecting ships—to the Committee on the Origin, Introduction, and Prevention of Epidemic Diseases in the United States.

By Mr. EVINS: Papers relating to the claim of Theodore Dehon, for compensation for rice taken from him for the use of the Freedmen's Bureau—to the Committee of Claims.

By Mr. FORSYTHE: Papers relating to the war claim of S. B. Colby—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FROST: Resolutions of the Merchants' Exchange of Saint Louis, Missouri, favoring a treaty of commerce with France and other nations—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HALL: The petition of members of Rochester Grange, Rochester County, New York, for the passage of the Reagan interstate-commerce bill—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HASKELL: Resolutions of the Kansas Legislature, in relation to the title to certain lands in Allen County, Kansas—to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HOUK: The petition of citizens of Roane County, Tennessee, for an appropriation to improve the rivers of East Tennessee—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HUBBELL: The petition of S. B. Grummond and 27 others, of Detroit and Port Huron, Michigan, for the reduction of inspection fees on steam-vessels—to the same committee.

By Mr. JOYCE: The petition of Frank A. Page, to be restored to his place on the retired list of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KETCHAM: The petition of Martin Buell, guardian of Frederick Johnson, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of Major John A. Whitall, for indemnity for paymaster's vouchers stolen—to the Committee of Claims.

By Mr. LAPHAM: The petitions of Peter Julius, of Solomon Yewell, and of Charles H. Wisner, for pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LE FEVRE: The petition of Thomas McGinnis and others, of Auglaize County, Ohio, for the passage of the Reagan interstate-commerce bill—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MCKENZIE: Papers relating to the pension claim of Eliza K. Ashley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the petition of the sureties on the official bond of John P. Hall, deceased, late collector of internal revenue for the first district of Kentucky, for relief—to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. McLANE: The petition of wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers of Baltimore, Maryland, for the repeal of section 7 of the revenue laws, relating to wine and distilled and fermented liquors—to the same committee.

By Mr. MORTON: The petition of brewers of New York, for an increased duty on barley malt—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of J. Howard Livingston, for pay as a second lieutenant Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, from September 21, 1863, to February 13, 1864—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MULLER: The petition of David B. Barnum, for the change of the name of the steamer Nuhpa to Metropolitan—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. MURCH: The petition of Robert C. Murphy (accompanied by draught of bill) that he be paid the amount found due the United States from William Knapp, jr., late United States vice-consul at Shanghai, China, and charged to the account of said Murphy as consul at that port—to the Committee of Claims.

Also, the petition of John B. Slack, (accompanied by draught of bill,) late acting third assistant engineer, United States Navy, that he be paid a certain bounty paid him by the State of Maine and yielded up by him on being commissioned an officer and afterward covered into the Treasury of the United States—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of the Workingmen's Assembly of the District of Columbia, for the eight-hour law of the United States to be applied to all contract work on public buildings in the United States—to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MYERS: The petition of citizens of Hancock County, Indiana, for an increase of the pension of Eli C. Francis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of Emmett Langston, to be restored to the pension-roll—to the same committee.

By Mr. NEWBERRY: The petition of Edwin A. Leavitt, for a pension—to the same committee.

By Mr. O'NEILL: The petition of the sufferers by the explosion of the United States arsenal at Bridesburgh, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1875, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial and form of an agreement concerning the proposition of Edgar N. Black for keeping in repair and maintaining the banks of the Delaware surrounding Fort Mifflin and the meadows, in which he proposes a lease to him of said meadows—to the same committee.

Also a paper signed by the superintendent and heads of departments at the Naval Academy, recommending the passage of a bill to establish on a permanent footing the professorships of modern languages and of drawing at the United States Naval Academy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OVERTON: The petition of U. A. Porter and 14 others, citizens of Pennsylvania, that a pension be granted Mrs. Betsy Gruntar—to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

By Mr. PHISTER: A paper relating to the establishment of a post-route from Maysville, via Rectorville, to Burtonville, Kentucky—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. POEHLER: The petition of Richard Devitt, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICE: The petition of Adaline Smith, for a pension—to the same committee.

Also, the petitions of Joseph Simpson and Charles E. Barnard, for an increase of pension—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Paxton, Massachusetts, for condemned cannon for a soldiers' monument—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN, of Kansas: The petition of 160 women of Emporia, Kansas, for legislation to make effective the anti-polygamy laws—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYON, of Pennsylvania: The petition of Henry C. Matthews, for an increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPEER: A paper relating to the establishment of a post route from Long Creek, in South Carolina, to Clayton, in Georgia—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STARIN: The petition of Mrs. Sarah L. Adams, widow of James Adams, Fort Plain, New York, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of Andrew Farrell, of Canajoharie, New York, father of John Farrell, late of Company E, Forty-third New York Volunteers, for a pension—to the same committee.

Also, the memorial of J. R. Simons, in behalf of citizens of Mohawk Valley, New York, for an appropriation to aid in completing the Herkimer monument—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS: The petition of William W. Hubbell, for the passage of a bill to authorize the preparation of ingots of gold and ingots of silver for exportation and manufactures, as therein set forth—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, the petition of William W. Hubbell, for payment for expert services rendered, and reference of papers from the files to the Committee of Accounts in accordance with the suggestion of the Committee on Appropriations of the Forty-fifth Congress—to the Committee of Accounts.

By Mr. STONE: The petition of S. S. Stout and 69 others, citizens of Cheshire, Michigan, for the establishment of a post-route from Cheshire Centre, Allegan County, Michigan, to Bloomingdale Centre, Van Buren County, Michigan—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TAYLOR: Papers relating to the pension claims of Penelope C. Brown, of Mary A. Conkin, of Sarah Duke, of Rebecca English, of Elijah Killday, of Jennette McClelland, of Mary Mitchell, of Isaac Raines, of Catharine M. Recter, of George W. Sexton, of Joseph M. White, of Daniel Willhait, of James Woolsey, and of Rebecca Yokeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the petition of Nelson Shelton for commutation of rations while a prisoner of war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON: Papers relating to the war claim of Ellen J. Brasman—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois: The petition of William Dickison, for the passage of a bill to reduce the rate of interest on taxes in arrears in the District of Columbia—to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Also, the petition of William B. Moses, that he be paid an account for certain goods and merchandise furnished by him and used to furnish the rooms of the orphans' court of the District of Columbia—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Matthew Dent and others, owners of real estate in the District of Columbia, for the revision of erroneous special assessments and for the return of moneys alleged to have been unlawfully collected from them—to the same committee.

By Mr. VALENTINE: The petition of Frank S. Marsh, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WAIT: Papers relating to the petitions of Oliver M. Blair, administrator of Oliver M. Blair, deceased, that the war claim of said decedent be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WARNER: The petition of Dudley S. Nye and 53 others, of Marietta, Ohio, for the amendment of the coinage law so as to admit the unlimited coinage of silver on the same conditions with gold, and to provide for silver certificates—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. WILSON: The petition of Jacob G. Brown, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of M. C. Smith and others, of West Virginia, for legislation to make effective the anti-polygamy law of 1862—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, the petition of Susan E. Flesher and others of West Virginia, of similar import—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Miss Annie Smith and others, of similar import—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Mrs. E. D. McCoy and others, of West Virginia, of similar import—to the same committee.

By Mr. FERNANDO WOOD: The petition of Adolph Joseph, late a first lieutenant of the Sixty-eighth New York Veteran Volunteers, for pay as such first lieutenant from the 8th day of August, 1863, to the 13th day of November, 1863—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG, of Tennessee: The petition of E. R. Hart, of Memphis, Tennessee, praying that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be authorized to reopen and pass upon his claim for tax illegally collected—to the Committee of Claims.

Also, the petition of Thomas F. Perkins, executor of estate of Eliza M. Dawson, deceased, late of Memphis, Tennessee, for the payment of a war claim—to the Committee on War Claims.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 22, 1879.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. J. BULLOCK, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. FARLEY presented the petition of M. F. Forrest and other women of Santa Ana, Los Angeles County, California, praying for the passage of an act making effective the anti-polygamy law of 1862; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MAXEY presented the petition of J. M. Wilson and others, citizens of Grayson, Cooke, and Denton Counties, Texas, praying for the establishment of a post-route from Dexter to Pilot Point, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BECK presented the petition of John W. Allen, of Washington, District of Columbia, praying for the passage of an act relieving him from the payment of alleged illegal taxes, for repairing B street and Pennsylvania avenue, in that city; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

CHANGE OF NAME OF NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. BAYARD. I am instructed by the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (S. No. 218) changing the name of the National Bank of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, to the National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, to report it without amendment. I ask that it be placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. PENDLETON. I desire to ask the unanimous consent of the Senate that, instead of the bill being placed on the Calendar, it be put immediately on its passage.

Mr. CONKLING. What is the bill?

Mr. PENDLETON. It is a bill only to change the name of the National Bank of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio. It has been recommended by the banking department in the Treasury and has received the unanimous report of the Committee on Finance. The bill merely provides that a change shall be made in the name of a bank which proposes a reorganization on the 1st of May, and time is rather important.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HARRIS asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 470) to provide for an investigation and examination of the accounts of certain land-grant railroads, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, and for a full report of the results thereof to Congress; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. INGALLS. I have been requested to introduce a bill to aid in the construction of the Denison and Pacific Railway from Denison, Texas, to the Rio Grande River. I have not examined the bill, and do not wish to be considered either as its advocate or as committed to its provisions.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to introduce a bill (S. No. 471) to aid in the construction of the Denison and Pacific Railway from Denison, Texas, to the Rio Grande; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. COCKRELL. Without previous notice, and by request of a firm of reputable attorneys in this city, I desire to introduce a bill.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to introduce a bill (S. No. 473) for the relief of William R. Testerman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL (by request) asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 474) for the relief of William McGovern; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WITHERS (by request) asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 475) granting a pension to Henry J. Churchman; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONAS asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 476) for the relief of Thomas M. Simmons; which was read twice by its title, and with the papers on the file relating to the case, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. VOORHEES asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to introduce a bill (S. No. 477) for the relief of General Ward B. Bur-