

The SPEAKER. This being unfinished business would exclude the regular business of Friday. The effect of the previous question is to declare that the question "shall be now put;" hence no other business could be in order till this matter had been disposed of.

Mr. KNOTT. I move that when the House adjourns it be to meet on Saturday next.

Mr. FERRY. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. I understood the Speaker to say that if the House should now adjourn this railroad bill would come up to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal, and would continue before the House until disposed of. Would it override the business of the Committee for the District of Columbia, which is assigned for to-morrow at two o'clock?

The SPEAKER. It would not. The order with reference to that business is absolute. Nor if it should go over till Saturday would it override the arrangement adopted by unanimous consent that the Committee of Claims shall occupy Saturday after the morning hour. With these exceptions it would override all other business.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. GORHAM, its Secretary, announced that the Senate had appointed Mr. MORRILL of Maine, Mr. NYE, and Mr. STOCKTON, as managers on the part of the Senate at the second conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. No. 781) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1871, in place of Mr. DRAKE, Mr. EDMUNDS, and Mr. MCCREERY, who declined to serve at the conference, and were excused from such service.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments, joint resolution H. R. No. 302, donating condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument at Poughkeepsie, New York.

The message further announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, House joint resolution and bill of the following titles:

A joint resolution (H. R. No. 824) granting condemned guns to the Soldiers' Monument Association of Adrian, Michigan; and

An act (H. R. No. 1328) to establish the department of justice.

The message likewise announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

An act (S. No. 491) relating to the supreme court of the District of Columbia;

An act (S. No. 760) for the relief of Lucas, Dickinson, and other counties in the State of Iowa; and

An act (S. No. 883) granting a pension to John W. Salyers, a soldier of the war of 1812.

NATIONAL JUNCTION RAILWAY.

Mr. COOK. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendments to the bill (H. R. No. 572) to amend an act incorporating the National Junction Railway Company be taken from the Speaker's table for reference to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Objection was made.

PAY OF REGISTERS AND SHERIFFS.

Mr. DAWES, by unanimous consent, reported to the Committee on Appropriations a bill (H. R. No. 2218) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, and for other purposes," approved April 20, 1870; which was read a first and second time.

The bill enacts that the provision in the act of April 20, 1870, limiting the pay of registers and sheriffs in the fifth military district to five dollars per day be amended so as to authorize

the payment of six dollars per day to those officers.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. DAWES moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

PENSIONS.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, by unanimous consent, the Senate amendments to the bill (H. R. No. 1987) to define the duties of pension agents, to prescribe the manner of paying pensions, and for other purposes, were taken from the Speaker's table and non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered on the part of the House.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. TRIMBLE, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House papers in the case of Henry Lenhart.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, Mr. WILLARD obtained leave of absence for ten days;

Mr. ELDRIDGE obtained leave of absence for two weeks;

Mr. BINGHAM obtained leave of absence till next Tuesday;

Mr. JUDD, Mr. ORTH, and Mr. AMBLER obtained leave of absence till next Monday;

Mr. MUNGEN obtained leave of absence till next Saturday; and

Mr. CAKE obtained leave of absence till July 1.

CUBA.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, obtained leave to have printed in the Globe, as part of the debates, remarks on the recognition of Cuban belligerency. [See Appendix.]

And then, on motion of Mr. HOLMAN, (at four o'clock and thirty-five minutes p. m.,) the House adjourned.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions, &c., were presented under the rule, and referred to the appropriate committees:

By Mr. BIGGS: The memorial of J. Marshall Harlan, B. Pearce, and others, citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, praying for the repeal of the internal revenue stamp system, and the enactment of a law taxing distilled spirits at the distillery only.

By Mr. BIRD: A petition of the citizens of Jersey City, New Jersey, asking for the modification of the internal revenue law respecting the tax on tobacco.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee: A petition of sundry soldiers of East Tennessee, praying for additional bounty in certain cases.

By Mr. MILNES: The petition of Alexander B. Boteler, for the removal of disabilities. Also, the petition of Cyrus F. Bryan, for the removal of disabilities.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, June 17, 1870.

The House met at eleven o'clock a. m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. BUTLER.

The Journal of yesterday was read.

CORRECTION OF THE JOURNAL.

Mr. BUFFINTON. I rise to correct the Journal. I am recorded as not voting yesterday on the motion of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HOLMAN] to lay on the table the bill (H. R. No. 2214) relating to the Western Pacific railroad. I voted in the negative.

The Journal, as corrected, was approved.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL STONE.

Mr. PALMER, by unanimous consent, re-

ported back from the joint Committee on the Library a joint resolution (H. R. No. 286) relative to the stone presented by the patriots of Rome to the late President Lincoln.

The joint resolution was read. It instructs the architect of the Capitol to transfer to an appropriate place in the conservatory at the United States Botanical Garden the stone presented by the patriots of Rome to the late President Lincoln, now improperly located in the crypt of the Capitol.

Mr. CULLOM. I move the following substitute:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the architect of the Capitol be, and he is hereby, directed to cause the stone presented to the late President Abraham Lincoln by the patriots of Rome to be transferred to the possession of the Lincoln Monument Association at Springfield, Illinois, to be placed by said association in the monument now being erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Iowa having kindly permitted me to offer my amendment, I desire, by the indulgence of the gentleman and the House, to submit a few remarks in its support and pertinent to the subject. The amendment which I offer directs the architect of the Capitol to transfer the stone presented to the late President Abraham Lincoln by the patriots of Rome to the possession of the Monument Association at Springfield, Illinois, to be placed by that association in the monument now being erected in memory of that great man in the city of his home while living, and near the place where he now sleeps in death.

As the duties of the day impel us onward in the discharge of our obligations to the country, it may be well that we should turn our thoughts back for a moment and consider the lives and deeds of some of those who have performed their work and passed off the stage of action.

The history of the world is little else than a history of the struggles between the oppressor and the oppressed. In one form or another, in all ages and in all nations, unjust oppression upon the masses of the people seems to have been the rule, and equal and exact justice to all the exception.

As page after page of the record of time and events is turned, once in a great while our attention is fastened upon the story of the heroic deeds and noble efforts of some grand master spirit whose work left its impress on the sands of time and conferred everlasting blessings on the human race. Favored with power and wealth and influence, and controlled by ambition, like Alexander of old, man longs for other worlds to conquer.

But there are men in every age who rise above the common plane, and with an unselfish ambition and exalted purpose and conscious power, almost godlike, they move forward in the accomplishment of great ends for the amelioration of their race.

In the early history of Rome there appeared a man who became a ruler and king, called Servius Tullius. His aim and ambition seem to have been the improvement of the condition of the common people of Rome. His deeds were deeds of peace, and his work was tempered with goodness and charity. He discharged the debts of the indigent subjects of his kingdom from his own private purse, and deprived the creditor of the right to seize the body of the debtor for debt, and restricted him to the goods and chattels. But tradition tells us that his grandest achievement was the establishment of a constitution for the government of his country whereby the common people of Rome were given their political independence, the right to take part in the affairs of State being conferred upon them. The substantial and positive elevation of the plebeians of Rome to the enjoyment of great rights in the affairs of State was the result of the labors of the sixth king of that ancient Government. When this great and righteous work had been accomplished by Servius Tullius, and the people were but just