

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Details of the Debate on the Fitz John Porter Bill.

Writhing Republicans—The Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—On motion of Senator Sewell the Senate took up the Fitz John Porter bill, and Senator Logan addressed the Senate on the bill. He opened with an objection to the bill on a constitutional point.

The bill, he said, provided for an increase in the number of persons on the retired list of the army, provided the President appointed a certain person to the place. If he did not make that special appointment the vacancy was not to exist. Where did the Senate get the power to name to the President a person who should appoint to an office? Where did the House of Representatives get any power to name to the President a person whom he should nominate for an office?

The fact was that Fitz John Porter and others, whose names it was not now necessary to mention, conspired to make it impossible for a Western officer to command until Grant took hold of it, and at that time Porter and some of his kind were not then in it. It was part of the programme of Porter and his friends that no Western man should command that army. Senator Logan asserted that Porter was the cause of the first Bull Run defeat by persuading Patterson to retreat from Winchester with 30,000 men. In support of this he had the clerk read some extracts from his published work, "The Great Conspiracy."

He denied that he was endeavoring to persecute Porter when he was only defending Lincoln. "As God is my judge," said he, "I would stand over the dust of Lincoln and swear by all the gods to his act as being an honest and just act. You gentlemen that were down in the Confederacy," continued Senator Logan, "don't know anything about this case except what you have read, and you come up here to vote without reference to facts, (unless you have examined them) out of sympathy for this man. Every man restored to the army by Congress, after dismissal because of sympathy with rebellion, had found Republicans in Congress to aid him. The prophecies of a few years ago were coming true. The legislation of the war was being reversed every day, and by Republican votes.

"Within the last few days a man who above all others ought to have done so, had dragged from the grave the honored bones of the greatest secretary of war that this country had produced, and they had been beslimed and besmirched by the vilest slanders. So the men who protected this Government were to be vilified, while if anybody stood up to defend the upholders of the Union, he was called a persecutor. Union men were now the men to be kicked, and enough Republicans were found to vote with the Democrats under the Confederate flag against their own flag. Any man who wanted to fight under the Confederate flag in this chamber had the right to do it. He meant this, of course, only in a political sense, in the sense of a political fight. But he did not mean it in that sense. While Republicans here were helping Democrats to pass bills like this, there were bills giving pitiful little pensions of \$5 to \$15 a month to disabled soldiers of the Republic that were being vetoed by the President. So, for fighting for the flag, for standing up in time of war, for being ready to die for the Union, might live, the heavy hand of the Chief Executive of the Republic fell upon these poor soldiers, yet Republican Senators here were willing to give \$3,000 a year to a man who was a traitor to his commander. So if men wanted to be paid liberally by the United States, they had only to be treacherous when they should be true. If you are true when you might be treacherous, you are vetoed. That," said Senator Logan, "is a strange thing to take place in this country."

Senator Plumb, in opposing the bill, said he would venture to say that not a man in the Senate who served the Confederacy in arms would hesitate to say that such a soldier in the Confederate army would have been dismissed in disgrace, if not shot, for failing to perform the obvious duty which Porter failed to perform on the 29th and 30th of August, 1862. Senator Plumb understood that the court martial that had tried Porter came within one vote of decreeing his death.

Senator Sewell asked Senator Plumb's authority for that statement. Senator Plumb asked whether Senator Sewell denied the statement. Senator Sewell did deny it.

Senator Plumb said that while there was no positive proof of his statement, as the court was sworn to secrecy, yet it had gone into the common knowledge of men. This so-called vindication of Gen. Porter was a stab at Abraham Lincoln. He conceded that there was a division among the Northern people about the matter, but it was a division like that occurring in the Mississippi River, the eddy going one way and the great full-headed stream the other way. It was not a new thing for the North to divide. Would the South divide on the question? Was there nothing significant in the fact that every man who served in the Confederacy would vote to put Fitz John Porter on the roll of Union heroes? We had heard lately of an apotheosis of Jefferson Davis at the same time that we got the defamation of Edwin M. Stanton. Was there beneath all this a fellow-feeling for the Northern man who defeated the Union army in battle? The reinstatement of Fitz John Porter was the beginning of an attempt to rewrite the history of the Union army, to put that which was disloyal and unfaithful above that which was loyal and faithful. This was our quarrel, if quarrel it was, and the other side ought to refrain from voting on it.

Senator Butler interposed to say that he had set during this discussion without opening his mouth, either for or against the bill, but he submitted that there was a point beyond which forbearance ceased to be a virtue. That point was about reached so far as he was concerned. It had been intimated by innuendo, almost by direction, that Southern men were casting their votes to restore Fitz John Porter to the army because he was disloyal to the Union. "I do not only continue," said Mr. President, "but, sir, for one I denounce it as absolutely and entirely and unqualifiedly untrue. And, sir, if it were another forum I would denounce it as cowardly. Because we are here in the exercise of our constitutional rights as Senators on this floor, casting our votes as our consciences dictate, that we should be aspersed in this way is

beyond my comprehension, among men and gentlemen. I have not opened my mouth for Fitz John Porter. I know of no man from the South or who was in the Confederate army who has. We have taken the ground that it is not our quarrel. But, sir, are we supposed to sit here like dumb brutes? Called upon to exercise a constitutional duty to vote, and because we vote as our consciences dictate, without regard to his loyalty or disloyalty, following the track of the Republicans who brought this question here, we are to be aspersed and our integrity impugned? I repeat, sir, that if that aspersion were put upon me in another forum I would denounce it as false and cowardly." He had listened for the last time without at least protest to these constant aspersions upon men from the South, who were simply doing their duty as they understood it. In conclusion, he said: "I am the last man in the world, sir, I can inform the Senator from Kansas, who would sustain a traitor to the Union cause. I am the last man on this floor who would have respect for a man who I thought deserted his colors. But upon the evidence which I have heard and which I have looked at, I think, judicially, I do not believe that Fitz John Porter was a traitor. I do not think he deserted his colors, and believing that, I shall vote for this bill."

Senator Plumb: "I knew all that before the Senator got up."

Senator Butler: "Then I hope the Senator will stop his insinuations."

Senator Plumb: "As the Senator has not restrained himself from a somewhat lively speech here, I hope he will not feel under any restraint elsewhere."

Senator Butler: "I can say this to the Senator, that if he were to indulge in just such sentiments and expressions elsewhere as he has here he would be very likely to hear from me."

Senator Plumb: "Oh, Mr. President, we hear of a great many things in these days. There are signs and portents and all that sort of thing. It is just what the Senator has said that I was commenting upon—that while the men who served in the Union army and the Northern people were divided to some extent on this question affecting the honor, good name, faithfulness and loyalty of one of their own soldiers, no Confederate had any doubt upon the subject, but voted *non con* that he was not guilty."

After some further remarks Senator Plumb said he had just been informed that the President had vetoed a bill giving a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Major Gen. Hunter, who had been the presiding officer of the Court martial that had tried Fitz John Porter. That seemed a fitting acknowledgment for the passage of the Fitz John Porter bill. But the loyal people of the country would see to it that Mrs. Hunter should not suffer.

Senator Teller offered an amendment to place on the retired list Gen. Alfred Pleasanton. Rejected—19 to 20.

Senator Plumb offered an amendment to place Mrs. Hunter on the pension roll at \$50 a month. Lost, 19 to 29.

Senator Logan offered an amendment to place on the retired list every volunteer officer who received wounds producing total disability. Rejected, 18 to 29.

Senator Blair offered an amendment providing that rejected pension claims may be taken to United States Courts with the privilege of jury trial. This amendment, he said, would relieve Congress of many bills for private relief.

Senator Beck said that the Fitz John Porter bill should either be passed or voted down on its merits, and without reference to any other proposition.

After further debate Senator Blair withdrew his amendment.

UNCLE SAM.

In comic art there is no more potent character than the familiar and extraordinary figure of our honored "Uncle Sam." Every American acknowledges kinship with him, but few know how he came into existence. Even some of those who have depicted him year after year, in his different moods and attitudes, know nothing of his origin. After making many interrogatories in regard to him, and considerable research into his genealogy, I learned that an English caricaturist created him in derision, long ago. The intent was to embody all the ignorance, egotism, crudeness, pretension and assertiveness of the saucy young country in the quaint figure of the old Yankee. But there was a dignity in the tall, angular, self-satisfied old man which his creator neither meant nor saw. The people of the new country saw it, however, and took him to their hearts. They adopted the idea of the benevolent uncle, and put it into song and story. They accepted him as he was portrayed, thin and elongated, long-haired, hatchet-faced, and wearing raiment the like of which never was seen on land or sea—striped pantaloons of an economical cut, a swallow-tailed coat of most antiquated design, a high hat that is a challenge to all modern head wear, and a vest gaudier than a tropical bird. This became the familiar figure which, in comic art, represented our beloved country. The idea took definite form; it became fixed in our fancy; it was a creation destined to live and to grow. Uncle Sam became a fact, a reality, a part of ourselves and our history.

He was first made familiar to his people in Yankee Notions, a comic paper that flourished more than a quarter of a century ago, but has long since climbed the golden stair. Nast was the first artist to lift our revered uncle out of ridicule and contempt, endow him with proper dignity and make him a distinctive and honored character, though he claims no credit for it. He says he remembers him as far back as he can remember anything in the way of pictures. The other artists assert that Nast has made him what he is—a kind, wise, courageous, quick-witted, sunny-spirited, dignified, sensible old man, keenly alive to everything affecting the interests of his people; in short, a gentleman.

One of the whims of caricature is to make Uncle Sam fat and jolly when "times are good," and thin and sad when finances languish. Keppler, of Puck, first made him fat in the prosperous days of '79. One of Nast's hits was giving him a swollen silver leg and one good solid gold leg during the monetary conference in France and the mining excitement in the west, some years ago. The silver leg was gouty, and could only be moved by means of straps and pulleys. It tied him to the chair and made an invalid of him, of course. It was Nast, too, who represented him as an eagle.

It is interesting to see how the character of "Uncle Sam" has developed with the character of his people. One realizes this by comparing some of the old portraits of him with the more modern. In Nast's allegorical sketches we have seen him in all the phases of his strong, spirited and noble character. He has wept with Columbia over the pier of heroes; he has held fast to the old flag when it was riddled with shot and shell; he has held his head aside in humiliation when public trusts were betrayed and honors abused; he has mourned over his slain sons as they lay in the valleys, on the hills, and by the rivers of the south. His keen wit has mercilessly punctured shams and his big heart swelled with sympathy when the children of his adoption suffered. Deer, quaint, grand, old Uncle Sam, may he live and his rugged face ever beam upon us in love and good will. When he smiles his people rejoice; when he weeps or frowns they are sorrowful or wayward.

An eccentric person is our dear old uncle, surely. Though he mixes much with statesmen and is an honored figure in the councils of the great, he cares more for the society of his old pet eagle than for all the fine people of the earth. And his flag? Nothing as under the sun is so sacred to him as that. With what pride he uplifts it. How bravely he stands by it. What sublime faith he has in it. The Fourth of July is the greatest day of the year to him. On that day, 1776, he was born. He has the babe for whom the bells were rung; he was the hope of the men who met and signed the Declaration; he was the first free-born American child and he has fulfilled the hopes of the people who rejoiced over his birth. To-day he is godfather to the greatest nation on the face of the earth. "Stand clear there, all sixth and ocean!" he says, "my hands are free now and I'm goin' to hyst a flag so big that 'll cover most o' the land and a good bit of the sky."

And he has something to say to his children on his noisy birthday. He would tell them that unless they are just to each other they cannot continue to prosper. He will tell them that when they defraud or oppress each other they are vexing his spirit and bringing themselves to grief. He will urge the strong to be less selfish and inspire the weak with hope. He will teach them anew the definition of freedom, the same as Christ taught when he said, "The truth shall make you free."

GERTRUDE GARRISON.

An Important Function Stimulated. The kidneys exercise most important functions, which are so wearisome that they tax to the utmost the strength and endurance of these busy little organs. Every breath, every pulsation of the heart, every movement of a limb, every thought makes waste and necessitates the development of new atoms. The used up particles in the blood are sifted from it and dissolved in a watery fluid by the kidneys, which then discharge this fluid into the bladder. A train of disasters to the system would result if this fluid were not discharged. This is the case when the kidneys become inactive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, by restoring their activity, not only keeps open a most important outlet for impurities, but prevents diseases of the kidneys themselves, which when inert become liable to fall a prey to diabetes, Bright's disease, nephritis, albumenuria, and other maladies, specially incident to them, which, although not specially rapid in their progression, are particularly obstinate and fatal.

Again Another Hartford Man Wins. Occasionally a Hartford man is a winner, and it is likely to be made in the Louisiana State Lottery. Only a short time ago a lad named Duff, aged 24, and the youngest of a family of seven, was the winner of \$25,000, and the money was promptly forwarded to him. And now Benjamin F. Frost, a bookkeeper in Gold Street, has won one of the fourth capital prizes of \$25,000. He drew his ticket No. 1,152, which drew one of the fourth capital prizes of \$25,000. He was born in Hartford, and to-day he received his share of \$25,000 and promptly paid it. He was considered a lucky man. (Hartford Conn.) Times, May 28.

Pure Linseed Oil, White Lead, Colors, Japan Varnish, Glue, &c., &c. For sale low at HUGGINS & FREEMAN'S, mch18-17

J. STRAUSS & CO., RICE MILLERS! GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Morrison's New Tariff Bill Puts LUMBER on the Free List! CONSEQUENCE--A "TUMBLE" IN PRICES! Will the Bottom Never Be Reached?

To meet this Iniquitous attack on a great Southern Industry we have perfected our arrangements to Reduce Prices, as follows:

- DRESSED CEILING, \$7.00 PER THOUSAND AND UP, AS TO QUALITY. DRESSED FLOORING, \$7.50 PER THOUSAND AND UP, AS TO QUALITY. DRESSED WEATHERBOARDS \$7.00 PER THOUSAND AND UP, AS TO QUALITY. FRAMING LUMBER \$6.50 PER THOUSAND AND UP, AS TO QUALITY. PICKET FENCING COMPLETE, READY TO PUT UP, \$1.25 PER PANEL, 8 FEET.

Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Brackets, Stair Work, Newels, Balusters, Scroll Work, Mantels, Fancy Store Fittings, Counters, Shelving, in Pine, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, or Poplar. MOULDINGS at prices SO LOW as to Astonish the TRADE. Dealers in Rough and Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Weatherboarding, and other Lumber. Estimates made; Contracts taken for all classes of Wood Building Material. Special Discount to Contractors and the Wholesale Trade.

1867. MESSENGER 1886 Steam Power Book & Job Printing House, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

We will print, in the best style at the lowest prices, Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Bill Heads, Monthly Statements, Cards Handbills, Bills of Fare, Checks, Drafts, Notes, Posters, Dodgers, Tags, Wedding Cards, Envelopes, Ball Programmes, Etc.

PRINTING IN COLORS, IN THE MOST TASTY MANNER. Orders solicited of Merchants, Farmers, Lawyers, Sheriff, Constables, Clerks, Railroad Officers, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Agents, Township Officers, Teachers, School Boards, Trustees, Commissioners, Magistrates, and all others.

The Messenger Book Bindery Is prepared to Bind Magazines and other Periodicals at Lowest Cash Prices.

BLANKS! BLANKS!! For the use of Clerks of the Superior and Inferior Courts, for Solicitors, for Magistrates, for Sheriff, and for the use of business men generally. Price of Blanks, 75 cents to 1.50 a hundred, according to size of paper. Postage extra. Address THE MESSENGER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SPECIAL SALE OF Zeigler Bros.' Fine Shoes AT MANUFACTURERS' COST!

We have just received 700 pairs of ZEIGLER BROS' Samples, Comprising Mens' Boys' Youths', Ladies', Misses and Childrens Shoes, all of which will be sold at exact Manufacturers' Cost until closed out. This is a rare chance to get First-Class Goods at very low prices. Call early if you wish to get suited in style or sizes. H. WEIL & BROS.

O. P. T. A. Carolina Music House! HENRY MILLER, Manager.

Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c., &c. SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTING AGENT FOR BOOSEY & CO., LONDON. SCHUBERTH & CO., LEIPSIG. PIANOS \$175.00 to \$1000.00, \$48.00 to \$200.00. Eight Leading Makes to Select From. STEINWAY, CHAS. M. STIEFF, HENRY F. MILLER & SONS, EMERSON, WEBER BROS. BURRETT, TABER AND SOUTHERN GEM. Catalogue by Mail, Free. PIANOS AND ORGANS Sold for Cash or on Easy Installment Plans. Address all Letters, Orders or Communications of any kind to HENRY MILLER, Manager Carolina Music House, (Look Box 700) Goldsboro, N. C.

M. E. CASTEX & CO. HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THEIR

Spring Novelties in Fine Dress Fabrics, Representing the newest styles in All Wool Camel's Hair, Serges, Cashmere de Beige, Albatross Cloth, Tricot Cloth, Ottoman Velours, Priestley's Silk Warp, Henrietta Cloth, Dress Suiting, &c., &c.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS AND LACES.

We have the most elegant stock of Plain, Striped and Checked Persian Lawns, Linen D'Alma, French Mulls, Jacquets, &c., &c.

Hamburg Embroideries in All Over, Flouncings, Ruffling and Edging, Trimming Laces in Net, All Over, Flouncings and Edging, Escorial Spanish Beaded Nets, Fronts, Gimpure, Oriental Egyptian and Fedora Laces at REMARKABLE LOW PRICES. Fine Parasols, Coching and Sun Umbrellas.

FINE PARIS MILLINERY! Straw Goods, French Pattern Bonnets and Round Hats. Our Millinery Stock excels both in its general attractiveness and its superiority in variety and styles.

Ladies, Misses and Childrens Hosiery in Silk, Lisle Thread, Jersey and Ribbed. Lace Curtains of all kind. All the delicate shades in Surah Silk for Sashes and Trimmings.

Our large stock of Silverware, Glassware, China and Fancy Articles is still complete, and at prices that defy competition.

Only give us a call or write for samples. apr15-17 M. E. CASTEX & CO. 74 West Centre Street, Goldsboro, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE Cheap CASH Store

B. M. PRIVETT & CO.,

50 Boxes C. R. Sides, 25 Bbls. Heavy Mess Pork, 20 Bbls. Sugar, 300 Bales Timothy Hay, 200 Bbls. Flour (all grades), 150 Sacks Salt, 200 Bbls. Rock Lime, 100 Bbls. Plaster and Cement, 50 Crates Lard, 500 Bush. Corn and Oats, 100 Boxes and Caddies Tobacco, 30 Boxes Soap, 100 Sacks Bolted Meal, 25 Bbls. Molasses, 50 Boxes Potash and Lye.

GRAIN AND FLOUR SACKS AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES. B. M. PRIVETT & CO., West Centre Street, Goldsboro, N. C. January 28, 1886-17

IT STANDS AT THE HEAD! The Light Running "DOMESTIC"

That it is the acknowledged Leader is a fact that cannot be disputed. Many Imitate It! None Equal It! The Largest Armed! The Lightest Running! The Most Beautiful Wood Work! AND IS WARRANTED! To Be Made of the Best Material! To Do Any and All Kinds of Work! To Be Complete in Every Respect!

Agents Wanted in Unoccupied Territory! ADDRESS DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, RICHMOND, VA.

FOR SALE BY W. W. Prince, GOLDSBORO, N. C. (Jan1-17

Remember The Dead. BY PLACING A NICE Monument, Tombstone or Tablet TO THEIR GRAVES.

When you can do so at such a small cost by calling on the undersigned. I represent the LARGEST MARBLE WORKS IN THE SOUTH, and can furnish anything in my line cheaper than the cheapest. Brick and Cement Furnished, and All Work Erected Free of Charge. Write for Designs and Prices, or notify me and I will call on parties anywhere in the State. J. E. STANLEY, Agent for North Carolina, GOLDSBORO, N. C. GADSDEN BROS., BALTIMORE, MD. feb15, '86-17