

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30th, 1878. The most interesting episode of the session thus far occurred on the 23rd, and was a most refreshing relief from the ordinary monotony of the chamber. Under an act of Congress, each State is authorized to place in the Hall of Representatives, now-called Memorial Hall, two statues of its deceased citizens. Maine recently sent her the statue of Gov. Wm. King, and Mr. Blaine, in offering the resolution that it be accepted, made the customary eulogistic remarks of the deceased citizen so honored by his State. He, however, went a step beyond the mere eulogy, and attacked Massachusetts upon her past record, and charged not only disloyalty at various times to the general government, but held her responsible for the Asburytown trial of 1842, through which Maine lost not only a large slice of her domains, but reduction of power and prestige which was assented to at that time by Maine under a moral compulsion that would have been physical if tried again. This, of course, brought the Massachusetts Senators to their feet in spirited reply, and for an hour or two we had an exciting encounter. The galleries were crowded with enthusiastic listeners, who applauded every thrust made by the gladiators, and the skillful attack and defense of Mr. Blaine reminded us of some of his fights in the House when he led the Republican forces there against the Democrats. This is his first tournament, and it was a gallant one. We have heretofore regarded him as buried so deeply by Senatorial etiquette and frigidities that we feared nothing ever would occur to resurrect him. But on this occasion he showed us his teeth again, and gave us a refreshing ripple on the placid stream of Senate legislation. In the House, such tilts are so common that we often feel nothing is being done unless some of its Members are having an intellectual duel in the rough and tumble fashion of this one in the Senate, which so disturbed the chilling Dombeyan proprieties of that Chamber.

Mr. Glover, Chairman of the House Investigating Committee, which is to sift the Departments, has requested the President to render assistance in reaching persons and papers. This, of course, was promised, and the guaranty given to employees and clerks that no one should be discharged in consequence of testifying to any fact. We have no idea that anything special will be unearthed by the Committee, because the frauds have never been general. Large sums of money have been stolen at various times, and such friends as the Witowsky, Fort Sarg, and others, have depleted the Treasury in many thousand dollars, yet in each instance one or two clerks conspired with outsiders to defraud, just as the servant may with a burglar in a private bank. One C. H. Moulton, a clerk in the 2d Auditor's office years ago, colluded with a number of Congress, and the government was robbed of \$30,000 by them, through a fraudulent muster roll. This member had Congress authorize payment upon this roll, and then through Moulton, he had his fraud perfected into payment. Yet in this and all similar cases, the Department can not be justly charged with the fraud. Moulton alone could be held responsible, for corrupt men creep into every place of trust. He was discharged, and by the way, is reaping his reward of last. He figured largely here since then as a real estate agent, and last year ran off with over \$50,000 belonging to those who trusted him. Now he is being brought back as a thief from London, where he was lately arrested under a reward offered the English detectives for his apprehension, and we have hopes he will get his just deserts.

Popular subscriptions to the United States four per cent. bonds are invited. The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that on the 29th of January, and until further notice, he will receive subscriptions for the four per cent. of the funded loan of the United States, in denominations as stated below, at par and accrued interest in coin. The bonds are redeemable after thirty years from July 1st, 1877, and bear interest payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October of each year, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority. The subscriptions may be made for coupon bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000; and for registered bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000. The cost of the purchase money must accompany the subscription, the remainder may be paid at the pleasure of the purchaser, either at the time of the subscription, or within thirty days thereafter, with interest on the amount of the subscription at the rate of four per cent. per annum to date of payment. Upon the receipt of full payment the bonds will be delivered to the subscriber, and a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. will be allowed upon the amount of subscriptions, but no commission will be paid upon any single subscription less than \$1,000.

Forms of application will be furnished by the Treasurer at Washington, the Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, and by the national banks, and denominations required, and for registered bonds, the names and addresses of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable. The interest on the registered bonds will be paid by check issued by the Treasurer of the United States, and mailed to the holder, and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at the office of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

THE EASTERN WAR. There seems a reasonable prospect of peace. The latest news is contained in the following London dispatch of Jan. 27th: A Constantinople correspondent says the Porte has received a telegram from the preliminaries of peace have been signed, and that the Turkish delegates and Grand Duke Nicholas would reach Adrianople on Saturday. The same correspondent states that England had the Porte's permission to enter the Dardanelles. The Post publishes the following official version of the preliminary conditions of peace: First—Autonomy for Bulgaria (boundaries not defined), under a Governor appointed according to the stipulations of the Constantinople Conference, the Turkish military forces to be withdrawn to certain localities determined upon. Second—The independence of Rumania, with compensation for the territory near the mouths of the Danube, which she will make over to Russia. Third—Local autonomy for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the independence of Servia, with territorial rectification. Note.—This "rectification" of the Servian frontier, which means the transfer of Little Zvornik to Servia, but in deference to Austria and other powers, the question is left quite open. Fourth—Aggrandizement of Montenegro on the basis of status quo, subject to approval of the powers. Fifth—Cession of Batoum, and payment of an indemnity in money, territory, or some equivalent, to the Cossack masses must follow, or else a mastery retreat.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY may be so exercised as to become, if not a crime, a license to criminals. The interference of Gov. Robinson, of New York, with the sentence of violators of the excise laws, unless there are more potent reasons than appear to the uninitiated, would seem to be of this class. In relation to these cases, Rev. Dr. Henry Crosby, of New York, has addressed the following note to the Tribune: The Evening Post of Friday very properly characterized the Governor's commutation of Cosgrove's and Eastace's sentences as an act of executive clemency. To show what an encouragement it is to law-breakers, let me give the facts: Cosgrove and Eastace pleaded guilty of keeping a salaried grocery, and were lightly fined, with the Recorder's declaration to them that, if they are convicted again, he will sentence them to a year's imprisonment. The Governor, in selling illegally, one of them telling the Excise Commissioners to their faces that he shall sell in spite of the law. They are again arrested and convicted. Recorder comments on the fact that their offenses are sentences them to one and two months' imprisonment. Governor Robinson interposes, and orders no imprisonment.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.—A cable dispatch to the Herald of Jan. 23d announced that the marriage of Alfonso XII, King of Spain, and the Princess Mercedes, third daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, was solemnized about noon of that day, at the royal chapel in Madrid. The dispatch adds: The greatness of the day, viewed in either a political or holiday light, can not be overestimated. It is the consummation of a long and happy betrothal, which was properly enforced it would be as good as law we could expect at this remove from the millennium. In conclusion, the speaker urged that the Union prosecute its work with vigor and earnestness. The Judge's remarks were received with loud applause.

THE POOR IN NEW YORK.—The New York Herald of Jan. 27th says: An applicant for relief at St. John's Guild yesterday said to the writer, "My family were last night so hungry that I started out to beg. I went to nine different bakeries, and asked in each for a loaf of bread, and they all refused me, one after another." This is a truthful commentary on the condition of affairs among the struggling thousands of this community. When one hears that so many bakeries refused this poor man even a five-cent loaf of bread, knowing him as the reader knows him to be begging for starving children, the first impulse would be to cry out that bakers were very hard-hearted men, and ought to have no bread to sell. But the baker's side of the story being told, the case is altered widely, and it is ascertained that if these men gave a loaf of bread to every poor man or woman who came along asking for one, they would themselves soon be among the starving class. Further, no one doubts these shopkeepers could tell how hard it is to make both ends meet, and that to live at all and keep things going is as much as can be done by the majority.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.—Mr. Willis of New York, reported favorably from the Congressional Committee on Naval Affairs, a bill introduced by Mr. Hunter, to authorize and equip an expedition to the Polar seas. The bill provides that the President of the United States be authorized to employ as many or more expeditions toward the North Pole, and to establish a temporary colony, for purposes of exploration, at some point not exceeding the eighty-first degree of north latitude, on or near the shore of Lady Franklin Bay; to detail such officers, or other persons of the public service to take part in the same as may be necessary, and to employ public money for the purpose; the scientific operations of the expedition to be prosecuted in accordance with the advice of the National Academy of Science and that the sum of \$50,000, or such other sum as may be necessary, be therefor appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President, provided such part of the sum as may be appropriated, shall be carried to the Treasury until the purpose of the appropriation shall have been completed, but may be applied to the expenses of the expedition incurred during any subsequent year that said expedition may be engaged in its duties.

MOODY IN HARTFORD.—Says the Sunday School Times, the meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in Hartford continue to be attended by assemblages averaging 2,000. A daily noon prayer-meeting is held at the First Baptist Church, the Rev. L. G. Clark, pastor, and a more moderate assembly at the evening meeting, at 7:30 nightly, except Saturday, at the skating rink, the doors of which, for convenience, were closed for the night on Sunday, January 13th, through the vast meetings, at which admission by ticket was necessary. At the close of the evening meeting, many inquirers assembled for the purpose of prayer, and during the preceding week some of the days were stormy or cold; but Mr. Moody was not daunted, saying, "I like rainy-night meetings." Newhere has the constant and steady co-operation of the ministers of the city been more noticeable than in Hartford.

THE SABBATH RECORDER, JANUARY 31, 1878.

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The Bible Service.

Conducted by a Committee of the AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1878. FIRST QUARTER.

Jan. 1. Melchomah, First King of Judah. 2 Chron. 12: 1-2. Jan. 2. Asa, Father of his God. 2 Chron. 14: 1-11.

Jan. 3. The Covenant Renewed. 2 Chron. 15: 1-15. Jan. 4. Jehoshaphat's Prosperity. 2 Chron. 17: 1-17.

Jan. 5. Jehoshaphat Reproved. 2 Chron. 19: 1-19. Jan. 6. Jehoshaphat Helped of God. 2 Chron. 20: 1-30.

Jan. 7. A Man's Persistent Wickedness. 2 Chron. 21: 1-15. Jan. 8. Ezekiel's Good Reign. 2 Chron. 24: 1-27.

Jan. 9. Hezekiah and the Assyrians. 2 Chron. 32: 1-33. Jan. 10. Manasseh Brought to Repentance. 2 Chron. 33: 1-9.

Jan. 11. Jehoshaphat Helped of God. For Sabbath Day, February 9. 2 Chron. 20: 1-30.

11. Then upon Jahaziel the son of Zechariah... 12. And when they were come to the Jordan...

13. And when they were come to the Jordan... 14. And when they were come to the Jordan...

15. And when they were come to the Jordan... 16. And when they were come to the Jordan...

OUTLINE.

I. Jahaziel inspired. v. 11. II. His cheering prediction. v. 12-13. III. The people believe. v. 14-15. IV. God gives the victory. v. 22.

Historical connection. What three nations invaded Judah? (These Nations, or Moabites are mentioned in the Hebrew Bible...)

What was the nature of the pest described by Moses? Why were all the people gathered at the Jordan? Why did Jahaziel go to the Jordan?

What did Jahaziel say to the king? How did the king and his army respond? How did the Lord fight for the king?

What was the result of the battle? How did the king and his army respond? How did the Lord fight for the king?

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