violation of the provisions of the act entitled "An
Act to suppress the abolition and for other purposes," approved July 2, 1862.  
The Committee on Appropriations recom-
manded concurrence in the bill.  
The amendment was non-concurred in.  

Twenty-sixth amendment:  
Insert after line twenty-two, on page thirty-five, the follow-
ing:  
For folding documents, including materials, $25,000.  
For miscellaneous items, $10,000.  
For printing appropriation for the Senate, namely:  
For stationery, $5,000,  
For stationery, paper, and envelopes, $2,000.  
For miscellaneous items, $6,000.  
For purchases of machinery and ventilating apparatus, to be provided under the charge of the Secretary of the Senate, $800.  
For furniture purchased, and repairs done by the Sergeant-at-Arms under the direction of the Committee on Expenditures of the Senate, $23,500.  
To pay labor, in the folding-room and around Senate Chamber, $5,000.  
For the purchase of a building in the District of Columbia, opposite the Senate Chamber, to be used as an appropriation for the Capitol police, under the act of April 22, 1860, to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of David Vose, a policeman in the employ of the Senate, on his salary from December 4, 1860, to July 4, 1863, $235, to be paid under the direction of the Committee on Public Buildings.  
The Committee on Appropriations recom-
manded concurrence in the bill.  
The amendment was non-concurred in.  

Twenty-seventh amendment:  
Strike out section eleven, as follows:  
Provided, That hereafter no postscript of any kind be printed on the envelopes, to prevent any of the bonds, securities, or post office currency of the United States, notes.  
The Committee on Appropriations recom-
manded concurrence in the amendment.  
The amendment was non-concurred in.  

Twenty-eighth amendment:  
On page 28, in line sixteens, strike out "$233,234," and insert "$250,000," to the clause will read:  
For plates, engraving, printing, and paper for national currency notes, $250,000.  
The Committee on Appropriations recom-
manded concurrence in the amendment.  
The amendment was concurred in.  

Twenty-ninth amendment:  
On page 28, strike out, after the word "dollars," in the item "$233,234," the word "and" in the clause:  
Provided, That hereafter no postscript of any kind be printed on the envelopes, to prevent any of the bonds, securities, or post office currency of the United States, notes.  
The Committee on Appropriations recom-
manded concurrence in the amendment.  

Mr. THAYER. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the House will non-concur in this amendment of the Senate.  

"A proviso which the Senate has stricken out, I had the honor to submit in support of it some considerations founded, as I thought, upon good sense and policy.  
This proviso proposes to prohibit the engraving of the portraits of living persons upon the money issued by the Government of the United States, and the rubbing off of such portraits, and this I am well authenticated that when the first silver dollar of the United States was struck it had upon it the image of the greatest of Americans, George Washington.  
When that fact came to be known to President Washington he ordered that die to be destroyed.  

Mr. THAYER. I hope it will prevail.  
It is a very remarkable proposition, after it has continued during the whole progress of this war to be the practice to print the faces of our leading men, that we have not in circulation any description of paper representing value that does not bear upon its face the picture of the President, or some Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.  
That the American public, I believe, and shall dislike very much the provision.  

Mr. WASHINGTON, of Illinois. I beg the gentleman’s attention, not the Superintendent of Public Printing.  
Mr. THAYER. I mean the superintendent of the currency printing.  

Mr. THAYER. It is not necessary for me to mention names as he is well known.  
I hold in my hand one of those notes on which his face is printed on both sides, but it should not be seen.  

Now, there are many reasons why this practice should be discontinued.  
It is in very bad taste and improper in many respects.  
The arithmetical makers will be obliged, I apprehend, to do away with the old table of Federal currency, as it is taught in all the common schools of the country.  
I would propose to name a new one running somewhat as follows:  

Mr. THAYER. I hope the House will non-concur in the Senate amendment.  
Mr. THAYER. I hope the time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be extended so that he may finish his remarks.  

Mr. THAYER. I thank the gentleman from Indiana.  
I can say further, sir, that the only excuse given in the Senate, as I find the debate reported in the Globe, is that this practice is necessary as a preventive of counterfeiting.  
That is too transparently absurd to be believed or at least to have any weight in this House.  
A picture is a picture, and it is as easy to counterfeit one of these pictures, as it is to counterfeit the semblance of the departed heroes and sages of the United States whose images should adorn the currency of the United States if we are to believe the Senate upon it.  

Mr. THAYER. I trust the House will insist on this provision in the bill, and that when our committee go into conference with the Senate committee they hold fast to it, for the sense of the House upon this point was expressed by a very emphatic vote when the matter was under consideration.  

Mr. THAYER. The members of the House are modest gentlemen, and as such inserted this provision.  
They had no ambition to purchase an honor which they feared would be disposed of for a very cheap reputation.  
But, Mr. Speaker, as the members of the Senate seem not to be so modest, and to desire the opportunity of having this display, I rather favor a concurrence in the amendment of the Senate.  

Mr. THAYER. Mr. Speaker, I only wish to say a few words in reference to this amend-
ment of the Senate.  
Mr. GARFIELD. I did not say that the gentleman charged the Secretary with that re-
Sponsibility.  
Mr. THAYER. No; but the gentleman construed what I said as casting a reflection upon the Secretary, and I wish to disclaim that, that is all.  
Mr. GARFIELD. No, I did not construe what the gentleman said as a reflection upon the Secretary, but I did say that the very propo-
sition itself, which he proposes to put into this bill, will be a reflection upon every Secre-
tary of the Treasury who has occupied that office.  

Mr. THAYER. I am unwilling, sir, that my vote shall help to cast any such censure on any Secretary of the Treasury merely for the exercise of his duty in making up the figures and faces on the proper money.  
I am well aware that the gentleman who has spoken on this subject intend no disrespect to any Secretary of the Treasury.  
They have all been of the quality of the man who has been the special object of hatred and abuse from certain quarters for the last two years, and whose only crime has been the five-cent coin in the amendment and these very speeches.  

Mr. BUCKINGHAM. I think pleasure in saying a word for an abased man, as I am, and I say it, too, remembering the declaration of an ancient philosopher, that people love to hear accusation better than defense.  
I do not know whether the gentlemen who are engaged in the financial operations of the late war shall have been written down all passions and prejudices shall have died out among the wonders of mechanism and useful invention, and for having saved to the Treasury, by his skill and fidelity, millions of money.  
What I mean is, that the gentleman who has spoken on this subject has been kind enough to say what he has done, and is still doing in the public service.  

Mr. BROOKS. I do not intend to say a word upon this subject, but I have done so, but for the remarks of the honorable gentleman from Ohio.  
What a color! he has pronounced upon our being great heroes of this war!  
When the name of Grant shall have failed away;
when the magnificent victories of Sherman, from the mountains of Tennessee throughout all Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Virginia, may be justly attributed to the name of Thomas shall have sunk into oblivion; when even Lincoln shall have been buried with Julius and Augustus Caesar, there will arise one renown which will outshine all that the name of Columbus among the Pudendae; and that is Clark, the printer of the public money! [Great laughter.]

Sir, the record of the past is made up between the hands of the generality of the people of Ohio, and I have no one word to take back or to reiterate now. There is the record. It is imprinted upon the public documents of the country. It is set down, if sublime or worthy of being gathered up in the sewers of the future, to a long posterity. All I have to say is, that not one paper was produced that day than that Clark was one of the agents of the Secretary of the Treasury himself. The remarks of the gentleman have alone prompted me to say what I have to say upon this occasion in vindication of that report that I have made. What is immorality? Is service in this House? To-morrow we are not here, and are soon to be forgotten. What is immorality? It is in those states that upon the public officers of the country is being sent through this great country to the utter destruction of the name of George Washington, whose portrait has been taken off that record, and that of Clark substituted in its stead.

Sir, the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. THAYER] is right. No man should be permitted to appropriate public money for the country until the verdict of posterity has been pronounced upon his name, and it can go down upon that record sanctioned by the voices of men of all parties, of all politicians, and of all religions.

Sir, the Secretary of the Treasury has not done right. It was a matter of power to control it, and he ought to have controlled it. But in the present disruption of affairs in the Treasury machinery, running, as it is, in the present general confusion, it is not unusual that this thing should have happened.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. GARFIELD. Let it be distinctly understood that I made no defense of this particular picture being put on our currency. The point I made against the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. THAYER] was on the general principle that the picture of no living man should be on our currency. Now, I wish to say only a word in answer to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GARFIELD], because I do not forget that he was the public accuser of Mr. Clark two years ago. I do not forget that in his vain attempt to sustain his accusation, he went to the public and he quartered, as he hesitated to send into the purgatory of the city of Washington and, through his associate in accusation, drag up all that is foul and spread it before the public. And his testimony is not to be taken as characteristic of the kind of testimony that the committee would not even consent to have read in their hearing; a record having the legal character, but made up in houses of ill fame, and, as such, is not admissible on the record that the committee would not even consent to have read in their hearing; a record having the legal character, but made up in houses of ill fame, and, as such, is not admissible in their decision. It is on such evidence that the gentleman from New York [Mr. BROOKS] undertook to support his conclusion. It was his act of putting such documents on the public records that linked his name forever with that most disgraceful correspondence against the country and the public enemy, that I do not wish to enter into this discussion, but I should suppose the gentleman’s recollection of his share in those accusations would be to him anything but gratifying.

Mr. BALDWIN. It is Mr. Speaker, a public scandal, the honorable gentleman from Ohio chooses to call me. I did not put this man into the Treasury Department. I did not make him an agent of the Secretary of the Treasury. I did not send him among the people of the United States to make the public money, and, without adding one word thereto, I brought forth the facts in the case of the House.

Mr. GARFIELD. They were verified. They were collected by officers of the Government; and when I found the public money intrusted to make such a personage, I felt it my duty to bring that testimony before the public.

Sir, many of us in these days, here and elsewhere, are subjected to breathe odors that are offensive to us. We are not responsible for the atmosphere that may surround us. If there be a sewer to cleanse, I did not create that sewer. If there be necessary that scavenger, I was not the public man who provided the materials for that scavenger to remove from the public eye. But I saw that the print of the public money was defaced by the engravers. The engravers, in making use of it, thousands and thousands of millions of dollars, was intrusted to a man without antecedents, except those that were bad; without history, without experience; who had been severely bad by public officers of the Government; without history, except that which was corrupt from top to bottom, and, I, as a public man, with the responsibility of the public purse, was to say it is proper to proclaim to this House that something was wrong.

Mr. BROOKS. Published, signed by no other person than the honorable gentleman from Ohio, having appended to it the signatures of none of his colleagues on the committee, while the document to which I wrote my name was signed by none of the colleagues who were associated with me on that committee.

Mr. GARFIELD. The gentleman will allow me to ask him if he does not know that the majority of the house, from Ohio, having appended to it the signatures of none of the secones in the committee, he has been asked to report that report, and Governor Fenton, of New York, did not sign it, but made out a separate report.

Mr. GARFIELD. Will the gentleman do me the justice to say that Governor Fenton stated that he agreed with the majority of the committee to all the parts of the report except one (causing the rejection of the New York Bank Note Company)?

Mr. BROOKS. The report speaks for itself; there it is. It is signed by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. GARFIELD], and signed by no other person; while the document to which my name is appended is signed by every man upon that committee who acted with me.

Mr. GARFIELD. The report was not signed by me; it was not signed at all.

Mr. BROOKS. The names ["GARFIELD"] if you pleased, if you liked it.

Mr. GARFIELD. I beg the gentleman’s pardon; my name is not signed to it; it is made as the report of the committee.

Mr. GARFIELD. The gentleman’s reputation will not last longer than these five cent notes; it will not amount to much. [Laughter.]

Mr. BALDWIN. I rise to a point of order, that this thing will not germinate to the subject before the House.

Mr. BROOKS. How much time have I left? [The SPEAKER. One minute.]

Mr. RANDALL. I have not anything further.

Mr. RANDALL. Of Pennsylvania. I desire to say a word to bring the debate back to the subject of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BALDWIN] has made a point of one, which must be decided unless it is withdrawn.

Mr. BALDWIN. I am not inclined to insist upon it, if the debate goes no further in that direction.

The SPEAKER. The paragraph proposed to be stricken out is as follows: Provided, That hereafter no portrait or likeness of any individual person shall be engraved or impressed upon any of the bonds, securities, notes, or postal currency of the United States; and in case there be any of these bonds, securities, notes, or postal currency of the United States, the likeness of living persons would be in order; and that it would involve the propriety of the engraving the likenesses of various persons already on the currency of the United States; thus opening up a wide range of debate.

Mr. THAYER of Pennsylvania. I desire to bring back the discussion more nearly to the subject-matter under consideration. The Committee on Banking and Currency have under consideration at this time a resolution referred to them by the House looking directly to this subject of Mr. Clark’s likeness being placed upon this money. It occurs to me that the proper time to consider the subject to which my colleague [Mr. THAYER] has called the attention of the House would be when that committee shall have made its report; and it also occurs to me that the question of this not strictly germane to an appropriation bill. Therefore I think it would be wise for the House to proceed in the way that the Committee on Banking and Currency have stated in this proviso out of this bill. Then, when the Committee on Banking and Currency report upon the resolution referred to them, this question of the propriety of having the likenesses of "living heroes" upon our currency can legitimately come up as an independent proposition for the action of this House.

Mr. THAYER. I say not whether it is necessary to call the previous question; I hope it is not, but that we shall come to a vote.

I understand that my colleague [Mr. THAYER] is simply opposed to putting the faces of people upon the currency of the United States on account of the likelihood that they can be easily counterfeited. Mr. GARFIELD may not believe whether it is necessary to call the previous question; I hope it is not, but that we shall come to a vote.

Mr. THAYER. I move that the House non-concur in the amendment of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The question will be upon concurrence with the amendment to strike out the proviso, and to bring the two Houses together taking precedence of the motion to non-concur.

The question was taken, and the amendment of the Senate was non-concurred in.

Thirtieth amendment: Strike out the following: (striking the Capitol and President’s House, and public groups around them, around the executive offices, and Pennsylvania avenues, Bridges and High streets, Georgetown, Farns-balad, Seven and Twelfth streets, across the Mall, and Maryland avenues, Sixth street south, per act of March 3, 1863, $13,500.)

The Committee on Appropriations recommended non-concurrence in this amendment.

The amendment was concurred in.

Thirty-first amendment: Insert the following: (Inserting an appropriation for the Navy Academy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, $175,500.)

The Committee on Appropriations recommended that the amendment be non-concurred in.

The amendment was non-concurred in.

Thirty-second amendment: Strike out the following: (Striking out the "four months’ service as a laborer in the office of the Attorney General, at forty dollars per month, for which service shall not be paid under the provisions of this bill to reimburse Thomas Young for money advanced by the Governor and Secretary of the territory of Utah, for the Indians on the Five Tribes of the Territory of Utah until the same shall be thoroughly investigated by some of the standing committees of Congress.

The Committee on Appropriations recommended that the House concur in the amendment.)