been to denounce anything a "military offense" which they chose to give that name to.

Mr. President, according to my reading of the Constitution, it is not a military offense at all, and a civilian cannot be subjected to trial by any military tribunal without a flagrant and most dangerous infrac-
tion of the Constitution. Now, Mr. President, according to the verbiage of this act anything which may be called a military offense is so to be treated by the Senate that it shall be subject to trial by a military commission, and a military court, and a military commander, and a military law, and all the military paraphernalia.

Mr. TRUMBULL. If the Senate from Kentucky will agree, I will say that if there is any objection to the bill I will not press it now. I think it is a bill required by the public service; but if he is apprehensive that there is anything wrong in the bill, I will not press it. Let us try this evening. I suppose it would be for the court to decide whether it was a military offense or not. I suppose that would be a judicial question.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not know that.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I apprehend there is nothing in any supposed objection of the Senate that will insist on his opposition let the bill go over.

Mr. DAVIS. I much prefer that course should be taken.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I will not resist the motion. I do not want to take up the time of the Senate. The Senate moves that it be postponed.

Mr. DAVIS. I make the motion that it be postponed until December next.

Mr. HENDRISON. I rise to express the hope that the Senate from Illinois will permit the bill to go over. It is an important measure, and we scarcely have time to consider a measure of this character now.

The motion to postpone until the next session was agreed to.

APPROVAL OF BILLS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Moore, his Secretary, announced that the President of the United States had approved of, signed, on the 27th instant, the following bills and joint resolutions:

A bill (No. 20) granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast. A bill (No. 214) to incorporate the General Hospital of the District of Columbia. A bill to authorize permanent steamboats, a Stockbridge Indian, to enter and purchase certain tracts of land in the Stockbridge Reservation, etc. A joint resolution (No. 30) to provide for the publication of the Official History of the Rebellion; and

A joint resolution (No. 117) for the relief of Charles M. Blake.

MILITARY PACE REAPPRAISAL.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate proceeded to consider an amendment to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (H. R. No. 517) to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, disagreed to by the House, and ordered, that the Senate further insist upon its amendments to the joint resolution of the House of Representatives, on the part of the Senate, and that the Senate pro tem. appointed Mr. Wilson, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Niemeyer, be authorized to announce the Senate's objections to the House.

The President pro tempore appointed Mr. Wilson, Mr. Harris, and Mr. Niemeyer.

DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate proceeded to consider its amendments to the bill (H. R. No. 701) to supply deficiencies of appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, and for other purposes, disagreed to by the House, and

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, it was

Resolved, That the Senate insist upon its amendments to the said bill disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and agree to the conference report on the discretionary vote of the two Houses thereon.

Ordered, That the conference on the part of the Senate be appointed by the President pro tempore.

The President pro tempore appointed Mr. Fesendenc, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Buchanan.

HOUSE HILLS.

The President pro tempore. With the permission of the Senate the Chair will present to the Senate two bills which are on the table, from the House of Representatives, for the purpose of reference.

The bill (H. R. No. 813) supplemental to the act to appropriate money for postal services was read twice by its title.

Mr. CONNELL. That bill need not be referred. I hope it will lie over for the present, subject to be called up.

The President pro tempore. That course will be pursued.

The bill (H. R. No. 632) to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington, District of Columbia, to the city of New York, was read the first time by its title.

Mr. DAVIS. Is that bill regularly before the Senate?

The President pro tempore. It is regularly here; it comes from the House of Representa-
tives.

Mr. DAVIS. Is it regularly before the Senate upon any question?

The President pro tempore. Only for five minutes, and it can have but one reading each day if there be objection.

Mr. CHASEWELL. I object to the second reading of the bill.

The President pro tempore. The second reading of the bill is objected to; it is laid aside.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representa-
tives, by Mr. McPadden, its Clerk, announced that the House of Representatives had agreed to the report of the second conference of committees on the joint vote of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. No. 780) to protect the revenue, and for other purposes, and had unanimously agreed to the change in the text of the bill as proposed by the committees.

STATUTE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Mr. WADE. I move to take up the joint resolution (H. R. No. 197) authorizing a contract with Vinnie Ream for a statue of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. SUMNER. I hope that will not be taken up.

Several Senators. Oh, let us vote.

Mr. SUMNER. Senators say, 'Oh, let us vote.' The question is about giving away $10,000.

Mr. CONNELL. Taking it up is not giving money away.

Mr. SUMMER. The question is, I say, about giving away $10,000; that is the proposition involved in this joint resolution.

Mr. CONNELL. The question is, I say, about giving away $10,000; that is the proposition involved in this joint resolution.

Mr. SUMMER. The question is, I say, about giving away $10,000; that is the proposition involved in this joint resolution.

Mr. CONNELL. The question is, I say, about giving away $10,000; that is the proposition involved in this joint resolution.

Mr. SUMMER. The Senate says "for a statue"—an impossible statute, I say; one which cannot be made. However, I am not unwilling to give away $10,000; I am not unwilling to pay for a statue; that will come at another time if the resolution is taken up. I ask for the yeas and nays on the question of taking up.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McDougall. I am somewhat surprised to hear the Senator from Massachusetts, who professes to be not merely an amateur but a professional sculptor, lover of beautiful things and a person understanding them well, object to a proposition of this kind. Mas-
sohn's has not only given many a way in the encouragement of art in our country, and we are grateful to her for it. We are all informed that the person who makes this proposition to us is a sculptor; she has evinced her skill. Now, I say it is the business of a Government to adorn and beautify its public halls, to commemorate its great public men. If I had not been an artist myself, I should be willing to utter a word that would bear hard upon any one, least of all upon a youthful artist where sex imposes reserve, if not on her, at least on mine; but when a proposition
Speaker's chair are aware that it is the production of the rare genius which gave to the Christ of Damascus and the Christ of Fontainebleau. If we turn from painting to sculpture, we shall find the same truth in the words of Mr. Lincoln. He is taught especially by that work of the Italian Perseus in the front of the Capitol, called by him Columbus, who is represented with a model of the world on his elbow, and with others, "a man rolling nine-pins." Near to this is a remarkable group by Greenough, where the early settler is struggling with the savage, while the settler on the land is looked at by Washington, by the same artist, which has found little favor because it is nude, but which makes a great mastery of art. There also are the statues of the great Union's busts, which are not filled with the pediment over the great door of the Senate Chamber, and the statues of Liberty which looks down from the top of the dome—attesting a genius that must always command admiration. There are other statues in the building by a living artist. Then there are the bronze doors by Rogers, on which he labored long and well. They belong to a class of which there are only a few specimens in the world, and I have sometimes thought they might vie with those famous门口 said by Souven to be in the Louvre, which are as much as the doors of Paradise. Our artist has represented the whole life of Columbus in bronze, while the portraits of contem-porary statesmen who have not had the same good fortune have illustrated the life of the great discoverer and the completeness of this work of art. Now, sir, the Capitol are to open again for the reception of the work of art. It is to be a statue of our martyred President. He deserves a statue, and it should be here in the Senate Chamber, where he is to have even of him more than one statue here in Washington. Such a repetition or republication would be out of place. It would be too much so it should be in the Senate Chamber. There is also a statue of Jefferson. I refer to the bronze statue in front of the Executive Mansion by the French sculptor Detwill. There is a new one is also one proposed to add a statue of Lincoln. I suppose you do not contemplate two statues or three statues, but only, if you make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Surelly whoever undertakes that work must be of ripe genius, with ample knowledge of the question of form and composition of the group—twenty-four feet in height, with the whole, whole—artistic taste, and a reverence for the past, and a good taste in art, and an unquenchable love for the subject. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not add a statue to the world? Shall we not add a statue to the world? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people. Shall we not make that statue which shall find a place in the national Capitol? Such a statue is desirable to us as a people.
act. He is a patron of foreign art; he is a patron of those who copy and ape European artistry, and he does not propose to patronize the home born talent of his own people. He is a high judge in the high court of his own people, and in our own great country, particularly in the wilds of the West.

But the young girl of poor parentage, struggling with misfortune, her father a mere clerk in a Department here; and by a casualty, on being introduced into a studio, she manifested a natural talent for art, she possessed a rare faculty, and she was enabled to appreciate anything of that sort.

Sir, I venture to predict that this young lady will rise to an eminence in the arts, that her work will have a high value in the market, and that the competition of her own people, and in the short experience which she has had she has developed wonderful powers in that line. But the Senator from Massachusetts, with all his high-born talent, is not likely to be able to appreciate anything of that sort.

Sir, I venture to predict that this young lady will rise to an eminence in the arts, that her work will have a high value in the market, and that the competition of her own people, and in the short experience which she has had she has developed wonderful powers in that line. But the Senator from Massachusetts, with all his high-born talent, is not likely to be able to appreciate anything of that sort.

Sir, I venture to predict that this young lady will rise to an eminence in the arts, that her work will have a high value in the market, and that the competition of her own people, and in the short experience which she has had she has developed wonderful powers in that line. But the Senator from Massachusetts, with all his high-born talent, is not likely to be able to appreciate anything of that sort.

Sir, I venture to predict that this young lady will rise to an eminence in the arts, that her work will have a high value in the market, and that the competition of her own people, and in the short experience which she has had she has developed wonderful powers in that line. But the Senator from Massachusetts, with all his high-born talent, is not likely to be able to appreciate anything of that sort.

Sir, I venture to predict that this young lady will rise to an eminence in the arts, that her work will have a high value in the market, and that the competition of her own people, and in the short experience which she has had she has developed wonderful powers in that line. But the Senator from Massachusetts, with all his high-born talent, is not likely to be able to appreciate anything of that sort.

Sir, I venture to predict that this young lady will rise to an eminence in the arts, that her work will have a high value in the market, and that the competition of her own people, and in the short experience which she has had she has developed wonderful powers in that line. But the Senator from Massachusetts, with all his high-born talent, is not likely to be able to appreciate anything of that sort.

Sir, I venture to predict that this young lady will rise to an eminence in the arts, that her work will have a high value in the market, and that the competition of her own people, and in the short experience which she has had she has developed wonderful powers in that line. But the Senator from Massachusetts, with all his high-born talent, is not likely to be able to appreciate anything of that sort.

Sir, I venture to predict that this young lady will rise to an eminence in the arts, that her work will have a high value in the market, and that the competition of her own people, and in the short experience which she has had she has developed wonderful powers in that line. But the Senator from Massachusetts, with all his high-born talent, is not likely to be able to appreciate anything of that sort.

Sir, I venture to predict that this young lady will rise to an eminence in the arts, that her work will have a high value in the market, and that the competition of her own people, and in the short experience which she has had she has developed wonderful powers in that line. But the Senator from Massachusetts, with all his high-born talent, is not likely to be able to appreciate anything of that sort.

Sir, I venture to predict that this young lady will rise to an eminence in the arts, that her work will have a high value in the market, and that the competition of her own people, and in the short experience which she has had she has developed wonderful powers in that line. But the Senator from Massachusetts, with all his high-born talent, is not likely to be able to appreciate anything of that sort.

Sir, I venture to predict that this young lady will rise to an eminence in the arts, that her work will have a high value in the market, and that the competition of her own people, and in the short experience which she has had she has developed wonderful powers in that line. But the Senator from Massachusetts, with all his high-born talent, is not likely to be able to appreciate anything of that sort.

Sir, I venture to predict that this young lady will rise to an eminence in the arts, that her work will have a high value in the market, and that the competition of her own people, and in the short experience which she has had she has developed wonderful powers in that line. But the Senator from Massachusetts, with all his high-born talent, is not likely to be able to appreciate anything of that sort.

Sir, I venture to predict that this young lady will rise to an eminence in the arts, that her work will have a high value in the market, and that the competition of her own people, and in the short experience which she has had she has developed wonderful powers in that line. But the Senator from Massachusetts, with all his high-born talent, is not likely to be able to appreciate anything of that sort.

Sir, I venture to predict that this young lady will rise to an eminence in the arts, that her work will have a high value in the market, and that the competition of her own people, and in the short experience which she has had she has developed wonderful powers in that line. But the Senator from Massachusetts, with all his high-born talent, is not likely to be able to appreciate anything of that sort.
Mr. WADE. It has already passed the House. Mr. HOWARD. I think such a measure will meet the entire concurrence of the American people, certainly of that portion of them who are loyal and who have been loyal, and especially of an immense party who elected him to office, and who sustained him through his arduous and difficult Administration. - If we are to have a statue of Mr. Lin-coln, and the statue in Washing- ton is more deserving of that honor—it becomes a more matter of business, a simple business, a transaction, no way to execute the work. Shall we seek out and em-ploy an artist who is known to possess high talent, and in whom we have confidence, and who will not rest content to do no uncertain work without doubt and no risk; or shall we, as prudent business men, intrust this task to a person who is not known as a high and distinguished artist, but who says he will ever or can become eminent as a sculptor? It is simply, as I said before, a question of business. If it were for you or me to contract in such a manner, it is not to be done. I do not think I need to appeal to any other man; what should we do, suppose we had the means for the execution of one worthy of our friends? Should we employ a man whose name is unknown to us, or whose fee we are not sure will ever or can become eminent as a sculptor? It is simply, as I said before, a question of business.

Mr. YATES. Mr. President, I think about the best thing we could do would be to pro-ceed with this question. I remark, however, that I am not liable to the objection which the Senator from Massachusetts offers to the advocates of this bill. I have known him for some time, and I have been familiar with him, and I think that his measure has failed a reason why we should not do justice to another measure?

Sir, I am here to say that I will vote for this proposition with as much delight as I have on any other occasion. I think I know Mr. Lincoln as well as any member of the Senate; I remember his features, and I think that the artist whose claims are now before the Senate has had as fine a conception, and in the bust she has made has given an exact likeness of Mr. Lincoln. I have seen her face many times, and I was intro-duced to her by friends from her home in the far West. I know her high character as a young lady; but not only that, she is a young lady of fine form and much merit. In a very few years, she has established a reputation known to all. She has taken the busts and likenesses of Senators and members of Congress, so far as I know of the country, is recognized with much ad-mirable merit; and when I consider her ex-traordinary merit, when I consider that she is a young artist, that she is an American artist, and that she has displayed remarkable genius, I am sure that the Senator from Massachusetts is a barbarian [laughter] of the highest order in attacking this young lady. Mr. President, I believe that she will succeed in this work and that she will establish a reputation for herself; and as I believe it is in our duty to support the artists of our country wherever they are located, and that they are the benefactors of our country, I do hope that we shall pass this measure and pass it cheerfully.

Mr. McDougall. I rise to make a mis-take which I made a short time ago. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. Yates] was quite as con-venerant with the late President, if not more so than myself, and I have judged the proposition of the gentleman to make a statue of the young lady artist.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. President, this is not a question of works of art, whether the patron shall be paid an additional compensation; nor is it a question of the generosity of the Government of the United States. The question of the monuments of the dead. There is no doubt that there is a disposition on the part of the Senate, and probably will be on the part of the House, to order the making of a statue of President Lincoln.

Mr. McDougall. They have done it to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior upon which the $5,000 is to be paid, just as the completion of the marble statue is to be his satisfaction.

Mr. WADE. I hope not.

Mr. CONNERS. I hope the amendment will not be adopted. It is proposed to go into the Senate, and make a statue of President Lincoln.
to have ten thousand. I do not presume that it is the intention of Congress, certainly it is not mine, to require her to go on and make this the harvest of immense yearly not or not. She can do that without coming to Congress. What is the object of coming to Congress at all? Her last session was to a great extent just for the purpose of begging for her own expenses; if it is one that pleases us we will buy it afterward. I think it would be much better to pass a resolution of that kind, I trust the Senate will not insist upon any such amendment.

Besides, the resolution has passed the House of Representatives in Illinois, with the frankness which is characteristic of the State. I thank him for that, do not intend that this shall be other than a mere gratuitous expression of opinion.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I stated no such thing, without meaning to contradict the Senator rudely. I did not say that I intended it should be made, but I did say it was an expression of the view that the Congress, in authorizing a contract to be made with this lady, had sufficient evidence from the judge that she had of her abilities to be willing to pay. It is not much for her to be in preparing this model, and I, at the Senate, therefore, think that Congress is fit to be set to work, not at the expense of the Secretary of the Interior, but at the expense of the Secretary of the Treasury. I think with frankness that this $5,000 for the model is not to depend on whether that model is fit to be set up, but what language the honorable Senator used was a matter of justice and fairness—

Mr. EDNUNDS. If the gentleman is through with his interjection I will go on. The language used was "in excess of the limit," and "for the excess." I called it "efface" and "experiment." The difference is not worth occupying much of our fast-rushing minds of time to discuss, but it speaks to the point that has been made, that the frankness that this $5,000 for the model is not to depend on whether that model is fit to be set up, but what limit was used, was, I say, the language in which the honorable Senator used was a matter of justice and fairness—

Mr. HOWE. I have not heard it stated that the Senate of Wisconsin alluded to a contract with Mr. Stone. He is a sculptor whose works are at the very doors of the Senate Chamber. The committee that employed him must have been perfectly aware of his character. When they entered into a contract with him, there was no element of chance, and I know precisely what they were contracting for; but in the present case there is nothing but chance, if there be no the other conditions.

Mr. CONNOLLY. How would it be in the case of Mr. Powell?

Mr. SUMNER. I am speaking of the present case. One of the best known. The person that you now propose to contract with, notoriously has never made a statue. All who have the most moderate acquaintance with art that it is impossible to make a bust, and quite another thing to make a statue. One may make a bust, and yet be entirely unable to make a statue; just as one may write a poem in the corner of a newspaper, and yet be unable to produce an epic. A statue is one of the highest forms of art. There have been very few artists competent to make a statue. There is as yet but one instance that I can remember of a woman successful in such an undertaking. But the eminent person to whom I refer had a peculiar genius and enjoyed peculiar opportunities of culture, and had evinced her talent as an artist before she attempted this difficult task. Convincing as I often have, with amateurs and sculptors, I cannot in the face of such a work. It is no small labor to set a man on his legs, with proper drapery and accessories, in stone or bronze. Nobody is able to do it, and all these have had in advance experience in art. Now, there is no such experience here. This candidate is notoriouly without it. There is no reason to suppose that she can succeed. Therefore, the Senate from Vermont [Mr. Edwards] is wise when he pro-

poses that before the nation pays $6,000 on account, it shall have some assurance that the work is not absolutely a failure. Voltaire was in the habit of exclaiming, in a coarse Italian prose, on the folly of meditating a tragedy. You have already seen that. I do not venture on the remark that a woman cannot produce a statue; but I am sure that, in the present case, you ought to take every reasonable precaution.

Sir, I did not intend when I rose to say anything except directly upon the proposition of the Senator from Vermont, at the floor perhaps I may be pardoned if I advert for one moment—

Will the Senator allow me to ask him one question for information?

Mr. SUMNER. Certainly.

Mr. HOWE. It is whether he supposes that by submitting to an artist model he could get any assurance that the work in marble would be satisfactory.

Mr. SUMNER. Obviously, for the chief work of the artist is in the model. When this is finished the work is more than half done. What remains requires mechanical skill rather than genius. In Italy, where there are accomplishments in this, the artist modelled in clay, and having his model in their hands, contenting himself with a few finishing touches. Sometimes he does not touch the marble.

Mr. HOWE. I say, we are interrupted, that I hoped to be pardoned if I adverted for one moment to the onslaught which has been made upon me before I had already said in this debate. I do not understand that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. Strong] seemed to rise in this business. The Senator from California, [Mr. Connors], from whom I had reason to expect something better, caught the spirit of the other Pacific Senator. Sir, there was nothing in what I said to justify such an attack. But I will not proceed in the comments which their speeches invite. I turn away from them. There was, however, one remark of the Senator from Oregon to which I would advert.

He complained that I was unwilling to patronise our own artists, and dwelt on the productions of foreign artists.

I am at a loss for the motive of this singular misrepresentation. Let the Senator quote a sentence or a word which I said to give any disarrangement of native art. He cannot. I know the art of my country too well and think of it as the truest, the proudest. The United States have all of my own country. There was Peale of Philadelphia, to whom we are indebted for the portrait of Washington. There was Trumbull, the coiner of Washington, and the other military artist who had a great share in the formation of the pictures of Washington. There was Cuyler, the greatest American sculptor, and it was Trumbull who had the picture of Washington. There was Greenough, the earliest American sculptor, and, until Story took the chair, unquestionably the most accomplished in all the list of American sculptors, and he was versed in the languages of antiquity and modern times, who studied the art which he practiced to a depth of every tongue. Of him I never failed to speak with admiration. There was Crawford, an American sculptor, born in New York, and my own intimate personal friend, whose early triumphs were witnessed and enjoyed. He was the most distinguished artist of his time, bold. His short life was crowned by the honors of his profession, and he died at home and abroad as a great sculptor. How can I speak of him except with admiration?
and personal attachment. I alluded also to Rogers, an American artist from the West; yes, as far as the West.

Mr. HOWARD. Who was educated in Michigan.

Mr. WALKER. And, as the Senator says, educated in Michigan, who has given to this Capitol and to his country those bronze doors, which I did not hesitate to compare with the immortaali in the art of the Senate of Florence. These, sir, were the artists to whom I referred, and such was the spirit in which I spoke. How, then, can any Senator under those circumstances, at the expense of the artists, do away with the expenses of the artists of your own country? Do not go to a foreigner, and do not go to the unknown. There are sculptors born among us and already famous. Take one of them. There is Powers, an artist of rarest skill with the chisel; of exquisite finish; perhaps the greatest artist of his time and certainly one of the greatest artists in the United States, who is as much a sculptor of the United States as ever was to be the sculpture of any other nation.

Mr. CONNEX. The Senator is not aware that some artists are perhaps with less originality, but having in himself many and peculiar characteristics as a remarkable artist. Sumner, the sculptor, he is criticising, is said to have made a contract with him you know in advance that you will have a statue not worthy of the appropriation you are about to make, or of the talent which he is to receive.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Perhaps with a cannon ball in his hand.

Mr. COWAN. Pains and labour, I have more than once remarked, in respect to the causing of the most magnificent works of art which have been done in the world. I say that the artist of the United States, who is equally as good a person as any other artist who is working here, is capable of producing a statue, and of making one which is as good as any artist in the world. I think that the sculptor of the United States is capable of producing a statue which is as good as any artist in the world.

Mr. CONNEX. I do not say that the artist of the United States is not capable of producing a statue which is as good as any artist in the world. I say that the artist of the United States is capable of producing a statue which is as good as any artist in the world, and that the artist of the United States is capable of producing a statue which is as good as any artist in the world.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. In the Senate, as you know, the Senate of the United States, there is a precedent in this that requires the State to be represented by a statue which is as good as any artist in the world. I say that the artist of the United States is capable of producing a statue which is as good as any artist in the world, and that the artist of the United States is capable of producing a statue which is as good as any artist in the world.

Mr. CONNEX. We do not want the amendment.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Senators speak with surprise of my favoring the amendment. The amendment is simply this: that when the Secretary of the Interior shall have completed the model, so that the Secretary of the Interior can see it, then can he determine whether or not he shall have it made. I say that the amendment is simply this: that when the Secretary of the Interior shall have completed the model, so that the Secretary of the Interior can see it, then can he determine whether or not he shall have it made. I say that the amendment is simply this: that when the Secretary of the Interior shall have completed the model, so that the Secretary of the Interior can see it, then can he determine whether or not he shall have it made.
 MR. HOWARD. I desire to have the pending amendment reported.

MR. JOHNSTON. The second consideration of the amendment, which was in line eight, after the word "plaster" to insert "acceptance;" so that the resolution will read:

The Senate of the Interior be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to construct with Miss Victory, the model and status of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, to be located near at a price not exceeding $10,000; one half payable in cash and the remaining half on completion of the marble building, and the remaining half on completion of the marble building.

MR. HOWARD. I hope that amendment will be adopted. I desire Senators to recollect one thing connected with this matter, and it is a very plain one: It is this: this artist, whatever may be his genius or want of genius, has never made a marble statue. Where is the member of this body that can deny that statement? Shall we employ an artist to perform such a work as this—a work which we are expecting to put in the Capitol, one worthy of itself, and an ornament of the nation itself, in which we have never made a statue? Shall we put the common transactions of life, in ordinary business, what would such a step be called? I will say yes; I will further than to merely state the fact. I cannot vote for a measure like this to employ an artist who has absolute no experience in making statues.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Vermont.

MR. SUMNER. I think we had better have the rest of the year and nays on this question, and then look into our own who are going to give the money away.

The year and nays were ordered.

Mr. SPRAGUE and Mr. TRUMBULL to call the roll.

Mr. SPRAGUE (in his name was called). I have paired off with the Senator from Oregon, [Mr. Newman], who is necessarily engaged in the business of the Senate. Otherwise, I most heartily vote for the amendment and against the resolution, and I would vote against the amendment and for the resolution.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The amendment was announced—yea 7, nays 22; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. DOOLITTLE, EDWARDS, HOWARD, KIRKWOOD, Jarvis, SHEPHERD, COOK, MOODY, BURTON, WALLACE, SHERMAN, HAY, WILKIE, WILSON, and WRIGHT—13.

NAYS—Messrs. CHANDLER, CHANCE, DUNCAN, COOK, BARNES, BURTON, FOSTER, GRIEVE, HUNTS, MEAD, BOWEN, BARNES, BURTON, TRUMBULL, WADDELL, WILLIAMS, and WILSON—6.

Mr. ASPREY. Mr. EDWARDS, BROWN, BUCKFORD, GRAHAM, JOHNSON, RICHARDS, BLACK, STURGIS, FAIRFAX, BARTON, HUDSON, BARTON, BROWN, HULL, COWAN, JONES, RUSSELL, and WILKIE—22.

Mr. SUMNER. Move it now.

MR. DOOLITTLE. No. I will not do it now. The Senate evidently want to come to a vote on this bill and I will not interfere. ["Question!" "Question!"]

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will put the question as soon as debate terminates.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, and passed the third time.

Mr. HOWARD and Mr. SUMNER called for the year and nays on the passage of the resolution, and they were ordered, and being taken—yea 25, nays 9; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. DOOLITTLE, FAIRFAX, BARTON, BURTON, CHANDLER, JOHNSON, COWAN, BARNES, BROWN, WRIGHT, EDWARDS, CRANE, WALLACE, HANSON, METZGER, MOODY, HUNTS, BOWEN, BROWN, TRUMBULL, and WILLIAMS—25.

NAYS—Messrs. ASPREY, EDWARDS, HOWARD, KIRKWOOD, Jarvis, SHEPHERD, COOK, MOODY, BURTON, WALLACE, SHERMAN, HAY, WILKIE, WILSON, and WRIGHT—9.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. It is very evident that a majority of the Senators are determined to pass this resolution, and there is no use in making any further opposition to it. Let us come to a vote upon it. ["Vote!" "Vote!"]. After that I want to make the same objection that I have made several times.

Mr. SUMNER. Move it now.

MR. DOOLITTLE. No. I do not want it now. The Senate evidently want to come to a vote on this bill and I will not interfere. ["Question!" "Question!"]

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will put the question as soon as debate terminates.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, and passed the third time.

MR. HOWARD and Mr. SUMNER called for the year and nays on the passage of the resolution, and they were ordered, and being taken—yea 25, nays 9; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. DOOLITTLE, FAIRFAX, BARTON, BURTON, CHANDLER, JOHNSON, COWAN, BARNES, BROWN, WRIGHT, EDWARDS, CRANE, WALLACE, HANSON, METZGER, MOODY, HUNTS, BOWEN, BROWN, TRUMBULL, and WILLIAMS—25.

NAYS—Messrs. ASPREY, EDWARDS, HOWARD, KIRKWOOD, Jarvis, SHEPHERD, COOK, MOODY, BURTON, WALLACE, SHERMAN, HAY, WILKIE, WILSON, and WRIGHT—9.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. It is very evident that a majority of the Senators are determined to pass this resolution, and there is no use in making any further opposition to it. Let us come to a vote upon it. ["Vote!" "Vote!"]. After that I want to make the same objection that I have made several times.

Mr. SUMNER. Move it now.

MR. DOOLITTLE. No. I want it now. The Senate evidently want to come to a vote on this bill and I will not interfere. ["Question!" "Question!"]

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will put the question as soon as debate terminates.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, and passed the third time.

MR. HOWARD and Mr. SUMNER called for the year and nays on the passage of the resolution, and they were ordered, and being taken—yea 25, nays 9; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. DOOLITTLE, FAIRFAX, BARTON, BURTON, CHANDLER, JOHNSON, COWAN, BARNES, BROWN, WRIGHT, EDWARDS, CRANE, WALLACE, HANSON, METZGER, MOODY, HUNTS, BOWEN, BROWN, TRUMBULL, and WILLIAMS—25.

NAYS—Messrs. ASPREY, EDWARDS, HOWARD, KIRKWOOD, Jarvis, SHEPHERD, COOK, MOODY, BURTON, WALLACE, SHERMAN, HAY, WILKIE, WILSON, and WRIGHT—9.

So the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair called the Senate to order at 9 o'clock, and after the completed the business of the Senate.