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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXIV.--NO. 329. WILMINGTON, DEL., THURSDAY JULY 6, 1876. PRICE 1 CENT

Spring and Summer CLOTHING.

JOHN H. MOORE

(Successor to Edward Moore,)

MERCHANT TAILOR,
and Manufacturer of fine READY-MADE Clothing,

228 MARKET ST. 228

Our stock of Ready-made Clothing is large. Cut in the LATEST STYLE, and all made in this city.

All Goods warranted as represented, and will be sold as CHEAP as any other establishment can sell.

EXCELLENT ALL WOOL SUITS MADE TO ORDER FOR 15, 18, 20, 22 & 25 dollars.

Our Ready-made Clothing is all well sponged and sewed. Call and SAVE MONEY by purchasing your goods

AT MOORE'S,

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VISIT

WANAMAKER'S

POPULAR

DINING ROOMS

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

No. 42 South Second St,

ABOVE CHESTNUT, PHILAD'A.

Boarding and Lodging accommodations will be furnished during the Centennial at reasonable rates apr27d6m

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

AT No. 3 WEST THIRD ST.,

GREAT CANTON & JAPAN TEA COMPANY

RED TEA STORE.

At No. 3 W. THIRD STREET, WILMINGTON.

Now selling a good ground Coffee at 20 cents per pound, and good roasted Coffee at 22 cents, extra 25, 28 and 30 cents per pound, Coffee roasted, or unroasted as desired, the best department of Coffee and Tea in the city and sell the cheapest. A very superior Black, and Green Tea at 50 cents per pound, tea siftings 35 cents. Teas and Coffee cheaper forever.

Also a fine line of Japanese goods, such as Trays, Cabinets, Glove Boxes, Bureaus, Tea-stands and a fine line of new styles of glassware given with tea.

novl5-1y

JOHN G. HIRZEL,

MACHINIST,

No. 206 East Second Street, and

No. 513 Orange Street, (up-stairs,)

Keeps on hand and makes to order his Patent Bolt and Rivet Cutters, Drilling Machines, Meat Choppers, Improved Pipe Bench, Punching and Cutting Machines, all of which are very superior for the purposes intended. He also repairs Guns, Pistols, Locks, and does light Machine Work generally. All kinds of edged tools Ground in best style.

A person with some knowledge of machine work will be taken as a partner, as the subscriber has more than he can attend to.

Hoping to receive a share of patronage respectfully solicited.

JOHN G. HIRZEL.

"Don't Forget it!"—SINGER'S Safety Guard Burglar Alarms ever invented. Agents wanted everywhere. Silver-plated sample prepaid on receipt of 25 cents. Address, A. H. SINGERS, 438 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. mar22wecomly

HOLMAN'S

Fever and Ague and Liver Pad

CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.

Best Liver Regulator in the World.

The only true cure for, and preventive of malaria, in all its forms:

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Sea-Sickness, Neuralgia, Bilious Disorders, &c., &c.

None genuine without the Trade-Mark and Signature of the Inventor on the wrapper.

Ask your druggist for it. For Certificates, read little blue book, *Enemy in the Air.*

TRADE-MARK.

DR. KIDDER & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 83 John Street, N. Y.

Sent by mail on receipt of $2.00

OPIUM

Morphine habit speedily cured by Dr. Hock's only known and sure Remedy. Pamphlet FREE. Address DR. J. C. HOCK, LAFAYETTE, IND.

PEABODY HOUSE,

Corner of Locust & Ninth Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson, proprietor of the HENRY HOUSE, Cincinnati for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it *throughout.* He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $2 per day.

No bar has ever been kept in the HENRY HOUSE, nor will any be kept at the PEABODY. my20-2md&w

PAPER HANGINGS

220 West Second Street,

Having laid in a fine assortment of excellent paper, we are prepared to sell at the following prices: 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25 cents and upward a piece.

WINDOW SHADES, plain goods best quality, 28 cents a yard; Gilt Band Shades 81-10 a pair. Our goods are new and of the latest style, and we invite the public to call and examine them in our new store of

F. P. ROSIN & BRO.,
220 West Second Street.

N. B.—Paper Hanging done in the best manner and at moderate rates. ap15md&w

ARCTIC ICE

COMPANY.

No. 2 East Second Street.

PRICES FOR 1876.

5 pounds daily,	.....	50 cents	per week
8 do do	.....	60	do do
12 do do	.....	75	do do
16 do do	.....	90	do do
20 do do	.....	$1.05	do do
25 do do	.....	1.25	do do

25 to 100 pounds at 70 cents per hundred; 100 to 200 pounds, 60 cents per hundred; 1 to 5 tons, $40 per ton. Special rates for larger quantities. Eastern ice only.

april1df J. B. CONROW & SON.

KNICKERBOCKERS.—We have now in stock a complete assortment of these fashionable goods, comprising all the newest colorings and styles in plain, plaids and stripes.

W. B. SHARP.
Fourth and Market streets.

BARGAINS

In Linen Handkerchiefs, all prices and just received.

M. B. SHARP
4th and Market

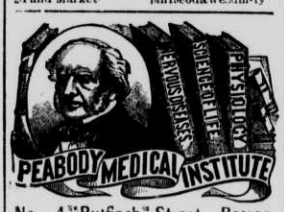
Success in Advertising.

In times past it was thought immodest to proclaim the excellence of one's goods, or to solicit patronage for them in newspapers. During the last twenty-five years through the immense competition in trade, it has become a necessity. The public are always anxious to learn of progress, but are equally desirous to avoid all frauds, as they have become skeptical of an article possessing genuine merit, and are particularly prejudiced against sterling announcements of some new and wonderful medine without character or worth. Still the public are grateful to manufacturers or inventors of articles of merit, even if known as medicines; many of them are the result of years of careful study by our most eminent chemists and physicians, and embrace such principles and productions as Quinine, Chloroform, Chloral Hydrate, Porous plasters, &c.

Success in advertising depends much upon the intrinsic worth of the article it offers even though it be a medical preparation. As an evidence of this, a celebrated physician of New York made a great improvement in Porous Plasters by adding CAPCINE on account of its giving increased effect and quicker relief and cure than any known medicral property; he hesitated about advertising, fearing his reputation would be injured. A firm of Pharmaceutical Chemists in his city learning of this decided improvement made an arrangement with this physician and commenced advertising in the best newspapers; in a short time the sale increased from hundreds to thousands until now the sale of BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS is exceedingly large and daily increasing. They can be obtained of any Druggist at 25 cents each.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington by E. Bringhurst & Co., 6th and Market, and E. Melnall, 2d and Market jan19eod&we2dm-ly



No 4 Bulfinch Street Boston.
(OPPOSITE REVERE HOUSE.)

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE;

OR, SELF-PRESERVATION.

MORE THAN 1,000,000 COPIES SOLD.

Gold Medal Awarded to the Author by the "National Medical Association," March 31, 1876.

JUST published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR, SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon Manhood, how lost, how regained and how perpetuated; cause and cure of exhausted vitality, impotency, premature decline in man, spermatorrhœa, or seminal losses (nocturnal and diurnal), nervous and physical debility, hypochondria, gloomy forebodings, mental depression, loss of energy, haggard countenance, confusion of mind and loss of memory, impure state of the blood, and all diseases arising from the errors of youth or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years.

It tells you all about the morale of generative physiology, the physiology of marriage, of wedlock and offspring, physical contrasts, true morality, empiricism, perversion of marriage, conjugal precept and friendly counsel, physical infirmity, diseases and cure, relation between the sexes, proofs of the expansion of vice, the miseries of imprudence, ancient ignorance and errors, means of cure, cure of body and mind. True principles of treatment, address to patients and invalid readers, the author's principles. The price of this book is only $1.00.

This book also contains more than fifty prescriptions for the above named and other diseases, each one worth more than the price of the book.

The Institute also publishes "THE PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN AND HER DISEASES." Price $2.00. The best book of the kind extant.

Also, another valuable medical work treating exclusively on MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES: more than 200 royal octavo pages, twenty elegant engravings, bound in substantial muslin. Price only $2.00, fairly enough to pay for printing.

The book for young and middle-aged men to read, just now, is the Science of Life, or Self-Preservation. The author has returned from Europe in excellent health, and is again the chief consulting physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass.—*Republican Journal.*

The Science of Life is beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published.—*Boston Herald.*

Hope nestled in the bottom of Pandora's box, and hope plumes her wings anew, since the issuing of these valuable works, published by the Peabody Medical Institute, which are teaching thousands how to avoid the maladies that sap the citadel of life.—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

It should be read by the young the middle-aged and even the old.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The first and only medal ever conferred upon any medical man in this country, as a recognition of skill and professional services, was presented to the author of these works, March 31st, 1876. The presentation was treated at the time of its occurrence by the Boston press, and the leading journals throughout the country. This magnificent medal is of solid gold, set with more than one hundred India diamonds of rare brilliancy.

Altogether, in its execution and the richness of its materials, and size, this is decidedly the most noticeable medal ever struck in this country for any purpose whatever. It is well worth the inspection of Numismatists. It was fairly won and worthily bestowed.—*Massachusetts Ploughman, June 24, 1876.*

Catalogues sent on receipt of 6c. for post ge.

Either of the above works sent by mail on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, (or W. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician,) No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., opp. Revere House.

N. B.—The author consulted on the above named diseases, as well as all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

June 29, 1876. TuThS-&wly

RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

MAY 29, 1876.

Trains will leave Wilmington as follows: for Philadelphia and intermediate stations, 6 49 7 00, 8 10, 8 29, 9.30, 9.52, 10.15, 10 30 a. m.; 2.30, 5 15, 7.20, 9.54, p. m.

Philadelphia and New York, 1.32, a. m.; 12.14, 12.37, 5.46 p. m.

Baltimore and intermediate stations, 12.52, 8.30 a. m.; 5.20, p. m.

Baltimore and Washington, 12.52, 1.55, 8.30, a. m.; 12.56, 1.23, 5.20, 7.10, 8 44 p. m.

Trains for Delaware Division leave for New Castle, 12.55, 6.20, 9.35, a. m.; 1.25, 6.30 p. m.

Wyoming and intermediate stations, 12.55, a. m. 7.40 p. m.

Delmar and intermediate station 12.55, 9.35, a. m., 6.30 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS:

Philadelphia and intermediate stations, 8.10 a. m., 4.45, 6.30, p. m.

Philadelphia and New York, 1.32, a. m.

Baltimore and Washington, 12.52, 1.55 a. m.

For further information passengers are referred to the time tables posted at the depot.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

Financial Matters.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, which always contains the most interesting and valuable information concerning money matters, to-day has the following:

Mr. Joseph C. Grubb, of this city, who was one of the represesentatives of the Philadelphia Board of Trade at the meeting of the National Board of Trade at New York last week, gave utterance to some very sensible suggestions on the questions of currency and public credit. These are themes to which Mr. G., an old practical merchant, has given much thought, and he presents his views regarding them with considerable force of reasoning. Some of his views on finance are a little peculiar, and though frequently presented have "brought but few followers." He does not weary, however, in his efforts at wholesome reform, and, to the extent that he labors to have our paper currency redeemable in coin on demand, opposes the foolish theory of the advocates of a non-exportable currency, and the wild and hazardous policy of an inconvertable bond currency, he has the sympathy and support of nearly all intelligent writers on credit and currency. His whole paper is interesting and instructive, we clip here and there from it paragraphs that are irrefutable. He says—

The National Government now enacts the laws of finance, and works in accord at pleasure only. It is part capitalist, part banker, at times it is neither. It floats a paper to pay its debts, and fails to retire it, even at seasons when it is in excess of the wants of the people. Thus, our dollar of promise is an outcast, since it is the duty of no one to fill the constitutional requirement—"to regulate the value thereof."

My idea of a monetary plan is, that it should be separate and apart from a treasury system. The business of a Secretary of the Treasury is simple: he has to regulate expenditures and improve income, so as to make both ends meet. * * * If the country were to depend upon coin absolute as a sole means of resumption, it could not maintain its credit for a single hour. To barter a dollar of coin for a dollar of paper—to so foreshorten credit that a metallic dollar may extinguish a paper dollar—is not what commerce asks for. Resumption is the work of a skillful pilot, not the business of a wrecker; it operates as a cause, and follows prosperity as an effect.

Mr. Grubb pays this just and merited tribute to our national banks:

Mr. President, my candid conviction is, that the present national banking system reformed and perfected offers and will be the means of restoration that must eventually be adopted. A round sum of fifteen hundred millions of dollars is due to the national banks by the people and the general government. They stand to-day between us and an absolute chaos of values. They have battled bravely and hard to maintain the commercial situation. The evil they have prevented has no demonstration; the world will never know the imminence of the peril. During the thirteen years the system has been in operation the have met every reasonable and just requirement.

After presenting his place for a resumption of specie payments and the maintenance of a sound currency, he adds:

A discussion of the subject would be incomplete without reference to the legal tender issue, which has been happily named *"the financial orphan of the government."* An ill-defined idea exists that its redemption in coin would be an all-sufficient provision of coin for the bank circulation. This might be found to be a grave error of judgement. Neither should I regard funding as a proper disposition of it. These notes represent supplies furnished in the rebellion, but not yet paid for. They have been the innocent instruments in the creation of a vast debt. It is this superstructure of credit that must be cared for. To fund the notes is to remove the props supporting it. The legal tender immunity is the stone that must be rolled away before a true resurrection can appear. This is rather the work of a Paul, who never destroyed without replacing, and like his Master, abolished only by fulfilling.

Of the inter-convertible bond scheme, he says:

The "Kelley-Carey-Baird convertible bond" can afford no relief. It asks that the promise itself shall be accepted for the thing promised. It is simply a plan of finance with pay-day left out. Such a currency is financial incest, for it is the offspring of its own loins. It is a delusion to suppose that a money of mere paper will add anything to the the wealth of a nation. The prosperity of sound trade is a national volume following a business conducted successfully, and it cannot be forced before its time. A money of paper—of statute law—unlike metallic money or that which is its equivalent, becomes, in the hour of greatest need, immovable and unproductive, and it is only consummate when it transfers something underlying, or behind it, of its full value. Carlyle, in his quaint way, gives the substantial thought. "It was a shrewd and a valuable suggestion which an ancient drover made to the world, when tired of driving his wearied ox to market for trade, he turned him into a stall, and simply took his weight and value upon a piece of paper and carried that to market, where it passed from hand to hand, until it was presented by the consumer as an order for the ox. Hence arose the multitude of paper devices for transferring property by bills of exchange, checks and bank notes, and hence the whole growth of modern commerce."

And of that other folly he adds;

A non-exportable currency is credit in its most vicious form. It is quite time that we had learned that the independence of nations is not optional, but that it is a law of nature. The world with its Artic, Temperate and Torrid zones; its varied soils and productions; its iron and coal beds lying in one zone, its cotton growing only in another, the world as it is, is so framed as to compel different peoples and different races to interweave the web of mutual intercourse and as they advance in civilization, to intertangle the threads of their national prosperity into an international skein. Trade will be carried on at all times, and at all hazards.

As the whole of Mr. Grubb's speech will probably appear in the proceedings, we commend it to the attention of the reader. We are sure it will be read with interest, even should some of his suggestions fail to convince.

HAYES AND HIS REFORMERS.

The supporters of the Cincinnati nominations assure us that if Gen. Hayes is elected President of the United States we shall have an entire change in the government, a reform in every department of it, and return to the honesty and simplicity of the earlier days. Strange to say, there are some persons skeptical enough to doubt these professions; who look upon them as the mere clap-trap of party, to be forgotten with the last speech of the campaign. A little consideration will, we are certain, convince these people how unreasonable they are, and how unfair to Gen. Hayes and his supporters. We need only to look over the list of the men who are managing his canvass to be fully convinced that the pledges made at Cincinnati will be honestly kept. The following are a few of the eminent "reformers" who are striving to elect Hayes and purify the government:

James G. Blaine, of Maine. This gentleman is so anxious to purify the government that he was himself a candidate for the nomination at Cincinnati. During eight or ten years in national politics, he has accumulated a fortune which is variously estimated at between five hundred thousand dollars and one million and a half. In the early days of the war he sold Spencer rifles to the government and made his first twenty-five thousand dollars that way. As speaker of the House of Representatives he was the friend and champion of all railroad schemers and plunderers, particularly of Caldwell, of Boston, and of Jay Cooke & Co. As soon as Blaine gets better he will take the stump for Hayes and reform in Maine and Massachusetts.

Schuyler Colfax, formerly vice President of the United States, is also for Hayes. He will "stump" Indiana in behalf of the great cause of republican reform. Mr. Lincoln once described Schuyler "as a little squrrel who was always carrying nuts to his own nest." While in Congress there was not a job, great or small, in which he was not a sharer. He was in all the railroad swindles. He was on Oakes Ames' credit-mobilier list, and there is no doubt in the opinion of those who watched the investigation that while filling the high office of Vice President of the United States he committed perjury in his effort to show his innocence. He used his influence as speaker of the House to obtain the stationery contracts for a New York firm, and was paid for that influence. Colfax is now one of the most enthusiastic Hayes men and reformers in the West.

Columbus Delano, ex-Secretary of the Interior, promises Ohio to Hayes and the reform cause by an overwhelming majority. He will be among the principal speakers in that State. Mr. Delano was Mr. Grant's favorite cabinet officer, but when a democratic House of Representatives was elected he was compelled to turn him out with a certificate of good character, because of his gross corruption in office and the dread of investigation. Delano's administration of the Interior Department was the most corrupt in all our history. Under his management the poor Indians were swindled out of seventy-five per cent. of the moneys appropriated for them. There were rings in every office and bureau of the department, and no one could get justice or fair play in that branch of the government who did not pay as he went. Mr. Delano stands away up on the roll of Hayes reformers, and if Hayes is elected he will probably put Delano again in the cabinet.

Ex-Attorney General Williams promises that Oregon will give a large majority for Hayes and reform. He will take the field for him there as soon as the campaign opens. Williams is a strong reformer. He was Grant's first choice for chief justice of the United States, but the Senate had some sense of decency and propriety left and refused to confirm him. He is the man who put his hand into the contingent fund of the Department of Justice and used it to buy landaulets to cut a figure in Washington society. If Hayes is elected he will probably make him attorney general again in the interest of reform.

Ex Secretary Belknap is also enthusiastic for Hayes, and hopes to see him elected as the reform candidate. It is not probable, however, that Belknap can do more than wish. Hayes success. It is hardly probable that he can even vote for him.

"Boss" Shepherd, who has more influence with General Grant than all the members of the cabinet combined, thinks Hayes is a second Lincoln, and will contribute liberally toward his election in the interest of reform. Ex-Governor Shepherd is one of the most distinguishd reformers in the country. He reformed the District of Columbia to the extent of twenty millions of indebtedness, a large portion of which found its way into the pockets of the district ring. If Hayes is elected he has no doubt his administration will be fully as pure and as good as that of Grant's. The "Boss" will do all he can to elect Hayes.

General Benjamin Franklin Butler, of Massachusetts, is another Hayes reformer. He will take the field for him at an early day an advocate his election as the only man who can give the people an honest, pure government. Butler's interest in pure government is exceedingly touching and really beautiful. If Hayes is elected he will probably make the Essex statesman Secretary of State. What a reform that would be!

Robert C. Schenck believes the safety of the republic depends upon the election of Hayes. He thinks that Hayes will drive out the thieves and rascals who have used their official positions to make money, and who have been dishonoring the American name at home and abroad. He will give an enthusiastic support to Hayes as a reformer and will make several powerful speeches in his behalf.

Henry Clews, the shoddy banker of the administration, is also for Hayes and reform. If Grant will give him a few fat jobs he promises to divide the profits and contribute one half to the cause of Hayes and reform.

Tom Murphy; the President's most intimate friend and boon companion at Long Branch, who made hundreds of thousands of dollars by furnishing worthless clothing to the army, and afterward as collector of the port of New York, is also for Hayes and reform. He would take the stump for him if he were able to make a speech but he is not. He will, howeveer, help Chester A. Arthur, the present collector of New York, to levy blackmail upon the custom house employes to pay the expenses of Hayes, reform campaign. If Hayes is elected Murphy will probably be made collector again to carry out reform in the custom houses.

The list of Hayes' reformers is a long one, and we have spaces for only a few of them to day.—*Balt. Gazette.*

Grant's Absence from the Centennial on the Fourth.

The Churlishness of the Senate.

CHEERING THE DECLARATION.

From the N. Y. World Correspondent.

Between the parade and these exercises it was hoped that a joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress might be held in the hall of the old Continental Congress, but the failure of the Senate to act upon a resolution passed by the House of Representatives made this impossible. Whatever the alledged reason may have been for this course on the part of the Senate, it has long been an open secret and admitted in the conversations of the Republican members of the Senate that the real reason lay in the fear that party capital might be made out of a united meeting of a loyal Congress in this hall. As a result, Congress was nowhere represented to day. Many of its members were present, but they sat scattered about the platform, and the day passed with no action which faintly commemorated the day.

The absence, or the negative presence, of the General Government was equally noticeable. President Grant was not present, and the president officer of the day was the acting Vice-President, Senator Ferry, from Michigan. Other members of the Cabinet were present, but Secretary Cameron made himself most prominent, though in that branch of the general service better and more prominent representatives were at hand and were present in Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock and Hooker.

CHEERING THE DECLARATION.

In Independence Square, on Tuesday, after the opening addresses by Gen. Hawley and Vice President Ferry, and the prayer by Bishop White, Oliver Wendell Holmes's hymn of welcome to all nations was sung. Then Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, grandson of him of that name who signed the immortal document, read the Declaration of Independence. The telegrame to the New York *Times* says:

At the name of Lee thunders of applause burst from the multitude, and they were renewed as Mr. Lee, a spare sun browned man, with an intellectual face, and modest, almost retiring bearing, stepped upon the rostrum. When silence was restored Mr. Ferry added: "And he will read it from the original document, which has been placed by the Government in the custody of Mayor Stokley, of this city, for this occasion." Before cheers could break forth Mayor Stokley stepped upon the rostrum, and placed the immortal document, incased in its plain mahogany frame, before the immense audience before the stand, and then came a scene which can hardly be described. There were roars of applause such as had not been heard before; hats were swung and tossed in air. All on the platform were on their feet joining in the delirium. When the promiscuous cheering over what on the surface appeared to be only a faded parchment and a tawdry frame had somewhat subsided, some one—I think Gen. Hawley—called for nine cheers for the Declaration. Instantly the enthusiasm broke forth again. Every class of human life was infected. Sages, soldiers, statesmen, divines, all joined in homage to this assertion of the rights of man, for none swung his hat more lustily or shouted more vigorously than his Majesty, Dom Pedro II. Not far behind him were Sherman and Sheridan, Hayes and Evarts, and hundreds of others of equal eminence, and on the rostrum stood Ferry and Hawley leading this tribute to the great act done by great men. When at last this scene was over—and it was one never to be forgotten—Mr. Lee proceeded to read the Declaration.

Charles W. Church, a real estate broker of Glastenbury, Mass., having been convicted of obtaining money by false pretences, carried his case up to the Supreme Court, but he died, and the Supreme Court, not having heard of his death, granted him a new trial.

The dead-lock on the appropriation bills is to be broken, and the bills over which the controversies arose will be reported back for final action to-day or to-morrow.

The Senate yesterday adopted a concurrent resolution that Congress assume and direct the completion of the Washington monument.