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VOLUME IX.—NO. 288. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2749.

Take Away the Soldiers.

During the meeting of the Immigration Convention all was quiet on the Bayou Sara, and the stillness had a good effect. A company of United States troops has been stationed at Bayou Sara for about two weeks. The soldiers do not menace or interfere with good citizens, but somehow by their mere presence they exert a good influence, and peace now reigns in Feliciana, even where the Germans were but recently burned out and driven from their homes. This peace has become monotonous to the armed organizations known as the citizen "Regulators," and petitions to General Augur are being circulated, asking him to take away the soldiers. If the General concludes to let well enough alone, he will allow his troops to remain as they are for the present. We are inviting emigrants to come here, and peace is more essential than the will of the midnight rangers. The president of the Mississippi Valley Society should see to it that there shall be no more outbreaks against the public peace of country parishes, even if the presence of loyal United States troops are required to protect newcomers in their labor of developing the resources of the State.

Appointments.

Governor Kellogg has made the following appointments:

Leo Handley, constable of the first ward of Madison parish.

W. B. Merchant, vice Chambers, district attorney pro tempore of St. Mary.

Richard Cubitt and Charles Richard, branch pilots of Orleans.

Hon. Henry C. Dible, Assistant Attorney General, to act as Attorney General during the illness of Hon. A. P. Field, under section two of act No. 35 of 1874.

August Britto, justice of the peace of the ninth ward of Pointe Coupee.

Willis Fogle, district attorney pro tempore of Winn parish.

Extra Session of the Senate.

The Senate met at noon yesterday, and immediately after roll call executive session was demanded by Mr. Young. Of course nobody on the outside knows what transpired when the doors were closed. After the executive session was raised adjournment took place, and the Senators will meet at noon to day.

The extra session of ten days will close to-morrow night at twelve o'clock, Sunday being a *dies non*.

Funding Board.

A meeting was held yesterday of the Board of Liquidation.

Present—Secretary of State Deslonde, Auditor Johnson, Treasurer Dubuclet and William C. Black, Esq., president of the Cotton Exchange.

There being no quorum the board adjourned.

The Call for the Conventions.

In another column appears the official call for the two Republican Conventions to be held in this city this summer. An error occurred in its first promulgation, which has been corrected in the present issue.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows March 9: At 8 A. M., 57°; at 2 P. M., 71°; at 6 P. M., 69°. Lowest point during the night of March 8, 50°.

THIS WEEK ONLY.—Every purchaser of one dollar's worth or more of tea at the tea depot, No. 5 Camp street, will receive a handsome Chinese tea canister free of charge.

Appointment Confirmed.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of J. J. Beauchamp as inspector of weights and measures ot the parish of St. Landry.

Buy one dollar's worth of tea this week at the tea depot, No. 5 Camp street, and you will receive a handsome Chinese tea canister free of charge.

Politicians and Scripture.

A story comes from Albany, says the Rochester *Democrat*, revealing a most deplorable unfamiliarity with the Scriptures among the Senators and even on the part of our accomplished Lieutenant Governor. Senator Starbuck having warned Senator Woodin, in his speech on the Gray Nuns bill, how he violated the ninth commandment in the future, there was much curiosity expressed after adjournment by Senator Woodin and his friends as to the nature of the fault with which he was charged. Nobody could say what the ninth commandment was. A Bible was sent for, and Senators Woodin and Jacobs were both looking in vain for the commandments when Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer came along.

"Here," said the Governor, in his usual affable manner, "give me that book; I'll show you where to find it."

"Do you know where to look for the Ten Commandments?" said a half dozen Senators in the same breath.

"Why, of course I do," he replied, as he took the book from Senator Jacobs.

"The Ten Commandments," said the Lieutenant Governor, stretching himself to his full height of six feet four, as the conscious possessor of important information—"the Ten Commandments are to be found in Christ's sermon on the Mount, which you will find in the writings of St. Matthew," and leisurely turning over the leaves of the Bible until he came to Matthew, he commenced his hunt for the Ten Commandments. The first time he went through the book hurriedly, like a man who was perfectly familiar with the work he was handling and could almost name the chapter and verse. But he did not find the commandments, and again turned back to the first chapter and renewed the search with more care and deliberation, but blushing like a school boy, and evidently ill at ease as he approached the end of St. Matthew's writings for a second time.

"Well, that is very singular," he said, "I thought I could put my finger right upon them. But they are here I know, and I will find them this time," he remarked with desperation, as for the third time he turned to the first chapter of St. Matthew and began to run his finger over it carefully, closely scanning each verse.

"Please, Mr. Dorsheimer," said the little page-bay, who had been closely watching it since he brought it into the chamber, having been charged to bring it back, as it was the only copy about the Capitol. "Please, sir, I can tell you where Ten Commandments are. They are in the twenty-sixth chapter of Exodus, and were given to Moses by the Lord, in a mountain, when he was leading the children of Israel out of captivity."

Mr. Doresheimer gave the boy a quarter, while the Senators retired with their handkerchiefs in their mouths.

THIS WEEK ONLY.—Every purchaser of one dollar's worth or more of tea at the tea depot, No. 5 Camp street, will receive a handsome Chinese tea canister free of charge.

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1876.

United States Circuit Court.

Present—Hon. W. B. Woods, circuit judge.

United States vs. Dennis O'Brien et al.—Conspiracy to defraud the United States. William A. Thomas gave bond, with William J. Castell as surety, for $5000.

United States vs. Edward Fehrenbach et al.—Conspiracy to defraud the United States. Otto H. Karstendiek, with Francis M. Ziegler as surety, and John R. Beals, with Robert M. Cockrem as surety, each gave bond of $5000.

Oliver Ames, second, vs. New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.—Judgment for $21,000, with interest from February 18, 1876.

R. B. Gardner vs. Henry Tricou.—Action on account. Verdict for $4 39. Each party to pay his own costs.

Superior District Court.

Hon. B. L. Lynch presiding, in the absence of Judge Hawkins.

State ex rel. James Koppel vs. W. L. Thompson.—Ordered: That the rule taken in this case against the defendant, W. L. Thompson, is made absolute, and it is adjudged and decreed that the said W. L. Thompson is unlawfully holding and exercising the duties of the office of fifth justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans. It is further decreed that the relator, James Koppel, is entitled and empowered to execute and fulfill the duties of the said office of fifth justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans, and to be put in possession of said office.

F. Levasseur vs. B. F. Joubert, State tax-collector of the Second District.—Injunction dissolved with 100 per cent damages on tax and penalties of $324.

Isaac Blum vs. Samuel Ricard.—Petitioner alleges he employed defendant as his special agent to negotiate a lease of the Lexington stables, No. 146 Baronne street; that he fraudulently caused his wife's name, A. Ricard, to be inserted instead of petitioner's; that he ratifies the lase at $75 a month with this exception, and prays that they be restrained from taking possession of the premises or interfering with his right of occupancy. Injunction issued on bond of $2000.

John Klein & Co. vs. G. B. Johnson, Auditor.—Petitioners allege the Legislature in 1875 authorized the sitting of a committee during the recess to examine the books and accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer; that in 1876 it appropriated $7850 for the expenses, and certificates were issued; that they hold $2896 50 of them, which the Auditor refuses to pay; that they are fearful he will apply the funds in his possession to the payment of other certificates. Injunction issued on bond of $250, and rule to show cause why petitioners should not be paid fixed for March 13.

Superior Criminal Court.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

State vs. Joseph Grass.—Shooting with intent to commit murder. Accused, a young man, shot and wounded, on the thirtieth of January last, his father, Nicholas Grass, at his residence on Rampart, near Girod street.

State vs. Maria Washington.—Burglary and grand larceny on the twentieth of November, 1875, at the Pelican House, corner of Canal and Baronne streets.

First District Court.

INFORMATION.

Assault and battery—Raymond Teilis.

SENTENCED.

Edward Frank, assault and battery, one day.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Richard C. Bond, charged with assault and battery, of assault.

Second District Court.

Successions of Mary Thuera Peters, widow of John Allen Mitchell; Cecilia Doyle, wife of James A. Moran; Pierre Laurent, Jr., and Dan Kuntz, opened.

Emile Edouard Lazare prays to be emancipated.

Fifth District Court.

Judge Cullom rendered the following decisions:

Hardwick vs. Shelby.—The parties reside in Tennessee and Illinois. Plaintiff was about to ship two boat loads of potatoes to New Orleans when defendant threatened to attach them for an alleged debt of $5000, but refrained on payment of $1000. Plaintiff alleges there was no debt due; that he paid $1000 on account of threats, and prays that it may be ordered refunded. Exception that there is no cause ot action. In Tennessee a writ of attachment only issues on affidavit and a bond for all damages. Smith vs. Story, 4 Humph., 169. The plaintiff was not impelled by any tenors ordinary firmness would not have overcome. C. C., 1851, 1856. There was nothing in Shelby's attitude to force him to pay any money. The threat to bring suit under circumstances such as must attend the issuance of a writ of attachment, and under which the alleged debtor would be amply protected is not in my opinion such a putting in fear as is contemplated by the code for the invalidication of contracts and more especially one which may be justly regarded as a compromise. C. C., 3071, 3078, 3082.

Galveston Personals.

From the Galveston *News*, March 8:

Colonel Joe Lawrence, of San Francisco, one of the retired veterans of the California press, arrived in the city en route for New Orleans. The Colonel is brother of the Hon. Effingham Lawrence, of Louisiana, and is going to that State to visit and sojourn with his relatives. He is a genial and eminently conversable gentleman, and his mind is rich withal in a most interesting fund of personal experience.

Mr. E. B. Wheelock, president of the New Orleans and Pacific railroad; Major B. H. Green, chief engineer, and Colonel Jack Wharton, of New Orleans, are at the Grand Southern. They leave this morning at ten o'clock for Marshall. Mr. Wheelock stated that he had secured the desired legislation from the Louisiana State Legislature in behalf of his road, and would in a few days have 1000 men at work on the Marshall end.

Twenty thousand handsome Chinese tea canisters will be given away free this week t the tea depot, No. 5 Camp street.

District Telegraph.

All the district courts are now suppled with facilities to notify attorneys by means of the district telegraph. All that is necessary is to be certain that the clerk has the proper address, a very easy matter for the attorney.

Judge Lynch has issued the following order, and probably other courts will give similar directions:

Fourth District Court in and for the parish of Orleans.—In order to perfect the system of the American District Telegraph Company, adopted for court service in the several district courts for the parish of Orleans, it is ordered by this honorable court that the minute clerk thereof do fill out a notice, giving the title of the case and the names of the attorneys representing both parties to said suit, and issue the same at a practicable time, say about ten minutes before the actual trial of each and every case.

Buy one dollar's worth of tea this week at the tea depot, No. 5 Camp stre and you will receive a handsome Chin tea canister free of charge.

Comments of the Democratic press have a certain sameness, like the testimonials collected by a patent medicine dealer; and some are stronger than others, according to the number of bottles of syrup received.

STATE NEWS.

MOREHOUSE.

From the Bastrop *Republican*, March 2:

The murder of Dr. Robert A. Phelps, mayor of our town, occurred on Thursday last, immediately after we were from press. He was killed by ex-sheriff W. I. Law, in consequence, as we are informed, of an arrest made by the mayor in person, of the said Law, for some breach of a town ordinance, some three or four months ago. Whether from this or not, there has been rumors of threats having been made by the said Law against Dr. Phelps for some time past. Dr. Phelps, knowing or hearing of these threats, had been on the alert, and at the time of the killing had his gun in his hand and was on his way home. Mr. Law was at the office of Messrs. Newton & Hall, with his double-barreled gun, which was on Dr. Phelps' route home. As he passed, Law stepped to the door with his gun, presented it and fired. The first shot took effect in the upper left breast and was fatal. Dr. Phelps turned and attempted to raise his gun, but the second shot from Law broke his right arm some four or five inches below the shoulder. Dr. Phelps fell and died instantly.

Law fled and was pursued by the sheriff with a posse of about twenty men, but escaped.

A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

The town council met on the day following and elected J. W. Brown temporary mayor, and requested all the business houses of the town to close during the funeral services of their honored late mayor, which was promptly and heartily complied with by every house in town. The funeral was largely attended, and exhibited every manifestation of the deepest regret.

The deceased was buried with the honors of the United Friends of Temperance, of whom he was a zealous member. The service was performed by the Rev. J. L. Wright, assisted by Judge D. Burrelsmith, W. P., in a most impressive manner.

Dr. Phelps was a fearless and persistent advocate of law and order, and his loss to the town can not now be fully appreciated, nor can his place be easily filled. There is but one sentiment pervading the community as to his loss, and it is that of regret.

MADISON.

From the *Journal*, March 7:

A serious and disgraceful shooting scrape took place on First street, in our town, last Saturday. Wash Hubbard was blustering, cursing and abusing Pleas McNeal, in front of H. M. Floyd's store, when W. W. Johnson, our parish recorder, unfortunately stepped up and asked him to put away his pistol. Wash turned around and remarked, "What the hell is it your business," and fired, the ball taking effect in Mr. Johnson's face, and during the evening it was impossible for Dr. Gibbs to ascertain where the ball had lodged. At eleven o'clock of the same evening he was reported quiet. Deputy Sheriff Cruzan, with an assistant, took the prisoner to 'Squire Barnes' office, where a warrant was sworn out against him for shooting with intent to kill. The deputy then escorted him to the lockup, and Sheriff Cramer, who had been on hand all the time, saw him safely ensconced in his hotel.

CADDO.

From the Shreveport *Telegram*, March 6:

A horrible death occurred in the suburbs of Shreveport, at the residence of Mr. John Marion, on Saturday morning last, a colored woman literally burning to death. The fire broke out early in the morning, before any one about the place was stirring, in the room in the kitchen apartment, occupied by the woman, who was employed as cook in the family. When Mr. Marion discovered her she was dead, both legs being burned off almost up to the knees. Suffocation must have completely paralyzed her, and effectually prevented her waking. The fire, we believe, was subsequently arrested.

We congratulate Captain D. D. Dannals upon the raising of his packet, the favorite Lotus No. 3, lately sunk at Albany Point, in the lake above here. Captain Dannals showed his customary determination and pluck in making an attempt to raise her, which was successfully accomplished at 5 P. M., Sunday, the fifth. She will be put upon the docks and at once thoroughly repaired and made ready for business.

To-morrow night the citizens of Shreveport will have an opportunity of hearing General George A. Sheridan in his fine lecture on the greatest of Texas heroes, General Sam Houston. To this community it is needless to speak of General Sheridan's eloquence, for they have heard him, and know the splendor with which he clothes any subject he speaks upon. The address upon Sam Houston is declared by the press of Texas to be a marvel in its way, one of the finest conceptions of genius, and General Sheridan an orator, beyond comparison the most brilliant who has ever visited the Lone Star State. Wherever General Sheridan has delivered his address the press are unanimous in praise of his theme and of his oratory. Let our citizens give him a house worthy of his splendid reputation. After his cordial welcome in Texas, it is hardly to be expected that when General Sheridan comes to Shreveport, in the State where he resides, that he should not be greeted with a full attendance when he speaks about one of the men whose fame can never be dimmed.

Heavy Suit for Damages.

It is well known that when the steamer Belle Yazoo entered the Bend trade the merchants of Vicksburg pledged themselves to support her; indeed, if we are not very much mistaken, it was the subscriptions and indorsements of the mercantile community that enabled the owners to make the purchase. Our business men saw the Bend trade steadily slipping from their grasp, and this was the plan adopted to check it. The Cotton Exchange stood pledged to it, but we all soon learned that the Bend packet owned in this city could have no connection here with the New Orleans packets. This left the Belle Yazoo almost helpless, but some of our merchants, including Lamkin & Eggleston, resolved to support her and ship cotton to New Orleans by railroad. A schedule of prices was arranged, and ever since Lamkin & Eggleston have been shipping almost exclusively that way. The Cotton Exchange appointed a committee, consisting of President Lamkin and William Muller, to see the packet line commanders and make some arrangement by which satisfactory connection could be made with our local packet and the old business relations with the New Orleans line resumed. These gentlemen were, however, so cavalierly received by Captain Leathers, that the proposed negotiations were abandoned. The Belle Yazoo continued to run a while longer, but for want of connection, was, as we all know, forced to abandon the trade. In the meantime Captain Leathers gave instructions to his clerks not to receive any freight for or consigned to the house of Lamkin & Eggleston. Freight for and from all other houses in this city received due attention from the clerks of the Natchez, but not a pound from this house, though a tender of prepayment of freight was made in every case since the conflict about connecting with the Belle Yazoo. Lamkin & Eggleston, being large merchants and constant shippers, this action on the part of Captain Leathers operated very materially against them, and has, during the past two months, caused them to lose a good deal of business in the bends below. On this account they yesterday brought suit against him for the sum of $23,500 damages, claiming that they tendered and offered goods for shipment, the Natchez being a common carrier; that she had ample room and accommodations for receiving and carrying the same, and usually did carry such goods; that a tender of prepayment of freight was made, and there was no reasonable excuse for declining to carry the parcels enumerated in the bill; that this steamer has refused, from time to time, to carry freight for the plaintiffs, to their great loss and damage in freight and sales. It is enumerated that she refused to receive freight from this house for Willis Johnson, Gloster Landing; W. Martin, Newtown; Peter Woolfolk, Ashwood; T. C. Bedford, his landing; cotton shipped by Monroe Ellis, of Clyde Landing; B. Taylor, Ashwood; Scott Bettis, New Carthage; Benjamin Grant, New Carthage; Jack Miller, a passenger on board, Palmyra; a lot of coffee at New Orleans, consigned to Lamkin & Eggleston, by Flash, Lewis & Co. The bill closes with a demand for the amount claimed and costs, and the case fixed for the fourth Monday of March, in the Circuit Court of Warren county. Summons was served on Captain Leathers yesterday. The case is a very important one, and the decision will be looked for with much interest. The duty of common carriers has been settled time and again by the highest tribunals in the land, and we suppose it must be passed upon again. If the Natchez can refuse to receive freight from Lamkin & Eggleston, the rule can be made apply to every house in the city, and every boat landing at this port can follow in the footsteps of Captain Leathers and thus destroy the river business of Vicksburg altogether, and if he could only succeed in getting the railroads to join in such a combination, the mercantile interest of Vicksburg would be prostrate before him. The subject is a very serious one, and should enlist the earnest co-operation of every citizen of this community.

There are twenty counts against Leathers, on each of which, except one, damage to the amount of $1000 is claimed, and on one $500. The suit is for damages, as we said before, amounting in the aggregate to $23,500, and the costs, which will very materially increase the amount. As suits for damages have not generally been productive of very remunerative results to the complainants, we took the trouble yesterday to inquire somewhat into this one, and from the statements and opinions obtained there seems to us to be no sort of doubt that the claim of Messrs. Lamkin & Eggleston, for direct and consequential damages, is a very strong one, and their chances of winning the suit certainly look very flattering. If some things that are talked off can be brought out in proof on the trial, Vicksburg merchants will open their eyes.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

The New Minister to England.

The Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Massachusetts, who has been appointed minister to England as successor to General Schenck, is one of the most eminent men of that State. He was the son of Richard Henry Dana, the poet, and was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 1, 1815, and graduated at Harvard College in 1837. Being compelled to interrupt his collegiate course in 1834 by a weakness of the eyes, he made the voyage described in his "Two Years Before the Mast," to California, then a wild and almost unknown region.

He was a member of the Dane Law School from 1837 to 1840, under Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf, and during two years of that time also acted as adjunct to Professor Channing in the department of Rhetoric at the university. He was admitted to the Boston bar in 1840, and was much employed in the admiralty courts, having been naturally led to pay special attention to maritime and commercial law.

In 1841 he published a manual of sea usages and law, "The Seaman's Friend," republished in England as the "Seaman's Manuel." A letter published by him at the time of the melancholy affair of the United States brig Somers, 1843, and in detailed explanation of the critical position of the officers on that occasion, served to moderate the natural public feeling, and rendernd it more favorable to Captain Mackenzie. Mr. Dana's practice gradually became general in the law courts, where he is now one of the leading advocates and has been engaged in a larger than usual proportion of causes of public interest; among others, in the well-known reinvestigation of the presumption of murder from homicide (York's case, 1845), which has led to new enactments on the general subject in several States; on the legal right to require the use of the Bible in the common schools in Maine (Donahue vs. Richards, 1854); on the canon law of the Episcopal Church, in the Rev. Mr. Prescott's cases, 1852; on the title to public and religious charities, in the case of the Presbyterian Synod vs. the parish of the late Dr. Channing, 1854; in the numerous trials for the rescue of the slave Shadrack in 1853, and in the still more noted case of Anthony Burns in 1854. He appeared, however, voluntarily in 1855, against the removal of Judge Loring in the then state of the law, but not after the Massachusetts statute of May 21, 1855, under which the removal eventually took place.

Mr. Dana was one of the founders of the Free Soil party, a delegate from Boston to the Buffalo convention of 18[illegible], and a popular speaker in that and the Republican movement of 1856. He was one of the ablest members of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, and his speeches in that body have received high praise in the chief work of an eminent foreign publicist (Mohl's "Geschichte und Literatur der Staatswissenschaften.)

In 1861 he was appointed United States attorney for Massachusetts, and held that office till 1866, arguing every prize case that came up in the district. He also, in conjunction with Mr. Evarts, argued the prize cases for the government before the Supreme Court, laying down the principle that in a civil war a government can exercise belligerent powers against its own citizens, on its own soil or on the high seas, just as against neutral nations; that any portion of her soil in actual firm possession and control of a rebellion is enemy territory in the technical sense of the laws of war, and the property of persons residing in such territory is enemy property in the technical sense of the prize law, irrespective of their personal loyalty or disloyalty, the property being in such case condemned as prize, and not forfeited for violation of law; that enemy territory depends on the fact of hostile occupation for the time being, and has no reference to any so-called ordinance of secession or declaration of independence; and that, although the President can not initiate a war, he can, in the absence of Congress, use war powers for the national defense. These principles were established in the decision of the court. (The Prize Cases, 2 Black's Rep., 635.) Mr. Dana also drew up the prize act of 1864, which repealed all prior acts on the subject, and completed a prize code for the United States.

He was counsel for the United States in the proceedings against Jefferson Davis for treason in 1867–68. In 1866, by request of the family of Mr. Wheaton, he published an edition of Wheaton's "Elements of International Law," covering the period between Mr. Wheaton's death in 1848 and the of publication. His note, No. 215, on the legislative, judicial and diplomatic history of the neutrality laws of the United States and Great Britain, was printed by the government and translated into French for the use of the arbitrators at Geneva in 1872.

Others of his notes were frequently cited by the counsel on each side, and by the arbitrators in their opinions. In 1867 and in 1868 he represented Cambridge in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was chairman of the Committee on Judiciary.

His speech in the Legislature in 1867, in favor of the repeal of usury laws, was printed at the request of the members, and reprinted in 1873, in New York, by a body of gentlemen interested in the repeal of usury laws generally.

In 1868, it will be remembered, he was the independent candidate for Congress in the Essex district against Benjamin F. Butler, but was defeated by a large majority after a spirited campaign, Butlerism not having then relaxed its hold upon the Republican voters of the State.

Mr. Dana's last prominent appearance in public life was at the centennial celebration of the battle of Lexington on April 19, 1875, when he delivered the oration.

High Clymer.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, writes under date of March 5:

The fish the Democrats have got on their hook is so big they can't land him, and notwithstanding the dramatic representation of Mr. Clymer the Belknap case is liable to fall through for want of bottom. The departure of Marsh for Canada has given the Democrats a great deal of trouble, especially because he took his contract checks and other papers with him, and Mr. Clymer is getting some very severe censure from his fellow-reformers on the Democratic side. In the House to-day, when it became known how the Belknap case had petered out, as soon as the lawyers of the Judiciary Committee began to examine it, Mr. Clymer was set on from all directions, so that he left the chamber angry, and did not return again during the afternoon. It has got to be a by-word: "How's the investigation?" Members would go up to Clymer and ask: "Clymer, how's your investigation?" Another, would say: "Clymer, where's your friend Marsh?" Another, "When did you hear from Canada?" Another, "Who are you going to investigate next?" The Committee on Judiciary, after breaking the Sabbath in trying to fix up a law, came into their room this morning with a series of twenty articles of impeachment. Sixteen of these articles covered sixteen payments of money made by Marsh to Belknap or Mrs. Belknap; one of a general character, covering the taking of bribes; another charging him with continuing to take bribes; the nineteenth charging that he used his office for mercenary purposes; the twentieth that he made an appointment for money in the case of Evans. In the sixteen charges it becomes necessary to put in the dates and descriptions of the method in which the money was received. The committee discovered that they had no such data. Marsh had gone, taking his checks and papers with him, forgetting to tell who his banker was, so that the checks could be traced, and omitting to give various information which the committee considered judicially important just now. There was a feeling of blank dismay when the facts, or rather the lack of facts, was discovered, and Proctor Knott proposed to go into the House and ask that the investigation be reopened. Barney Caulfield objected, because that would be a confession of weakness, and would be comfort and encouragement to the enemy, for Barney had Chicago pluck, if he didn't have evidence. But he was voted down, and Knott was ordered to report to the House that the committee found the evidence insufficient to base articles of impeachment on, and ask to have the case reopened. Barney protested, but the committee adjourned. It was whispered around on the floor that the committee was going to make such a report, and Morrison, Tucker, Randall, Cox and others entreated Knott to do no such thing, for the Republicans were already laughing in their sleeves. So Knott did not offer the report. The Democrats have been depending a great deal on Belknap's confession. It has been said that he confessed to the committee, to Secretary Chandler and to the President. What he said to the President has already been stated in these columns. What he said to Chandler was very nearly the same. What he said to the committee was: "Gentlemen, this is a terrible surprise to me. I shall have to ask you to allow me time to make an explanation. I know Mr. Marsh, and I have heard his statement read. I am so bewildered that I can't remember much that is in the statement, but of what I do remember some is true, some is false, and some things he says I do not know anything about." Belknap's tears and the manner in which he said it impressed the committee that it was a confession; but when the Judiciary Committee examine it as lawyers they fear a court would not admit it as such. The Committee on Judiciary will be called together again to-morrow, and it is proposed that they change their plan and write only one article of impeachment, leaving the general charge of receiving bribes, without dates or names, and see if they can't make out a case on that. The moral of the whole thing is that the Democrats have lost an opportunity, and the same can be applied to every movement they have made since they had the majority. They blundered upon Belknap's crime, and they will blunder till they acquit him. To-day Belknap was to have been brought up in the District Court, but the matter was continued owing to a disappointment in the matter of bail; but it is expected that he will come up to-morrow. His attorneys deny that he has made any attempt to escape, but the detectives insist that they had evidence which justified them in taking the action they did. The public should be reluctant to believe the stories of official crime that are now in circulation, for there is no foundation for them whatever beyond the supposition of their originators. The suddenness of the Belknap exposure has demoralized everybody, and a great deal is said here which is made the foundation of newspaper statements that will be gladly recalled soon.

Ultramontanism in Spain.

The late election in Spain, according to letters from Madrid, have had one important political effect which had not been anticipated—that of leaving an open breach between the Ultramontanes and the Government of King Alphonso. With the exception of one or two of the more moderate of them, the bishops generally followed the example of defiance set by the Archbishop of Valencia, who led the way in an archiepiscopal circular to the faithful of his flock, in which he forbade them to vote for any person inclined to support the very limited religious toleration permitted under the new constitution. After referring to the Syllabus of the Pope, "the infallible instructor in religion and morals of every Catholic," as expressely condemning freedom of worship, the archbishop points out that to every man who chooses to reflect its introduction into Spain must appear "an unqualified absurdity, an unpardonable folly and a measure as impolitic, as it is opposed to sound principles."

Roused by this sort of attack, the government journals are raising a cry against the priesthood, as not merely standing in the way of all reform, but scandalizing the nation by their personal misconduct. "Simony," says the *Cronista*, "is carried on to an extent incompatible with any decency, and it would be ridiculous hypocrisy to conceal one's knowledge of it. Benefices and canonries are hourly bid for, however slender the remuneration, as often the only duties annexed to them is the celebration of an occasional mass, and this is easily evaded. Absentees from their cures are numerous, and many of them use their ecclesiastical incomes for the purpose of leading irregular lives."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Taney Reversed.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Justice Sharswood only dissenting, to-day affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of Henry Jones and the Mount Moriah Cemetary. For nearly six months a highly respectable citizen of Philadelphia has been denied burial in his own lot in Mount Moriah Cemetery, simply because of his color. His family have asserted their rights and the Supreme Court has affirmed them, in language which gives no uncertain sound. The old dictum of Chief Justice Taney that the colored man has no rights which a white man is bound to respect is reversed by the strong and indignant words of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the preposterous claim of the "White Man's Cemetery" people is stamped with a reprobation that will be hailed with satisfaction by every intelligent lover of justice and human rights in the community. We have only time and space, to-day, to express our hearty congratulations with the family of Mr. Jones that a case where a powerful corporation stood on one side and the private, quiet household of a deceased colored man was on the other, and where victory has been won simply because it was right that it should be won.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A number of private bills passed.

Mr. Gordon called up the bill amending the revenue laws. His speech attracted great attention.

In the course of the debate on Mr. Gordon's resolution Mr. Morton read from the speech of Mr. Gordon, delivered in Atlanta, and said the Senator had paid no attention to the utterances by Toombs, delivered a few days before at the same place, to the effect that the Georgia election had been carried by bribery and intimidation. If that charge was true, it was a damning one against the people of Georgia, and if not true, it was a foul calumny, and it was the place of the Senator to repel it, and he had passed it by in silence.

Mr. Gordon said the Legislature took formal action in regard to those charges, and he would have the resolutions adopted by that body read.

Mr. Morton said the Legislature may have thought it worth while to take some notice of them, but the report in the newspaper showed that the utterances of Toombs were cheered to the echo. That was a case of corruption far more reaching than the whisky frauds. The Senator (Gordon) had charged the Republican party with being tyrannical. He (Morton) denied it. The party had been magnanimous, and his friend (Gordon) was a living monument of its magnanimity. The party had dealt magnanimously with those who fought against the government.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said this was the first time since the internal revenue law had been passed that a party speech for party purposes had been made against it. His friend (Mr. Gordon) might disclaim any intention of making a party speech, but all who heard it would regard it as such. The revenue laws had been framed by men of both parties honestly and faithfully. The resolutions presented by the Senator from Georgia had no business before the Senate. It was unconstitutional for the Senate to frame matters pertaining to the revenue.

Mr. Gordon said when he introduced his resolution he had no conception of the scope which was to be taken in the debate. He had no partisan motives in introducing them, and he was astonished that Senators should think because he stated facts which were shown by the record of the department that he was not justified in doing so. Had it come to this that when a Southern man spoke of the wrongs perpetrated upon the government he should be insulted by the statement that he occupied his seat in the Senate by the magnanimity of the Republican party, and was therefore not to mention the delinquencies of that party.

The Senator from Ohio (Sherman) made an insinuation unworthy of him when he said that he (Gordon) had taken advantage of this occasion to bring forward his resolutions. They had been prepared for a month, and he had been ready to speak, but other business required the attention of the Senate. All this bombast about the resolutions being anti-Republican was only intended to turn the eyes of the people from the frauds which have been perpetrated. He referred to his speech at Atlanta, and said he was unable to see what his remarks there had to do with this subject. He next spoke of the causes of the war, and said because men of the South differed from those of the North they were not to be condemned. Their political teachings, from youth up, had been different from those of the people of the North and they were honestly entertained. Did such difference preclude him from criticizing anything which the administration did? He (Gordon) did not propose to be drawn into a passionate discussion by the Senator from Indiana for purposes which he (Morton) might have in his heart. The war was fought on account of difference in opinion. When the South seceded from the Union she placed the issue upon the arbitrament of battle, and when that issue was decided by the fate of battle the South let her construction of the constitution be decided also. To-day no one knows better than the Senator from Indiana that henceforth and forever the question of secession was settled, not only here, but in the mind of every man in the South. He (Gordon) thought it unworthy of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) to be continually flinging in the faces of Southern Senators the statement that they had been engaged in a great crime. It mattered not what a Southern man brought up in the Senate, however honest he might be, no argument was so patent with the Senator from Indiana as a reference to the action of that man in the war. The Senator (Morton) had read from his (Gordon's) speech at Atlanta, but he had stopped before he reached the point where he (Gordon), referring to the speech of Toombs, asked those whom he was addressing if the utterances of Toombs reflected the sentiment of a single one in that body, and there was a unanimous cry of no, no! Yet the Senator (Morton) would hold the utterances of Toombs up as the sentiments of the people of Georgia and of the South, when he (Gordon) had characterized them as wild and showed that the people of Georgia did not indorse them, was it just that the Senator (Morton) should thus seek to prejudice the people of one section against another? In conclusion, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the resolutions of the Georgia Legislature acknowledging the equal rights of all citizens, the constitutional amendments, etc.

Mr. Morton said the point made in his speech was that Toombs claimed that the Georgia elections had been carried by bribery and intimidation, and nothing had been said in response to that.

Mr. Gordon said he denied that the election in Georgia had been carried by bribery and intimidation. He knew large bodies of colored men who marched to the polls and voted the Democratic ticket, and colored Democratic clubs were organized all over the State. If there had been bribery and intimidation in Georgia, why did not the Senator (Morton) show it?

Mr. Morton said he had shown it by the statements of Toombs, and he knew he was one of the most popular Democrats in Georgia. He (Morton) did not intend to insult the Senator (Gordon) when he spoke of the magnanimity of the Republican party. He spoke simply of the truth of history. He then read from the speech of the Senator (Gordon) at Atlanta, where he referred to him (Morton) in connection with the Pinchback case, Southern investigations, etc., and said the people of the South had to meet the world, the flesh and the Senator from Indiana. [Laughter.] The Senator (Gordon) carefully excluded the devil because the people down there had no quarrel with the devil. [Renewed laughter.] The devil had done more to establish the party there than anybody else, and it would never go down until he deserted it, which would not be very soon.

Mr. Withers, of Virginia, said he stood here the peer of any Senator, and to defend the State of Virginia. That State was as much a part of this Union now, and entitled to just as much protection as if she had never seceded. It was not the Democratic party, as a party, which precipitated the war on the country. That war was the result of teachings which were sectional. He referred to the statements in regard to the magnanimity of the Republican party, and said a benefit conferred ceased to be a benefit when the beneficiary was being troubled with it. If Senators on the Republican side desired Southern Senators to respect them as gentlemen, they would talk less about the magnanimity of the Republican party. As to the case of General Floyd in 1860, that officer had always contended that he had the right to distribute the Southern States their quota of arms. He did distribute to them such quota and nothing more.

House.

The Committee on Indian Affairs has been instructed to consider the expediency of opening the Indian Territory to settlers.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has been instructed to inquire whether the case of E. O. Condon comes within the statute for protection of naturalized citizens.

The bill authorizing the sender of any third-class mail matter to write on the outside of the wrapper his address and name and the number of articles contained passed.

The bill regulating the removal of cases from the State to the federal courts passed.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Hawaiian treaty.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, was agreed to:

WHEREAS, Charles Hays, a member of this House, did, on the fourth day of March, 1875, nominate one Guy Roosevelt Beardslee for appointment as a cadet of the United States Military Academy from the fourth congressional district of Alabama, and it is reported that said Hays did falsely certify to the Secretary of War that the said Beardslee had been an actual, bona fide resident of the said district for over two years previous to the nomination aforesaid and

Whereas, It is extensively reported that the mother of said Beardslee paid to said Hays the sum of $3000 to obtain said examination for her son; and

Whereas, It is justly due to said Hays that a thorough investigation should be had, in order to ascertain the truth or falsity of said reports; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the matters aforesaid be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with authority to investigate the same and to send for persons and papers.

WASHINGTON.

Wolf's Testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Wolf, not Jacobs, the witness before the Naval Committee, testified that S. P. Brown paid two Navy Department clerks $5000 for altering figures.

The evidence of Wolf does not implicate Secretary Robeson or any member of his family.

Prospect of a Change Famine.

The banks are hoarding fractional currency in anticipation of a change famine.

What the Star Says the Lawyers Think.

The *Star* says many constitutional lawyers say Kellogg has no legal right to appoint a Senator.

On the Stand.

Ex-Secretary Gideon Wells was before the Naval Committee to-day.

Emma Mine.

Professor Silliman gave evidence that he had examined the Emma mine, and had given a certificate, but the quality of the silver ore had fallen off and the yield decreased in value. The depreciation was beyond anticipation, and no man could foretell it.

There is reason to believe England will demand reparation in behalf of Englishmen who suffered by Schenck's indorsement of the Emma mine swindle.

Orville Grant's Awful Grants.

Orville M. Grant, brother of President Grant, having been sworn, testified that he never, at any time, either orally or in writing, had any authority from Belknap in relation to post traderships in the army, and that he never, directly or indirectly, exercised through others control over such traderships, but he thought he was instrumental in obtaining a post sutlership for a man appointed at Fort Stevens. He was not interested with any parties who obtained appointments to post traderships from the Secretary of War. On being asked whether he was directly or indirectly interested in contracts under the Indian Department, he said he was, and that he obtained the post on his own account from Commissioner Smith, his application having been made in September, 1874. The witness admitted that he had received a letter from the President, in reply to this application for a trading post at Fort Peck, which was favorable, but he thought he had destroyed that letter. The President notified him that there would be a vacancy at Fort Peck. If he had not known there was to be a vacancy he would not have made the application. He thought the President specified Fort Peck and Fort Belknap, and stating those places to become vacant. He applied for these places, in pursuance of knowledge given to him by the President. These were the only trading stations in which the witness had any interest.

Pierrepont's Letter to Dyer.

The following is among the papers called for in the Babcock case by the House:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1875.

Hon. D. P. Dyer, United States Attorney, St. Louis Missouri:

The President informs me that the court of inquiry convenes at Chicago next Thursday; that General Babcock starts to-night to meet his trial; that Colonel Gardner is the judge advocate, to whom at Chicago you will please send any documentary evidence bearing upon the case, and the names and residence of any witnesses whose testimony you judge important to make the investigation thorough. If there is any evidence in addition to that sent me please forward it and communicate with the judge advocate at Chicago, by messenger or otherwise as you deem most safe, to the end that this important inquiry, which will attract the attention of the country, may be complete in every respect. I repeat what I have so often said, that we want no innocent man tarnished and no guilty one to escape.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

National Democratic Resident Committee.

The national Democratic resident committee have completed their organization and established headquarters at No. 1324 F street, near the Ebbitt House. The committee is made up as follows:

Senate—J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; W. W. Eaton, of Connecticut; H. G. Davis of West Virginia; W. P. Whyte, of Maryland, and John B. Gordon, of Georgia.

House—Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania C. W. Chapin, of Massachusetts; J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas; C. E. Hooker, of Mississippi; A. S. Jewett, of New York William Robbins, of North Carolina; M. Saylor, of Ohio; District of Columbia, W. W. Corcoran, James E. Harvey and Charles Mason.

The Democratic organizations in all the States and Territories are requested to report their committees immediately to the national resident committee. Applications for documents, speeches and other political matter, and all communications on the business of the committee, will be addressed to the secretary. Editors who send their newspapers to the committee will receive all documents published by them free of charge.

Caucus Postponed.

The caucus was postponed to Saturday on account of Mr. Lamar's sickness.

Nothing Done for Southern Office Seekers.

No Southern confirmations or nominations to-day.

NEW YORK.

Thieves Sentenced.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The rum thieves John Lowry and Charles Meyers, were sentenced to fifteen years hard labor.

A Forger Abducted.

Senor Josef Olgeodo, an eminent Spanish gentleman, who had resided twenty-five years in Cuba, drew $25,000 from a banking house, and was arrested by a man showing a star. Olgeado's companion ran to the Spanish consul, but a search for Olgeado proved in vain. The object of the abduction is supposed to have been his money.

Schenck.

A *Herald* special from London says: "On the highest authority I can say there is no foundation for the statement that the British government demanded General

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]