NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $12 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME X.—NO. 16. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2791.

THE WHISKY CASES.

Seventh Day's Proceedings.

The defense closed with presenting several records.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

W. L. Catlin—The case of the United States vs. the distillery of Catlin was against the one he claims to be proprietor of; Mr. S. W. Hammond testified in the case; think the testimony was taken in shorthand by H. Conquest Clarke.

A recess was taken here for a half an hour for the marshal to make a return as to Mr. Clarke.

Pat Keenan recalled, to prove the price of corn, etc., to show a loss of eighty per cent on three gallons to the bushel.

Objected to, on the ground that it would rebut no evidence of the defendant.

Mr. Beckwith said he proposed to show it was a bankrupt distillery. Admitted.

P. Keenan—Was purchasing between January and April, 1874; the price of corn was fifty-six to eighty-five cents per bushel; rye eighty-five cents to $1 05; malt $1 25 per forty-four pounds; was not dealing in flour then; fine flour was worth about $4 50, equal to about three bushels.

Mr. Commagere recalled—Don't recollect the market price of distilled spirits then; it dropped from ninety-six to ninety-three cents; don't recollect that it went above $1; think the price quoted at the time was correct: the local price current reports are sometimes below and sometimes above; it may have been $1; sales are controlled by the Cincinnati quotations; the price was above that.

Mr. H. D. Coleman—The firm is the manufacturer of the Coleman mill; the capacity of a thirty-inch is about one-third less than of corn; corn depends on quality, fineness, etc.; for domestic use depends on the power of the engine and number of revolutions; a fine horse power engine making 250 revolutions has not the power of a ten horse, making ten revolutions; the amount of grinding depends more on the power than the number of revolutions; fifteen or eighteen bushels might be ground.

Mr. Tompkins testified he had measured the fly wheel on the engine of Fehrenbach's distillery; the diameter of the driving wheel was ninety-seven and one-half inches; pully of the line shaft, seventeen and seven-eighths inches; on the mill, twenty-five and three-quarters inches.

W. W. Simonds—Am familiar with the transfer of motion by line, shaft and pully; it would be according to the ratio of diameter; the slip of the belt has never been determined as an invariable rule; with a driving wheel with a two-foot pully on a line shaft, driving another wheel with a four-foot pully, the speed of the latter would be twice as great.

It was then arranged by council that Major New should open for the United States, and District Attorney Beckwith close.

General Sheldon would open for the defense. Mr. Whitaker speak for Mr. Todd, Mr. Hunt for Mr. Wills, and Mr. Semmes close for the defense.

Major J. H. New opened for the prosecution. The question was one of the most important, the first of a series of cases to punish outrages on the revenue laws and delinquencies of officers. It was the people of the United States who were before the jury; the government was its agent. Every one was a plaintiff who lived in the United States, the government being only another name for the people who seek the execution of the revenue laws that were made to support the charges. Taxes on distilled spirits are on luxuries, which only bear on those who may or may not choose to use them. It is not an odious tax. It is an equal one. Every fraud here throws the burden of revenue on some other tax, shifting it from one we can avoid and putting it on another which can not be avoided. We then have a moneyed interest in preventing stealing and cheating on the tax on whisky.

First—The object is not to collect money. It is not necessary to prove $1 of loss. It is to punish fraud by distillers, officers for combining with them. These parties are Fehrenbach and Karstendiek, distillers, and officers who should have protected the government. There is no crime so obnoxious as a breach of trust. Other crimes you can defend yourself against. But when one takes advantage of the trust and his position near your heart, there is no defense; you can not surround yourself with any protection against those who go back on those by whom they should stand. The people ask you to punish those who have sworn falsely, and who have used their positions to cheat and defraud. The distillers could have done nothing without them. There is the moral question besides that makes this case the most important ever submitted to a New Orleans jury. The malarial disease of the physical world, leaving its home to attack a community, was compared to the moral corruption that sometimes seemed to overwhelm a people, its officers, courts and justice, and crimes become so common as to excite merriment. This moral epidemic has America in its grasp in this centennial year. The name of an American in Europe is a mockery and a by-word, and when a man steals it is said he steals like an American. But this corruption is not below the surface. The people abhor it when they see it.

Section 440 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, on "conspiracy to defraud," was read, and the court asked to charge that the crime would be complete even if success did not follow, if they had combined, and one had done an act having that for its object. There is no need of a formal agreement. A combination by the distillers and knowledge of it by the officers is enough. The proof is of two kinds, documentary and oral. Mr. Fehrenbach owned the distillery and bought it from Thomas Murray. [The form required; the survey by C. W. Wills, acting collector; bond of Mr. Fehrenbach for $17,000, with O. H. Karstendiek and P. Keenan as sureties; registry of stills; the libel on the seizure and answer; appraisement, dated April 27, 1874, and application to change capacity by closing tubs seven, eight and nine, were read.] They were sealed by John McWhirter, January 17.

A recess was here taken.

After this Major New closed his argument with a recital of the duties of the officers, going over the testimony and clearly presenting the case for the government.

The arguments will probably end to day.

Political Matters.

A convention of the Republicans of the parish of Iberia will be held May 6 to choose delegates to the State convention.

The delegates from the parish of Caddo to the convention of May 30 are: C. W. Keeting, William Harper, C. C. Antoine and Thomas Johnson. To the convention of June 27: C. W. Keeting, William Harper, C. C. Antoine, George L. Smith and Rufus Renfro.

At a meeting of the parish executive committee of St. Landry the following delegates were chosen to the first State convention: E. Vanhille, E. Gantt, M. Green and C. Mayo.

Personal.

The many friends of Captain B. T. Walshe, No. 110 Canal street, will be pleased to learn of his return from the North, much improved in health. Captain Walshe has secured a splendid stock of goods, which will shortly be ready for the inspection of the public.

The Red River Falls.

In the House of Representatives, on the nineteenth instant, Hon. Mr. Levy presented the petition of citizens of Alexandria, Louisiana, for an appropriation for the removal of obstructions at the falls of Red river, Louisiana, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

LAKE SHORE CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Southern Sea Side Resorts—Short's, on the Beautiful Shores of Mobile Bay.

EASTERN SHORE OF MOBILE BAY, Short's Hotel, April 25, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The REPUBLICAN is winning golden opinions of the people along the line of your well conducted railway from New Orleans to Mobile, in the liberality you have manifested, in the information derived from its columns as to the beautiful sea side health resorts, such as Bay St. Louis, Ocean Springs and other beautiful places that have been read of lately in the columns of your well read journal.

No county is so thoroughly blessed with places of pleasure resorts as New Orleans and Mobile, and no city so fortunate as New Orleans for an outing, a mere nothing, the one dollar excursion rate that commences on the thirtieth; and knowing there are hundreds of the Crescent City folks who spend their summer months at some one of the lovely resorts dotting the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, from Short's to Point Clear, knowing there are scores of Crescent City folks who know of Short's on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, which is now open for the reception of visitors, and to those who know it, who have tried its splendid comforts, Short's needs no indorsement to them, only we can tell them, as well as some of Mobile and New Orleans' most eminent citizens now here can vouch for, that Short's has not lost any of its former fame for comforts, for a spread of a feast, for viands, hardly found in this country. It is a gem of a watering place. Its beauty is the work and toil of years, of two as honest souls as ever lived. Thomas Short, of Pennsylvania, was known only to be most highly respected and beloved by all. His widow, Mrs. Catherine Short, of Connecticut, has an acquaintance in the Sunny South by the thousands, that can testify to all that is said in the praise of this most delightful summer resort, and we can assure all the good folks of your Crescent City, who intend to spend a summer vacation away from the city, that to secure a place at Short's, on the eastern shore of Mobile bay, will be an event of their lives they will never forget or regret.

Yours, TOURIST.

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1876.

United States Circuit Court.

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

United States vs. E. Fehrenbach et al.—Conspiracy to defraud. Arguments being heard.

Superior District Court.

City of New Orleans vs. William H. Hill; same vs. Leon Blum; same vs. Benjamin Blum.—Suits for licenses of 1876, $100 each.

State of Louisiana vs. city of New Orleans and Sheriff Waggaman.—The assistant attorney general alleges the St. Louis Hotel has been advertised for sale for city taxes, in suit of the city vs. Citizens' Bank; that the property belongs to the State of Louisiana, and is not subject to taxation. Injunction issued.

Superior Criminal Court.

INFORMATION.

Carrying concealed weapons—John King, Frank Higby.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

Jean Duviel, for embezzlement.

SENTENCED.

W. T. Ingram, embezzlement, November 18, 1875, of a pair of scales worth $55 from Gauthereau & Wright, one year.

Robert Threader, embezzlement from J. B. Steers of $200, three years.

ON TRIAL.

State vs. T. J. and Adolph Newhouse.—Murder. Killing John C. Costley, February 16, 1876, in the Union coffeehouse, corner of Melpomene and Dryades streets. Indicted March 14.

Challenge to the array of grand jurors overruled.

Eight jurors have been obtained. Fifty talesmen and attachments for all absent jurors ordered for the twenty-eighth.

First District Court.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Joe Fernandez, of assault and battery.

CONVICTED.

James Stevens and Charles Joseph, of petty larceny; Patrick Eagan and Peter Early, of assault and battery.

SENTENCED.

Petty larceny—James Stevens and Charles Joseph, one year each.

Second District Court.

Successions of Mary McManus, wife of James Mankey and Marie L. Clause, opened.

Fourth District Court.

Henri St. Gez vs. Sybil Zeller, et al.—Injunction perpetuated and seizure of property claimed by plaintiff set aside.

A Grand and Spirited Contest.

In addition to the numerous attractions offered the public in the programme by the Continental Guards, Company A, at their grand picnic to be given on Monday, May 1, at the Fair Grounds, the committee has decided upon giving a great centennial mule race, free and open to all ages and dimensions, under the leadership of a grey horse, to unerringly follow which Dame Nature has strongly implanted this instinct in the entire mule family. The speed of all entries will thus be fairly tested and for the first time in the annals of racing throughout the United States a thorough and well contested race by this novel and fleet family of contestants will be recorded. The committee of arrangements will offer a liberal and attractive purse to insure the fleetest and most celebrated stock of this new racing lineage. Many owners of mules celebrated for speed and endurance have already signified their intention to enter the lists of this contest and compete for fame and fortune. It is desired by the committee of arrangements that owners of the celebrated mules which are entered for the race of Saturday, attracted by the liberal purse offered, will re-enter the arena. Our well known citizen, Mr. Dick Montgomery, has already entered the famous mule Mermaid, by Alligator, dam Sea Turtle; she by Gopher, Gopher by Hard Shell Crab, dam by Imported Schrimp, Schrimp by Old Snail. Entries to this grand centennial contest can be made at Joe Starling's saloon, St. Charles street, and a full and complete list will be published.

Appointments.

Acting Governor Antoine has made the following appointments:

For the State at large—F. B. Gaudet, M. D.; J. F. Finney, M. D.; and Y. R. Lemonnier, M. D., members of the Board of Health.

For the parish of Caddo—W. L. Smith, vice Hendricks, not confirmed, and Jacob Haas, vice Shreve, resigned, police jurors.

For poverty or wealth, Decide
For poverty or wealth, To-day.
For poverty or wealth,
For poverty or wealth,
Second golden drawing,
Second golden drawing,
Only two days off.
Only two days off,
Buy your Only two days off,
Ticket. Only two days off,

Stray Notes of the Jetty Trip.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

About 300 passengers took advantage of the jetty excursion planned in connection with the virgin trip of the reconstructed Great Republic, now called the Grand Republic. Nearly 100 of the sightseers were from St. Louis.

At the passes Captain Eads, Albany De G. De Fonblanque, Esq., British consul, and other gentlemen came on board. The president of the St. Louis Jetty Company and the president of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company were interested members of the party from the start.

The boat cast off at 10 A. M. Wednesday, reached the passes at 5:30 P. M., started back at 10 P. M., and effected a landing at the head of Canal street between ten and eleven yesterday.

At the head of South Pass, where the jetties commence, informal soundings were taken, and the leadsman thrice reported "quarter less twain," or less than eleven feet. Entering the pass the water quickly deepened; "quarter less three," "quarter less four" were the two next soundings, and the lead was cast no more from the Grand Republic.

The jetties are not much to look at. Imagine shrimp fishing on a large scale, with a double row of stakes, and that is about all there is to be seen. On one side, where it is said there was deep water before the jetties were built, a deposit has formed nearly flush with the jetties themselves. The current is swift between the jetties, and the water appears to be deep. The Grand Republic steamed slowly through, and went just far enough into the Gulf to enable her to turn round and get a slight roll in the Gulf swell. As the steamboat re-entered the jetties, the revenue cutter Dix following close in the rear, struck a shoal in seven feet of water, and swinging round collided with the steamboat. The shock was not felt by the Grand Republic, but the Dix was damaged to the extent of $400 or $500.

On board the Republic, in the evening, Mr. Andrews, the contractor, took his stand on the centre gangway of the cabin, and submitted to a protracted interview at the hands of St. Louis stockholders and press correspondents. He stated that there were now two and a half feet more water in South Pass than had ever been obtained by natural means in any pass of the river. "Take away the dredgeboats and Southwest Pass and Pass-a-l'Outre would shoal up to thirteen feet in less than a week."

"What extent of shallow water have you at the head of the pass?" asked a gray-headed stockholder.

"What do you call shallow water?" Major Andrews cautiously replied.

"Well, say from eighteen feet to eighteen feet."

"Better say from twenty feet to twenty feet," replied the major, with a meaning smile. "That is what we have to look for. There is a shoal of about 1800 feet."

"How do you propose to remove that?" inquired the stockholder.

"Well, if I had been Captain Eads," said Major Andrews. "I never would have touched it. His contract only calls for twenty feet of water between the jetties. But, however, that's not my affair. The best plan seems to me to construct sills or aprons at Southwest Pass and Pass-a-l'Outre so as to increase the scour."

Stockholder—Would not two parallel dykes be an effective way?

Major Andrews—Yes; that is to say two dykes so constructed as to concentrate the scour. I think that might be done, and I presume that will have to be the way.

In reply to further questions, Major Andrews strongly insisted upon the existence of a littoral current, or as he termed it, "an eastern current," which would remove all accumulations at the mouth of the pass.

The discussion was renewed from time to time, and some of the engineers spent a large part of the night in furnishing "soundings" to some of the representatives of the New Orleans and St. Louis press.

A noticeable fact was that many of the St. Louis delegation seemed firmly persuaded that the jetties were opposed in New Orleans because the merchants of this city were interested in some enormous land speculation in connection with a ship canal. The trip as a whole was a pleasant one, favored by delightful weather, but it may be reasonably doubted whether it made or changed an opinion on the jetty question.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Grand Republic's Trip.

The great steamboat Grand Republic, which left Eads' bridge several days ago on a trip to Eads' jetties, incidentally taking in the cities of St. Louis and New Orleans in her route, arrived here yesterday on her return from South Pass. Quite a number of passengers had gone down on the boat, and as the only requisite was $10 passage money, there was nothing to prevent their finding out all they could about the works. The revenue cutter John A. Dix was there, and the towboat Rio Grande, both at the service of the excursionists. Soundings are reported to have been taken by Captain Eads, who found a least depth of sixteen feet. A party went out on the Rio Grande over the bar and some distance into the Gulf. Soundings were taken on this trip by Mike Hynes, the mate of the Grand Republic, who has had some experience in heaving the lead. Mike did the best he knew how, for many careful and experienced eyes were upon him, and he produced the following result, which we copy from the *Democrat* of last evening:

First, 15 feet; second, 15 feet; third, 18 feet; fourth, 16½ feet; fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth, 16½ feet; ninth, 22½ feet; tenth, 15 feet; eleventh, 10½ feet; twelfth to twenty-fourth, 12½ feet; twenty-fifth, 15 feet; twenty-sixth, 13½ feet; twenty-seventh, 12½ feet; twenty-eighth, 19 feet; twenty-ninth, 17 feet; thirtieth, 13 feet; thirty-first, 15 feet; thirty-second, 15 feet; thirty-third, 13½ feet; thirty-fourth, 12 feet scant; thirty-fifth, 12 feet scant; thirty-sixth, 12 feet large; thirty-seventh, 12½ feet; thirty-eighth, 15 feet. The thirty-ninth and fortieth casts were made just on the extreme edge of the jetties, where 24 feet was found, and the last, the forty-first, disclosed the fact that there was "no bottom."

A thousand feet further out, it is stated, a bar or mud lump has lately shown itself in the throat of the channel, on which there is less than fifteen feet of water—a condition of affairs the famous littoral current has failed to take notice of.

The Vermilion Parish Vigilance Committee.

Mr. F. R. King has issued the following circular, with a request that it be published:

SUPPLEMENTARY ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

As there are still some intelligent and respectable citizens of this parish who affect to believe that the vigilance committee should be kept up, and who have heretofore refused to act with it, I would suggest to them that they would show the sincerity of their words by their acts in becoming actual members of the committee. Such a course on their part would afford some guarantee to the community that the vigilance committee would be properly conducted and confined to its legitimate objects. These gentlemen should be consistent and not shun the responsibility. If they encourage the continuance of the organization, they can not remain idle spectators and avoid the moral responsibility of lawless acts committed by those professing to represent the vigilance committee. In the rendition of their final account they will be held accountable to their God for winking at the perpetration of acts which they would not commit themselves. By all means should these gentlemen enroll their names in the list of the vigilance committee. If we must have such a committee, let it be conducted by the best men of the country. In no other way can a sense of contentment and security be restored to a large portion of the community. If these gentlemen will not join and thereby relieve the general anxiety, then they should not sit idly by and leave the balance of the community at the mercy of a few hot-headed, reckless boys, and inconsiderate men, who take upon themselves the duty of regulating the community as a vigilance committee.

The people of Vermilion are getting heartily tired of midnight visitations of mysterious bodies of men styling themselves a vigilance committee. It is enough to strike terror to the stoutest hearts, and I am sure these gentlemen would not like to have their homesteads visited in like manner. Don't wait until your own bull is gored before crying out, but come forward at once like true knights and relieve by your presence an anxious community from the terror which reigns over it. If I have written feelingly on the subject on a former occasion, it was not done in a vindictive spirit, but because I am in a position to know the feeling which pervades a large portion of the community, and was not at liberty to write all that I do know concerning the doings of men assuming to be members of the vigilance committee. I have at all times been prompted by a desire to promote the public good, and write for no other purpose. Personally my relations with the vigilance committee have always been friendly, but I am as ready to denounce all lawless and unjustifiable acts committed by its members as I have always been to condemn lawlessness and crime of whatsoever nature.

And in conclusion I would warn the people of this parish that unless lawlessness is rebuked and tranquillity restored before the next general election, that an arbitrary Returning Board will find excuse in our troubles to reject the whole vote of the parish. This is one potent reason why I allege that the vigilance committee should disband and be heard of no more. Because the vote of the parish was not rejected at the last election, it does not follow that it will be so at the next.

I believe that on reflection the right thinking portion of the community will agree with me in the views I have taken. If I have spoken plainly and in strong terms, it is because I have thought the occasion demanded the use of unqualified language. It was useless any longer to throw out mere hints which were utterly disregarded.

This is the last time I shall take occasion to address the public on this subject. If the community thinks its interests best subserved by sublime apathy and indifference on such an important matter, I am content to abide by its decision, trusting to my own strong arm for protection in the general sway of anarchy and discord.

Respectfully, F. R. KING.

April 16, 1876.

P. S.—Since writing the above a squad of about twenty men, miscalled vigilants, appeared on the opposite side of the bayou from Abbeville, about the hour of twelve. Monday night, and after firing a volley of guns disappeared as mysteriously as they came. The result was many poor frightened women passed a sleepless night in the neighborhood. Whither are we drifting? Is the country to be converted into a turbulent hell and midnight pandemonium? "How far wilt thou, O Cataline! abuse our patience? How long shall thy madness outbrave our justice." F. R. K.

Amusements.

One of the most delightful entertainments of the warm season was the concert given last night at the Carrollton Gardens by the German Military Band. The attendance was large, and the auditors consisted of the best sort of people. The programme comprised twelve numbers selected from the best musical compositions, and among the flowers and trees, and under the moonlight, the notes of harmony fell sweet and clear on the evening air. The band will give another concert at the same place on Saturday evening.

Three more performances of "Monte Cristo" will close the season at the Varieties Theatre. To-night is set apart for the benefit of Mr. W. F. Burroughs, a rising young actor, who deserves well of the public. Mr. Burroughs is an educated gentleman, studious and painstaking, and both on and off the stage is an honor to his profession.

The Continental Guards.

The May festival and military picnic announced to be given at the Fair Grounds on the first of May, day and evening, will be an entertainment of unusual attractions. During the day the sports will consist of racing, for horses over hurdles, trotting to sulky, pacing and running under the saddle, a pony race and a mule race, followed by dancing on the platform, and a dress parade by the Continentals, attended by the Thirteenth United States Infantry Band. In the evening a grand military ball will be given in the main exposition building. The tickets for the entertainment are placed at fifty cents, each one bearing a coupon representing a number in the lottery of prizes offered.

For riches or for power,
For riches or for power,
You can decide on Saturday,
You can decide on Saturday,
Grand golden drawing,
Grand golden drawing.
Buy your tickets now,
Buy your tickets now.
Trust luck just once,
Trust luck just once.

Cheap Sunday Excursion to the Country.

On Sunday, April 30, and each succeeding Sunday, a train will leave the Calliope street depot of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad, at 7:30 A. M., and returning at half-past nine o'clock the same night. Fare to Manchac and return, fifty cents; to McComb City and return, a ride of 210 miles, for $1.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows April 27: At 8 A. M., 72°; at 2 P. M., 79°; at 6 P. M., 77°. Lowest point during the night of April 26, 60°.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill was adopted.

Mr. Sherman submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate of the cost of the signal service corps, with a detailed statement of the several branches of that corps, and his views in regard to transferring that service to the Treasury Department. Agreed to.

Impeachment resumed. The minutes of the last session and replications were read. The managers moved that the evidence on jurisdiction be taken before the argument, and if the plea be overruled the defendant be required to answer within two days to reply, and that the trial proceed next day.

After joining issues, Mr. Carpenter moved the trial be postponed until the first Monday in December [sensation], and asked an allowance of two hours for each side to argue the postponement. Time was granted.

Mr. Blair argued that at this advanced stage of the session there was not time for counsel to prepare and the court to determine the great question.

Judge Black followed in support of the motion, and spoke an hour. He dwelt on the political excitement against his client, contending that it was so intense that each party was committed to his ruin; it was impossible for him to have a fair trial, though he might have an honest one.

The managers did not make any argument. The Senate retired for consideration, after a short absence Mr. Ferry announced the motion to postpone had been overruled.

The Senate adjourned to half-past twelve o'clock to-morrow, when the defense will be heard upon the motion of the managers giving the defendant two days to answer, should the plea of want of jurisdiction be overruled.

House.

The removal of the disabilities of Lawrence S. Baker, of North Carolina, passed.

The amendment to the bill defining the tax on malt and fermented liquors was adopted and goes to the President.

A sub committee has been ordered to investigate the Brooklyn navy yard.

The Postoffice appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for Tuesday.

The Elections Committee reported as telegraphed yesterday in the Spencer-Morey case. The reports are ordered to be printed.

A bill removing the disabilities of C. H. Kennedy, of Virginia, was introduced.

The House went into committe of the whole on the legislative and executive appropriation bill on an additional section.

The prohibition of executive officers of the government from employing any clerk, agent, engineer, draughtsman, messenger, watchman, laborer or other employe in any of the executive departments in the city of Washington, or elsewhere, except those for whom specific appropriations are made in the bill, was agreed to.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill to the House. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Investigations.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Matthew Prinder, who made a recent statement of treasury irregularities, was examined and ex-Secretary Richardson summoned in the case.

Confirmation.

S. W. Marston, agent for consolidated agencies of the Indian Territory.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

The deficiency appropriation bill now goes to the President.

Davenport's Vouchers.

Davenport exhibited his books, showing work which the President, Attorney General and himself thought necessary to prevent frauds, but not authorized by any act of Congress, and paid for out of the secret service fund; they comprise penitentiary and mortuary statistics and a household geography of New York city.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

The postoffice appropriation bill provides $25,000 for advertising, provided that the Postmaster General shall cause an advertisement of the territory to be posted up in such postoffices therein conspicuously at least sixty days before such letting, but no other advertisement of such lettings shall be required. Hereafter free delivery shall not be established in cities of less than 40,000 inhabitants, but may continue in all cities where now estabilshed by law. The total appropriation is $32,125,000.

The Silver Bill.

The amendments which Senator Morrill, of Vermont, to-day submitted and gave notice he should offer to the pending bill in regard to silver coin are as follows: Make the weight of the new silver dollar 450 grains instead of 412; make its legal tender limit $5 for any one payment, instead of $20; make the new silver dollars exchangeable by the Secretary of the Treasury for United States notes of the denomination less than $5, commencing with the lowest, instead of allowing all United States notes to be retired; insert a new section; providing that after 50,000,000 of the new silver dollars shall have been issued, they shall thenceforth be issued only in exchange for gold coins at par. Finally, in place of Senator Bogy's amendment to fix the legal relative values of gold and silver at 15½ to 1, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, proposes to make it 17½ to 1.

The Khedive's Gift.

The Committee on Ways and Means considered the Senate bill allowing General Sherman's daughter to receive the Khedive's jewels duty free. While willing she should have them, the committee holds it as a matter of revenue which should originate in the House, and will report a new bill.

Increasing Demand for Silver.

The demand for silver upon the treasury increases daily and from all parts of the country. A million has already been distributed.

Taking Original Papers from Their Files.

Secretary Bristow has written Mr. Caulfield declining further to allow original papers to be taken from the department, but informing him that the matter had been referred to the Attorney General by the President. The papers wanted refer to Davenport's accounts.

The Investigating Committee—Gibson Declines the Chairmanship.

General R. L. Gibson was compelled to decline the chairmanship of the Louisiana committee of investigation on account of sickness in his family. He will probably secure the appointment of one of his colleagues.

POLITICAL.

New York Democratic State Convention—Triumph of Tammany Hall—Morrissey Bolts.

UTICA, N. Y., April 27.—The convention met at 9:25 A. M. The committee on contested seats submitted a report with conclusions as already sent. The question was taken on agreeing to the report of the committee on each case as read, and it was agreed to as far as interior counties are concerned. The report on New York cases in favor of the Tammany delegation was read. Three members of the committee on contested seats presented the minority report, dissenting from the majority conclusions in favor of the Tammany delegation, and recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That contesting delegates from the several assembly districts in the county of New York be admitted to seats in this convention with the same rights as the delegates whose seats they contest, and that each class of delegates be entitled to name one delegate to the national convention for the respective congressional districts within the said county.

In the convention this morning Mr. Morrissey denied that there was such an organization as Tammany Hall in New York; it was a fraud and deception, what they claimed to be; such organization never wins anything; it was without power or influence; it could do nothing for the party. You may let us in or not. Let me tell you, adopt that majority report and you will see more destruction in New York than you have yet seen.

Mr. Kelly disclaimed that he dictated what was done by Tammany Hall. Morrissey has complained of being turned out of Tammany Hall. We have rules which must be adhered to. That gentleman held a meeting (a laborers' meeting) in Cooper Union which denounced Tammany Hall, and it was found necessary to expel her enemies. As to his (Kelly's) motives, he said he had no motive concerning Tammany Hall except that of raising her up out of the mud and mire, where she had been dragged. In the past this was his motive, and the only motive which governed him. He had devoted years to this wish, and spent thousands of dollars in it.

A motion was adopted that the contestants be admitted to the privilege of the floor.

The anti-Tammany delegates here left the hall in a body.

The majority report was then adopted. Committees on permanent organization, resolutions and delegates to St. Louis were announced and the convention took a recess until noon.

A permanent organization was then effected, with Mr. Jacobs as chairman.

Governor Seymour addressed the convention.

The resolutions were reported and adopted.

The committee on delegates reported the following at large: Francis Kernan, William Dorsheimer, Henry C. Murphy and Abraham S. Hewitt.

District delegates were reported.

The report of the committee was agreed to.

Among the district delegates are Congressmen Cox and Bliss, John Kelly, Roger A. Pryor, August Belmont, Oswald Ottendorfer, Manton Marble, Augustus Schell and Mayor Wickham.

The platform renews its fidelity to the principles set forth in the platforms of 1874-75. The Democratic party of New York readopts also their resolutions adopted in the State conventions of 1864-68-72, to wit:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be appointed, are hereby instructed to enter that convention as a unit, in accordance with the will of a majority of the members thereof, and in case any of its members shall be appointed a delegate thereof by another organization, and should not forthwith, in writing, decline such appointment, his seat shall be regarded as vacant, and the delegation shall proceed to fill the same, and they are hereby also empowered to fill vacancies by death, absence, resignation or otherwise.

The Democratic party of New York, while committing to their delegates the duty of joining with the delegates of their fellow-Democrats of all the States in the momentous, deliberations of the national convention, declare their settled principles: The frugal expenditure and the administrative policy of the founders of the republic as the first and most imperious necessity of the times. The commanding issue now before the people is the Union, and they suggest with respectful deference to their brethren of other States and with a cordial appreciation of other renowned Democratic statesmen, faithful like him to their political principles and public trusts, that the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden to the office of President would insure the vote of New York and would be approved throughout the Union as the recognition of this supreme necessity, the incarnation of this vital issue, the pledge of our high purpose and the guarantee of a successful achievement of this arduous work of national regeneration and reform.

California Republican Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The platform expresses confidence in the Republican party; favors a modification of the Burlingame treaty, effectually preventing the influx of Chinese; a return to metallic currency; restoration of silver to a constitutional equality with gold; declared Democracy not to be trusted, as it proposes to pension Confederate soldiers, pay cotton claims, etc., which would entail another war.

There are seven district delegations for Blaine, one for Bristow; three delegates at large for Blaine, one for Bristow. The resolutions are highly laudatory of Blaine, but leave the delegation unembarrassed by instructions.

Arkansas Republican Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, April 27.—The Republican State Convention organized by the election of General Upham, president, and elected the following delegates to Cincinnati: Powell Clayton, S. W. Dorsey, John McClure, R. A. Dawson, A. P. Snyder, Joseph Brooks, John M. Peck, O. A. Hadley, C. C. Walters, John H. Johnson, Frank Gallagher, Asa Hodges, J. V. Vaughan, H. O. Miller, E. A. Fulton, James Torens, W. H. Walsh, H. McComber, M. W. Gibbs, William Keenan, J. H. Glendening, M. W. Benjamin and R. H. Caldwell.

The committee on resolutions reported a series, ending with one declaring the Hon. O. P. Morton the choice of the State for President.

Another set of resolutions, leaving delegates entirely uninstructed, were introduced, and, with the original resolution, were referred back to the committee.

NEW YORK.

Vanderbilt Ill.

NEW YORK, April 27.—It is reported Vanderbilt is seriously ill.

A Missing Schooner.

The schooner David Miller, which sailed from this port, February 10, for Savannah, with 200 tons of guano, has not since been heard from. It is supposed she foundered in the gale of February 12. Her owners are A. Richardson & Co.

Sub-Treasury Balances.

Gold $53,310,006; currency $36,459,392. The sub-treasury paid out $600,000 on account of interest and $48,000 for bonds. Customs receipts to-day $277,000.

Resumed Business.

The National Bank of the State of New York was admitted to the Clearing House to-day, and will resume business at once. The announcement was made this afternoon on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

FOREIGN.

Launch of the Invincible.

LONDON, April 27.—The double turret ship Invincible was successfully launched, and was christened by the Princess Louise. The *Times* says the Invincible is the most tremendous defensive and offensive instrument of war yet created.

The Plague in Mesopotamia.

The plague in Mesopotamia is increasing. At Hillah, from April 1 to April 7, 114 persons were attacked and fifty-six died. At Bagdad, from April 2 to April 7, 256 were attacked, 169 dying. Some cases occurred in the military hospital and garrison.

The Colonial Bank has the following from Barbadoes: Forty persons have been killed and wounded and 500 prisoners taken. Rioting is suspended, but the position is threatening. Confidence in the government is entirely gone. Silver is selling at 53½.

In the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons this afternoon royal assent to the royal titles bill was announced. The announcement was received with silence.

The Press on the Winslow Case.

All of the London journals editorially support the position of the British government in the Winslow extradition case.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent, however, says a very strong impression is current that the crown legal advisers have led the government into a serious tangle. The point at issue is whether the act of 1870 sets aside America's treaty rights, or whether all doubts are not removed in favor of the prisoner's extradition by clause twenty-seven of the act, which specifies that whatever is consistent with existing treaties shall be excepted from its operation. In the face of so simple a set of circumstances, many persons are a good deal puzzled to understand upon what ground the English government can maintain its position.

More About the Fire at Rouen.

ROUEN, April 27.—Four soldiers were killed and fifteen wounded in attempting to rescue persons from the theatre. The fire occurred while the actors were dressing to perform the opera of "Hamlet," before the audience assembled. A gas jet fired the curtain. Total loss, $400,000.

The Hungarian Ministry.

VIENNA, April 27.—The Hungarian ministry again placed their portfolios at the disposal of the Emperor.

The Porte Cautioned.

The Porte has been diplomatically cautioned against arming Turks in insurrectionary districts, owing to the danger of a general massacre of Christians.

Why Kotzebue Resigned.

BERLIN, April 27.—Count de Kotzebue, Governor General of Poland, resigned in consequence of Russia's refusal to appoint one Polish speaking judge in each governing town.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continuation of Mr. Harrison's Statement.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Mr. Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harrison says wrote a letter to a prominent Republican official, saying it was deemed best on the part of the government to change the entire board of directors of the Union Pacific railroad, and that he therefore proposed to appoint some one from Indiana in the place of J. S. C. Harrison.

This proposition of Delano met with such strong opposition that it was abandoned, and none of the directors were removed. We were engaged at that time in making an active fight against the Wyoming Coal Company, which was swindling the Union Pacific out of $500,000 or $600,000 a-year.

If the committee wants that letter of Delano's they can find a copy of it in the Interior Department. Bear in mind that this action on my part, as government director, and the correspondence to which I have referred, and the effort on the part of Secretary Delano to have me removed from the board of directors, occurred in 1872 and early in 1873, just about the time of the re-election of President Grant, and when neither Mr. Blaine nor any other man was spoken of in connection with the presidency in 1876.

It is therefore unreasonable to suppose that anybody at that stage of the proceedings was interested in defeating Mr. Blaine's presidential aspirations.

This Little Rock bond matter would have been investigated by the United States Court at the time but for the killing off of the Credit Mobilier suits. I showed to Mr. Jenks, the government special attorney, who with three others was charged with investigating the affairs, this order of the executive committee:

"NEW YORK, December 16, 1871.—Ordered that Morton, Bliss & Co. be authorized to draw on the treasurer of the company for $64,000, payable at forty days from date, and hold as collateral security for the company seventy-five land grant bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, of $1000 each."

He made a copy of it in my presence, and would have entered suit upon it at once had not all these Credit Mobilier suits failed in the courts, being ruled out on demurrers. In conclusion, I have to say that I am ready and willing at any time to go before the Judiciary Committee of the House and make oath to the facts in this statement.

The Centennial Jurors.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The centennial commissioners have approved the action of the executive committee in its selection of ninety-six jurors. The whole number is to be 125.

A New Railroad Opened.

The new railroad between here and New York was formally opened to-day, and an excursion train carrying a number of prominent Philadelphians left the depot at Berks and American streets this morning, en route for New York.

The through distance to New York on this road is eighty-eight and four-tenths miles. The track is double, and is composed throughout of steel rails, weighing sixty-six pounds to the yard, all of which is stone ballasted. One of the most prominent features of the new line is the iron bridge over the Delaware river at Hardleyville, which, like all the other bridges, has a double track.

Mills Burned.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27.—The City Mills, Norfolk, Massachusetts, burned. Loss $50,000.

Suicide of a Chambermaid.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—May Sherman, a German chambermaid, was found in her room with her throat cut. She had been guilty of infanticide and suicide.

Murder.

PEORIA, April 27.—Yesterday afternoon John Gobel shot John Lockwood, literally blowing his head off. Lockwood had beaten Gobel's wife.

A Poisoner in Custody.

BOSTON, April 27.—Mrs. A. M. Holderness, otherwise known as Mme. Lamonte, a fortune teller, was committed to jail to-day on a charge of poisoning her husband, who died suddenly last Tuesday.

An Escaped Murderer.

ATLANTA, April 27.—Charles Kelly, a desperado, sentenced to