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[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

DECORATION DAY IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, May 30, 1876.

This day has been very generally observed throughout New England, with a spirit more like the ancient spirit of the forefathers than any political ceremony which has enlisted the sympathies of the people for the last fifteen years. I use the term "political" in connection with Decoration Day, because every thing at the North now runs into politics. People of all classes and conditions in life are more or less interested in the Presidential election, and as the contest this year involves great principles as well as a reform of government, it possesses a double interest for every citizen. Then, again, the Confederate-Democratic movement, as organized, is of fact a sectional, pro-slavery alliance against New England; that is, an alliance of the South and West against the Eastern States. This fact effects the New England people of course, and hence we begin to hear that peculiar "hot" sound in the air (if heat can be applied to sound), which accompanies a swarm of bees when aroused to anger. The England beehive begins to "hum." And the decoration of the graves of those who gave their lives for a Union of liberty and equal civil equality before the law imparts an impetus to public feeling, as well as to public thought in this anti-slavery hotbed which will go on increasing in force until the election is over.

I participated in the ceremonies of the day at one of the little Massachusetts towns near Boston. After the work of decorating the graves of the Union soldiers was over, I approached two of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and told them that I was from the South, and that I desired to express my sympathy for the sentiments which prompted them thus to honor the memories of their dead comrades. These brave men declared that they had no feeling other than of kindness for their Confederate fellow-countrymen. The superficial observer would have supposed from their conversation that reconciliation was the one controlling sentiment with them. A deeper study of the question will show a deeper side to the political nature of the North in this matter of Southern reconstruction. I had a rare opportunity for studying this side at another town to which I was taken to hear the oration of the day delivered by a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. The speaker was a minister of the Gospel, as well as a political leader, the son of a life-long abolitionist, a "Puritan through and through," to use his own language, and withal a Liberal Republican and supporter of Charles Fransis Adams for the presidency. The make up of this man gives to his utterances peculiar weight at this time. Let us see how much comfort the Confederate leaders of the South can obtain from this New England "independent."

The two key notes of his oration were:

1. That behind all creeds and forms of government and social formations was the man, and the ideal of life to the man was liberty.

2. That purity in the administration of government was necessary for the preservation of free institutions.

In dealing with the first division of his argument he showed clearly that the late civil war was a contest between the slaveholding South and liberty-loving New England, and that the conflict could never end, and would never end, and ought not to end until the Divine right of manhood under equal citizenship was made good to the man who had been a slave.

"We will be generous with the Confederate," said the Liberal Republican orator, "but we will be just to the negro also."

In the second division of his argument the speaker dealt with the personnel of the Republican party. He said the party must do several things, for instance:

First—It must nominate a man at Cincinnati whose name will unite all fragments of the great national Republican organization.

Second—This man must be elected.

Third—The Republican party must continue to hold the government until the things for which New England stands are made good in each late slave State of the Union.

It any Southern Confederate supposes that the Republican party proposes to abandon New England, or New England the Republican party, let him hearken to these sentiments and undeceive himself. I admit that New England sentiment is united for reform and reconciliation—I admit that this sentiment will be felt at Cincinnati—I admit, also, that an objectionable nomination by the Republican managers will lead to a formidable "bolt", and that Massachusetts will head this "bolt." But I have no idea that we shall have any such war among ourselves at Cincinnati. We shall nominate the man who, take him all in all, will best unite the party and best reflect its principles. The same spirit of moderation, mingled with manly devotion to principle, which has characterized Decoration Day in New England, will animate her delegates at Cincinnati. What is best for the whole Union and for the principles of the party of humanity will therefore prevail in the approaching Republican Convention. The North will finish the work of Southern reconstruction, in the broadest charity for the Confederate. New England will join in this, and add her wealth to the solution of the Southern problem. But, notwithstanding all this, the civil equality of all men before the law will be enforced. The rights of citizenship, conferred by constitutional procedure on the negro, will be maintained. It may take New England ten years, or twenty years, to finish her work, but finish it she will. B.

Personal.

Captain Towner, proprietor of Blount Springs, is now at the City Hotel, for a few days only, and those wishing rooms at this popular watering plate should call on him without delay.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 30 Chartres street, stood as follows, June 6: At 8 A. M., 77°; at 2 P. M., 84°; at 6 P. M., 81°. Lowest point during the night of June 5, 68°.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Investigations Continued.

The congressional investigating committee resumed the examination of witnesses yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

F. A. Woolley sworn, testified as follows:

Have been a clerk in the United States Court in this city since July, 1871; I know W. P. Todd; there are at present four indictments pending against him in the United States Court for conspiracy to defraud the government; warrants have been issued for his arrest, but he can not be found, and it is supposed that he has left the city; I know Patrick Harnan; he was employed in the Customhouse; there are two indictments against him for false gauging; he has been arrested, but is out on bail; accounts of costs in the United States Court in favor of the United States attorney and United marshal are not kept in my office; charges under the statute are referred to a United States commissioner or the clerk; there is no rule determing to which they should be referred; charges made by the United States marshal are referred to the United States district attorney; should the charges be indorsed as correct, the court approves them; the judge approves the accounts of the marshal in open court, when an entry of the same is made by the clerk; my duties with the United States commissioners is simply to administer the oath, certifying as to their validity; in the matter of costs charged by the marshal and district attorney there is but little data in the clerk's office; from 1869 to 1871 I was a deputy United States marshal; I was also a United States commissioner; I issued no blank warrants; I kept no accounts of warrants issued, and there may be still some outstanding upon which no returns have been made.

Charles W. Lowell sworn, testified as follows:

I reside at present in the parish of Jefferson; from 1868 to 1871 I resided in the city of New Orleans; I was postmaster and received from the government a letter quietus.

The letter was read by Mr. New. It certified that ex-Postmaster Lowell's defalcation had been adjusted for $7000.

I furnished part of the amount necessary to the compromise; I do not remember what amount; friends contributed the remainder; I borrowed $1000 from James S. Clark, and gave my note to him for that amount; E. W. Dewees and George L. Smith advanced jointly the largest amount; Governor Kellogg and Lieutenant Governor Antoine furnished $1000. Hon. Frank Morey sent me a telegram, of which the following is a copy:

"Colonel C. W. Lowell:

"Shall probably close matter to-morrow. Found it necessary to use more money. Have borrowed, and will draw to-day on Kellogg for $1000, on you for $1000. See Hassinger and other friends, and meet your draft and Kellogg's, if he fails.

"FRANK MOREY."

Mr. Lowell then gave the following list of persons who contributed the amount: J. W. Madden, $2000; J. Hassinger, $2000; James Lewis, $500; C. C. Antoine, $1000; F. Morey, $2000; Dewees and Smith, $5000; Lowell, $200—total, $14,500.

Mr. Lowell said he was Speaker of the House at the time; considered that he was injured materially by the action of the authorities in excluding him from the office, as he was unable to obtain his papers or accounts; has in his possession a receipt from Special Agent Hayes, showing that $1350 had been paid, which those who took possession of his office rendered no account of to the government.

James Lewis sworn, stated—

He was on Mr. Lowell's bond and paid to the government, through Mr. Morey, $500 in settlement of his account; heard that Messrs. Madden and Hassinger paid $2000 each and Lieutenant Governor Antoine $1000; heard that from $7000 to $9000 was subscribed by other parties, but don't know who by.

Charles H. Roberts sworn—Was on Mr. Lowell's bond, but paid no money in settlement.

Benjamin S. Harrisson sworn—Is a contractor; has been employed in the Customhouse about three years, in the surveyor's department; knows no persons on the pay rolls who do no work.

F. W. Nichol sworn—Was appointed in 1872 by Governor Warmoth supervisor of registration in the sixth ward; received from George W. Ferguson about $9000; this money was paid in the interest of Sypher; witness canvassed for him; a voucher was made out in the Customhouse and filled with my name; I signed the voucher; I rendered no service whatever to the government.

Mr. Stevenson called in a witness named Oscar Barbee to prove that Deputy Collector Herwig had run a distillery in Baton Rouge between the years 1866 and 1868, but as soon as it appeared that Ernest F. Herwig was the party, the witness was discharged, Mr. Stevenson stating that he was under the impression that the case referred to Deputy Collector Herwig, and that he was not aware there were others of the same name and family in the city. He moved, for this reason, that so much of the evidence as related to this matter be expunged from the testimony, as the purpose of the committee was only to investigate the conduct of government officials.

Mr. Conger objected, on the ground that others might not be misled as to the facts.

The evidence as taken was then allowed to stand with the explanation made by Mr. Stevenson.

The following telegram was received by the committee this morning:

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 6, 1876.

Wicker, collector of Key West, left for Washington to consult the President and Secretary in relation to his testimony. He has a private copy of his report against Casey. His official one was suppressed by Secretary Boutwell. Wicker has often threatened to publish his report and the department trembled. Make him produce copy. W. A. PERRY.

In accordance with the above Collector Wicker was sought, found and summoned to appear before the committee. He was present during the examination of witnesses all day.

Ex-Governor H. C. Warmoth sworn—Know Mr. Casey and Judge Billings; never knew of any improper influence brought to bear in the appointment of Judge Billings.

William S. Hawthorn sworn—I reside in this city; have been employed in the Customhouse as river inspector; I have never made any seizures or know of any being made; knew a man by the name of Ben Williams who drew $90 from the Customhouse; he said he was on the roll; it might be so or not, I don't know; I could not rely much upon his word; another party by the name of David McMickle, I have heard, also drew money; I am down at the pass; I know nothing more; I have heard of irregularities in the Customhouse, but know nothing of such myself.

John Tool sworn—Am a stone cutter; was employed in the Customhouse from the first of December, 1874; I received $2 per day; I signed the roll in blank; I saw the rolls afterward at the grand jury room filled out for $3 per day.

General Lionel A. Sheldon being sworn, testified as follows:

Knew Colonel Casey and Judge Billings; it has been stated that Senator West and Mr. Conkling supported him; all I know is hearsay evidence; Mr. Casey declined to support Judge Billings, because he was pledged to support Judge Pardee; some persons made efforts to change Colonel Casey, to induce him to support Judge Billings; I believe Senator West was one of the parties named; I do not recollect the names of the others; what was said between myself and Colonel Casey I do not wish to repeat, as it was simply hearsay talk, and I do not think would come under your resolution; I shall not answer, for this reason, unless compelled to.

To Mr. New—I have said nothing about scandal; there was something said that would blacken reputations.

To Mr. Stevenson—I know of no improper propositions direct, relative to the appointment of Judge Billings.

Major George B. Head, United States army, sworn, testified as follows:

I am here at my own request in answer to a charge of bribery made by Seelye; I was in charge of the post at Monroe; my orders came from department headquarters; I have received orders from Colonel Merrill; he was the district commander; one related to supporting the United States marshal in making arrests; I moved the troops under my command from Monroe to Vienna; there were no arrests made; had there been I should have placed the troops at the disposal of the deputy marshal; Edgar Seelye was deputy United States marshal at Monroe; he made a requisition at one time for a commissioned officer and forty men to proceed to Vienna and Farmersville for the purpose of making arrests; I furnished him an officer and twenty-three men, all that I could spare; Seelye offered me a majority in a new regiment if I would use my command subject to his directions; this was in October, 1874; he desired me to place some of my men permanently in camp in Vienna and Farmersville.

Major Head then read from a certified copy, wherein he reported to General Emory that in his opinion the troops were being used contrary to his ideas of the duties required of them by the service.

Seelye made no arrests, and attempted to make none; Seelye has stated that I was subject to the directions of Mr. Morey, when the facts are, that I and the member of Congress from that district were so antagonistic that we were almost at dagger's points, and Mr. Morey even went so far as to write to General Emory, requesting my removal; Morey supported the solicitations of Seelye to keep the two outposts at Vienna and Farmersville.

To Mr. Conger—I know nothing about the arrest of Mr. Glover.

To Mr. Gibson—I heard the prisoners had been handcuffed; they were not handcuffed when I saw them; they were in charge of the deputy marshal; arrests were made with the assistance of a cavalry detachment from General Merrill's command, at Shreveport; Seelye informed me that he was going to meet the cavalry at Homer; Seelye said he would fix the matter relative to the majority of the new regiment with Mr. Morey; a year and a half ago General Morrow went to Monroe, and made a thorough investigation.

Major Head asked if the committee desired to hear the testimony of his subordinate officer, who was present on the occasion.

The committee considered the testimony of Major Head conclusive.

Jacob Hassenger sworn, testified—

He was one of the bondsmen of ex-Postmaster Lowell; he paid $2000 to Mr. Frank Morey; does not remember that he received a receipt; paid that amount as a settlement of his bond to the government.

George C. Norcross sworn—Am a clerk in the Customhouse; I have purchased at tax sales where I thought there was a good chance for an investment; there are larger purchasers than myself.

To Mr. Gibson—I have bought for myself and others.

To the question as to whether witness had purchased for Deputy Collector Herwig at these sales, he declined answering, as it was his own private business.

Mr. Gibson observed that the committee or the House of Representatives would consider his refusal to answer.

John W. Madden sworn, stated—

He gave to the Hon. Frank Morey the sum of $2000 as a settlement of his bond to the government as one of the bondsmen for ex-Postmaster Lowell.

Peter W. Bradley sworn—Am a farrier; I am the brother of Robert L. Bradley, who was killed on the corner of Erato and Carondelet streets in 1870; in July, 1869, I and my brother went into the bonded warehouse to inspect some sugars belonging to Mr. Conterie; my brother was in the naval office; I was a night inspector; he found the sugar not right, and reported to the naval officer, Mr. Dillingham; he and Mr. Herwig, the deputy collector, came with my brother to the warehouse; they said the sugars were all right; my brother said he should seize the sugars, as they were not all right; Mr. Dillingham said "if you do, you seize them on your own responsibility;" he seized them all; they were condemned and sold for wrong weights and classifications, and $119,000 turned into the United States treasury; the collector, naval officer and surveyor received over $9000 each; my brother, or his heirs, did not get anything; I know that if my brother had had nothing to do with the sugars he would have been alive to-day.

Edward B. Benton sworn—Was on the bond of Charles W. Lowell, ex-postmaster; paid nothing in settlement to the government; there were no judgments against me; I had some property at that time; the Loan and Pledge Association, of which I was president, was then in the hands of a receiver.

The committee, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Railroad Rates on Wines, Liquor, Sardines, Etc.

Owing to the importance of directing all wine shipments and other imported goods, via the port of New Orleans, for all points in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and adjoining States, we present this week the tariff of rates furnished us for our wine shippers by Mr. J. G. Morey, contracting freight agent, No. 22 Camp street, of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago fast freight line. This line has sent a special traveling freight agent, Mr. D. C. Calkins, to call the attention of the entire West to the superior facilities of importing through and buying their goods direct from New Orleans, and we are confident if they are properly seconded in the enterprise by the merchants and importers of New Orleans and interior towns, it will not be many months before New Orleans will regain her former superiority in the distributing and importing trade. Good are taken in bond by this line to all interior ports of entry.

Claret in cases	@3 00@ 32 00
Claret in casks	52 00@250 00
White wine in cases	3 75@ 32 00
White wine in casks	52 00@200 00
Burgundy wine in cases	10 00@ 30 00
Brandy in cases	10 00@ 42 00
Brandy in packages per gallon	4 25@ 18 00
Sherry per gallon	85@ 12 00
Madeira per gallon	85@ 15 00
Port per gallon	95@ 15 00
Sardines 100 quarters	15@ 17½
Sardines 100 halves	21@ 28
I. Rochorer, in cases, quarts, $28; pints, $31.	
I. Rochorer, twenty-five quart, or fifty pint baskets, $62@67.	

Grand opening of Grand Hotel, at Point Clear, on June 1.

When a man loses the respect he should have for himself, he will find that no other person has any for him.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

COURT RECORD.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1876.

Superior District Court.

George C. Norcross vs. P. H. Lewis.—Petitioner alleges that he purchased, August 17, 1875, at a tax sale of N. C. Folger, tax collector of the First District, certain property, for which he now claims a title. Cause why it should not be given ordered to be shown June 13.

New Orleans Savings Institution vs. Abraham B. Reading.—Seizure and sale ordered on suit for balance of $3500 on account.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Assault, etc.—John Brown, Joseph E. Dumas, Rose Schouler, William Berry and Margaret Taft.

Wounding, etc.—John Carter.

Horse stealing—Peter Colfax.

SENTENCED.

Rube Baker, petty larceny, six months; Alfred Savage, entering, etc., two months.

Art Matters.

Since Julio completed his great picture illustrating a scene on a Louisiana sugar plantation, and sent it to the Centennial Exhibition, where it is attracting much attention, he has devoted his pencil to another Louisiana sketch, which he has just completed and placed on exhibition at Seebold's, No. 166 Canal street. This is a work so full of life, so true to nature and so faithful in its obedience to all the rules of art, that it takes place among the very first works ever put upon canvass. It is a pastoral sketch, the scene laid in one of the Florida parishes. A negro hut, and old mammy in slipshod shoes and highly colored dress and apron walking along the road with a water bucket on head; a fleecy growth of cotton in the adjoining field, some of the staple picked and drying by the cabin; the stalwart trees, some in full foliage and others bare of leaves, all flaunting the pendant Spanish moss, which in fine perspective seems to tremble in the air; the rude appliances of agriculture scattered about the place—all combine to form one of the most exquisite gems of art ever seen in this city.

The picture will remain on exhibition at Seebold's for the remainder of the week.

Mr. Blaine's Discomfiture.

The country will read the report of yesterday's investigations of the charges against Mr. Blaine with profound sorrow and regret. They will leave but one impression on any fair mind. Whether he has had corrupt relations with railway managers or not, he has damaged his case beyond recovery by the method he has taken to suppress written evidence of his transactions, and by actually taking a package of documents from a witness called by the government to testify in the case. He committed a grave misdemeanor in visiting and trying to tamper with the witness at all, and if he used the language of confession and entreaty that is attributed to him, he has virtually acknowledged to much to be explained away. That he snatched the papers from Mr. Mulligan and still holds them in his possession, refusing to give them up, convicts him of conduct which no honorable man would resort to under any circumstances, much less when, aspiring to the highest office in the country, he is accused of a grave crime. His recent conduct, with the facts that have lately come to light, is enough to satisfy the great body of the people that if he is not guilty of all he is accused of he has done what no prominent officer in the government should have done. For a Speaker of the House of Representatives to dabble in railway bonds and act as a broker in railway stocks, and enter into complex arrangements with railway speculators and capitalists to advance their interests, while advising friends where to place their money to the best advantage, is a misuse of an honorable position and trust, if not an actual misdemeanor. The disclosures yesterday demolish Mr. Blaine's last hope of a nomination at Cincinnati. He is an impossible candidate henceforth. Even though innocent of any crime, he is too deeply involved in doubtful complications and is too heavily overweighted with charges to be available. No candidate could be elected on explanations. Mr. Blaine has too many explanations to make; he asks people to read and believe altogether too much; he raises too many unanswerable questions to be thought of as a possible candidate. His smartness has been his ruin. He has too much speculation in his eye. He has too outwitted himself, and it is with profound regret that we drop the name of this really able, experienced man, from whom the country expected so much, from the list of possible Presidents. His discomfiture reduces the number of actual candidates and increases the chances of Mr. Conkling, who a week ago was regarded as almost out of the count.—*New York Graphic.*

The Florida Republicans.

A Madison special of June 3, to the New York *Times*, gives the following particulars of the Republican Convention in Florida:

The State Central Committee convened at half-past eight o'clock on Wednesday, with closed doors, to sit in judgment as to who were entitled to seats in the temporary organization, according to a previous agreement at Live Oak by the two factions in the party. There were eight counties sending up two delegations, three of the eight being the largest Republican counties in the State. The committee finishing their work in a day and a half.

On Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, Hon. W. H. Gleason, chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order. At the same time the bolters held a convention in another part of the town, with Josiah T. Walls, ex-Congressman, in the chair. Here speeches were made by two of the bolters from the State Central Committee, Purman and Tannehill. The following ticket was placed in the field: Simon B. Conover and J. A. Lee for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Conover has a strong following from twenty-six counties.

A committee on credentials was appointed by the regular convention, after which it adjourned. Yesterday morning the committee reported and the entire day was taken up in disposing of the report of the committee. A permanent organization was perfected by the election of Hon. Dennis Eagan president. A committte was appointed to suggest the delegation to Cincinnati, and the convention then adjourned.

This convention met this morning at nine o'clock. At 2:30 P. M. a ballot was taken for Governor, resulting as follows: Stearns, 71; Bisbee, 51; Walker, 3. Hon. D. Montgomery was unanimously nominated Lieutenant Governor.

Both sections of the party elected full delegations to the National Republican Convention. That chosen by the regular convention is understood to be seven for Blaine and one for Conkling.

Delegates to Cincinnati were chosen as follows: E. M. Cheney, P. W. Bryant, W. H. Gleason, B. F. Livingstone, C. D. Brigham, A. B. Osgood, G. E. Wentworth and J. H. Armstrong.

The heart of General Banks will pour itself out in tears if the Charlestown navy yard is wiped out.

Grand opening of Grand Hotel at Point Clear on June 1.

STATE NEWS.

CADDO.

From the Shreveport *Times*, June 5:

At the last criminal term of the district court a negro man, named Evan Hall, was convicted and sentenced on two indictments. He was charged with and confessed the crime of knocking down and robbing of $200 or $300 an inoffensive white peddler, near the outskirts of this city, some months since. He struck the man several heavy blows as he was stooping over his pack in search of some article the negro pretended to wish to buy, and injured him so seriously that it was for a time thought he would die. On this count he was sentenced to three years to the Penitentiary. The other charge was for stealing cotton. For this he was sentenced to two years. In addition to these crimes he confessed while in jail to the perpetration of several others. He was taken to Baton Rouge by Sheriff Heffner and is now in the Penitentiary.

A few days since the brother and mother of the convict got up a petition to the Governor to pardon him, and took the same around among the citizens. We learn that a number of good men signed the petition—as men frequently do, without knowing anything of the facts of the case. We do not know whether any of the jury signed or not, but do know that the district attorney and sheriff refused to do so. The latter regards the convict as a very bad man. The judge, we have been informed, refused to sign unless the district attorney should attach his name to the petition.

Had the signers been apprised of the character of the negro and of the heinous crimes of which he had been convicted, they would, no doubt, have refused to append their names to the document.

Ward Taylor will accept our congratulations upon the result of his trial. Mr. Patillo we regarded as an estimable man, but Mr. Taylor could not have acted in the unfortunate affair otherwise than as he did.

RED RIVER.

From the Shreveport *Telegram*, June 2:

We learn from the Coushatta mail carrier, who arrived this morning, that when at Loggy bayou, where he remains over night, he was overtaken by a gentleman from Coushatta, who reported that Senator Twitchell's other arm (the right) had been amputated on last Tuesday. Gangrene had set in, which necessitated the amputation. The report was also prevalent that the Senator's physicians had very little hope of his recovery. We hope that his condition may not be as bad as represented, but should he die, the last male representative of a numerous family will have passed away, a sacrifice to the violent political partisanship that has existed for the past two years in Red River and neighboring parishes. Mrs. Willis, wife of one of the victims of the Coushatta horror, and sister of Senator Twitchell, is constantly at his bedside ministering to his wants, and, no doubt, expecting every hour to see the last breath pass from the body of the only surviving relative she has in this country. Hers has truly been a sad, sad lot—husband, brothers, cousins all gone, and no pen could portray her feelings as she sits and watches over the maimed and dying form of a brother, who had ever been loving and kind to her. Sympathy from all can not be else than involuntary for her in these hours of her desolation, gloom and misery.

ASCENSION.

From the Donaldsonville *Chief*, June 3:

There arrived by the train from New Orleans Thursday two men dressed in black—one a tall, rather slim mulatto, named Charley Miller, who used to be employed on the steamer Lizzie Hopkins when she ran in the Lafourche trade; two of his fingers have been cut off at the second joints, and he is about thirty years of age. The other man was about the same age, of low stature, white, with a Jewish cast of features, a large nose, and feet of prodigious length, breadth and thickness. These parties loitered about town until dark when they visited a number of stores, making small purchases and offering in payment counterfeit United States treasury notes of the denomination of $10. So far as we have learned the following dealers were victimized: Mrs. M. Kentzel, Alfred Guigon, John Harp, A. Genazzini, V. Maurin and D. Israel. The men had bills of large denominations, but none of the merchants could give change and only $10 counterfeits were passed. About ten o'clock at night the fellows crossed the river in the rain, telling the ferryman they were going to New River Landing. They took an opposite direction, however, and they were seen yesterday morning at Tureaud's store, down the river, where they applied to purchase food, but finding no bread on hand they took breakfast on a pirogue lying in the river near the store. Descriptions of the men have been sent to the Chief of Police of New Orleans and the sheriffs of the parishes between here and the city, and we expect to hear of the apprehension of the swindlers before our next paper is issued. Mr. David Israel swore out a warrant for their arrest and rode as far as New River Landing yesterday, but, as above stated, the fellows had taken an opposite course and Joe didn't bag his game.

This morning Sheriff Aaron Hill was arraigned before Parish Judge H. O. Maher, sitting in chambers, upon an information filed by the district attorney pro tem., charging the sheriff with contempt of court. It appears that on Saturday last Mr. Pierre Landry, who keeps a small store across the river, opposite Donaldsonville, applied to the parish judge for an order directing the sheriff to release his store, which had been seized a few days previous to satisfy a judgment for debt. The judge sent to the sheriff for the inventory, in order to fix the bond which defendant in execution would be required to give for the production of the property upon the day of sale. The sheriff returned answer that he knew his duty in the premises and had no orders to receive from the parish judge. The latter officer fixed the bond, which was given. The sheriff, who knew steps were being taken to release the property, left the courthouse and did not return until Monday. His deputy was applied to to accept the bond, and did so. The defendant returned to his store, told the keeper the bond had been furnished, and resumed business. Half an hour later the sheriff appeared and ordered the keeper to take charge again, telling Mr. Landry, however, that if he would procure a note from his counsel, Mr. Fred. Duffel, stating that the bond was all right, the release should be made. Mr. Landry recrossed the river, procured the desired note from his counsel, and returning, presented it to the sheriff, who, contrary to his promise, refused to release the property until the judgment and costs should be paid. All these facts were clearly proven upon the trial of the information of contempt, and the penalty of $100 fine and suspension from office imposed upon the sheriff was entirely proper and just. Coroner Cantrelle will, by virtue of his office, act as sheriff until the position is otherwise filled in accordance with law.

Pet Birds in the Woods.

We witnessed a novel and beautiful sight a few days ago at the farm of Mrs. Hildreth on the North river, about two miles above the city. Mrs. Hildreth, in the course of a few months, has succeeded in taming the wild birds that fly about the place. While we were in the house Mrs. Hildreth went out to the door and called to the birds, which were then, in the middle of the day, in the adjoining forest. In a few moments a dozen or more blue birds and mocking birds came flying around her. She then came into the house and handed each of our party a raisin, which we were requested to hold out in our fingers. We remained still for a few minutes, when the birds hopped in at the door, flew upon our hands and picked the raisins from our fingers. We were astonished, and could not help wondering the more when we were informed that none of these birds had been caged, but were thus tamed by the gentleness and art of this lady.—*Florida Press.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The citizens of Nevada petition for legislation preventing the immigration of Chinese.

Mr. Whyte, of Maryland, presented the petition of General G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Boutwell submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if in his opinion it is not inconsistent with the public interests, to furnish the Senate a fac simile copy of the original draft of the letter of the Secretary of State to the minister of the United States at the Court of St. James in May, 1861, in relation to the proclamation of her majesty the Queen of Great Britain, recognising the belligerent character of the Confederate States.

Agreed to.

The Committee on Public Lands reported favorably on the House bill giving consent to the United States to make an appropriation of certain proceeds arising from the sale of swamp and overflowed lands in Alabama for the purpose of furnishing other and additional accommodations for insane and idiotic persons residing in said State. Calendared.

The disabilities of Francis T. Nichols, of Louisiana, were removed.

The Senate bill removing the disabilities of Samuel Jones, of Virginia, passed; also, of W. H. Jenifer.

Impeachment resumed.

The Senate retired. Afterward the following order was announced:

Ordered, That on the sixth of July, 1876, at 1 P. M., the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, will proceed to hear the evidence of the merits of the trial in this case.

The court will meet to receive Belknap's answer, and then adjourn to the sixth of July.

Mr. Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, submitted a resolution requesting the President to furnish the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, with copies of all papers in the Department of State in the case of John Walsh, who was unlawfully deprived of his property by certain parties in the republic of Mexico.

Mr. Edmonds asked how Senators could vote for the resolution. They did not know that the party was deprived of his property unlawfully. He asked that it be laid over, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Maxey submitted a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to ascertain whether or not the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, or any of the railroad corporations mentioned in the acts of July 25 and 26 of 1866, granting lands to aid the construction of the Kansas and Washoe valley railroad and its extensions to Red river, and to aid the construction of the Southern branch of the Union Pacific railway from Fort Riley to Fort Smith, have issued any bonds or securities of any kind predicated upon conditional grants of Indian lands in the Indian Territory, and to report the amounts and holders of the same, and whether or not the public faith of the United States is pledged for their payment or redemption. The resolution proposes granting the committee power to send for persons and papers for these purposes. The resolution was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

House.

The change of rules was adopted. Yeas 115, nays 97. So the Banking and Currency Committee can report a bill at any time.

Indian appropriation bill resumed.

The Chair overruled the point of order that the section transferring the Indian bureau was not germane to the bill.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House. Passed.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Kerr's Denial.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Mr. Kerr submitted a sworn statement that Harney's statement is utterly and wickedly false, and explains fully the circumstances under which Green was appointed.

Choice Extracts from the Blaine Correspondence.

[Extract from Blaine to Fisher, June 29, 1869.]

Your offer to admit me to a participation in the new railroad enterprise is in every respect as generous as I could expect or desire. I thank you very sincerely for it, and in this connection I wish to make a suggestion of a somewhat selfish character. It is this: You spoke of Mr. Caldwell disposing of a share of his interest to me. If he really designs to do so, I wish he would make the proposition definite, so that I could know just what to depend on. Perhaps if he waits for the full development of the enterprise he might grow reluctant to part with the share, and I do not mean by this that I shall prove a deadhead in the enterprise. If I once embark in it, I see various channels in which I know I can be useful.

AUGUSTA, Me., October 4, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR—I spoke to you a short time ago about a point of interest to your railroad company that occurred at the last session of Congress. It was on the last night of the session, when the bill renewing the land grant to the State of Arkansas for the Little Rock road was reached. Mr. Julian, of Indiana, chairman of the Public Lands Committee, and by right entitled to the floor, attempted to put on the bill, as an amendment, the Fremont El Paso scheme, a scheme probably well known to Mr. Caldwell. The House was then in favor of it, and the Julian amendment was likely to prevail if brought to a vote.

Mr. Root and other members from Arkansas, who were doing their best for their own bill, to which there seemed to be no objection, were in despair, for it was well known that the Senate was hostile to the Fremont scheme, and if the Arkansas bill had gone back to the Senate with Julien's amendment the whole thing would have gone on the table and slept the sleep of death. In this dilemma Root came to me to know what on earth he would do under the rules, for he said it was vital to his constituents that the bill should pass.

I told him that Julien's amendment was entirely out of order because not germane, but he had not sufficient confidence in his knowledge of the rules to make the point, but he saw General Logan with the suggestion, and he at once made the point.

I could not do otherwise than sustain it, and so the bill was freed from the mischievous amendment moved by Julien, and at once passed without objection.

At that time I had never seen Mr. Caldwell, but you can tell him that, without knowing it, I did him a great favor.

Sincerely yours, J. G. BLAINE.

W. Fisher, Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR—Your favor received. I am very glad, all things considered, that the government has accepted your proposition to take all your manufacture till the first of September, 1865. It gives a straight and steady business for the company for a good stretch of time. In regard to the tax provision, you can judge for yourself, as I send herewith a copy of the bill as reported from the Finance Committee of the Senate, and now pending in that body. See pages Nos. 148 and 149, I have marked. In looking over the bill you will please observe that all words in italic letters are amendments proposed by the Senate Finance Committee, while all words included in brackets are supposed to be struck out by the same committee. The provision which you inquire about was not in the original bill, but was an amendment moved from the Ways and Means Committee by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, to whom I suggested it. It is just and proper in every sense, and will affect a good many interests, including your company.

I am glad to hear such good accounts of your progress in the affairs of the company, of which I have always been proud to be a member. In haste, yours, truly.

J. G. BLAINE.

To Warren Fisher, Jr., Esq.

Comment by Mr. Blaine—I have looked up the provision which the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Kasson) moved, and it was this. Where the government had contracted for the delivery of a specific article of manufacture, and after the contract was made with the government an additional tax was levied on that article, the government should stand the loss and not the seller. The gentleman from Iowa understands the point.

Mr. Kasson—I do remember the fact of the amendment.

Mr. Blaine—It is a very simple matter. In fact all the manufacturing interests in the United States where contracts were made were interested in it, and where new tax bills were passed every few months.

Naval.

Commodore J. Blakely Creighton has been ordered to the command of Norfolk navy yard July 1.

Commodore T. H. Stevens will continue to discharge special duties relative to Norfolk harbor.

What a Lobbyist Does Not Know.

Sam Ward, before the Ways and Means Committee, knew nothing of the $300,000 from California to pass the Hawaiian treaty. Ward stated the investigation had hampered their business of lobbying.

Opposition to the Hawaiian Treaty.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has appointed Friday, the ninth instant, to hear further the delegations representing the sugar and rice interests. Messrs. Owens, of Georgia, and Gibson, of Louisiana, are thoroughly alive to the difficulties of their position, and do not despair of final success. It is thought the longer the Hawaiian treaty is discussed by the public the stronger the opposition becomes.

The Judiciary Sub-Committee.

The sub-Judiciary Committee adjourned to to-morrow, in consequence of other engagements of Mr. Hunton. Ex-Senator Rice and Mr. Howe, of Arkansas, will be examined.

Union League.

Ex-Governor Newell has called a meeting of the executive committee of the Union League of America to meet at the Grand Central Hotel, Cincinnati, on the evening of the day the convention closes. Members who can not attend are requested to send substitutes.

Blaine's Case.

In full Committee of the Judiciary this morning, the question regarding Blaine was not brought up. The sub-committee continues the regular investigation.

NEW YORK.

Sub-Treasury.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Sub-treasury balances—Gold, $38,473,608; currency, $33,151,462.

The sub-treasurer paid out $54,000 on account of interest and $35,000 for bonds.

Customs receipts $255,000.

Billiards.

Joseph Dion won, Maurice Daly 109 This gives Joseph Dion the fourth prize.

THE TURF.

Mustang Racing.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—John Francis, in the mustang race of Suffolk Park to-day, rode sixty-five miles in two hours and fifty minutes, and thus won $2500.

The Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, June 6.—In the three year old race, one mile, Spendthrift won; Leander second, Yorkshire Lass third. Time—1:46½.

In the two and a half mile race Viator won; St. Martin's second, Joe Crews third.

The race for fillies three years old, one mile, was won by Sultana, Patience second, Noiseless third. Time—1:47½.

In the race for all ages, mile and three-quarters, Olitapa won, Kildare second, Stampede third. Time—3:12¾.

In the steeple chase, Trouble won, Point Blank second. Time—4:58½. Colonel Nelligan and Bullet fell at the stone wall. The riders were not seriously hurt.

MEXICO.

Matters in the Disturbed Republic.

HAVANA, June 6.—The English mail steamer arrived from Vera Cruz and other Mexican ports with City of Mexico dates of May 30. Events during the past two weeks have all been in favor of the government and indicate unmistakably the approaching failure of the revolution. The insurgents have suffered reverses everywhere and their sympathizers are rapidly decreasing in numbers.

General Alatorre gained a great victory May 29, in Oaxaca, over the revolutionary forces. The latter lost nearly 2000 men, killed and wounded. Many were taken prisoners. Among the latter are Generals Mier, Teran and Seamanco. They also lost two pieces of artillery. The government casualties were 600 killed and wounded among the latter General Corella.

The federals gained another important victory at Flaxco on the twenty-eighth. There are about 5000 federal troops at Orizaba, and in that neighborhood, within one day's travel on the railway. A *Te Deum* was sung in the cathedral here over the defeat of Diaz in Tamalipas.

Trains are now running regularly on the Mexico and Vera Cruz railroad. There has been no interruption of the road for two weeks.

General Cortina, who was a prisoner, has broken his parole and escaped, and iss