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THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Investigations Continued.

The Congressional committee resumed business yesterday. The members assembled at 10 A. M. in Parlor P, St. Charles Hotel:

William Swan, sworn—Stated that he has resided in New Orleans all his life; he was keeper of a saloon in 1872; has never been employed by the United States government; his name was never on the rolls of the New Orleans Customhouse to his knowledge; if a voucher is in existence purporting to have been signed by him the signature is a forgery.

To Mr. Conger—Don't know what year his brother was boarding officer at the Balize; knows Ferguson; never said anything to witness about using his name.

Mr. Gibson stated that John A. Walsh desired to make a statement before the committee. When he was sworn Mr. Walsh testified as follows:

About the twenty-fifth of February, 1875, I went to Jackson, Mississippi, on business; there I saw Colonel Hunt's name on the hotel register; the next day I went to Holly Springs; there I met Colonel Hunt; I asked him where he was going; he replied, "to Jackson;" we got on the same train and entered into conversation; I told him my name and business; referred to the government assessment of three gallons per bushel in the distilling of whisky and spoke of the raid made by Brooks, mentioning the fact that the assessment had been increased to three and a half gallons per bushel; which I considered too much; desired him to make an investigation himself; told him Cobb had opposed the increase; I subsequently met Colonel Hunt at the Galt House, Louisville; I was at breakfast when he came in and greeted me cordially; after breakfast he told me that he had been to New Orleans, but had had no time to examine into the matter I had previously referred to; he said he was going to Lexington; I did not follow him, as stated in his testimony; we stopped at the same hotel there; the next day I told him I was going to Cincinnati; had no idea then that he misconstrued my remarks; the first I heard of the interview was in the Washington correspondence of the St. Louis *Democrat*, to which I replied; I heard nothing more of the matter until Colonel Hunt testified before the committee.

To Mr. Stevenson—Told him my name was Walsh; did not say my name was Watson; I spoke of no arrangement with Cobb, nor referred to Mr. Cockrem; I made no offer to Colonel Hunt to pay him $1000 per month; money was only mentioned in reference to the increased assessment; I went to Lexington at Colonel Hunt's suggestion; I received no telegram from Washington relative to Colonel Hunt's arrival at Holly Springs; don't think I spoke to Senator West as represented, as I have not been on very friendly terms with him for some time.

To Mr. Conger—The records will show that the distillery was not seized for over production, but for the assessment made against it; had no interest in the distillery; was surety on Carey's bond, and at the time a liquor dealer; the conversation between Colonel Hunt and myself relating to Carey, as regards myself, was simply in Carey's behalf. In the civil suit against the distillery United States District Attorney Beck with moved for a discontinuance, and the court so ordered, the court reserving the right to reopen the case; in witness' opinion that was the proper place for Colonel Hunt to give his testimony; he was not present; the prosecution had five witnesses in court at that time; although indicted, witness expressed the opinion that sufficient evidence was produced not to prove the indictment. The deputies of Colonel Hunt examined my wholesale liquor dealer's books in 1875; they did not appear to discover anything, but subsequently the indictments were made.

Here Mr. Stevenson handed witness a telegram which he admitted had been sent to Cobb by him.

The following is a copy:

New Orleans, January 16, 1875.

R. Cobb, care C. L. Cobb, M. C., Washington, D. C.:

Wrote to-day. When will your successor probably be here?

Nine words, paid. J. A. W.

I might have written to Cobb; don't remember of having done so; may have desired to talk with him about the matter I talked to Colonel Hunt about.

To Mr. Conger—Have no remembrance of receiving a telegram or letter from Cobb in reply.

To Mr. Stevenson—Don't remember writing him; might have done so.

To Mr. New—The telegram produced is in my handwriting; it indicates I had written; perhaps had done so.

To Mr. Stevenson—Have no doubt but that Cobb knew the telegram was from me; I rarely sign my name in full; had no business transactions with Cobb; think the letter referred to must have been of a private or political nature; I received no reply stating when Hunt would be here; my meeting Colonel Hunt was not in reply to Cobb's telegram if one was received from him.

Frank N. Wicker sworn, testified as follows:

I am collector of customs at Key West, Florida; have been there two years and a half; I know of shipments of cigars from Havana via Key West to New Orleans; have made seizures and reported the same in full, which reports are on file in the Treasury Department; I am in New Orleans under orders of the Treasury Department; in August, 1872, a steamship arrived at Key West from Havana; seven cases of merchandise were entered on the manifest; the inspector reported they were cigars for New Orleans; at that time I was treasury agent; I ordered the cases seized and opened; they contained 49,000 cigars; went to Havana and saw the invoice, which only showed the cigars numbered 25,000; came on to New Orleans to continue the investigation; discovered the consignee, a Mr. A. Dubrieul, clerk for Borneo Brothers, who were the owners of the cigars, the case was decided by the court here; I obtained a copy of the invoice from the consul at Havana; the entry was not made; Mr. Borneo knew no person by the name of Dubrieul; a proper invoice was subsequently offered, and an effort made to get the cigars; the cases should have been manifested as containing cigars, with the number specified; the original invoice was a joint fraud on the Spanish and American governments.

To Mr. New—The special treasury agent here assisted me in working up the case; prior to this eleven cases manifested as merchandise passed Key West, consigned to H. G., New Orleans; these cases also contained cigars; the inspector corded and sealed them; the intention was probably to land the seven cases between this city and Key West; the eleven cases arrived in New Orleans; the entry was made by B. Tieman; I called at his store to purchase cigars, when I became convinced his wholesale store was situated elsewhere; I discovered it to be under the name of F. Masichs; Mr. Masichs refused to allow me to go to the second story; I went up, however, and saw the eleven cases which had passed Key West; some of them were broken up; when informed that I was a special agent of the Treasury Department he expressed a desire to see me that evening, which I declined, as I had nothing to gain by it; Mr. Masichs was somewhat excited; I found that the cigars were appraised at the Customhouse; I don't know why Mr. Masichs should have been troubled about the matter, as I found the cigars had been properly passed and the duty paid.

To Mr. Conger—Hutchins or Hutchinson was the name of the inspector who accompanied me.

To Mr. Darrall—There would necessarily have to be collusion between the consignee, appraiser and inspector of the cigars in order that 49,000 should pass for 25,000; in my opinion the facts may have reflected on the appraiser; I may have mentioned the name of quite a number of officers connected with the investigation; I don't know that they reflect upon other federal officers; did not know that Mr. Orig had been removed until I arrived yesterday, when I did think that perhaps my report had something to do with his removal.

F. J. Kinsella, sworn, testified as follows:

Examined by General Sheldon—I was appointed special agent of the treasury department in 1866.

The proper course to pursue from the shipment of cigars at Havana to their final delivery to the consignee was given.

To Mr. Gibson—Know something about the seven cases seized at Key West; I did not investigate the matter because the cases did not arrive here and were therefore not in my jurisdiction; do not know that the twenty-five thousand cigars arrived in New Orleans, although I remember to have seen the invoice for that number in the Customhouse; nine cases of cigars and two cases containing ninety-five reams of paper arrived previous to this; they were on the manifest as eleven cases of merchandise.

Relative to the breaking up of cases and boxes, Mr. F. Jackson, a salt importer, gave Mr. Kinsella a certificate that the cases were owned by him and purchased two months previous—one month before Colonel Wicker made the seizure. Mr. Hutchinson, the inspector, also certified that the eleven cases were not the same. It was subsequently discovered that four of the original cases were hauled by a drayman from the Customhouse to the New Basin.

To Mr. Whitaker—Mr. Ong was removed about the first of July, 1875.

To Mr. Darrall—There will always be smuggling in cigars when the duties are so high; 3000 is the lowest aggregate number that can be imported; as compared to the other customhouses of the country, there has been a yearly reduction of the expenses; the revenues have been properly collected and accounted for; have reported to Washington alleged frauds of the revenue several times.

Mr. Kinsella desired at this time to state that it had been asserted and published in the daily newspapers that he had two sons drawing pay in the New Orleans Customhouse who were students in a seminary in this city. Mr. Kinsella stated that such assertions and statements were false.

To Mr. Riley—It was true that one of his sons was in his office as messenger, and another son was a clerk in the general appraiser's office; both worked for the compensation received the same as other messengers and clerks; they have both drawn their pay themselves.

To Mr. Riley—Relative to the seizure of a lot of cigars at Bailey's vinegar factory, my son submitted to me pieces of cigar boxes which I and the cigar inspector decided were portions of Havana made cigar boxes; I then ordered the seizure made, which consisted of thirteen cases; none of the boxes of cigars were stamped; there were 371,800 cigars in the lot; after all expenses were paid the amount turned in to the government was a little over $18,000; I sent an inspector, who returned and stated that the factory was locked up; I directed him to procure another inspector and a locksmith; Mr. Bailey was there when they arrived, and he resisted the officers in making the seizure; the seizure was made about the first of December, 1873. The inspectors had a right to go into the building under a search warrant; the marshal made the sale; I put in a claim as informer, and Mr. Bailey also put in a claim; his claim was allowed; I believe he received about $300.

The seizure of whisky and tobacco on the schooners Greenland and Harkaway was then referred to.

The goods were subject to internal revenue tax; I sent inspectors on board these vessels, as on the manifest they represented that they had simply lumber on board; three out of the four bonds were canceled in the Customhouse in this case; this was in 1870.

Further inquiry upon the subject was postponed in order to allow Mr. Kinsella to obtain data.

I know of four bonds that were stolen or missing from the Customhouse; in 1870 I heard that a man named Powers had some important papers in his possession; I saw him; had an interview, and he showed me the four bonds which were canceled; the bonds were finally surrendered by Powers; in consideration of their delivery I obtained for him the position of assistant special agent, but when the position was tendered him he declined to give up the bonds, as he said he did not wish to go back on his friends; they were subsequently delivered up without any consideration whatever.

On motion, the committee then adjourned until 7:30 P. M.

At that hour the committee continued the examination of witnesses.

John O. Noble sworn—Have resided in New Orleans since 1866; I have signed vouchers in the Customhouse; Mr. Blash, or Blaze, handed me the papers, I signed vouchers in September, October and November, 1872; I signed three or four each month; was not employed in the Customhouse; it was during the campaign of 1872; by signing the vouchers I was told I would receive $90 per month; General Sheldon told me I should get that amount; he was a candidate for Congress; my wife called to see General Sheldon in my behalf; he told me to report twice a week to Mr Herwig; I did so; I called twice a week at first, and afterward once or twice; I can't remember exactly; I received $60 the first month, $60 or $70 the second month and the same the third month; after that Felix Herwig told me he had no further need of my services; got pay, I think, to the thirteenth of November; I think I got about $140 altogether; there were others on the same roll with myself; it was called the post roll; Ryan was also on the roll; I don't remember his first name; Mathew Haney was also on the roll; there were a good many others; I don't remember the names.

To Mr. Conger—I don't remember who first spoke to me about getting on the pay rolls; I think Haney was the first; Mr. Gray referred me to General Sheldon; I told him I would work and talk for him during the campaign if he would get me a position; I saw him again next morning and the matter was settled.

To Mr. Conger—Did you work for General Sheldon right smart?

Answer—A heap. [Laughter.]

Question—When you were finally paid off, what then?

Answer—Mr. Herwig and myself took a drink from a demijohn of whisky.

Question—You took a farewell drink, eh?

Answer—I did for a fact.

Ferdinand Passica sworn—Worked in the Customhouse in 1873, 1874 and 1875, as a stone cutter; received the first year $2 50 per day, in 1874 and 1875 sometimes $2 50 and $2 per day; signed the pay roll in blank; saw the pay roll in the grand jury room; don't know what amount was opposite my name; was told it was $3; can not read or write; I was paid in the office of Kursheedt & Bienvenu.

Cornelius Daley, sworn—Am a stone-cutter; was employed to work in the Customhouse; commenced June, 1874; received $2 50 per day, except for the month of November of that year, when I received only $2; signed blank pay rolls; saw them afterward in the grand jury room filled up for $3 per day; Mr. Harnan told me and another man that we would confer a favor on him by certifying before Mr. Kinsella that we received $3 per day, that making an affidavit before Mr. Kinsella didn't amount to anything; I went and testified the first day that I received $3 per day, but the next day I made an affidavit that I only received $2 50 per day, as I found that an affidavit before Mr. Kinsella might amount to something; Mr. Harnan told me if I would stick to my first affidavit he would do something for me—give or get me employment; I refused to do so.

Edward Burke sworn—I reside in New Orleans; I am a cotton marker; I worked in the Customhouse about nine months in 1875, polishing marble; I received various amounts, from $1 75 to $2 and $2 50 a day; I signed the pay rolls in blank; saw them afterward before the grand jury; they were filled out for $3 per day; Mr. Harnan said it was contract work; that he was a friend to the men; he asked me and others to testify before Mr. Kinsella that we received $3 per day; if we did not we might get him into trouble; Edward Mallons, one of the workmen, I heard had made affidavit before Mr. Kinsella that he received $3 per day, which I don't believe he did; I declined making an affidavit that I received $3 per day; Mr. Harnan spoke to me about it, and said I was the worst man he had; he didn't think I would have gone back on him; I told him I could not swear to receiving $3 a day when I did not.

To Mr. Conger—Those who would not swear falsely were discharged.

Louis Puneky, sworn—I reside here; I worked in the Customhouse, as stone-cutter, in 1873-4-5. In July, 1875, Mr. Harnan took me by the arm, as I was going up to Mr. Kinsella's room; three men were ahead of us; he asked me if I would swear before Mr. Kinsella that I received $3 a day; I told him I would not; he was angry with me, and has not spoken to me since; I received $2 50 a day; I signed the rolls in blank; I saw the rolls afterward in the grand jury room filled up for $3 a day.

All the witnesses testified that they were employed by Mr. Harnan, the foreman, for Kurscheedt & Bienvenu, and were paid at their office. Between the examination of witnesses the committee discussed the question as to whether or no Kurscheedt & Bienvenu had actually a contract. The chairman (Mr. Gibson) thought the facts should be ascertained by the committee, and the subject was dropped with that understanding.

Examination resumed—Workmen for the government in the Customhouse worked eight hours a day; were furnished tools, and were paid more than the workmen who worked on contract job, who had to furnish their own tools and worked ten hours a day.

Ambrose Fletchinger, sworn—Worked in the Customhouse in 1874 as stone cutter; worked about one month; signed pay rolls; did not see the pay rolls before the grand jury; was paid $2 75 per day; could not tell wether the pay rolls were filled up or not.

To Mr. Conger—Was paid every two weeks; was hired by Mr. Harnan; I was paid at the office of Kurscheedt & Bienvenu; I was paid what I agreed to work for.

Thomas Fulham, sworn—I live in the city; I am a carpenter by trade; worked in the Customhouse about one month in 1874; signed the pay rolls in blank; received $1 75 per day; was paid in the Customhouse; I saw the pay rolls afterward; I did not work for Kurscheedt & Bienvenu; I received the amount as filled up on the pay roll which I saw in Mr. Kinsella's office.

Patrick Quinn, sworn—Worked twelve days in the Customhouse in October, 1874, and until February, 1875, as a polisher; signed the pay rolls in blank; received $1 75 per day; I saw the pay roll afterward filled up in the grand jury room; I didn't know what amount was opposite my name; I didn't notice that; I only noticed my name; Mr. Harnan employed me; I was paid in Mr. Morse's office; we received our money three or four days after signing the pay rolls; I worked for the government direct.

The chairman (Mr. Gibson) observed that it would be well, before proceeding further, to ascertain whether a contract was entered into between Messrs. Kursheedt & Bienvenu and the government. In justice to the committee, the government and Messrs. Kursheedt & Bienvenu, Mr. Gibson proposed that the latter be subpenaed, and that they be requested to produce the contract, and that also the officers of the government who made the contract be subpenaed to testify in relation to the same.

Mr. Darrall suggested that all correspondence relating thereto be also produced.

Mr. Gibson observing that the hour of ten having passed, moved that the committee adjourn until ten o'clock this morning.

The committee went into executive session to consider a letter received relative to the Coushatta affair.

The Superior District Court.

The appointment of General Hugh J. Campbell to the vacancy in the Fourth District Court has revived the speculations about the probable fate of the bill to abolish the Superior Court. The weight of opinion was in favor of the probability that the bill would be signed. In case the bill becomes a law the powers and duties now devolving upon the judge of the Superior Court will be diffused to the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth, the first named, however, having no jurisdiction in any new cases. As the dockets of our district courts are generally pretty clear of cases, perhaps the three judges could, among them, easily dispose of the new business which would be sent to them by the proposed new law, without overtaxing their energies. The public convenience, therefore, is not likely to be greatly affected one way or the other, though, on the other hand, but little saving can be effected by abolishing the court.

Personal.

Hon. W. G. Brown, State Superintendent of Public Education, has received fifteen days' leave of absence from the Governor, who has designated Rev. M. C. Cole, Mr. Brown's accomplished secretary, to perform the duties of the office ad interim.

Hon. Hiram R. Revels, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, having been designated by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to take editorial charge of the *Southwestern Advocate*, in this city, is expected to arrive here this week, when he will immediately assume the new duties assigned to him.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine returned at noon yesterday from his visit to Washington. His efforts in behalf of the laboring people against the objectionable provisions of the Hawaiian treaty have elicited favorable comment from the Northern press.

Off for Cincinnati.

Last evening quite a large party of gentlemen left this city by the Jackson road for Cincinnati, to be present at the National Republican Convention. Among others of the party, were ex-Governor Pinchback, Superintendent Brown, Senators Landry, Burch and Young, and George B. Hamblet, Esq., all of whom are delegates to the convention.

Governor Kellogg and Marshal Packard propose to leave Friday night by the same route. Mr. Darrall will not start until Monday.

Eugene Krost, Gravier street—Ice-cold beer.

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

The "Great Unknown."

New Orleans, June 7, 1876.

Editor Republican:

Mr. Blaine, when questioned as to whom he most dreaded in his candidacy for the presidential nomination, replied that he did not fear Conkling, or Bristow, or Morton, but that there was one whom he regarded as very formidable. Upon being pressed for the name of this dreaded rival he gave him the ambiguous title of the "Great Unknown." In this expression Mr. Blaine gave another evidence of the political acumen which he possesses in a large degree—for if Mr. Blaine himself does not receive the nomination, it would seem very probable that another than either of the three gentlemen named would be selected. This results from the fact that the antagonisms created by the canvass for the nomination are likely to be so great that it would be a difficult matter to transfer the votes of the friends of one of the prominent candidates to either of the others. Mr. Blaine's prospects do not appear so flattering as they did a week or ten days ago, and without regard to the truth or falsity of the charges brought against him, the fact that the charges are brought renders his nomination very improbable.

In this view, the identity of that ambiguous personage, the "Great Unknown," becomes an extremely interesting question, in the solving of which all have an equal opportunity to exercise their prophetic faculties. In looking over the field and canvassing the prospects of the many eminent men in the Republican party who would honor and be an honor to the high position, there is one whose sterling integrity, whose commanding ability, whose honorable record during a long public life, and whose availability will, in my opinion, insure his choice by the convention in case his name is presented. That name is Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois.

Mr. Washburne would make a very strong candidate. His record in Congress is one which any public man might envy. He was ever the sworn foe of the various swindles presented to Congress, including the Credit Mobilier, and was in his day called "the watch-dog of the treasury." During the past eight years he has been removed from the complications of active politics, and has represented this country in France in a manner that has done us credit as a nation. Especially would his nomination commend itself to the Germans, who remember with gratitude the fact that during the Franco-German war he threw about their defenseless countrymen in Paris the strong protection of his government when the representatives of all other countries had fled in terror from the capital.

An article in a recent number of the New York *Herald* reflects so fully my own views on this subject that I take the liberty of copying from it the following paragraph. The *Herald* favors the nomination of New Yorkers by both the political parties—Governor Tilden by the Democrats and Senator Conkling by the Republicans:

But whether Mr. Conkling be nominated or rejected it remains equally true that the candidate must be selected with reference to his ability to carry New York. Excepting Mr. Conkling, there is but one man whose chances would be really good for rescuing New York from the Democrats. Mr. Washburne would not enlist State pride like Senator Conkling, but he would have some important compensating advantages, especially if Governor Tilden should be his Democratic antagonist. Mr. Washburne would be a truer and more genuine representative of the reform issue than any other citizen of the United States. He was a reformer before reform became a political hobbyhorse. During his long service as a member of Congress his reputation rested on his unflinching opposition to every description of jobs and subsidies. He did his strenuous utmost to crush the Credit Mobilier scheme in the egg before it was hatched as an unclean and voracious bird. There was never any job, nor any sign or symptom of a job in Congress while Mr. Washburne was there against which he did not "set his face like a flint." His strenuous, stubborn opposition to jobs and subsidies, which was the distinguishing feature of his congressional career, is not exposed to any suspicion of self-seeking motives. He fought the battle for economy and against corruption when the tide ran in the other direction. Such an early, courageous, persistent, dyed-in-the-wool reformer would carry off the palm on this issue because he has given such indubitable proofs of sincerity as will command the confidence of the country. If, therefore, Senator Conkling's claims should be rejected, the only safe thing for the Republican party is to nominate Mr. Washburne, who, besides having an unequaled reform record, would receive the unanimous German vote in consequence of his noble protection to German residents during the siege of Paris.

These are the reasons for the faith I have within me that the "Great Unknown" is, and the next President of the United States will be, the Hon. E. B. Washburne. Z.

At the State House.

Several hours before the appointment of General Campbell to the judgeship of the Fourth District Court was actually made many persons declared that they knew that the appointment had been made, yet the judge did not know it himself until after three o'clock last evening.

Rumor had it that the Governor had, would, could or should sign the bill to abolish the Superior District Court, but our representative failed to find any real foundation for the rumor. The Governor had said that in a certain emergency he would sign the bill, and State House frequenters persisted in saying that the document was prepared and would be promulgated Saturday morning.

The Governor made the following appointments:

Town council for Grande Coteau, parish of St. Landry—H. S. Dunbar, E. M. Millard, J. L. Gilbeau, Menton Andrus, John Schrewe, B. A. Smith, H. M. Dunbar.

Caddo parish—Reuben White, recently elected, admininistrator of assessments at Shreveport.

Lafayette parish—G. C. Salles, mayor; V. Lannier, A. Billano, J. A. Chargais and Charles Alphony, councilmen for Vermilionville.

Iberville parish—John Marcot, justice of the peace for the second ward.

Franklin parish—J. W. Wamble, sheriff, vice McVay, resigned.

State Engineer M. Jeff Thompson and M. Marks, district attorney for the Fourth Judicial District, have obtained leave of absence for thirty days each.

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

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1876.

United States Supreme Court.

The following decision was promulgated on the fifth instant:

No. 80. Henry M. Neblett vs. James E. Macfarland.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana. The allegation of error in this case is confined to a single point. In his brief the counsel for the appellant says:

"The court erred in not making the payment of our bond a condition precedent to the reconveyance of the plantation as set forth in our motion for a new trial; and on this ground and from this point of the decree do we appeal and ask for relief."

The action was brought to set aside the conveyance of a plantation in Louisiana, made by Macfarland to the appellant, Neblett, upon the allegation that the conveyance was obtained by fraudulent acts and representations of Neblett and his father. The only consideration given or professed to be given by Neblett for the conveyance was the cancellation of a certain bond for the sum of $14,464 51, executed by Macfarland to Sterling Neblett, the father, and alleged to be the property of Henry Neblett.

The court below adjudged the transaction to be fraudulent, directed the execution of a deed reconveying the property, and ordered the return and delivery of the bond for $14,464 51, unaffected by any indorsement of credit or payment thereon, and the same, with the mortgage made for its security, to retain the same lien thereon and the same force and effect as if the deed had not been made or any cancellation of the bond taken place.

The complaint now made is that, instead of directing a return of the bond in specie, as a condition for the return of the land, the court should have directed the payment of the amount of money secured thereby. In cases of this character the general principle is that he who seeks equity must do equity; that the party against whom relief is sought shall be remitted to the position he occupied before the transaction complained of.

The court proceeds on the principle that as the transaction ought never to have taken place the parties are to be placed as far as possible in the situation in which they would have stood if there had never been any such transaction. But it is said this principle will not benefit the complaining party in this suit. He is restored here to his property that he had and parted with when he received his deed—to wit: his bond and mortgage. If he had paid $14,500 in money and received in return only a bond for the like amount, of doubtful security and impaired by the lapse of time, he might well have complained. But he paid no money. He surrendered a bond against an insolvent debtor who had left the country, and a mortgage upon an estate abandoned by the owner, and in relation to which the Nebletts, father and son, make the most bitter complaints of its insufficient security. Whether good or bad he receives now the same security that he gave to his vendor. Nor is it any objection to a restoration of property received on a fraudulent sale that it has fallen in value since the date of the transaction. Affirmed.

Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

United States Circuit Court.

Mrs. Louisa Gasquet James, a resident of New York, filed a bill in chancery against the city of New Orleans, Henry Ellerman, Michael Cowan, Peter Markey, F. J. Gasquet and William Henry, asserting that she is owner of six $1000 wharf bonds, part of series No. 960; that by a city ordinance the wharf revenues have been set apart to pay the semi-annual interest on those bonds and the principal in ten years, and that an amount equal to one-tenth of the whole of said bonds is required to be set apart out of the receipts as a sinking fund for the payment of said bonds. It is also asserted that the city has entirely failed to apply said receipts to the payment of the interest of the bonds, and that it has failed to establish the sinking fund, and has transferred the receipts and revenues to H. Ellerman down to June 29, 1880; that Ellerman has devoted it all to his private use, and that the city has made no protest, and that the coupons due on the first of June, 1876, have been duly protested. She also shows that Garvin is holder of 225 bonds, Gasquet fifty-five, Markey forty, Henry twenty. The prayer is that Ellerman and all persons acting under his authority be enjoined from diverting the receipts and revenues of the wharves from their legal purpose, and prays for the appointment of a receiver to collect the revenues.

First District Court.

This tribunal has no jury and probably will not have this week.

Fourth District Court.

Governor Kellogg last evening appointed Hugh J. Campbell, Esq., judge of this court, and he will take his seat to-day.

The Bulletin for Cincinnati.

The Republican canvass is interesting. Blaine's demise makes the road easier for certain candidates, and more embarrassing for others. As the field now looks Conkling leads, with the Galena horse gaining. Blaine is distanced, and already limps off the track. Mulligan's blow hamstrung him. Bristow falls behind. The people do not fancy a sentimental, detective candidate. But as the struggle between Conkling and Washburne deepens the chances of the dark horse seem to improve. So far as New York is concerned the nominee will be Conkling or nobody. This would throw the candidate beyond the Alleghanies, and after Washburne the strongest is Hayes.

The Western politicians are better managers than our New York men. They know politics. With them it is a business. They are men of convictions. They believe in their section and stand by their candidates. If Conkling should defeat Washburne the chances are that Hayes will win.

So far as Conkling and Washburne are concerned, either would make a good candidate, and, if elected, a good President. Conkling represents the courage, the discipline and the sincerity of the party. His nomination would be an unequivocal indorsement of the administration—the triumph of the regular army. The success of Washburne would be that of the reform element, of the disaffected wings of the party, of those who believe in Republican principles and fear that they have been injured by the President making the administration personal.—*New York Herald, June 5.*

Blackburn in New Orleans.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* of the fifth instant, gives the following statement, made by the famous blue grass Congressman of his brief visit to New Orleans:

Congressman Blackburn, who went to New Orleans as a member of the committee to investigate the federal officer in that city, tells an incident showing the tact of the parties under suspicion and investigation. He went into a large cigar store to purchase a box of Partagas, and, while he was being waited upon, the proprietor of the store ordered the clerk one side, and began opening a better brand and class of cigars than the clerk had proposed to sell. Next samples of choice Havanas were shown to the customer. Mr. Blackburn was astonished at the attention of the cigar dealer. He refused his samples, but paid for a box and went his way. Being a perfect stranger, and arriving in New Orleans the morning of that day, he was perplexed by the generosity of the proprietor. But on looking at the sign, he read, "Gonsales & Co." It was the firm accused of being at the head of the smuggling ring in that city, and Blackburn was recognized as one of the investigators.

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

Ice-cold beer—Eugene Krost, Gravier street.

A [illegible] Romance.

When the steamer Baltic reached this port on April 20 last there was among the passengers a young man about five feet six inches in height, of spare build, with light complexion, and seemingly of good breeding. This person was known to his fellow-wayfarers as Count Geyza, a representative of the Hungarian government at Philadelphia, for such was the inscription of the cards he scattered broadcast among them. Going on shore he went to the Westminster Hotel, and there he became the Baron de Somoskeoy, but still was the Hungarian commissioner. The details of this first visit to New York are not known, but it is known that he early went to Philadelphia, and had his full share as such commissioner in the glory of the opening day.

When or why he left Philadelphia has not been learned, but certain it is that on May 29 he was again in New York at the Westminster, and was brought to the attention of Superintendent Walling by Mr. Hugo Fritsch, the Austrian consul, who declared that the person calling himself Baron de Somoskeoy was an escaped convict from an Austrian prison, who was not only wanted in his own country to serve out his time, but was also wanted in Liverpool and London on various charges of false pretenses and swindling. The matter was given to Detective William G. Elder, and that officer was soon on the track of his man. His first discovery was that when first in New York the "Baron" had paved the way for Philadelphia by concocting a story that he had been robbed by a woman in a sleeping car of $700, his draft, credentials and other valuable papers to show his indentity. It was also found that notwithstanding this loss he seemed to have plenty of money; that he had paid his bills regularly, and that as the Baron he was the lion of the Westminster. He was elegantly, not gaudily, dressed, spoke German, French Hungarian, Italian and English, and was upon the whole so accomplished that everybody felt honored by an introduction to the Baron. For five days Mr. Elder kept him constantly under his eye without finding anything suspicious. But on Sunday, May 21, he had got very nearly to the end of his tether, for on that day he gave notice at the office of the hotel that he must return to Philadelphia to resume his official duties, and that he intended to return that evening. But he went to Staten island with a friend, and returning late in the day made the acquaintance of a lady in the hotel with whom he passed the evening in the parlor. This lady by some means, after the "baron" had left her, found that there were detectives in the house, and about midnight slipped a note under his door giving him the information. Going to his room the baron found this note and went at once to the office to say to the clerk that there were so many bogus "barons" about that somebody might think he was not genuine, and offered him money to tell whether anything had been said about him. The clerk calmed his fears and he went to bed, after ordering a carriage to take him to the Desbrosses street ferry at 11:15 A. M. the next day. He took the carriage thirty minutes earlier, and instead of going to the ferry drove to No. 55 Dey street. There his three trunks were taken in for a moment. Another carriage was called, and with his trunks he was taken to the foot of Liberty street. There he erased his titles from the tags, and wrote instead Curiostos Pietro, New Orleans, Louisiana, and giving directions for them to be shipped to that city, disappeared from New York. The next and last heard of him was on Monday last, when he was asking in the express office in New Orleans for the trunks, which Detective Elder had seized here, and which have since been attached by a fellow passenger, who loaned the "Baron" $150 during the voyage of the Baltic. This is, in brief, the story of the gay "Baron," and it is probably the last which will be heard of him in New York. Mr. Elder finds that his case does not come within the extradition treaty, and that he has done nothing here for which he can be held criminally liable. He paid all his bills, and it is not found that he even attempted to defraud anybody, unless it was the passenger mentioned.—*New York Times.*

Irish Liquor Merchants.

We like to have our countrymen prosper, unless they take to the whisky trade. We do not wish them to thrive in that business, for their prosperity means misery to hundreds of Irishmen around them.

One whisky-selling Irishman is not as much to us as 100 toiling Irishmen. We would rather see twenty Irish mechanics snug and comfortable, than to see them poor, that one man might be pampered and gorged upon their ruin. Twenty cottages owned by as many of our thrifty countrymen, and worth $1000 apiece, is a pleasanter sight to us than "a brick row" worth $200,000, built by one Irishman on whisky money, drawn from the sweat of the laborers' brows.

It is said, "If Irishmen don't sell it others will." Well, let them. We do not grudge them the glory. The mischief won't be so much to us. An Irish liquor store "draws" our people worse than any other. The "patriots" in this city drape their stores in green on Patrick's Day. Green letters form their signs. The harp is painted on them. An "O" or "Mac" is put to the name; whether it ever had one or not. The man, individually, moves among us. He has access to our people; he shouts for Ireland; he pays to the church; he mounts his steed in the procession; his personal popularity becomes capital; he can pay a good bonus for it; his advertisement shines in the favorite "religious" paper; his name "by hook or crook" is pressed before our people's eyes as "one of ourselves"—one of their great men. Has he not more power than another to lure our people into his drinking place? Will his influence not reach scores of Irishmen, untouched by other dealers, and untempted by appetite?

It would be better for our people if no Irishman in America owned a liquor store. It would be better for our race and religion if those of them now in it left it. Their success in that trade is always bad news to their countrymen. In another walk the sun of prosperity might shine on them, and every heart would be glad. Many of them are good and true at heart. We wish to heaven they would break in their barrel ends! It would be "the sign of luck" for them and a matter of joy to all identified with them in relations of family, faith or race.—*Catholic Total Abstinence Union.*

Southwest Pass.

Southwest Pass, June 7, 1876.

To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:

Depth of channel at mean low tide, sixteen feet. Least width for that depth, sixty feet. High tide at 10 A. M. Height above mean low tide, two and a half feet. Depth of channel at high tide, eighteen and a half feet. Bottom hard.

CHARLES H. ELWELL,
Master of McAlester.

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

Olive Logan writes from Washington: "You have heard of Mme. Octavia Walton Le Vert. Of late the poor lady has been obliged to take to giving readings in public and to travel about from place to place to meet engagements of this sort. This kind of labor is hard work to a young woman, but to one of Mme. Le Vert's age it must be almost killing. Before the war, Mme. Le Vert was said to be the richest woman in America, and a hundred slaves ministered to her wants about her dwelling and its immediate grounds. During the war her home in Mobile was used by Union soldiers as a hospital. Last winter she was in Washington trying to get the government to pay her rent for her house. The claim was only $1200 she told me, but she could not get it. Like a wise woman she left the field to depart for more profitable localities and pursuits."

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

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Washington, June 7.—The resolution of Mr. Sherman, proposing a common unit of money and accounts between the United States and Great Britain, was discussed during the morning hour.

The merchants of Charleston and Nashville petition for a repeal of the bankrupt act.

The District Committee reported adversely on the bill incorporating the National Surgical Institute.

Mr. Gordon presented a petition of planters and others of Savannah, Georgia, against the passage of the bill to carry the Hawaiian treaty into effect, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Morey's resolution to inquire into the issue of bonds predicated on the conditional grants of lands to railroads in the Indian Territory was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Sherman's concurrent resolution proposing a common unit of money for the United States and Great Britain passed.

The executive, legislative and judicial appropriations bill passed and goes to the House for concurrence. The vote stood 33 to 7, Messrs. Barnum, Cockrell, Eaton, McCreery, Maxey, Stevenson and White voting in the negative.

The fortification appropriation bill passed without the amendment and goes to the President. It appropriates $315,000. The estimates were $3,250,000.

The consideration of Sherman's silver bill was resumed. Adjourned.

House.

A bill repealing that section which confines the disposal of public lands in those States to the provision of the homestead law was introduced. It provides, however, that the repeal of said section shall not impair the rights of any homestead settler, and that the said lands shall be offered at public sale as soon as practicable. Passed—Yeas, 106; nays, 97.

A bill providing a penalty for mailing obscene books and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails passed.

A bill for the distribution of the Geneva award occupied the day and will be discussed to-night.

WASHINGTON.

Nominations.

Washington, June 7.—The following nominations were made to-day: Winthrop W. Ketchum, district judge for Western Pennsylvania; William Wirt Sikes, consul to Cardiff; W. C. Hutchinson, postmaster, Jacksonville, Alabama; John T. Ealer, postmaster, Jacksonville, Florida.

An Original Portrait of Washington.

The Library Committee authorized Senator Howe and Congressman Clymer to inquire into the genuineness, and if to the interest of the government to purchase from James Chestnut, of Camden, South Carolina, an original painting of Washington by Gubert Stewart.

Investigations.

In the sub judiciary committee, ex-Senator Rice testified that some shares in Little Rock were assigned to him (he did not know by whom) that he might become a director. He had no knowledge of any transactions in relation to the Pacific railroad receiving subsidies from the government.

Nathaniel S. Howe, land commissioner of the Little Rock raod, knew nothing of any bonds that went to the Union Pacific road. Quite a number of statements were made which verified Mr. Hunton's representations in the House. The history of the telegram seems to be that Mr. Knott found it at his house. It was headed "London." When Mr. Knott came to the Capitol he showed it to Judge Lynde, Judge McMahon and others. Before and after the receipt of the dispatch Messrs. Knott and Hunton had made ineffectual efforts to obtain Caldwell's address. Judge Lynde advised Mr. Knott that the dispatch had a suspicious look and was not evidence. It was Knott's intention to submit it to the Judiciary Committee to dispose of it as they pleased, but the existing events had prevented. There were many fierce looks exchanged and nothing but Mr. Hunton's cool manner of enforcing the rules and decorum of the committee room prevented the exchange of fiercer words and probably blows.

Mr. Tarbox will make a personal explanation to-morrow.

The Judiciary Committee commenced the examination of F. A. Green.

Mr. Blaine desired that J. B. Stewart be summoned.

Mr. Green commenced his story of the manner in which J. B. Stewart distributed over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of bonds, but was interrupted by the personal explanations.

A Speech by Congressman Nash.

Mr. Nash made a speech to-night on political affairs.

Blaine's Letters.

The *Times'* Washington special says By the enemies of Mr. Blaine there is a point raised against him in respect to the manipulation of the originals of the letters. It is noticed that in none of his statements has he said that he had shown the letters to any person. He always stated that he had read them to so and so. He read them to two friends the first night they were in his possession. He said to the committee he would read them to 200 people within a week, and he read them in the House of Representatives. It is usual to send such documents to the Clerk's desk to be read. It was natural, however, that Mr. Blaine should desire to emphasize words in his own way and to give them the best possible construction; but it was noticed that as soon as he had read a letter it was quietly folded and slipped into the pocket of his private secretary, and that none of his letters considered important were open to the inspection of any person. They were not accessible for the purpose of making copies from last night. The suggestion contained in this statement of a possible suppression of parts of the letters may be a very unfair one, but nevertheless it is quite currently circulated. It is fair to say at the same time that the possibility of suppressing any part of the letters by that method would seem to be very remote, and it is asserted in the broadest manner that every word and every syllable was read to the House and printed in the *Record*.

POLITICAL.

The Election at Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, June 7.—The city election passed off quietly yesterday. The regular Democratic ticket was elected without opposition.

The Election in Oregon.

Portland, Oregon, June 7.—Oregon has undoubtedly gone Democratic. The Democrats claim twelve majority on joint ballot. A new United States Senator is involved.

The Georgia Democrats.

Atlanta, June 7.—The Democratic State executive committee met to-day, and called a State convention, August 2, at Atlanta, to nominate a candidate for Governor and choose presidential electors.

Address of the Republican Reform Club.

New York, June 7.—The Republican Reform Club has adopted an address to the national convention. They declare that the people wish to keep the Republican party in power only upon condition that it fulfills its pledges regarding the resumption of specie payments and the civil service reform. The long delay in resuming specie payments keeps business depressed, while the neglect of civil service reform encourages office-holders to conspire to keep their places regardless of their fitness for them. In this State office holders have banded themselves into an odious oligarchy, usurping the organization of the Republican party and excluding large classes of its

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