NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME X.—NO. 52. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876. WHOLE NUMBER 2827.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

The Contingent Vote and New England Sentiment.

BOSTON, June 1, 1876.

In order that your readers may have in outline a clear view of the political situation North, I desire to direct their attention to two leading facts of the situation:

One is the existence of a floating or contingent vote entirely outside of the independent or liberal vote.

The other fact is the fixed anti-slavery purpose of New England.

In regard to the contingent vote it can be said in brief that it is made up of new voters, and differs from the Liberal Republican voters in this: That while the independent Republican vote represents the sentiment of men whose political opinions are fixed, the contingent vote will reflect the opinions of men who will cast their first ballot this year. The exact nature of this contingent vote, and its bearing on the pending presidential election is thus strongly stated by the Boston *Journal:*

THE FLOATING VOTE.

Perhaps we ought to call it the contingent vote, for we mean that portion of our fellow citizens who may be swayed this way or that, according to the character of the Presidential nominations made by the two great parties, or under the influence of events yet to be developed before the November election. We do not say the independent vote, because that phrase has come to designate a particular class of voters which is much narrower than those we have in mind, namely, those not unalterably fixed in their party relations. Will the proportion of this class in the next Presidential election be larger than usual? It will be, and for very evident reasons.

In the first place, the extraordinary tension which characterized the war times, and which, among other things, made adherence to the Republican party like standing to one's post in the hour of national danger, necessarily gave way with the triumph of the Union cause, and even settled somewhat into a reaction, as was natural under the circumstances. One result was the Independent movement, comprising men ranging from those who simply objected to one or two measures, or to particular candidates of the Republican party, to others who had really become Democrats at heart, and have since become so in name. The political effect of the movement has been to aid the Democracy, particularly in enabling them to get control of the present House of Representatives, and also to induce a general weakening of party lines. Perhaps there are really no more Republicans of independence, superior to party dictation and disinclined to accept unworthy candidates, than there always were; but the constraint of the exigency is less and the acceptance by the country of so large a part of the Republican creed seems to leave less yet to be battled for. It is true, the difference between the Republican and the Democratic parties is just as vital as it ever was, but it is more difficult in ordinary elections to make many people see this. Hence more remain to be carried by conviction and by appeals to their judgment rather than to be swept along as a matter of course by the usual party momentum.

Again, in connection with the state of things we have been considering, let us turn to the new voters, to those who will vote for President of the United States for the first time in November. We can not have far from 9,000,000 of voters now in the country, and taking the average estimate of human life it would give us about 1,000,000 who will this year have the privilege of casting their first vote for President. These young men have come upon the stage of manhood during a period of political transition, when the great national settlement had been made on the Republican basis, and also, when the Republican party was showing some of the results of long continued power and prosperity in a certain degree of carelessness and some unsuitable officials. Many of them have no definite memory of Democratic misrule and disloyalty, by which to test the present Democratic professions. We believe that the great majority of these young men are well grounded in Republican principles, and that if the Republican party only acts up to its own high standard, it will command their votes as a rule. But they think very little of party management and can not be counted upon to implicitly yield their own convictions to the force of regular nominations.

In short, with regard to this class as well as to the great majority of discretionary voters, all the Republican party has to do is to nominate its best men and boldly put its best principles in issue. On neither ground is Democratic competition to be feared. But no matter about that—it is the grand distinction of the Republican party that has accustomed the American people to a higher standard than was ever had before, and by that it must itself stand or fall. It will stand.

It is worthy of remark in closing our view of this side of the question, in showing the difference in the North and the South, that the Confederate youth are growing into Confederate men, more fixed in their convictions even than their fathers are.

In regard to the anti-slavery sentiment of New England, I can only repeat what I said in my "Decoration Day" letter. I now copy from the proceedings of a supper party given recently by the Wendell Phillips Club in confirmation of the statements made by me in that letter:

A few months ago the foremost and most public spirited of our colored citizens conceived the idea of organizing a club for the purpose of acknowledging, in some small measure, the labors of Wendell Phillips for their race. Suitable and convenient rooms were selected in Federhen building, No. 2 North Russell street, and a permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

President—George L. Ruffin.

Vice presidents—Richard S. Brown, Edwin G. Walker, William Wells Brown.

Treasurer—William H. Dupree.

Corresponding secretary—James M. Trotter.

Secretary—James H. Wolff.

Executive committee—Charles L. Mitchell, chairman; John J. Smith, Wendell P. Coburn, Horace J. Gray, Peter H. Nott, Robert Morris, Lewis Hayden, Elijah W. Smith, William W. Lawton, George W. Lowther.

The club selected last evening as the occasion for tendering a complimentary dinner to Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison, as marking the inauguration of the association, and both an agreeable and instructive time was had. All of the officers and most of the members were present, and after a social half hour's conversation the distinguished guests were escorted to the dining hall. The president, Mr. Ruffin, sat at the head of the table, with Mr. Phillips on his right hand and Mr. Garrison on his left, Vice President Richard S. Brown occupying the opposite end of the table.

After the dinner had been partaken of the club was called to order by the president.

REMARKS OF GEORGE L. RUFFIN.

This association is called the Wendall Phillips Club. Our purpose is moral, political, social and industrial improvement. We have adopted this name, partly because of the suggestiveness of the title, and partly in honor of the gentleman who bears it. And when we say we have chosen it because of its suggestiveness, we do not refer only to the labors of that gentleman in behalf of the freedom of the American slave; that immortal honor is shared by the American abolitionists, at the head of whom stands the illustrious Garrison; their labor is finished, their work is well done, and the coming ages will give them their place in history—above warriors, above poets, above philosophers—benefactors of the human race; but we have also in mind the distinctions and discriminations against us which still exist (notwithstanding the abolition of slavery and the constitutional amendments), and the warfare which must be waged against them.

These distinctions and discriminations may not have a legal existence, yet nevertheless they do exist, and we can but feel their baleful influences. Few persons not identified with us in complexion seem to understand our feeling in this matter and these influences. To those who do not appreciate them we say, though it is impossible for you to put yourselves in our place and see as we see, they are very perceptible to us; they meet us in our daily walks and seldom leave us; they manifest themselves in an uncharitable spirit toward us, known as prejudice, in its hundred forms; they manifest themselves in a bearing and manner toward us which seems to intend to say you are nothing but a negro with two gs. We know that Mr. Phillips is one of the persons who understand this feeling of ours, and who sympathize with us. To meet these unjust discriminations, and overcome them, is the aim of this association, and in this effort we ask the co-operation and assistance of every considerate person; nor shall we consider our mission ended so long as an unchristian prejudice makes it almost impossible for a colored boy to get a chance to learn a trade in the workshops of Boston, or a colored laborer gets less pay than others for the same work, or a proper degree of respect and consideration is not accorded to our feelings.

Wendell Phillips was then introduced and loudly applauded.

REMARKS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Club—I feel profoundly sensible and grateful for the honor you do me in putting my name on your club. It is one of the most touching and agreeable testimonies that a man could receive as evidence of kindly and appreciative regards of the members. It tempts me to say in beginning what we may say here without any danger of misunderstanding or misapprehension, better perhaps than could be said more publicly in some respects.

In looking back at the emancipation of your race there are certain lines to be drawn in regard to the meaning, purpose and functions of some of the great men who are connected with it.

Intelligent as you would be looking back at that struggle, you can divide the honor, you can discriminate. Ordinary history, journalism, the hurrah of to-day mixes up names indiscriminately and for you it is the great epoch of all history and ought to be the subject of study. It is your duty to draw the lines. Now you take Lincoln and Grant, representatives of a large class that ministered to that redemption, ministered very efficiently. General Grant was the sword whose right hand cleaved away the power of slavery. As a military genius, his clear perception, after the first two or three years, subserved the cause of emancipation.

If you can suppose for a moment that you would have had a General persevere to the end of the war with the mode of McClellan, or even with the qualified disposition of Sherman, the result might have been largely affected. You perceive this in the terms which Sherman offered to Johnston in his great surrender, which the quick wit and keen insight of Stanton said, "That is Sherman's surrender to Johnston." I mean he meant well, but I mean he did not see clearly—he saw men as trees walking.

Mr. Lincoln served that great cause and served very efficiently, but as Waldo Emerson says, "he builded better than he knew:" that is, he did more than he ever intended; he went further than he set out to go. He never meant in his controversy with Douglas or in his speech in the Cooper Institute the emancipation of the colored race. Events pushed him on, and God molded his effort so that it came out very differently from what he planned. Those are the class of men, large and influential, to whom great gratitude is due in a certain sense, that are best described by Emerson's line, "they builded better than they knew." They never anticipated, but God made better tools in the work. That is one line.

Then we come to a second line in which many of the standards—Mr. Sumner and Governor Andrew represented that line—men whose mode of mind and general liberality of sentiment, impartial serene elevation above the narrowness of race made them distinctly appreciate what was going, devote themselves to it, listening to the bugle note, give themselves up to the atmosphere of the age in which they were born. That is another class of men to which your gratitude, to gratitude of the whole mankind, is due.

If we look back to similar epochs in history, take the Reformation for instance, there is one great figure that towers above all others. We never think of the Reformation without thinking of Luther. So in the case of O'Connell, Melancthon, Fulton, who gave us the steamboat; Morse, who gave us the telegram. They pronounced the idea around which all the elements centre like a magnetic force and invented the method which belongs to one man. When you scrutinize the history, that figure stands out as distinct as Luther does, and as the years roll away and centuries gather between the spectator and the effort, the other actors will retire to their place, and as history says of Luther, he struck the key-note, he invented the tools by which this was done, he summoned these other men from study and castle and battlefield and college, and compelled them, as it were, like the channel of a great river into one movement. When history pronounces that name it will be our friend, Mr. Garrison. [Applause.] That grand claim is not participated in by any other interests; they all take their place around it, under it, in subordination to it, and when you go behind it to names like Woolman and Lundy, and the men on the other side of the water, they again do not come up to it; they as it were in a certain sense prepared the advent as John the Baptist did, but the final point that struck twelve in the history of the nation, that announced the new enterprise to which all others were to bend as the sheaves did to Joseph in the dreams.

Mr. Phillips then sketched the change in the condition of the colored race during the past half century, and spoke of the importance of the Southern question.

The colored race of America are in the van of intelligence and education, and the eyes of the world are on them. The blacks of Brazil will follow in the van. The colored race in the South have worked, been thrifty and laid up money. They have shown another thing, and that is they have stood by each other. He thanked God that the Southern blacks were unmanageable by the whites, because that was their proper position, and good would come out of it. You have got to that point in your race where you have tools, but you must know how to use them. It is very hard to get recognition in this world; the ranks are full, and, as Daniel Webster says, there is no room except on top. If the colored man means to enter this arena, winning his spurs, he must study and work, and be thorough in his scholarship. In this present transition state to-day, what does it mean by standing by one another? The press of Massachusetts had deserted you, and the press of New York is the private property of wealthy men, and you can not expect them to recognize your troubles. The election of Bristow means ten per cent more in these gentlemen's pockets, and they don't want to recognize this question again; they want it crushed out. But the very mention of Blaine's name draws out the devil and develops the very antagonism already alluded to. Without talking party, see that your representative is right on the Southern question. Without telling you who you should vote for for President, I will say that Senator Morton was an exact copy of our Governor Andrew; he was the John A. Andrew of the West. He understood the Southern question, and his brains were shown in the Ku-Klux legislation. The man at Cincinnati who understands the Southern question is my candidate for the presidency, and if I don't get whom I want I shall have taught the people of the country and the press of Boston a lesson. [Applause]

William Lloyd Garrison was then introduced and warmly greeted. He returned thanks for the kind remarks of Mr. Phillips, and was thankful to God for being permitted to live to see the end of slavery. Without being in the mood to return compliments, he felt compelled to say that no one was a harder worker than he in the anti-slavery cause. He was glad of the formation of the club. He fully accorded with Mr. Phillip's remarks, and said there was no more vital question in the country than the rights of the colored men. The South wished to domineer and subjugate the colored people. They want to deprive them of citizenship, drive them to the wall and make serfs of them. He regretted that he observed a lack of the importance of the Southern question in the country, and referred to the gush of rebels in Boston on the seventeenth of June last, when the latter walked through our streets with heads erect as if they had done nothing worthy of censure.

If all the colored men in the South were to vote he felt sure all the old slaveholding States would vote in the coming election for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He did not believe Blaine, Morton nor Bristow could be elected, and was afraid the country was going to be delivered over to the South. We have to go through hardships, and it may be a baptism of fire, and the future has a dark outlook. The fault is with our system of government, which allows Alabama and Georgia to rule on their own soil. The change, however, which has taken place is a cause for great thankfulness, and the prejudice is dying and the colored man is rising more and more. All these things are the indication of a great revolution which, of course, we can not live to see. In conclusion, Mr. Garrison hoped the club would succeed, that its members would stand together, and go forward helping on the great work of humanity. He also expressed the hope that the Northern States would manage to keep the government out of the hands of the South, and that his fears would prove groundless.

It will be seen from all this that while New England comes to the front on the issue of reform that she is preparing at the same time to renew the battle of Southern reconstruction on a different line of operations from the policy of a congressional protectorate over the emancipated race. Education and financial capital will now join forces to finish the work of emancipation. The New England schoolhouse and the New England dollar when wielded by New England enterprise are mighty forces. These forces will soon converge on the South and inaugurate the era of educational and material reconstruction of the late slave States of the American Union.

B.

Over the Bars at the Passes.

Yesterday was one of the liveliest days of the season at Southwest Pass. The following vessels crossed over without detention and went to sea:

Steamship Andean, drawing eighteen feet six inches; ship Queen of Nature, drawing nineteen feet; ship Wyoming, drawing eighteen feet; ship Saranak, drawing eighteen feet; ship Scioto, drawing eighteen feet three inches; bark Polymnie, drawing fifteen feet six inches; bark Tolomeo, drawing sixteen feet; bark Florandello, drawing sixteen feet six inches; bark Dominico, drawing sixteen feet six inches; schooners James Ford and L. A. Knowles.

The steamer Hudson went to sea through the jetties, drawing about sixteen feet six inches.

The St. Louis papers contain a letter from Jeff Davis, written on board the steamship Memphis, May 25, of which the following extract is given:

We have been detained taking in the balance of our cargo and coals. This gave me the opportunity to visit the jetties, and I was very favorably impressed by all I saw. We took sounding, and on only two casts of the lead found as little as sixteen feet—once near the crest of the bar, and once at the head of the pass. The scourging goes on so that the engineer told me that the profile required daily modification. The reported formation of a bar outside he showed me was unfounded, by the fact that the depth obtained on the spot at his last sounding was greater than that reported by the coast survey officers before the jetties were commenced. Colonel Andrews, the superintendent, treated us with great courtesy, and afforded every opportunity to judge by actual inspection.

Board of School Directors.

The following is a correct list of the visiting committees for June:

First District—Messrs. Tracy, Lynch and Stamps.

Second District—Messrs. Waples, Rey and Glaudin.

Third District—Messrs. Walker and Hartzell.

Fourth District—Messrs. Marks and Heath.

Fifth District—Mr. Masicot.

Sixth District—Messrs. Longstreet and Trevigne.

Seventh District—Mr. Bourges.

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

Cheap Telegraphing.

General Eckert yesterday announced a reduction in telegraphic rates from Cincinnati to New York and all points in the country east of the Missouri to twenty-five cents for a single message, with proportionate reductions for the press. To the thousands of Republicans who will be in Cincinnati next week this is a great economy, and to the press of the country it is a genuine and substantial service. It is reported that thus far General Eckert has found his account in the various reductions; and the public, which in these pinching times wants to see the cost of telegraphing brought to hardpan as soon as possible, will sincerely hope that he has.

Does Mr. Orton mean that General Eckert shall constantly take the lead of him? Does he wish to serve notice upon the public that he will make no reduction in rates, save where his alert rival pitchforks him into it? Here is a dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* from Peoria, Illinois, giving an account of a public meeting to protest against the fact that since the Atlantic and Pacific lines do not reach Peoria—the Western Union will give them no advantage from recent reductions. Thereupon they decide to make a final appeal to the Western Union, and, in case they can not get a hearing, to arrange for building a branch line to the nearest Atlantic and Pacific station, forty-six miles distant. The Western Union will not be wise to encourage this sort of thing. The building of telegraph lines is just now a cheap affair. At the very outside it can not cost over $100 a mile. With that fact staring them in the face, it is idle for the Western Union people to imagine that they can keep up oppressive rates of telegraphing at every point which their rivals have not tapped. Grudging concessions to the public gain no good will. If Mr. Orton wants to make himself and his company popular, let him treat everybody alike. Fair play and no favor is the soundest rule in business, and the lowest price to the greatest number is the thing which nowadays is going to win public good will. The press and all business men have a common interest in this, and they constitute a public well worthy of Mr. Orton's consideration.—*New York Tribune.*

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Investigations Continued.

The members of the congressional investigating committee met yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

Executive session being called, business of a secret nature was continued until a quarter to eleven. At the expiration of that time the doors were opened.

Special Agent Kinsella resumed his testimony:

The tax on the tobacco and whisky seized on the schooner Harkaway was $37,850; the tax on that seized on the Greenland amounted to $64,814; on another lot of whisky, also on the Greenland, bound to a different port, the tax was $36,445.

Mr. Kinsella then read the statement of G. B. Dyche, inspector of customs, representing that the shipments on these vessels were fraudulent. Also that General Benton and J. M. Sutherland had come to him and represented that they were about to make an ostensible shipment of goods to Matamoras; that they had made all the necessary arrangements for carrying out the transaction. Dyche was promised reward by Benton and Sutherland.

An affidavit was then read by Mr. Kinsella, from Mr. N. B. Marshall, consul at Matamoras, in 1867, declaring the certificates of the landing of goods, alleged to have been shipped by the Greenland, forgeries; Mr. Kinsella's suspicions were aroused at the haste in which Mr. Marshall's decision was made, and his subsequent attempt to change his handwriting; the affidavits and certificates were taken to Washington by Mr. Kinsella, and experts there declared the signature of Marshall on the certificate to be genuine; the bonds for the exportation of the goods were signed by J. H. Cohen, as principal, and J. M. Sutherland, John T. Johnson and J. T. Callaway, as sureties.

Memoranda in the corners of the bonds showed that the certificates were on file in the office of the collector of internal revenue, S. A. Stockdale, under date of March 5, 1868.

An affidavit was then read by Mr. Kinsella, from the deputy collector, W. C. Gray, in relation to the cancellation of the bonds, which were placed in the hands of the United States District Attorney, but the parties wanted could not be found; in relation to the four bonds delivered over by Mr. Powers, suits against the parties concerned in the 1824 barrels of whisky were commenced in New York before the bonds were sent to Washington; it was inferred by Mr. Kinsella from Mr. Powers' representation that the bonds would criminate prominent persons, but when in possession of witness he could not see that prominent parties were implicated; on inquiry of Powers the latter said, "If you catch Harris and squeeze him he will squeal;" no suits were entered on the bonds; the aggregate amount of the four bonds was $134,000.

Mr. Kinsella then gave a history of the bonded warehouse system, and the locality of the warehouses. Was of opinion that more permits for goods went to No. 6 than any other. This was owing to the fact that importers having the right to specify the entry warehouse to which their goods should be sent, choose No. 6 because it was centrally located, and a good warehouse; the collector was instructed from Washington to take new bonds in the case of Pickles; a month ago a statement appeared in the papers that Pickles had been a bankrupt a year, and that I was aware of that fact; I made inquiry and examinations, but could not find that he had gone into bankruptcy; I learned that he owned 80,000 acres of land in Texas; I consulted with the collector, and the result was the instruction to take new bonds; the storage rates in the warehouse are regulated by the Chamber of Commerce; there was very little opportunity for warehouse officers to impose upon the importers without the latter obtaining redress; since June, 1874, there have been five general order warehouses; two of these have since been closed.

To Mr. Conger—Thiel is the proprietor of warehouse No. 6; he pays the collector for the storekeeper, as required by law, $4 per day; the honorable chairman of the committee (Mr. Gibson) is, I believe, the owner of the property on which the warehouse stands; the storage charges belong to the proprietor of the building, and the rates of storage are governed by the practices of the port; complaint as to charges, etc., can be made to the collector or to myself; storage rates correspond; the charge for hauling is regulated in the same way.

The witness then gave the details of the customhouse regulations relative to ports of entry and ports of delivery.

To Mr. Gibson—Have no recollection of the receipt here of a cargo of salt owned by Mr. Jackson, of the firm of Masichs & Jackson, in January 1871; nor of the alleged irregularity in entering the salt in bulk instead of in sacks; have some faint remembrance of investigating some salt transactions, but the facts have escaped my memory; remembers that the investigation resulted in the discharge of several officials, but not for improper assessment on salt; the duty on salt in bulk is eighteen cents per 100 pounds—in sacks twenty-four cents per 100 pounds.

Mr. Kinsella had no recollection of the seizure of a lot of cigars by Sansoni, but would look over his reports relative to the same; in 1870 five trunks, containing 24,000 cigars, were seized opposite the St. Charles Hotel; G. P. Wright was the baggage examiner; the trunks were not passed ashore under Wright's seal; he and another baggage examiner were reported and discharged for permitting the disembarkation of the trunks; the cigars seized at Bailey's vinegar factory were sold by Deputy Marshal Stockton on the Customhouse stairs; they were sold for $190 per thousand.

A request was made by Messrs. Gibson and Conger to furnish more particulars relative to two transactions referred to above, when Mr. Reilly desired witness to bring before the committee his reports, or a copy of the same, of all seizures made by him during the last four or five years. Mr. Kinsella said he would do all he could toward furnishing the committee with all data in his possession, but the task was somewhat herculean in its nature, when a list of all the seizures was required. He had found irregularities on the part of boarders of vessels and reported them.

William B. Hall sworn—To Mr. Gibson—I reside in this city; was formerly in the grocery business; I was in the Customhouse from 1863 to 1866, as inspector; was afterward appointed chief weigher, after which I resigned; I was afterward engaged as State harbor master; also occasionally in the measurement of ships; I reported in writing when the measurement was wrong; in some cases customhouse measurement reduced their tonnage seventy-five to 100 tons; I reported the facts to the collector of inaccuracies in the measurement by my successor; I don't know that any notice was taken of my report; when harbor master in 1870 I came across packages of cigars occasionally, from 1000 to 1500; a man named J. Coleman told me last year that he was on the rolls of the Customhouse and drew pay without doing any work; another man named Donough, a sailor or shipping master, drew pay about four months without work; another, George Norcross, bought property at tax sales when he should have been attending to his duties; there are vessels coming to this port now where the measurement is incorrect; I think the administration of the customs under Collector Kellogg was honest; in 1865 and 1866, there was common rumor that barrels of water were substituted for barrels of whisky on certain vessels, and on certain occasions, by trans-shipment at obscure points near the city.

In relation to the sugar frauds and the killing of Mr. Bradley, witness said:

I knew Mr. Bradley; he was first employed in the collector's department; was discharged and then employed in the naval office; I knew the sugar was not weighed or classed properly; I advised Bradley to make a copy of his report; he told me Mr. Dillingham did not want him to examine the sugars; he subsequently said that Mr. Dillingham had said that he would examine into those sugars; knew nothing more of this matter; this was under Perry Fuller's administration; I know nothing of the killing of Bradley.

A recess of fifteen minutes was taken. At the expiration of that time examination was resumed.

Aug. Couterie sworn—Reside in New Orleans.

To Mr. Gibson—I was interested in a lot of sugars condemned in 1869; the sugars were sold for $475,000 or $500,000; the sugars were not sold by the government; they were finally sold by my agent; the sugars were condemned, but afterward turned over to me on a settlement with the government; I paid about $130,000 in settlement; one-third was paid to Mr. Casey, one-third to Mr. Dillingham and one-third to Mr. Mullett; I saw Bradley come into my office to take samples of sugar; I know he was afterwards murdered in the First District.

To Mr. Reilly—I paid a certain amount in settlement after paying the duties on the sugars; the sugars had been in the United States bonded warehouse three or four months previous to the seizure; I had given bond previously for twice the amount of the sugars; the compromise was made by the officials at Washington; heard a good deal about the informer's share; Bradley's heirs, I understand, are suing for the portion claimed by him as informer.

Six or seven stone cutters and marble polishers were here sworn, and testified to the same facts as previously given and published.

W. J. Gallagher sworn—My name was placed on the custom rolls in 1874, and received pay on the same without doing work for the government; electioneered for the money; received $50 for a month.

To Mr. Conger—I was placed on the rolls a month or two before the last election.

At 4 P. M. the committee adjourned until 10 A. M. Friday, as the evening would be occupied in the consideration of business of a secret nature.

Post Office Impeachment.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Graphic*, says:

The approaching senatorial campaign in Michigan is attracting considerable interest in Washington, and in the West especially. It has been frequently asserted that Secretary Chandler would be a candidate in opposition to ex Governor Bagley and Senator Ferry for the seat now occupied by the latter. Governor Bagley has entered the field actively and seems to be in earnest, and Senator Ferry will be a candidate for re-election, but Secretary Chandler declares openly that he will not oppose Mr. Ferry, because that gentleman stood by him in his fight and deserves his assistance instead of his competition. He has repeatedly assured Mr. Ferry that he will not allow his name to be used, and he has several times recently announced the same intention publicly. So Mr. Chandler may be counted out, and the contest will remain between the two other candidates, both of whom are worthy and able and will divide the State.

As far as Secretary Chandler is concerned it is well known, for he makes no secret of it, that his ambition is to regain his old seat, now occupied by Mr. Christiancy. He will have five years to wait, and there is plenty of time for him to serve a presidential term between now and then, but that is the ultimate end to which his ambition aspires. Your correspondent asked him the other day if he was a candidate for the senatorship.

"No," said he, "I am not. This year I am a candidate for only one office, and that I think I shall get."

"What is it?"

"A place on the Republican Executive Committee," was the reply.

"Jake" Thompson, President Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, is in the city, stopping at the Ebbitt House. He comes here in defense of his reputation, and has written a letter which has the true ring of the Southern chivalry in it. This he placed in the hands of two trusty messengers—Representatives Lamar and Casey Young, of Tennessee—to present to Secretary Chandler. In the letter Thompson says his attention has been called to a paragraph in the newspapers purporting to be a remark of Secretary Chandler, to the effect that if the Senate decided that they had jurisdiction in the Belknap case he should at once proceed to have his predecessor impeached for complicity in robbing the government of the Indian trust funds, which went to aid the Confederacy in the winter of 1860-1. Mr. Thompson admits in his letter that he has no idea Secretary Chandler made such a remark, but if he did not he would like to have him contradict it. "By acting promptly in this matter," says Jacob, "you will oblige yours respectfully."

When the Secretary read the letter he laughed heartily, and then suppressing his mirth he solemnly informed Messrs. Lamar and Young that upon his honor as an officer of the Cabinet he must acknowledge that he did make a remark similar to that printed, but it was in a joking way, and he never supposed it would get into the papers. But he had no apology to make, or any retraction, for he was liable to make just such a remark again.

The leonine Lamar looked very serious upon hearing the Secretary's reply, and uttered a few words of caution, expressing his opinion in the matter and indicating that serious complications might arise from such injudicious allusions concerning the character of an ex-Confederate.

Secretary Chandler then gave Lamar a little advice, and showed him that Mr. Thompson would be very liable to impeachment after the establishment of this precedent if there was a Republican majority in the House to adopt articles of impeachment.

Mr. Lamar insisted that Thompson did not steal the bonds, but Secretary Chandler showed him that whether he did or not he was responsible for their safe keeping, and he was also responsible for the acts of one of his subordinates who did steal them, and that while Mr. Thompson was not the thief in fact he was in law.

Lamar inquired what reply the Secretary would send to Thompson's letter.

"No reply whatever," said the Secretary, and Messrs. Lamar and Young made their adieus.

It will be remembered that at the outset of the war, when Thompson was Secretary, the amount of $870,000 of Indian trust funds was taken by Godard Bailey, the confidential clerk of Thompson, who had charge of the safe in which they were deposited. Bailey was a nephew of John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, and he turned them over to Floyd, and deposited the receipt of Floyd in their stead.

Fast Time and Change of Schedule by the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad.

Colonel E. D. Frost, general manager, and Superintendents McKinley, Kent and Mann, of the above road, in conference yesterday at the office of the company in this city, revised the passenger and freight trains schedule, to take effect Sunday, June 11. The passenger train will commence, on the eleventh instant, to leave New Orleans at 5:30 P. M., and arrive in New Orleans at 10:30 A. M., gaining one hour and a half on former schedule time between New Orleans and Cairo. The fast freight line will run in fifty-one hours to Cairo, thirty-six to Memphis and three days and a half to St. Louis. The managers have recently laid about 100 miles of new fishbar rail, and placed the entire line in first class order, and feel justified, with due regard to the safety of passengers and freight trains, in adopting this fast schedule.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, June 8: At 8 A. M., 82°; at 2 P. M., 86°; at 6 P. M., 83°. Lowest point during the night of June 7, 72°. Rain at 5:30 P. M., June 8, sixtenths of an inch.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Mr. West, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the postoffice appropriation bill, with amendments, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to morrow.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, moved to take up the resolution reported by him from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to pay P. B. S. Pinchback the compensation and mileage of a Senator from the State of Louisiana, from the beginning of the term for which he was a contestant to the termination of the case by the Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, said he hoped this resolution would not be taken up. It would certainly lead to debate, and if the object was to pass it in the morning hour, he desired to say it could not be done.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana—We may as well take it up anyhow. The motion of Mr. Mitchell was rejected; yeas 19, nays 19. Mr. Christiancy voting with the Democrats in the negative.

Before the vote was announced, Mr. Morton said the three Senators who had gone to Mississippi, Messrs. Boutwell, McMillan and Cameron of Wisconsin, were paired on all political questions.

Mr. Cockrell said he was paired with Mr. McMillan on the bankrupt bill, but on nothing else. Mr. Cooper (Dem.) said he was paired with Mr. McMillan on all political questions, and therefore had not voted.

Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, inquired if this was a political question.

The President pro tempore.—The Chair is unable to determine. [Laughter]

The bill relating to the jurisdiction of circuit courts in issuing injunctions passed.

Mr. Maxey's resolution of inquiry about bonds predicated upon conditional land grants was adopted.

The silver bill was taken up. A long discussion followed, and it was postponed to Tuesday.

Mr. Gordon presented the petition of S. D. Lee, of Mississippi, for the removal of his political disabilities. Adjourned.

Confirmations—W. W. Sykes, consul to Cardiff; J. L. Rutan, consul to Florence; John Tyler, postmaster, Jacksonville, Florida; Hodgeman Slack, United States marshal, West Virginia; S. Luck, district attorney, Western District of North Carolina.

House.

The post route bill passed. It throws additional guards around bids.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill prescribing the oath for grand and petty United States jurors. It abolishes the ironclad oath. Pending the discussion the morning hour expired.

The Senate amendments to the bill relative to customhouse bonds was adopted and goes to the President.

Mr. Blaine said he had entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Judiciary Committee was allowed to print evidence. He wanted to have the London dispatch embodied.

Mr. Hunton had no sort of objection.

Mr. Southard objected.

Mr. Tarbox made a personal explanation. The resolution introduced by him was not aimed at Mr. Blaine. He gave a history of the resolution, and a general review of matters developed under it.

During the discussion it was known by Mr. Blaine's friends that Mr. Tarbox had a copy of Mr. Blaine's financial speech before it was delivered.

Upon this side issue Mr. Blaine said: "How it came into his possession, I do not know. I have never been able to know. I have surmised. I assert that it was there; that it was in his possession for some weeks, and that his holding it was a violation of the primal laws of honesty, as much as if he held my watch—just the same. I have never recognized the gentleman since. I only recognize him to-day to make that statement. I will now take up the motion for reconsidering the vote on the resolution for printing certain evidence."

Mr. Tarbox rose.

The Speaker pro tem. asked Mr. Blaine whether he yielded the floor to Mr. Tarbox?

Mr. Blaine—I will hear what he has to say.

Mr. Tarbox—I understand the gentleman from Maine to indicate that I offered a printed speech purporting to be his to some newspaper.

Mr. Blaine—I had heard it.

Mr. Tarbox—It is not true.

Mr. Blaine—The gentleman stated awhile ago that it was not true that he had a copy.

Mr. Tarbox—I made no such statement.

Mr. Blaine—I now call up the motion to reconsider the vote ordering certain testimony to be printed.

Mr. Lord claimed the right of going on with the Geneva award bill.

In the course of a parliamentary conflict over the point, Mr. Blaine stated that all he wanted was to have the Caldwell dispatch and the committee proceedings of yesterday printed at the same time.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, made the objection that the Caldwell dispatch was no kind of evidence.

Mr. Blaine—And yet you reported a vote of censure on General Schenck on the same kind of evidence.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois—That is not the case—the Committee on Foreign Affairs did receive certain telegrams from London with respect to his connection with the Emma Mine, but in every instance before use was made of them they were submitted to General Schenck for his statement in regard to them.

Mr. Blaine—Why did you not submit this dispatch to me?

Mr. Springer—I presume it will be submitted to the gentleman in good time.

Mr. Blaine persisted in holding the floor, notwithstanding the Speaker's hammering and demands for order.

Mr. Blaine—One moment, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker pro tem—No, sir. The gentleman will be seated; the Chair must come to the point of order in furtherance of public business. The decision of the Chair is that the gentlemen from Maine can not call up the motion to reconsider while the Geneva award bill is before the House.

Mr. Blaine—Then I understand the Chair to rule that I have lost my control over the motion?

The Speaker pro tem.—No, sir. The Chair has ruled no such thing. The Chair will recognize the gentleman when there is nothing properly pending before the House.

Mr. Blaine—I desire permission to say—

The Speaker pro tem. (interrupting)—Does the gentleman take an appeal?

Mr. Blaine—I merely want to say that in submitting to it, as I do gracefully, I do not at all concur in it.

The Speaker—The Chair did not suppose anything of the kind.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Geneva award bill.

Mr. Spencer, from Louisiana, was seated.

WASHINGTON.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Major C. A. Reynolds, quartermaster, has been relieved of duty in the Department of the South.

Not Going to Cincinnati.

Mr. Blaine has no idea of going to Cincinnati.

Investigations.

In the Sub-Judiciary Committee Green testified that in conversation between himself and Stewart, in regard to bringing a suit, Green alluded to some difficulty about Blaine's name, it appearing Stewart did not say that J. G. Blaine was or was not mixed up in it. Witness spoke of the person as Speaker Blaine. Stewart used the name of Hon. James G. Blaine or James Blaine. This is in regard to the $250,000 bonds distributed by J. B. Stewart.

This is the Stewart who was in custody of the House, under arrest for contempt during the Credit Mobilier investigation.

Secretary Cameron.

The Secretary of War has gone to Harrisburg, and will not return until after the Cincinnati convention.

Grandfather Grant.

Mrs. Colonel Fred Grant has a twelve pound hieress.

Kerr's Lieutenancy.

Hon. Morgan Jones, member of Congress in 1866, testified that Lawrence Harney called upon him that year, and asked him to appoint A. P. Green a lieutenant in the army. Harney informed witness that he (Harney) would get a nice present if Greene was appointed. Witness told Harney he had nothing to do with that, and told him he had known Green longer than Harney had. He appointed a young man whom he had known from boyhood, otherwise he would probably have appointed Green.

Hon. Nelson Taylor, formerly member of Congress from New York, testified he took an interest in Green from the testimonials he had received, but not on Harney's account. He appointed a young man from his own district.

The Crooked Trains.

In the Judiciary Committee Green testified George Francis Train and wife got $500,000 worth of bonds for services rendered by him in lobbying. About $1,000,000 worth went into the hands of other persons for services of the same kind. The disposition of certain Kansas Pacific bonds, as published by Joseph B. Stewart, was grossly incorrect.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

The postoffice appropriation bill, as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, is amended in the following important particulars:

The committee strike out all the legislative provisions of the House, which provide for a readjustment of postmasters' salaries; for new rates of mail service; compensation of railroads, and for changes in the existing laws relative to third class mail matter.

The appropriations are increased as follows: For compensation of postmasters, from $6,800,000 to $7,500,000; for inland mail transportation, from $15,600,000 to $17,500,000; for pay of letter carriers, from $1,800,000 to $2,000,000; for pay of railway postoffice clerks, from $1,125,000 to $1,300,000; for pay of route agents, from $945,000 $1,000,000; for special agents, from $110,000 to $150,000; for transportation of foreign mails, from $220,000 to $250,000; for advertising, from $25,000 to $40,000; for miscellaneous items, from $50,000 to $100,000.

The committee entirely strike out the House appropriation of $850,000 for official postage stamps for the Postoffice Department.

The House proviso that stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers shall not be sold at less than their average cost, including clerk hire and other expenses connected therewith, is retained.

Caldwell's Cable.

The following telegram was received by Mr. Knott:

LONDON.

Chairman House Judiciary Committee, Washington:

Have just read in New York papers Scott's evidence about our bond transaction, and can fully corroborate it. I never gave Blaine any Fort Smith railroad bonds, directly or otherwise. I have three foreign railway contracts on my hands, which make it impossible for me to leave without great pecuniary loss, or would gladly voluntarily come home and so testify. Can make affidavit to this effect and mail if desired. JOSIAH CALDWELL.

The Judiciary Bill.

The judiciary bill, which passed the Senate to-day, provides an injunction issued by any circuit court shall be binding in every judicial circuit. It shall be no bar to action on the part of proprietor or owner of original manuscript or play that such play has been printed, provided it was not published before the plaintiff became proprietor. The act does not apply to any case unless the same shall have been issued within seven years from the first publication or performance.

NEW YORK.

Drowned.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Two boys, rowing in the harbor, were run down by a tug and drowned.

A Swindler.

William Veltman was arrested for attempting to get the cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank to certify to a forged check for $12,000.

Failed.

Cochran, McLean & Co., dry goods dealers, of No. 462 Broadway, failed. Liabilities $1,500,000; assets nearly $2,000,000. The firm state they have more property gone into liquidation than they failed for. They can pay all they owe and have $500,000 to spare.

Important Railroad Suit.

In the Superior Court to-day trial was commenced in the suit by Drexel, Morgan & Co., Jessup & Co., and others, against the Davenport Railway Construction Company. Among the defendants are Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania railroad; Andrew Carnegia, Thomas L. Jewett, Oakes Ames, Administrators John Duff and Gordon Dexter, of Boston, and others. The suit is on the company's notes for $251,000 worth of railroad iron to build a road from Davenport, Iowa, to St. Paul, Minnesota. These notes are now due and unpaid, and the question is whether the defendants are a corporation, or partnership individually liable.

Sub-Treasury.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold, $37,512,773; currency, $33,446,717.

The sub-treasurer paid out $58,009 on account of interest and $94,000 for bonds.

Customs receipts to-day $294,000.

The American Rifle Team.

The second contest for a place in the American rifle team was concluded at the Creedmore range yesterday. Twenty-one marksmen took part in the struggle. This was to reduce the number of contestants to sixteen, and another and final competition will decide the twelve, from which number the team of eight is to be selected. Four of these will be decided at the next competition, and the remaining twelve will go into training under a captain of their own choosing, preparatory to the great match next September.

THE WAR PATH.

Killing of a Hostile Chieftain.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Indian Agent John P. Clum, from Chereckahan agency, June 5, says Eskirega, the notorious leader of the hostile Indians, was killed by his son Cochise. Peaceful removal or war will be the result of our negotiations this week.

Terry's Fight.

CHEYENNE, W. T., June 8.—It is reported that General Terry attacked the main body of Indians, and the fight lasted all day. No details received.

THE TURF.

Belmont Park Races.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—In the $2000 race for the 2:24 class, Joe Brown won after four heats had been trotted; Susie second, Annie Collins third. Time—2:24½, 2:23, 2:21, 2:22.

In the 2:28 class, purse $2000, Slow Go won in three straight heats; White Cloud second, Lambertson third. Time—2:22¼, 2:25, 2:25.

In the 2:30 class, purse $1000, Blue Mare took third, fourth and fifth heats; General Tweed second, Maxwell first. Time—2:27½, 2:26½, 2:29½, 2:27, 2:33.

In the 2.40 class, purse $1000, Tr[illegible] won in three straight heats; McAllister second; Prize third. Time—2:30¾, 2:33, 2:[illegible]

The Jerome Park Races.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The Neveri[illegible] stakes, for two year olds, half a mile, was won by Idalia; Hibernia second, Zoozoo third. Time—49½.

Second race—Mile heats. Freebooter

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]