Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1876.

The Northampton bank robbery is the largest on record. It has been ascertained that $1,000,000 are missing, and further investigation is expected to develop further losses.

It was not Grant's message that cured Charles O'Conor, but the obituary notices—particularly, doubtless, the tribute to his memory from Geo. W. Childs. He has now resolved, it is said, to live forever.

The death of Hon. Henry H. Starkweather, Representative in Congress from the Third District of Connecticut, leaves the Republican party of that State, for the first time in its history, without a Representative in either branch of Congress.

Mr. Sidney Lanier, a young Southern poet whose contributions to some of the magazines have recently attracted a great deal of notice, has been appointed to write the text of a cantata for the opening of the Centennial festival, and Mr. Dudley Buck is to compose the music. Both selections seem to be good ones, and the new era of reconciliation will be fitly symbolized by this Union of North and South in the song of celebration.

A special dispatch to the New York *Herald* from Rome says the cremation of the remains of the late Chevalier Rossi was conducted publicly in the Monumental Cemetery at Milan on Sunday. Editorially referring to this case of cremation, the *Herald* says the arrangements for this purpose in Milan were very complete. The corpse was placed in a chamber in which one hundred gas jets combined to raise a temperature of one thousand degrees, and incineration was neatly and thoroughly done in an hour, a mere pinch of delicate dust remaining.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says the government attorneys say they will have no difficulty in sending Babcock to the penitentiary. The authenticity of his handwriting in his dispatches formerly produced, and also of letters and dispatches to be produced, will be established beyond a doubt, thus fixing his connection with the ring. The transmission of money from Joyce to Babcock will also be proven.

The Pittsburgh *Post* says: The lightning is beginning to strike in the Treasury Department, and an ex-Assistant Secretary and other high officials have been indicted. "Senator" Spencer, of Alabama, and ex-Congressman White, of the same State, are also mixed up in the case, while other high officials are implicated. It begins to look as if it would soon become necessary to look for honest men in the administration with a calcium light and telescope.

The Philadelphia *Times* says: The manly and patriotic speech of Mr. Robbins, of North Carolina, on the Centennial appropriation bill merits the study of every sincere friend of our free government. It is in sublime contrast with the studied assaults of the Mortons and the Blaines and the Hills against the peace of a once bitterly estranged but now reunited people, and wherever there is faithful devotion to the republic Mr. Robbins will have grateful readers and admirers.

The estimates of the War Department for the support of the Military Academy for the next fiscal year call for an appropriation of $437,470. The bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations recommends an appropriation of $243,641, being a reduction of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. The retrenchment proposed is to be made by a general reduction of salaries and cost of maintenance, and striking out an appropriation for the completion of some unfinished buildings.

The Washington quid nunes of the *Herald* and the *World* say the "third term" is coming up stronger than ever in the political gossip of the capital. Everybody assumes that Grant is a candidate for the nomination and few doubt that he is a great deal stronger than any of the others now seeking the Radical nomination; while it is also the current opinion that some of the rival candidates are merely playing into Grant's hands. The *World* thinks Morton next in strength to Grant.

After the adjournment of the Mississippi Legislature on General Lee's birthday a subscription was taken up in behalf of the proposed statue of Lee, when over $300 was realized. Senator Furlong, a former Federal officer, in handing in his contribution, ($50) said:

As one who wore the blue and fought for four years in the army that opposed Gen. Robt. E. Lee, I am glad to have an opportunity of contributing my mite towards the erection of a monument to the memory of one of the greatest military chieftains, bravest soldiers and purest Christian gentlemen that this or any other age or country ever produced, and one of whom all true AAmericans ought to feel proud."

Senator Furlong is very many *miles* head of Blaine & Co.

If a bill which has been introduced by Mr. Dibrell, of the House of Representatives, should become a law, the effect would be very injurious to the practice of making political assessments. It provides that any person "in the employment of the United States" who shall demand from any other such person "money or other valuables, to be used as an election fund," or for the purpose of an election, local or national, or who shall contribute any money or other valuable thing to such an object, shall be liable as for a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned for not more than one year. Laws like this, passed by the Legislatures of the States as well as by Congress, and carried into execution would go far to impoverish the treasury of the Radical party.

CAPTAIN A. G. MOORE.

A Just Tribute to a True Man.

The Raleigh *News* pays a high but deserved tribute to the noble qualities of Captain Adolphus G. Moore, whose tragic death has cast such a gloom over such a wide circle of friends. It does not often happen that the death of a private gentleman unconnected with politics and who had barely attained the prime of life calls forth such unusual expressions of sorrow from the public press. But true it is that Captain Moore was no ordinary man.

The *News* says:

"He was one of those men who stood out without disguise before his fellow man. His chivalrous honor scorned concealment, his outspoken candor despised subterfuge, his manly courage disdained evasion. He laid his character bare to the world. Hi heart was in his hand, and his generous impulses found utterance in open deed and fearless speech. He was so utterly frank and open that, whether friend or foe, his candor and fidelity to the one, and his fairness to the other was always to be relied on. He was true in his friendship, he was open and undisguised in his enmities. His enemies respected him, while his friends adored him, for he presented to the latter a singular contrast to that general foible of the human heart of subordinating friendship to the interest of self.

Adolphus Moore was the very embodiment of chivalrous bravery, whether in the maintenance of his own rights or those of his country. In the late struggle, he entered the Confederate army in Arkansas, fighting with lion-like courage through all the battles of the western campaign, conspicuous in every engagement for his desperate valor, repeatedly calling upon himself the approval of his commanding officers, and crowned with the enthusiastic admiration of his fellow soldiers; following up the varied fortunes of his command until a portion of the army of the West found itself on North Carolina soil, and Mr. Moore was left, at the end of the war, at but a little distance from the place of his birth. Mr. Moore became, in the troubles which fastened upon Alamance county under the Holden administration, a conspicuous mark for the hatred and malice of those who feared his courage and dreaded his influence. He was subjected to cruel indignities, barely escaping with life under the fangs of a lawless soldiery called into existence to carry out the unwarranted deeds of unconstitutional authority."

President Jefferson's silver watch is now in the possession of Dr. W. C. N. Randolph, of Charlottesville, Va. The *Chronicle* of that city relates this incident in connection with it: "Leigh Lincoln, Mr. Jefferson's Attorney General, wore it at the dispersion of the judges at the close of Adams' administration, before Jefferson was sworn into office. Mr. Lincoln appeared in the court room at midnight, and stated that he was ordered to take possession of the office and papers. 'Why, Mr. Jefferson has not yet qualified,' exclaimed the astonished Chief Justice. 'Mr. Jefferson considers himself in the light of an executor, bound to take charge of the papers of the government until he is duly qualified,' was the reply. 'But it is not yet twelve o'clock,' said Judge Marshall, taking out his watch. Mr. Lincoln pulled out his and showing it to him, said, 'This is the President's watch, and rules the hour.'"

From all parts of the country come startling accounts of crime that appear very much as if a terrible epidemic had broken out in almost every section. In St. Louis the McKee whisky ring is undergoing judicial investigation; in New Jersey the Landis murder case is the reigning sensation; supplemented, however, with a heavy defalcation, growing out of Wall street speculations; in Boston the Winslow forgeries continue to provoke comment and while they are still fresh in the public mind the disease breaks out in a new place, and the villanies of a confidential broker are exposed to view. Adding to these the Northampton bank robbery, by which over a million of dollars were stolen, and the record of crime for one day is quite heavy enough to satisfy the most sensational taste.

The negro Whipper, of South Carolina (whose commission as a Judge Governor Chamberlain refused to sign), said in a recent speech in the Legislature, of which he is a member:

"When Moses is a Saint in heaven, Chamberlain will be howling in hell. D. H. Chamberlain is unfit for earth; to heaven he could not ascend, and in hell itself the devil would spurn him out. Chamberlain is a black-hearted traitor, and he has gone so far that he must take the consequences. He has resisted the will of the people, and the same spirit which rose in the time of Charles I. will rise now and behead him. The Constitution commissions to all State officers elected and in refusing so to do Chamberlain proves himself a perjured wretch. The *News and Courier* smells of hell. I feel it my duty to myself, to my supporters and to my race, to take my seat as Judge at all hazards, and I will either be denied that position by law or by death. I will die before I will resign."

Artificial harbors and ship channels are not confined to America. English papers refer to the improvements commenced at Glasgow a hundred years ago, and steadily pursued until, at present, large ships go up to that city and discharge at the wharves, which extend three miles, the harbor dues, bringing in a clear income to the corporation of at least $750,000 a year, after providing for dredging and all other expenses. Encouraged by this event, it is now proposed, at Manchester, to deepen and widen the river Irwell from below the town downward to the junction with the Mersey, and to apply the same process to the latter river, thence to below Liverpool. Thus a tidal channel will be provided from the vicinity of Manchester to the sea, thirty-three miles in length, two hundred feet in width, and with a minimum depth of twenty-two feet. The ships will be brought up by means of tugs. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at three million and a half sterling, or sixteen and a half million dollars.

AFRAID.

The Radical leaders evidently appreciate the dangers with which the pathway of their party through the current year is so thickly set. On every side there are pitfalls innumerable and in the regular beaten way in which they will be forced to head stands its foe ready for he fray.

The consciousness of impending defeat is everywhere apparent. Grant has tried Cuba and a third term and that failed. Blaine tried Jeff. Davis and the Andersonville horrors and that failed, and Morton tried to hang out the bloody shirt dug in Mississippi, but ere he could throw out the ensanguined linen to the proper breeze, he, too, failed. Nor is the spectacle of a Democratic House of Representatives following up, searching out and exposing the pickings and stealings and extravagances of a Radical administration at all calculated to soothe their now almost savage breasts. Defeat stares them in the face. They know that it will be impossible for them to carry the next election by force of fair argument, and they are earnestly preparing the programme to be carried out in the event of their defeat.

The twenty-second joint rule of the two Houses of Congress, which was adopted by the Republicans in 1865, when they controlled both the Senate and House, has suddenly been discovered to be exceedingly dangerous. It provides that when the electoral returns are counted, either House may prevent the counting of the vote of any State by simply objecting to it. Now that the Democrats have a majority in the House of Representatives the Republicans fear they may object to the votes of enough Republican States to turn the scales against them. In short, they are now convinced that nothing could be more unwise and more unconstitutional and perilous to the liberties of the American people than this rule. The Senate, therefore, has repealed it, or at least re-enacted all the other joint rules except this, and the House is given the option of doing the same or letting the rules fall altogether, and leaving the two Houses to get along without any joint rules.

Is it not a legitimate inference that Mr. Morton and other Radical leaders have in view the counting of votes they are unwilling to submit to the scrutiny and decision of a Democratic House of Representatives? Verily, they are beginning their preparations in time!

CONGRESSIONAL LAWYERS.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to prohibit a member of Congress from acting as counsel or agent for any person who may be proceeded against for a violation of the revenue laws, or who may have any claim against the government for drawbacks or reclamations of duties or taxes. No senator or representative, well says the New York *Evening Post*, ought to need any statutory reminder of the indelicacy of performing such a service; but as members of Congress have before now manifested a superiority to any such refinement of sensibility, the bill provides that for its violation they shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding ten years. The remainder of the bill, authorizing the recovery of fees paid for such services, proceeds upon the assumption that Congressional lawyers have very mean men for clients.

REV DR. DEEMS.

We give below the complimentary resolutions unanimously adopted by the North Carolina Conference relating to Dr. Deems and his location:

WHEREAS, Dr. Deems, who has been for thirty-four years a member of the North Carolina Conference (believing it to be his duty), has asked for, and has been granted, a location; and whereas, he has been eminently useful and successful during his connection with our Conference in his ardent work as a competent instructor in our institutions of learning, and in wielding his vast influence over the public mind to promote the cause of Christ, therefore

Resolved, That we can but deplore the act that severs him from us; but as in the providence of God his lot is cast in a field of labor where we believe his brilliant talents and active energy will accomplish grander results for the good of souls, we acquiesce in his decision.

Resolved, That we duly appreciate his valuable service while among us, and pray that the benedictions of the Great Head of the Church may be upon him in his present important and inviting field of labor.

This, of course, occurred out West: Astride of a log sat Sam and another sinner, engaged in a little game of seven-up, when a minister came up, who, after a moment's solemn contemplation of the game, laid his hand upon Samuel's shoulder and said, "My friend, is that the way to save your soul?" "Perhaps not," answered Sam, who having played a card, was attentively watching his hand, "Perhaps not; but it seems about the best thing I can do to save my Jack."

Frederick Dockersay, whose case excited so much interest in connection with Cuban affairs some time since, and who was taken from Havana to Spain, and was there imprisoned, has escaped, and is now in London, and has written to his mother, who resides near Elmira, New York.

The Baltimore *American* gives the following summary of the condition of affairs in Spain: The war in Spain appears to be decidedly in favor of the royal troops. The capture of Valmaseda is confirmed. The Carlists have been compelled to abandon the seige of Bilboa, and have evacuated their fortified positions surrounding the town, and the whole mining region is now free of Carlists. The fort of Santa Barbara, near Estelle, has been captured. Porte Velate, in the Botzan valley, has been occupied, and the Royalists are closing in upon Don Carlos. General Moriones is pushing towards Azpetia, and Generals Lorna and Quesada are advancing in the direction of Durango. The Carlists have had a slight success in repulsing a Royalist attack on the fort at Artzain.

It is thought the Hon. John Hancock, at present member of Congress from Texas, will be elected United States Senator from that State in place of Senator Hamilton.

WHAT CONGRESSMAN ROBBINS MEANT.

Mr. Robbins thinking some one might suppose his denunciation of Blaine's slanders was uttered specially in behalf of Jefferson Davis writes to the Statesville *Landmark* as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18, 1876.

Editor Landmark:—By the *parenthesis* inserted by you in your extract from the *Congressional Record*, some one might *erroneously* suppose that my denunciation of Blaine's bitter charge was uttered specially in behalf of Jefferson Davis. I never was a particular admirer or partisan of Davis, and shall always leave his defense, individually to his friends. *It was because Blaine's remarks, as he uttered them, conveyed an imputation of unparalleled barbarity against our people of the South*, indiscriminately, that I felt called upon, then and there, to brand them as slanders. Will you insert this and oblige your humble servant,

WM. M. ROBBINS.

But suppose that Mr. Robbins' denunciation of Mr. Blaine's bitter charge had been uttered specially in behalf of Jefferson Davis, what then? The JOURNAL thinks it would have needed neither explanation nor apology.

MEETING OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ROOMS OF THE DEM. CON. EX. COM.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 29, 1876.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic-Conservative party this day held, it was resolved that a meeting of the State Executive Committee be called to assemble in the city of Raleigh on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1876. The object of the meeting is to decide upon the time and place of holding the State Convention of the Democratic Conservative party and to consider such other matters as may be before the Committee.

Each member of the Committee is earnestly requested to be present.

W. R. COX, Ch'm.

J. J. LITCHFORD, Sec'y.

The exciting contested election between General Bradley T. Johnson and Mr. Knight has just been decided in favor of the right of the former to his seat in the Virginia Senate. The nomination of General Johnson called forth a series of very bitter personal attacks upon him in some of the Richmond papers, signed by "An old-fashioned man." These were understood at one time to have been written by General Imboden, though they were subsequently acknowledged by Mr. John Wise, son of Henry A. Wise, to be written by him. The feeling caused by these articles was very fierce, and led to a personal collision between Generals Johnson and Imboden. The parties were placed under bond and no duel took place. At the election it was charged that the ballot-box was stuffed in the interest of General Johnson. The committee, however, failed to find any proof of fraud affecting the result, and have reported in favor of General Johnson.

The Secretary of War has written a letter to the Secretary of the Southern Historical Society at Richmond, regarding the existence of records of the late war, and to the incompleteness of the Confederate records in the War Department, as compared with those of the Federal Government, which is owing to the fact that the Department has only those of the former that were captured, and the Secretary is gratified to learn of the disposition of certain parties holding Confederate records to place them at the disposal of the Department for use in a publication of the records of the war. The Department is anxious to receive every official report, letter, telegram or order emanating from either side during the late war, and has no thought of discriminating in favor of one section or against another in their publication.

The rumors which have been going around in the papers, to the effect that the Appletons have contracted with Mr. Jefferson Davis for the publication of his forthcoming book, do not seem to be well founded, as will appear from the following extracts of a letter written to one of the publishing houses in Baltimore:

NEW ORLEANS, January 24, '76.

Mr. H. C. Turnbull Jr., Baltimore—Dear Sir: Yours forwarded from Memphis has been received here. In regard to the rumor of my having selected a publisher, I have to say, first, that you have the best reason to know that it is unfounded; secondly, you must see how impolitic it would be for me to attempt to correct all the rumors in relation to me, and if not all, better none. * * *

Very truly yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Baltimore *American* issued its edition last Monday morning from its new building, corner of Baltimore and South streets. The edition was in new type of an attractive appearance, and included a supplement containing a short sketch of the history of the paper from its foundation, and a full description of the new building. The moving of the large press, which was an undertaking of much magnitude, was successfully accomplished at an early hour on Sunday morning and all the departments were in thorough working order as soon as possible.

And of investigations there is no end. As if the Democrats had not already dragnets enough out, three or four more investigations were ordered Monday. The principal subjects in which the Congressional tooth comb is ordered to be applied are to the affairs in the District of Columbia and the Pacific railroad companies—both themes which will afford ample scope for the inquisitorial prerogatives of a committee of Congress, and which if pursued energetically will reward the trouble with fruitful results.

We were pleased to note the removal by Congress this week of the political disabilities of Hon. GEORGE S. HAWKINS, of West Florida. Judge HAWKINS though a native of Virginia, has for long years been one of the most prominent citizens of Florida. His earlier service in that State, if we mistake not, was during the Indian war. It was he who gave the famous reply, upon being asked if the shot he had just received had made a serious wound, that it had hurt him just enough to send him to Congress. And in due time he did go to Congress. He was also for many years one of the ablest and most honored Judges in the highest court in his State.

THE NORTH CAROLINA R GUES IN THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE—WHAT WILL GOVERNOR BROGDEN DO ABOUT THEM?

Mr. Johnston Jones, who has ascertained the facts at the instance of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Alabama Legislature, has furnished the Raleigh *News* with precious information concerning the two colored carpet-baggers from North Carolina who left their country for their country's good, and are now in the Alabama Legislature. The following is a condensed statement of the facts:

At the Superior Court held for the county of Catawba in March, 1870, Judge Mitchell, presiding, the grand jury indicted John Cowles and Hugh Carson for stealing, on the first day of September, 1859, one hundred yards of calico, ten pairs of shoes, and two watches of the value of $100, of the goods and chattels of Adam Hagan.

The case was continued, and a capias issued to Rowan county against John Cowles. He was arrested on the 13th of September, 1870, and lodged in jail in Catawba county. A capias was issued to Davidson county for the other defendant, Hugh Carson, and he was found in jail there on another charge, which will be noticed further on. Before either could be brought to trial on this charge, they broke jail and fled. The case in Catawba county was continued from term to term, until Spring Term, 1873, of Catawba Superior Court, when the Court ordered a *nol pros.* with leave to issue; and the Clerk of the Court, M. V. Sherrill, Esq., was instructed by the Court to issue a capias for the defendants at any time their whereabouts was discovered. Untiring catly it was not known where they were.

In 1867, at the November term of the County Court, R. F. Armfield being Solicitor for the county, the Grand Jury indicted Hugh Carson and Amos Carson for stealing a middling of bacon and a shoulder of bacon, the property of J. L. Nicholson, and also for stealing a side of upper leather, a side of sole leather and a kip skin, the property of John Haynes.

The case was transferred to the Superior Court in 1868 and continued to May Term 1868; when Hugh Carson failed to appear, and judgment *nisi* was entered against him. Amos Carson appeared and on his affidavit the case was removed to Davie county, for trial. At Fall Term 1869 of the Superior Court of Davie, Amos Carson was called and failed; and a capias was issued for Hugh Carson to Rowan county. At Spring Term 1870, neither of the defendants had been taken, and capiases were issued to Rowan, Iredell, Davie, Mecklenburg, Wilkes and Yadkin counties for them; and the cause continued. On the 12th of September, 1870, both defendants were delivered into the custody of the Sheriff of Davie, and at the Fall Term of the Court on affidavits of defendants the case was removed for trial to the county of Davidson.

This is the whole matter as it appears on the record in the county. Hugh Carson and John Cowles made their way to Alabama, and now hold seats in the General Assembly of that State, from Lowndes county. Cowles is the Senator from Lowndes and Carson is the Representative. Carson has changed his name to Henry A. Carson, and Cowles has changed his to John Jones.

The question is, will Governor Brogden make a requisition upon the Governor of Alabama for these men?

PARTIES IN FRENCH POLITICS

The Philadelphia *Times* has had all sorts of hard questions put to it by correspondents, but not often, it declares, a much harder task than was innocently given it the other day by an anxious seeker after knowledge, who asked it to define briefly "the political parties in France, the Radicals, Conservatives and Legitimists." Our cotemporary boldly marches up to the task and says:

The first and the last, Radicals and Legitimists, are easily distinguished, and we do not know any simpler way of defining the second (Conservatives) than to say it includes all the rest. The truth is that all political faith, all concern for or hopeful interest in any political doctrines whatever, was so completely crushed out among the French people, and even among their natural leaders in thought and action, by the corrupting absolutism of the Empire, that there remained in France only two political parties with any vitality or any reason whatever for existence. They were the faction to whom a social democracy was a sort of religion, and the opposite faction to whom the divine right of Henri IV., the legitimate heir of the house of Bourbon, was also a religion. Nobody else, except a few men who, in retirement, studied politics as a science, took the trouble to think about politics at all. They had no use for politics. It followed, therefore, that when the National Assembly was convened, at the fall of the Empire, the greater number of deputies were not only without parliamentary knowledge, but without anything like a consistent body of political doctrine to guide them, and thus the parties which formed in the Assembly, apart from the Radicals, the extreme Left and the Legitimists, the extreme Right, were simply groups which gathered about one or other of the few strong men who naturally assumed the position of leaders. The only two men of thorough parliamentary knowledge and experience were M. Thiers and M. Rouher, and around M. Thiers, the ex-Minister of Louis Philippe, and a philosophic statesman of rare adaptability, the moderate Constitutionalists naturally rallied. M. Gambetta made up in earnestness and persistence what he lacked in weight and experience, and the Left, the Republican party proper, is altogether of M. Gambetta's creation. Then there is M. Rouher's group of Imperialists, and various groups of adherents, more or less determined, of the house of Orleans, who sometimes supported M. Theirs and sometimes opposed him. The whole history of the late Assembly, in fact, is simply the history of the arrangment and rearrangement of these various groups. The combination of the Right and Left Centre and the Left supported M. Thiers; the Centre and the Right, with help from the extremes, defeated him. The problem which every ministry has had to solve was to command a condition that would give it a majority in the Assembly, and it is precisely this difficulty that will confront the present government at the meeting of the new Legislature. That the Assembly, so composed, accomplished all that it did, and so nearly restored civil order from the chaos which the fall of the Empire left, is one of the marvels of modern times and the highest possible tribute to French character. But it is manifest that such political groupings as are known in English-speaking countries, where, however lightly party obligations rest, or however indistinctly the lines be drawn, a man can be classified in a general way with one or the other of two great parties, and which are the result of a long experience of parliamentary government, must be very slowly formed in France, where, for quite a generation, parliamentary government was practically unknown. We can easily define, as we have said, the Radicals and the Legitimists; we can define the Bonapartists; but between the two extremes lie so many various shades of political belief or preference that we can include them in no common classification, except so far as they are all of them content to postpone their individual desires to secure the peace and prosperity of France.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Congress Cutting Down Expenses—Powerful Opposition from the Minority—The Wail of the Officeholder Heard in the Land.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1876.

It is apparent that Congress will have to depend for its moral support upon that portion of the press that is outside of Washington, in its efforts to reduce the expenses of the Government.

There are three papers in this city that pretend to be Democratic, but they have joined the wailing chorus in lamentations over the proposed reductions of the clerical force and salaries. Washington is entirely dependent on monthly disbursements to Government employees, boarding houses and contracts, for a prosperity that has not been touched by the panic, and it is natural perhaps that weak newspapers that are dependent upon these should advocate their cause and oppose any policy that threatens their narrow interests.

The average citizen can scarcely realize what heroism, virtue, nerve, is required in Washington just at this time, of the Democratic representatives. Congress has tackled the appropriation bills; the salaries of members, cadets, clerks, are to be cut down eighty thousand office holders rave threat and implore, secret agencies of influence is employed to stay the pruning knife. The President, cabinet ministers, contractors, the administration papers, the lobby with its powerful persuasive of female frail beauty, are all leagued and organized to prevent the reduction. Every Democratic member has been studied historically, characteristically and topographically; the weak points in his nature have been carefully mapped out and will be skillfully and severely attacked; his strong points will be flanked. He has a relative in some branch of the Government service; (that is the dry rot of our representative system) the opponents of the bill will introduce an amendment that bears with particular severity on that office, and around the entire family connexion of the wretched member is upon him, headed by his mother-in-law, and he is asked if he will be mean enough to vote for a bill that will consign John, his wife's brother, to starvation. It requires courage like that of Holman to vote in the teeth of a mother-in-law! And then some of the members are damned with records; when they make a virtuous effort to reduce their own salary, they are twitted with the phrases, not yet cold, that they had uttered in favor of back pay or an increase of salary. In short all the diabolical ingenuity of the party whose tenure of office depends upon, and is enlarged for plunder, will be used to thwart those who are trying to remove this fearful weight of debt and taxation.

A clerk from Mr. Zack Chandler's department has just been in the office of your correspondent, with this doleful intelligence: "Congress is going to cut down the salaries of us poor clerks ten per cent, and add two hours to the working day, making eight hours in length. No man can live decently in Washington on less than $1 200 per annum; this will reduce my salary to $1,080, and I have a wife and four children. Moreover they are to cut down the clerical force 20 per cent." All this appears very melancholy to those whom it directly concerns. To many of them, a reduction of their force or pay will be a serious hardship; but there are many unincumbered broad shouldered, young men here, whom it is well enough to teach that the government departments are not asylums and sinecures for a horde of mediocres who have failed in the battle of life or are too timid to attempt a square honest struggle for existence. To hear them and Republican members talk reminds one of the cricket in the fable, that supposed ruin had overtaken the world, when its nest was overturned by the plowshare, in the interest of agriculture.

But the clerks are not the only martyrs. There are certain members of Congress, who are living more luxuriously than they ever lived before at an expense of about one thousand a year, these are unhappy because it is proposed to reduce their salary to $4,500. They, however, do not seem disposed to resign, and the country may feel assured that we will not be left without a legislative and clerical quorum.

Doubtless if the entire corps of 80,000 office-holders were dismissed to-day, and the salaries reduced 25 instead of 10 per cent., about 70,000 of them would be drumming influence, to effect their reinstatement, in less that twenty-four hours.

The trouble with the average Government clerk is that he pays too much of his salary for dancing lessons and theatre tickets; and with the member of Congress is that he aspires to live like Little Emma Stewart, Boss Shepard or Nevada Jones, to give fine entertainments, and have the champagne and champaigne crammed snobs of the press write them into fictitious greatness.

It almost impossible for those who have not seen to realize the idleness and extravagance of our civil service. Your corre pondent has, on more than one occasion, attempted to write about it, but is always staggered with the impossibility of showing it up in one letter, and discouraged by the reflection that it will appear too monstrous for belief. Congress knows too little about it; sub-committees of members are frequently appointed to inspect certain bureaus, and this is perhaps the first intimation that they have had of the existence of the bureaus. They go on the tour of inspection, and walk through half a dozen rooms, crowded with elegant office furniture, and perhaps dazzling female clerks, almost too busy to look up. They have had ample warning of the visitation, and are prepared for it; even without warning the average clerk instinctively "lays on" with his pen whenever a man whose appearance suggests something between a lawyer and a granger appears in the hall. This committee devotes an entire half hour to the study of a cumbrous and useless system that it would require two weeks to fully comprehend, and, after asking a few pointless questions of the chief clerk, departs, wondering how the opposition papers can say such extravagant, nutmegging things about the superfluousness and idleness of these hard working clerks!

Your correspondent having been longer than half an hour, or half a year, in one of the Bureaus, and being acquainted with a dozen others, does not hesitate to write (for the opinion he will express is strongly endorsed by the opinion of some of those who have been for years in Government employ) that any first-rate, business-like man could, with one-half the force now employed, and one-half the funds now expended, do all the necessary work of all the Departments, and do it well. And yet this clamor and cant about the impossibility of reducing the yearly expenses $60,000,000! The trouble is that economy is not wholesome for contractors, and rings, and Judge Edmonds' Republican campaign fund.

John Jay Knox, of Knoxboro, N. Y., is dead, aged 94.

Frightful gales are reported at Washington and other points.

Four or five new indictments for whiskey frauds have been made at New Orleans.

The new brick French Catholic Church at Woonsocket, R. I., has been blown down.

Geo. S. Erskine, ex-collector at Milwaukee, has been indicted for whiskey frauds.

WHISKY FRAUD TRIALS.

CASE OF M'KEE GIVEN TO THE JURY

Charge of Judge Dillon on Law Points.

VERDICT OF GUILTY RENDERED.

Trial of Ex-Col. Con. Maguire.

DISPOSITION OF THE INDIAN CASES.

Details of the Mincing of Simmons' Body.

M'KEE'S TRIAL.

He is in the Hands of the Jury—Charge of the Court.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—The jurors in the case of Wm. McKee, one of the proprietors of the Globe-Democrat, charged with complicity in whisky frauds, received their instructions from Judge Dillon, Judge Treat coinciding, at 10:30 o'clock this morning and retired at 11:30.

THE CHARGE WAS QUITE LENGTHY.

It commenced with a review of the operations of the whisky ring, admitted as a fact by both sides from 1871 to 1875. There was no doubt that the Government had been defrauded of millions in St. Louis alone, and it seemed astonishing that the conspiracy could exist so long. The explanation lay in the admitted fact that the information was received from Washington, and that $35,000 was spent in buying off revenue agents and investigations.

There is every reason to believe that the conspiracy here had its connections in other cities. The Government had laid its hands upon these frauds, but the Government sustained a duty to its citizens as well as to its revenue, and would not be benefitted by the conviction of a single innocent man. The jurors were warned to approach their decision dispassionately, but to do their duty fearlessly and impartially. Especially must the jury be on guard against feeling the pressure of public indignation against these frauds. The only question before them was whether the defendant was and had been fully proved to have been IN THE CONSPIRACY.

The only motive which the Government had advanced in theory for the defendant's connection, with the conspiracy was that of pecuniary gain. The Court then passed in review the evidence, point by point, for the Government with that raised by the defense to contradict it, and then passed to the important question of the weight to be attached to the testimony of the conspirators. The ruling may be gathered from such sentiments as these: "As to the conspirators it is that they are competent witnesses, and under the legislation of Congress must testify; the testimony is always to be received with extreme caution and to be weighed with great care by the jury."

It is proper for the jury to seek for material facts in support of this evidence. If any witness is shown to have sworn falsely here or before the grand jury in this matter, the jury are at liberty to reject all of his testimony. The most important and delicate duty of the jury is to settle the credibility of these witnesses. To the jury, and the jury alone, belongs the question of weighing and deciding the worth of this evidence. They should be governed by the manner and conduct of the witness, his apparent motives and the strength or weakness of his recollection. The law clothes the defendant with the protection of innocence until his guilt is proven beyond a reasonable doubt. The evidence of guilt must be CLEAR, POSITIVE AND ABIDING.

It is not sufficient that there be a strong probability or a preponderance of testimony, but it must be such that when it is all given to the jury they feel a clear understanding, satisfaction of the prisoner's guilt.

After the jury retired the court announced that

THE TRIAL OF CONSTANTINE MAGUIRE, ex-collector of internal revenue, would begin at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and directed the attorneys to notify Gen. Babcock and his witnesses to present themselves next Monday, unless otherwise informed before that time.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—On the opening of the court this afternoon, the impanneling of the jury in the Maguire case was immediately proceeded with, and resulted in the selection of twelve gentlemen from the interior counties. They were closely questioned by the counsel on both sides, but none of them had any opinion touching the guilt or innocence of the defendant, and had no prejudice for or against him. Mayor Lucian Eaton, one of the special counsel for the Government, then opened the case with a statement of what the prosecution expected to prove against the accused.

M'KEE FOUND GUILTY.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—According to previous announcement, the court reconvened at 10 p. m., Judge Treat on the bench, to receive what the jury in the McKee case might have to present. A quarter of an hour later the jury came in with the following verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty." The counsel for the defense asked that the jury be polled, which was done, and all the jurors responded affirmatively. Judge Treat then stated, in relation to bonds, that he would prefer that that matter should be decided by Judge Dillon. It was then agreed that the defendant should be called to-morrow morning upon the opening of the court and the amount of bonds determined by the full bench. The defendant left the court-room with his counsel and numerous sympathizing friends. The verdict was unexpected, almost everybody anticipated a disagreement or acquittal.

International Coinage.

The Washington City Republican says:

In the year 1870 a bill to promote international coinage, and expressing the views of Mr. Ruggles, commissioner to the international conference held in Paris a year or two previous, was introduced in the House of Representatives by the late Samuel Hooper. It provided for the assimilation of the United States coins to the franc system. Dr. Linderman, the present director of the mint, having been invited by Mr. Hooper to present any criticisms or objections that might occur to him, responded at some length, and after referring at some length to the technical matters connected with the proposition and its probable effects, concluded by a general statement that a "common league of values," and not simply altering them to make them conform with each other in value, was the thing to be sought, and that there should be a conference with Great Britain on the subject before committal to any particular scheme. This subject has already been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sherman, and will doubtless command the attention of the present Congress. As has already been seen, Mr. Sherman's bill provides for a common unit among the commercial nations, as proposed by Dr. Linderman in his letter of five years ago, and it is to be hoped that Great Britain, France and Germany may co-operate in its establishment.

The mercury is 25 degrees below zero at Detroit, and a heavy wind and snow storm prevails.

The Scottish National Rifle Association has accepted the American challenge for the championship of the world.

Patrick Gretland and wife were frozen to death while returning from market at Rockford, Ill., on Saturday.

The election contest between Johnston and Knight for a seat in the Virginia Legislature ended in favor of Johnston.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed at Memphis by the Southern Life Insurance Company. The liabilities are over one million dollars.

A HUNDRED CENTURIES AGO.

The Brummagem Fortune and its Many Claimants—Being of the Heirs of the Jennings' Estate—Judge Bacon Reports Progress.

[From the Augusta Constitutionalist.]

Sometime last summer a convention was held in Edgefield, S. C., of a portion of the heirs of William Jennings, who "died in estate," in Birmingham, England, in 1798. The heirs are scattered all over the country, but principally hail from Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina, although some of them are located in the Northern States, principally in Vermont. The American heirs claim descent from Edward Jennings, a nephew of William Jennings, who emigrated to Virginia, where he died, leaving a family of ten children.

Yesterday, Tuesday, another convention was held in room forty-seven, of the Central Hotel. There was present about fifty persons, half a dozen of whom were ladies. The company was a most intelligent looking set of people, and took a deep interest in the proceedings.

Rev. H. A. Duncan was called to the chair, J. R. Wilkinson acted as financial secretary, and P. H. Wood recording secretary.

Judge John E. Bacon, of Columbia, who has been to England on behalf of the heirs, made a most elaborate report. In his opening remarks he stated he intended to use no claptrap in the business, but would deal plainly, frankly and openly in the matter. He called on the Secretary to read the letter of instructions under which he acted in his journeying to England. After the reading of the minutes Judge Bacon resumed his remarks. He said the estate in question was worth $150,000,000, but he had latelseen a statement in the Richmond Whig, placing the amount at $400,000,000. He was sorry the value was raised, because it would only make the struggle a more protracted one. He then read letters addressed to him while in England, two of which were from Hon. Judah Benjamin, the last letter from that distinguished gentleman being very brief, and declining to answer any legal or other question in regard to the subject-matter, on the ground that he was a law officer of the English Crown. The learned gentleman then recited the difficulties he met with in England in prosecuting his search, and the very evident desire to keep information away from the American claimants. He read an editorial from the London Telegraph, a leading authority on law matters, favoring the idea that there was a chance for the heirs eventually establishing their claim. The Judge exhibited a pedigree which had been prepared at great expense and labor. The remarks of Judge Bacon were listened to with great interest, and were delivered with the ease of the gentleman, the profoundness of the jurist, and the honesty of expression which are marked traits of his character. He took pains to avoid exciting false hopes, or expressing any decided opinions. He simply related the circumstances connected with the search for information.

Judge Branch, of Lynchburg, Va., being called upon, said he represented some of the Virginia heirs, and came simply as an enquirer. He would advise his clients to join the present association.

J. H. P. Folks made some very sensible remarks about each claimant establishing his claim to kinship before engaging in unnecessary trouble or expense.

Mr. Shand, of Spartanburg, asked if the American claimants could inherit and claim real estate in England.

Judge Bacon replied that the well known principle of England, "once an Englishman, always an Englishman," would hold in this case, and he should decide they could. True it was that English lawyers had stated there might be obstacles raised on this question of real estate, but there could be no difficulty about the personal estate, if the claimants could establish the claim. The rule of the English courts was to hear pleas under the statutes of limitations first, before deciding on the other branches of cases, and this most