Wilmington Journal.

Meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of New Hanover County.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative party in New Hanover county are requested to meet at the office of the chairman, on Princess street, in the city of Wilmington, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, 2d of May, 1876.

W. L. SAUNDERS, Chairman.

WALTER CONEY, Secretary.

The following named gentlemen constitute the committee:

W. L. SAUNDERS, Wilmington.
WALTER CONEY, Wilmington.
L. H. BOWDEN, Wilmington.
JAMES MADDEN, Wilmington.
JOHN C. KOCH, Wilmington.
JNO. W. ST. GEORGE, Cape Fear Tp.
JOS. CRAIG, Federal Point Tp.
THOMAS MONK, Harnett Township.
JOHN J. BEASLEY, Masonboro Tp.

The Hooper House.

The *Evening Review* thinks our credulity has been stuffed on the Centennial question, and informs us that according to the best information now obtainable we are not correct in our assertion, "as the Hooper House, well known and remembered as such, stood a little distance to the north and east of St. Thomas' Church, fronting on Third street but standing back from the street."

Upon inquiry we find that the *Review* is correct in stating that *a* Hooper house was located as it states. But this was the residence of Archibald Hooper and *not* of William Hooper, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. An old and distinguished member of the Bar, whose family has resided on the Cape Fear since before the days of the Revolution, writes as follows:

All I can say is, that I have always heard that the out-house in Dr. McKee's yard was Hooper's house, but do not know anything about it beyond mere rumor.

Another old and distinguished member of the bar, one of the oldest, if not the oldest living man who was born in Wilmington, and a gentleman whose familiarity with the traditions and families, not only of Wilmington, but of the whole State, is remarkable, informs us that the Hooper house that stood near St. Thomas' Church was the residence of Archibald and not of William Hooper. He also tells us that William Hooper's house is still standing on Castle street and is now the residence of Mr. James Darby; that the distinguished William Hooper now living, 86 years old, a grandson of the William Hooper in question, went with him to take a look at the old homestead during a visit paid to Wilmington some years ago; and that the house on the McRee lot was the residence of Mr. Fergus, the grandfather of the elder Dr. James F McRee. This we have no doubt is all correct, but still there is reason to believe that William Hooper's family lived in the house now on the McRee lot, at least from January till October, 1781, during the occupation of Wilmington by the British.

We are promised a paper which will set the matter at rest.

Superior Court.

The April term of New Hanover Superior Court convened yesterday morning, His Honor Judge A. A. McKoy presiding.

After the Grand Jury was drawn and sworn His Honor delivered his charge which occupied the morning session until near one o'clock.

The offences against the criminal law were generally discussed and explained in the order of their gravity, commencing with the higher offences and coming down to the lesser, and concluding with the statutory offences. The oath of the Grand Jury was likewise animadverted upon.

In discussing the law of libel, and explaining what were the duties of a grand jury in such cases, he took occasion to take up the question of NEWSPAPERS and newspaper publications, stating that although in this country there existed such a thing as the freedom of the press, yet the press must so conduct itself as not to be amenable to the law of libel. No newspaper could falsely charge an individual with crime, or with offences which would lower him in the estimation of his fellowmen, without being indictable for the offense of libel. The publishers, editors, and authors of such articles, as well as those who circulate the paper containing them are all alike guilty. After such parties are indicted they may plead justification, and prove the truth of the charges, if they are true, but if they fail in this, a petit jury would be compelled to convict. If this wholesome restraint were not put upon the press by the enforcement of the criminal law of libel, irresponsible men could do irreparable injury in a community, and the injured persons would be without a remedy. No one in a community would be safe. As the Judge was concluding his remarks on this point the foreman of the grand jury, Mr. Foster, asked if the grand jury had the right to inquire into the truth of such libelous charges. The Judge replied that they had not.

The crimes of fornication and adultery and conspiracy were dilated upon at great length, and the evils to society and the purity of the ballot-box, which respectively grew out of these crimes, were discussed, held up to detestation and impressed upon the attention of the grand jury.

The following is a list of the names of the grand jurors: F. W. Foster, Foreman; John R. Sneeden, Wm. Pratt, John Curtis, Wm. Kellogg, Sr., Ezekiel Hollist, Christian Hussell, James Jarman, Wm. H. Waddell, Ed. Stiles, Wm. Martin, A. Surier, Alex Hooper, Abram Moseley, Wm. Powell, Benj. Scott, Alonzo Simmons, Geo. W. Rogers.

In the afternoon session the following cases were disposed of:

All *sci fas* in the cases (vs) Mack Daniel were settled on the payment of one penny and costs.

State vs. John McKoy, asault and battery and peace warrant. Cases dismissed on the payment of costs.

State vs. Samuel Boney. Judgment *nisi* according to recognizance.

In the cases of Raleigh Montague, assault and battery, Ella Jones, larceny, William Jones, larceny, James Watters, assault and battery, John Lane, larceny, and Joannah Nixon, larceny, a *nol. pros.* was entered in each.

It was ordered that the session of the Court be from 10 A. M. to 1 P.M., and from 2½ P. M. to 5 P. M.

The court passed sentence on the following convicts yesterday: Samuel Lisbon, larceny; judgment, 3 years in the penitentiary. Charles Harp, larceny; 5 years in the penitentiary. Samuel Lisbon, larceny; judgment suspended on payment of costs. Emanuel Brown, larceny; 5 years in the penitentiary. Howard Register, larceny; 10 years in the penitentiary.

This is a small beginning of the batch that will be sent from this court to work on the Western North Carolina railroad.

A Love Legend of the Revolution

The house which is now the residence of Mr. W. H. McRary, situated on the southwestern corner of Market and Third streets, is not only one of the ancient landmarks of Wilmington, but is intimately connected with a legend which commences in the days of the Revolution and continues down to our present time, and which, from its historic associations and from its involution of the tender passion, it may be of some interest to relate.

During the summer of 1781 the house was occupied by Lord Cornwalis as the headquarters of his army. On his lordship's military staff was a gay young cavalier who had become enamored with a young lady whose father resided in South Carolina. Having declared his passion, it was afterwards, if not then, as warmly returned. The two being separated by a hundred miles or more, and the unyielding demands of an active military campaign making it uncertain when the young British lieutenant could again see the object of his affections, he was occupied no doubt as all swains are occupied, with thinking of her, and since he could not be permitted continually to pour his unbroken words of love into her ears, he could at least give himself some relief by placing her name where he could frequently gaze upon it. Accordingly he wrote the name upon a window pane in his chamber, with the diamond of his ring. The war was at length over, and when peace was declared the British lieutenant returned to South Carolina, married the lady and took his bride with him to England.

After the lapse of a few years the young couple re-embarked for America and made their home in the city of New York. Thirty or forty years ago a son of this couple was a visitor to Wilmington and was a guest of the late venerable Dr. Thos. H. Wright, who owned and resided in the house in question for a live time, leaving it behind him to his heirs. This New York visitor by a singular coincidence was put in the chamber that had been occupied by the British lieutenant. The pane of glass upon which the lieutenant had written the lady's name was still in tact, and the visitor at once recognized the name as that of his mother before marriage. This circumstance was another incident in the legend that had sprung up in the British Lieutenant's family. And now comes another incident of the legend. Recently a son of the New York visitor that was a guest of Dr. Wright's thirty or forty years, and a grand son of the British Lieutenant, being well informed of the interesting story above related, came to Wilmington to search for the historic pane of glass. This gentleman's name is John W. Barrow of New York city. When he arrived he found that the ancient house had been remodeled by its present owner, and was informed by Mr. McRary that the old window sashes had been stowed away in the cellar. Search being made the identical pane of glass was found which Mr Barrow took with him back to New York.

Another Fox Hunt

We met friend Oldham yesterday on the street and noticing the complacent, self-satisfied countenance that he can't help to save his life when he has returned from a successful fox chase, we guessed it forewe got within thirty yards of him that another reynard had bit the dust. Our enquiring look was enough to evoke from him all about it, and he at once commenced: "Been running a fox three or four times lately without catching him; caught him to-day; that old fox known among the hunters in this country as the Hewlett fox; didn't run him but three hours; tail three inches longer than any fox we ever caught; was bound to catch the Hewlett fox before the season was over; would not have run to-day but for this," and he walked past us as if nothing in this world was equal to catching a fox.

Cotton at the Ports.

We are indebted, says the *Southern Home*, to our friend, R. C. Kerr, of New Orleans Cotton Exchange, for the statement below:

NET RECEIPT AT U. S. PORTS.

(September 1, 1875, to March 31, 1875.)	
New Orleans	1,271,489
Galveston	426,948
Indianola	15,971
Mobile	348,911
Charleston	366,641
Port Royal	17,647
Savannah	490,072
Wilmington	72,042
Norfolk	422,244
Baltimore	16,624
Richmond and Petersburg to Baltimore not counted in net at latter	10,965
Richmond and Petersburg to Philadelphia not counted in net at latter	16,126
Philadelphia	36,733
New York	193,914
Boston	59,455
Providence	14,611
Portland (direct, according to railroad statements	1,733
Total bales	3,782,923

STOCK AT U. S. PORTS—CLOSE OF MARCH.

New Orleans	244,850
Galveston	37,783
Mobile	46,312
Savannah	27,085
Charleston	20,002
Wilmington	1,788
Norfolk	17,114
Baltimore	8,010
New York	179,274
Boston	22,066
Providence	18,000
Total	623,284

The Board of Medical Examiners.

It is not generally known even among the medical profession, that a license from the Board of Medical Examiners is necessary, in addition to the diploma, to enable a physician to practice legally in this State, but such is the case.

The Board was established by act of Legislature in 1858, or thereabouts, and by an amendment, it meets concurrently with the Medical Society of the State. This year it holds its session in Fayetteville, 3rd day of May, and all physicians who came into practice since 1859 can and ought to avail themselves of this opportunity to have this necessary endorsement of their diploma. The apothetic physician who thinks the diploma of his college good enough for him, and that he can afford to go without the license, will awake to a knowledge of his error when he has a bill contested, which may cause him a loss greater than the expenses incident to this license.

For the Journal.

For Secretary of State

MESSRS. EDITORS: The voters of Cumberland county take pleasure in recommending Capt. S. C. Rankin, of Fayetteville, for Secretary of State, subject to action of State convention. Capt. Rankin is well known throughout the State, having represented his native county, Gilford, in the State Legislature, and is well qualified for the position. We hope the delegates from the different counties throughout the State will consider his claims.

CUMBERLAND.

Peter M. Wilson

MESSRS. EDITORS—In view of the fact that Col. Pool will not be a candidate for renomination, it will not appear unseemly to suggest some one as his successor on our State ticket. After canvassing the merits of them who have claims upon the party, I am satisfied that no one would more efficiently or acceptably fill the position now occupied by Col. Pool than Mr. Peter M. Wilson of Warren. Possessing all the qualifications which the duties of the office demand; of high character; generous and patriotic impulses and well educated mind, he entitles himself to the liberal support of our party. I beg therefore through your column to submit his claims to our Convention.

IRISHAND.

STATE NEWS.

From the Newbern Nut Shell:

A whale seventy feet long was captured near Beaufort a few days since. About 2,000 gallons of oil will be realized.

Theo. N. Ramsey and Col. Hickman are going to Louisiana together to lecture on temperance.

From the Robesonian:

A new band composed of young gentlemen of our town is now in full training under the accomplished leadership of Mr. R. C. McKenzie. All the instruments are new and of fine tone and volume. We wish the young gentlemen great success in their harmonious undertaking.

The Bulgarian Greek priest and Jerusalem man made his appearance upon our streets yesterday. His novel costume and brimstone countenance made quite a sensation among the boys, who followed the eccentric genius around, but at a respectful distance. We know not from whence he came or where he intends to go.

Lumber river, more than any other stream in North Carolina, is noted for the size, flavor and beauty of its pan fish. The fishing season is now in its glory, and the disciples of Isaac Walton are out early and late with the pole and line. The red breast, "goggle eye," blue brim and raccoon perch understand their business and lay hold of the hook with the most accommodating avidity.

There is a man living in Wilson, in this State, fifty-four years of age, who never owed a cent to a living soul in his life, and, as the records will show, was the first man, for the past thirty years, to pay his taxes to the Sheriff. Though a blacksmith and plough maker by trade, he cuts and makes his own clothing, and when engaged at this work if there is a call at the shop his wife goes to the anvil and will shoe a horse, brace a plough, upset an axe or perform any other job in the line with as much skill as her husband.

From the Duplin Record.

We learn that the people of Limestone township will assemble at the new store of George L. Smith, Esq., near his residence, on Saturday, the 13th of May next, for political organization.

Mr. Geo. M. Tatum, of Sampson county, recently killed five pigs, five months old, weighing respectively 140, 131, 117, 116 and 115 pounds, making an aggregate weight of 618 pounds. Those pigs died early, but they had made their young lives profitable.

From the Roanoke News:

Temor Lassiter, *alias* Temor Penton, a black devil of seventeen or eighteen years of age, was committed to jail last Friday by Justice John O'Brien, for attempted rape upon two little white girls aged respectively five and seven years, daughter and stepdaughter of Mr. H. C. Harper, near Halifax. We truly hope the black imp will have the full penalty of the law meted out to him.

The many friends of the Rev. Dr. Closs, presiding elder of this district, will learn with regret that he lies very ill with pneumonia at Toisnot. Dr. Closs is a distinguished minister and a devout laborer for the cause of religion, and we hope to soon learn of his restoration to perfect health.

Several of our farmers have cotton up, and since the rain it will now spring up like pop-corn in hot ashes.

From the Charlotte Observer:

Two priests of the Benedictine order arrived in this city last night, from St. Mary's College, Richmond, Va., accompanied by two boys, en route to Woodlawn, Gaston county. This is the place where the new Catholic College is to be established, and this is the business of these priests. It is the purpose of the church to erect a very elegant building, and one which will be prepared in every respec for the education of a large number of students.

A gentleman from Monroe reports the destruction by fire, yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, of the blacksmith shop of Mr. Wm. Owens. The shop contained two or three new wagons and a buggy, and these were burned with the building. The loss is somewhere from $500 to $700, with no insurance. The fire originated by an accident in the shop.

Our Salisbury correspondent writes us that Wm. Etheridge, the maker of the celebrated Etheridge walking canes, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning last. A coroner's inquest was held, but elicited nothing definite.

Mr. J. I. Hales brought to our office yesterday a number of lamplighters cut from white pine by a machine made for the purpose. They are the size and shape of the tapes made by the ladies of paper, for lamp and gas lighting purposes.

As noted yesterday, the banks of this city have commenced paying out silver coin for fractional currency.

The Federal Court at Statesville adjourned yesterday. The Rev. Henry Turner, colored, who was tried for stealing three registered packages from one Waddell, a colored route agent on the Raleigh & Gaston Air Line Railroad, at whose house he (Waddell) was boarding, at Sandford, Moore county, was convicted and sentenced to three years at hard labor in Albany Penitentiary. He made a speech, protesting his innocence. W. H. Bailey, Esq., of this city, defended him ably, zealously. Persons who heard the trial speak of it as a very plain case. Turner's wife was acquitted. Waddell was not implicated at all, except that it was almost culpable negligence on his part which allowed the divine an opportunity to steal the money. He had hung his mail bag up in his boarding house and gone off. The packages contained $175.

John Hood, the white boy, who had submitted to the accusation of robbing a lock-box of the postoffice in this city regularly for a length of time, was "sentenced to three months' hard labor," as his Honor said, in the jail of this county. He was brought down, yesterday evening, and incarcerated here. He was represented in the court by W. H. Bailey, Esq. The punishment is light enough.

Fayetteville Presbytery.

Extract from the proceedings as they appeared in the N. C. Presbyterian:

The Presbytery of Fayetteville met according to adjournment, at Centre Church, Robeson county, N. C., April 19th, 1876, and was opened with a sermon by the retiring moderator, Rev. Neill McKay, D. D., from John xii: 35 and I. Cor. xii: 31.

There were present at the calling of the roll 12 ministers and 23 ruling elders. Six ministers were absent and 19 churches not represented.

Rev. Archibald McQueen was chosen moderator and Rev. John H. Coble and J. B. Graham temporary clerks.

A preamble and resolutions expressing the sympathies of this Presbytery for Rev. T. L. DeVaux, a member of this body, in his long and severe personal affliction were adopted, after which Rev. Hector McLean led the Presbytery in earnest prayer on his behalf.

Mr. J. A. McAlister was appointed treasurer *pro tem.*

Finance committee—J. A. McAlister, W. J. Smith and H. G. Hill.

The treasurer's report was presented and referred to the above committee.

The assessment on Bethel church was reduced to $10 and that on the Montpelier increased to $5.

A letter from Rev. C. H. Wiley, agent of the American Bible Society for North Carolina, was read and a suitable reply adopted.

Rev. H. G. Hill, chairman of the committee on sustentation, presented a report on that subject, which was adopted, and Rev. H. McLean, chairman of the committee of education, a report on that subject, which was likewise adopted.

After which he was excused from serving on that committe, and also Maj. Jno. McNeill; when Rev. J. H. Coble was made chairman, and Rev. A. N. Ferguson and Mr. Angus Blue were appointed to fill the vacancies by these resignations.

Rev. William S. Lacy, chairman of the committee on the manual and standing rules of Presbytery, read his report on those subjects, which was accepted.

The account for printing and mailing the fall minutes was ordered to be paid by the treasurer pro tem.

Committees on sessional records were appointed.

Bethel Church, Robeson county, N. C., was chosen as the place for holding our fall sessions, and the time, Thursday before the second Sabbath in October, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Reports from church sessions were heard.

Mr. William McGilvary, one of our candidates, preached a sermon from 1. Cor. vi: 20, which was sustained.

Committees on sessional records reported.

The agent of foreign missions, Rev. M. McQueen, read his report on that subject, which was adopted.

Rev. K. M. McIntyre was appointed a commissioner to the general assembly, to meet in the First Presbyterian Church, Savannah, Ga., on the third Thursday in May, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., and Rev. Archibald McQueen his alternate; and Mr. D. C. McIntyre, ruling elder of Iona church, principal, and Dr. D. N. Patterson, ruling elder of Pee Dee church, alternate.

Mr. E. Marshall Munroe, another candidate, preached a sermon from John iii: 7, which was sustained.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

Messrs. Colin Munro and Angus McDonald preached their trial sermons, which were sustained. And in the afternoon Mr. Dugald Munro preached his trial sermon, which was likewise sustained.

Rev. H. H. Banks made an interesting address on the interests of Davidson College, and in response thereto the Presbytery adopted a suitable paper.

The candidates for licensure were examined on theology, natural and revealed, church history, church government and the sacraments, all of which was sustained.

Each likewise read a lecture which was also sustained.

Their examination on Hebrew was sustained.

Presbytery then proceeded to license in due form, these young brethren, viz: C. A. Munro, Dugald Munro, E. Marshall Munro, (three brothers) Angus McDonald and William M. McGilvary.

Afterwards Dugald Munro was dismissed to the Presbytery of Knoville, Tenn., and Angus McDonald to the Presbytery of Louisville, Ky.

Wm. M. McGilvary likewise obtained permission to labor without our bounds.

The narrative to the assembly was adopted.

Other papers for the assembly were read and approved.

Orders on the treasurer were passed.

All resolutions requiring the action of church sessions will be published in the N. C. Presbyterian.

Presbytery then adjourned to the place and time previously mentioned. Closed with singing, prayer and apostolic benediction.

A Wife's Retort

The following is printed as an advertisement in the Des Moines (Iowa) Register: I hereby certify that J. E. Bishop lied, and he knew it, when he said I left his house with my three little children without any provocation. As I consider, and think others would if they knew the truth, I had a great many provocations. All I ask of him is to pay his just debts and not wrong people out of their just dues, and leave me and my children alone, and pay me my government pension that he has used ten years, being $350, and interest on it for half the time he has used it, and my furniture that I took there. I will risk getting my sugar without calling on my friends to help hunt what has been put away for the sick babe. I will further say that I can make as good a living for myself and three little ones as we had with J. E. Bishop, although he would have people believe that I was a great expense to him. I confess he got me two ten-cent calioco dresses within three years. I think it will keep him busy to gather enough of his neighbors' hogs to keep himself and his two children. However, it don't take much of such pork to do me. I will say that through his scolding, pouting and complaining I quit drinking coffee six years ago; but he continued chewing, smoking and using his coffee as usual. Then, last fall he openly forbade my using tea. I suppose tobacco and coffee had raised in price. The whole trouble arose from his wanting my share of my first husband's estate without giving anything to show that he had ever received anything from said estate. He did not get it, nor won't.

MRS. G. V. BISHOP.

April 2nd, 1876.

Gen. A. P. Hill was wont to say he always liked to command North Carolinians in battle. We suppose it was because they had so much tar on their heels that when they went into a fight they stuck there to the end. —*Richmond Whig.*

Yes, when they do pitch in they're regular Tar-tars and no mistake—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Yes, sirree, regular cream of Tartars, and they generally operated like a dose of tar-tar emetic on the enemy. —*Richmond Whig.*

THE PLUNDERED BANK.

How the Negroes Were Robbed—A Tale of Washington Ring Rule.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

The bottom facts in the Freedman's Bank swindle have unquestionably been reached by the select committee of the House of Representatives. The chairman, Mr. Douglas, has exhibited not only great industry but superior capacity as an investigator. Two other members of the committee, Messrs. Bradford of Alabama and Stenger of Pennsylvania, have also given evidence of sound judgment and great industry in studying up the history of the bank and have materially assisted Mr. Douglas in the investigation.

The rapid sketch which I gave last night of the testimony published did not do justice to the developments which the committee have made. The testimony of Mr. Anson M. Sperry, the general inspector of the branch banks, shows clearly that from almost the very beginning there was both incompetency and rascality in the management of the principal bank here, as well as in the conduct of the majority of the branches in the South. Mr. Sperry did not become general inspector till 1870, but he almost immediately found on an examination of the bank here that there was a difference between the ledger and the general account of some eighty thousand dollars, and he never was able to have this reduced below $40,000. The men who were employed as book-keeper and cashier, Boston and Wilson, were incompetent, and, as subsequently appeared, dishonest. Sperry called attention to the discrepancies in the accounts immediately, but it was a long time before he could get either the actuary or the trustees to take any efficient measures to remedy the deficits of the management. The principal object of one set of the managers seemed to be to induce the freedmen to deposit with the bank, and another set devoted all their ingenuity to profit by the use of the money. Alvord was the president and chief missionary in the South to work up the freedmen to deposit with the branch banks. The finance committee was constantly devising ways and means to absorb the deposits. They required all the money deposited with the branches to be drawn to Washington, which would have been the safest thing for the depositors if the managers here had only been honest. The finance committee was controlled by Cooke, Huntington and Clephane. These men could not have the swing they wanted as long as the charter of the bank required all loans to be made on United States securities. It was part of the scheme of the Washington ring to use the earnings of the poor freedmen to carry out their magnificent projects for enriching themselves by speculations in real estate and the improvement thereof. To make this possible they had to get the charter amended so as to enable them to loan money on real estate.

The pretext for this was that politicians in the Southern States wanted to get hold of the earnings of the freedmen, and were holding out to them greater inducements than the Freedman's Bank could, as long as it was restricted to loans in United States securities. They argued, of course, that the freedmen would be at the mercy of unscrupulous speculators, unless the institution established especially for their benefit was enabled to take care of them. Accordingly Congress was induced to amend the charter so as to enable the bank to loan on real estate. The men who were immediately selected to act as the appraisers of the real estate were Kilbourne and Latta. The next thing was to establish the Seneca Sand Stone Company, and the money of the poor freedmen went into this sink hole. Next came the new District government, and the Metropolis and other paving companies. The capital to start these concerns came out of the Freedman's Bank, and was advanced in the stock of those companies into whose treasuries not a dollar had been paid by the stockholders. Kilbourne and Latta were the real estate agents of the bank and the trustees of the real estate pool. As the managers of the latter they bought up large quantities of land and paid but a small portion of the purchase money in cash, giving notes for the balance. These notes were largely purchased by the Freedman's Bank upon the recommendation of Kilbourne and Latta. And so it went. In a short time nearly a million and a quarter of the money had been loaned in real estate in the District of Columbia, and very frequently the property was encumbered with prior liens, and in not a few instances deeds of trust were given by men who had no sort of title to the property they mortgaged, and in almost every case the real estate was not worth the amount of the loan at a forced sale.

The finance committee was dishonest, and so was the actuary. The former used their positions to secure loans for themselves and the friends on inadequate securities, and the latter used his power to make money out of the commissions allowed to brokers for negotiating loans. While this was going on here in Washington the managers of the branch banks were practicing like tricks for their own benefit. The inspector, Mr. Sperry, finding out the shortcomings of the branch managers, reported to the trustees at Washington, and they, indignant that any subordinates should steal which they alone had a right to steal, ordered all deposits to be forwarded regularly to the principal bank here. Of course while Henry T. Cooke, W. S. Huntington and Clephane were conspiring with Hallet Kilbourne and John O. Evans to enable the Seneca Stone Company to get $50,000 on apparently good security, while a secret agreement provided that the bank should alone have the second mortgage bonds of the Seneca Company, in the event of the company's failure to pay the loan. Subordinates like the cashier and book-keeper could see no wrong in doing a little stealing on their own account. Accordingly Boston, the book keeper, forged the checks of a poor depositor named John Watkins, and Wilson, the cashier, handed over the depositor's money to Boston on the forged checks. Wilson was the father-in-law of Boston, and of course the stealing was in joint account, as Boston now insists. Col. Eaton, who was the first actuary, was both a hypocrite and a knave, as was also Alvord, the president. All the managers were conspicuously pious and philanthropic.

Alvord and Eaton were trustees of the Howard University along with Howard and Bullock, and were likewise members in good standing of the Congregational church. Eaton never lost an opportunity, as it would seem from the evidence, to make a good thing for himself, and Alvord followed suit. When the Howard University was to be built, Alvord, Eaton, Stickney, Howard, Bullock, *et omne genus*, formed themselves into a joint stock company to manufacture baked bricks out of which to build the university building. They all realized enough to build themselves fine residences on ground which they got at a nominal price from the university. The university was short some $75,000, and the money was borrowed from the Freedman's Bank and secured by a mortgage on the university property. In due time a real estate firm, with a mysterious connection with the managers of the university, bought a portion of the ground belonging to the univesity and started Le Droit park. The price paid was altogether inadequate, but the Freedman's Bank relieved the mortgage on the whole of the university property and took liens on the houses and lots the Le Droit Park Company as they were sold. Of course somebody profited by this crooked transaction, although the proof is not clear, yet the inference is strong that it was a copartnership steal, and that the humanitarians so active in the management of Howard University and the Freedman's Bank should share and share alike in the profits. One of the most interesting transactions in which Stickney was engaged was that with one Juan Boyle, a real estate agent of this city. This fellow Boyle was one of the strikers and tools of the District ring. He was also a broker for Stickney, the actuary, and it was a common practice when persons, who had good security to give, made application for loans at the counter of the Freedman's Bank they would be referred to Juan Boyle. He would manage the negotiations and charge the concern a commission. In this way he drove quite a lucrative business. The finance committee were familiar with this practice, and countenanced it. Finally, when the panic of 1873 came, and the bank had to raise some ready cash, there was a lot of United States bonds in the vaults, and Stickney sent Boyle to Baltimore to sell some of them, and Alvord went to New York on a like mission. Baltimore was the last place on the continent almost that a sane man would have undertaken to sell bonds in large amounts at that time, but Boyle, it seems, got rid of a hundred thousand dollars' worth. Shortly after this Boyle appeared to have $21,000 of the bank's money. Stickney's attention was called to this, and he said the money had been loaned to Boyle, and shortly thereafter certain notes to secure the loan were given by Boyle. These notes, it appears, were good, but after a while these were withdrawn and Boyle's instituted therefor. To make them good he gave Stickney a deed for certain property on M street. This deed was absolute to Stickney, but with the understanding, as he alleged, that he was to hold it for the benefit of the bank.

The commissioners of the bank investigated the matter, and found that there were prior liens on the property to more than its value, and the improvements were not completed. They found also that if they undertook to advance the money to complete the buildings the cost would be more than they could ever realize therefrom and hence they let it go as a bad debt. The loans made to Vandenburg, the contractor, show the worst sort of management, if not criminal negligence on the part of the finance committee and the actuary, Stickney. On securities, the face value of which was less than ninety thousand dollars, this contractor obtained $160,088 38. A large portion of this, as is proved, was obtained upon the assurance of Boss Shepherd that he would see it paid out of the first appropriation made by Congress. But he did not keep his word, and the bank has no recourse on him of course. The present amount of Vandenburg's indebtedness to the bank, exclusive of interest, $124,240 93, and to secure it there is about $80,000 worth of securities, real value. As a defense of himself Vandenburg sets up that Eaton was interested with him in some of his largest contracts, and he also claims that a portion of the collaterals he deposited with the bank have been sold and the proceeds not applied to the liquidation of his indebtedness.

A STARTLING STATEMENT.

How Money Is Stolen from the U. S. Treasury.

ALBANY, April 24.

Matthew Richardson, of this city, referred to in Prender's statement alleging frauds in the Treasury Department, was a clerk in Spinner's bureau, entering upon his duties in the year 1864. He says it was his duty to keep the books of the department for the cancellation of moneys or the representatives of money, and he was one of the committee through whose hands such money passed. Frank Jones was chief of the division, and all forms of currency passed through the hands of this committee. Mr. Richardson states that in 1865 a package of money, amounting to $10,500, was lost and never discovered. A certificate was filed that the money had been lost, but falsely stated that it had been concealed. In 1869 a package of redeemed currency, amounting to $70,000, was not destroyed in the usual manner, but cut into slips to bind other packages with. He was requested by Jones to make out a certificate that the entire amount had been destroyed, but refused to do so. Shortly after he learned that Jones had filed a certificate with Treasurer Spinner, stating that the $70,000, had been destroyed. He thereupon went to the treasurer and told him the certificate was a lie, and demanded an investigation, which was refused.

Mr. Richardson subsequently demanded that the law requiring all bonds, currency, &c., directed to be destroyed should be canceled before being placed in the hands of the committee should be complied with, but the chief of the division declined to do so. Mr. Richardson further ascertained that the certificates of the destruction of the currency, instead of being preserved, were destroyed from time to time, thus removing all opportunity to detect fraud.

Millions of dollars of perfect money, the issue of which had been stopped, came into the hands of this committee and it was easy to purloin a portion of the issue. By refusing to cancel the money it was left available for use in the hands of those whose duty it was to destroy it, and by burning the certificates all proof of the amount which passed into their hands were destroyed. Mr. Richardson then asked the chief of the division for a book in which to keep a record of the doings of the committee, and was refused. He therefore procured a book and kept the record for some time before his chief knew anything about it. With these facts in his possession Richardson undertook to secure an investigation. He applied to Secretary McCulloch, who referred the matter to the Comptroller of the Currency where the effort failed. He then applied to Boutwell, who declined to investigate the affair. He has also called Brisbow's attention to the transaction, but he would not look into it. The Argus publishes documents corroborating Mr. Richardson's statement.

At St. Louis yesterday Judge Dillon overruled the motion of arrest of judgment and sentenced Col. Wm. McKee to two years' imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of ten thousand dollars.

Cut this Out—It May Save Your Life

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with lung diseases, coughs, colds, or consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. DR. A. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonish every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your druggist and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents.—tu-th-sat.

Removing Life's Heaviest Burden

To remove the burden of disease, the heaviest that poor humanity is compelled to bear, is certainly a grand object, a glorious mission. Assuredly the discoverer of a remedy which accomplishes this result is entitled to the gratitude and respect of mankind. Such a remedy is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, whose great success is attributable to the fact that its restorative action upon the debilitated and disordered system is in accordance with the principles of common sense. It invigorates the sick, and, as their strength increases, the burden of disease grows lighter. It reforms those physical irregularities which render weakness chronic, and thus eradicates the evil at its very source. Liver complaint, malarious fevers, constipation, urinary troubles, nervous weakness, and many other causes of general debility and ill health, are completely removed by the combined tonic and alterative operation of the Bitters.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS

The official quotations of the Produce Exchange are posted daily at 1 P. M., and refer to prices at that hour.

THURSDAY, April 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet and steady at 32 cents. Sales of 200 casks at 32 cents, 250 do at 31½ cents, 50 do, f. o. b. at 33 cents and 75 do (city distilled) at 32 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet and unchanged. Sales of 500 bbls (good strained) at sellers' option for the month at $1 60.

TAR—Official quotations steady at $1 40. Sales of 100 bbls at $1 40.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations unchanged. Sales of of 33 bbls at $1 40 for hard, $2 40 yellow dip and $3 for virgin.

CORN—Steady. We quote (in the absence of any reported sales) at 60 cents per bushel in bulk, and 65@66 cents for R R in sacks.

COTTON.—Official quotations quiet and steady. Sales were as follows. 7 bales at 12 cents, 7 bales at 12¼ cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9	cents.
Good Ordinary	10¼	"
Strict Good Ordinary	11¼	"
Low Middling	12	"
Middling	12½	"
Good Middling	12½	"

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

FRIDAY, April 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 31½ cents. Sales of 95 casks city distilled at 32 cents: 125 casks at 31½ cents; 100 do. at 31; and 50 do., seller's option to 15th May, at 30 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet at $1 60 and $1 62½. Sales of 2,000 bbl strained at $1 55.

TAR—Official quotations quiet at $1 40. Sales of 151 bbls at $1 40, and 75 bbls, in order, at $1 50.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at $1 40 for hard, $2 40 for yellow dip, and $3 for virgin. Sales of 68 bbls at quotations.

CORN.—Market steady. In the absence of reported sales, we quote at 60 a 62½ in bulk, and 65 a 67½ in sacks.

COTTON—Official quotations quiet.—Sales of 70 bales at the following prices: 2 bales at 9, 7 do at 11¼, 17 do at 11¾, 32 do at 12¼, and 12 do at 12½. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9	cents
Good Ordinary	10	"
Strictly Good Ordinary	11	"
Low Middling	11¾	"
Middling	12¼	"
Good Middling	12½	"

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

SATURDAY, April 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet and nominal. Sales of 35 casks at 32 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 55 and $1 60. Sales of 500 bbls strained at $1 55, 153 bbls K (low pale) at $3. Sales of 176 bbls at $1 40.

TAR—Official quotations quiet at $1 40.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at $1 40 for hard, $2 40 for yellow dip, and $3 for virgin. Sales of 80 bbls at quotations.

CORN.—Market firm. Sales of 4,200 bushels in bulk at 64 cents per bushel for North county, and 62 cents for Hyde county.

COTTON—Official quotations quiet. No sales to report. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9	cents
Good Ordinary	10	"
Strict Good Ordinary	11	"
Low Middling	11¾	"
Middling	12¼	"
Good Middling	12½	"

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

MONDAY, April 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at 30 cents bid. Sales of 150 casks at 30 cents, and 45 casks (city distilled) at 31 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 55 and $1 57½. Sales of 500 bbls strained at $1 55, 50 bbls extra K (low pale) at $3 25.

TAR—Official quotations steady at $1 40. Sales of 292 bbls at $1 40.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotation at $1 25 for hard and $2 25 for yellow dip bid. No sales reported to-day.

CORN—Market steady at 62 cents for Hyde county, and 64 cents for North county (in bulk). No sales to-day.

COTTON—Official quotations dull and unchanged. Sales of 7 bales at 12¼ cents, and 2 bales (Peeler) sold Saturday evening at 12¾ cents. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	9	cents.
Good Ordinary	10	"
Strict Good Ordinary	11	"
Low Middling	11¾	"
Middling	12¼	"
Good Middling	12½	"

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

TUESDAY, April 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at 30 cents. Sales of 161 casks at 30 cents per gallon, and 10 casks (selected) at 31 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 50@$1 55. Sales of 100 bbls strained at $1 50, 60 bbls M (pale) at $4 50, and 38 bbls (pale and extra pale) as follows: 2 bbls at $4, 8 bbls at $5, and 28 bbls at $5 50.

TAR—Officials quotations firm