Wilmington Journal

A Radical Magistrate.

A. J. Swinson, the somewhat notorious Radical magistrate of Brunswick county, was brought before His Honor, Judge McKoy, upon a bench warrant issued upon the affidavit of his son for beating his wife. Mr. M. Bellamy appeared with the Solicitor, for the State, and ex-Judge Russell for the defendant.

Mrs. Swinson testified that on the 19th day of April last her husband choked her with his left hand and struck her over the head with a press board, inflicting a severe blow, knocking her insensible. When she was restored to conciousness her husband was rubbing her head. The day following the occurance he posted his premises and house, prohibiting any one visiting them except with his permission. On the 20th of March he choked her and beat her badly with his fist. (This was objected to and the objection was sustained.)

Nothing new was elicited in the cross examination.

Miss Maggie Swinson was next examined. She testified that she came in just as her father stuck her mother with the board. Her father asked her mother where his watch was, and was told. He then demanded to know where his silver money was. He was told that it was in the trunk. He then asked her if she had spent any of it. She said she had when she went to Magnolia. He cursed her, insisting that she spent it when in Wilmington. He then struck her, and as he left he cursed her again, telling her she would get plenty like that. The witness went to her mother, who was lying on the floor, and ran out to inform some neighbors, thinking her mother was dead. Her mother was confined to her bed for nearly a week. She also testified in regard to her father's posting the house and premises.

Sandy Pritchett, colored, was called for the defence. He was there the day of the fracas, but did not see any bruises or blood; had heard Mrs. Swinson say hard things about her husband, to which he did not pay any particular attention as he knew how it was between man and wife. He had heard Mr. Swinson say kind things about his wife.

Edmond Anders testified that he had heard Mrs. Swinson say very ugly things about her husband, that she wished he would do something for which he could be sent to the penitentiary. He seemed to love his family very much and was very kind to them.

Mr. J. C. Hilburn was frequently at the house. So far as he knew these parties lived on very good terms.

Mr. J. M. Sykes was called for the State. He had known Mrs. Swinson for more than fifteen years. Had never heard her use one harsh word about her husbond. She had the character of being a good woman.

This closed the evidence, and both Judge Russell and Mr. Bellamy submitted remarks to His Honor, who bound the defendant over in a bond of two hundred dollars to appear at the next term of Brunswick Superior Court and to keep the peace in the meantime.

Convention of the Democratic Conservative Party of New Hanover county.

A Convention of the Democratic Conservative party of New Hanover will be held at the Court House in the city of Wilmington at three o'clock on Saturday, the 20th May, 1876, to appoint delegates to the District and State Conventions and to take such action in reference to the nomination of county candidates as may be deemed proper.

Each ward in the city and each township in the county will be entitled to vote in said convention according to the Democratic Conservative vote cast in said ward or township in the last Gubernatorial election.

Meetings to choose delegates to said convention will be held in the several wards of the city and township of Wilmington upon call of D. McRae, Esq., the Chairman of the Executive Committee for said city and township.

There being no executive committees in the other townships, Messrs. John W. St. George, of Cape Fear, Thomas Stark, of Harnett, Joseph Craig, of Federal Point, and John J. Beasley, of Masonboro, members of the County Executive Committee, are requested to call similar meetings in their respective townships.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. L. SAUNDERS, Chairman.
WALTER CONEY, Secretary.

The Acquittal of Mr Strange.

It was with intense gratification that this community received intelligence on yesterday that Mr. Thomas Wright Strange had been finally acquitted in Buncombe Superior Court. The telegram stated that the jury had returned a verdict of acquittal on Tuesday afternoon, one hour after the case was given to them.

No event of a like nature has given such universal joy to our people. Col. Strange and his son had the entire sympathy of the community during the severe ordeal through which they have passed, and while it was believed that the innocence of Mr. Thomas Strange would surely be declared by the jury, yet the sympathetic chord was so deeply touched that there was a long drawn breath of relief from hosts of warm friends. The news was telegraphed over the city to the offices of the different merchants through the gold and stock indicator.

THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT.

The United States District Court took up the criminal docket yesterday and was engaged with the trial of several cases that arose under the internal revenue laws. There were two cases of this nature against —— Avery from Cumberland county for selling tobacco without a license. They proved to be mere technical violations of the law and after conviction the Court suspended judgment on the payment of costs in each case.

A case of similar nature from Robeson is not yet concluded.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The following cases have been disposed of since our last report:

State vs. Adaline Sickles, larceny. Defendant submits. Judgment suspended on payment of costs and to give bond for appearance at the next term of Court. Defendant said to be insane.

State as. Laura Hill, larceny, not guilty.

State vs. Alfred Sawyer, judgment according to *sci fa.*, remitted upon payment of one penny and costs and cost of indictment.

State vs. Cornelia Harriss. Same judgment as above.

State vs. William Register. Same judgment as above.

State vs. Jack Lee, larceny. Not guilty.

State vs. Bill James. Defendant to give bond in the sum of $50 for his appearance at the next term of the Court.

For the Penitentiary.

So far the Superior Court, which is now in session, has sentenced sixteen persons to hard labor in the penitentiary, for terms varying from 3 to 10 years. The aggregate number of years of labor which the State will get out these convicts is equal to the labor of one man for 93 years.

Communicated.

Leap Year Ball in Clinton.

DEAR JOURNAL:—It has seldom been my fortune to attend an affair so pleasant and so well conducted as the Leap Year and Calico ball given by the young ladies of Clinton and the surrounding country on the 28th of April last.

The ball room was literally crowded with beautiful young ladies and gallant young men; and although I had been told that Clinton was noted for its beautiful young ladies, yet I was not prepared to see an array of beauty unequaled by any place of the same size in the State.

All the ladies wore calico dresses; and if they knew how lovely, how graceful and how captivating they were to us "lords of creation" they would ever thereafter wear calico. Of course every man wore a cravat made of a piece of his sweetheart's dress, and it was only necessary to look at the dresses and cravats to find the couples that think, at some future day, they will make each other happy. But, as is always my luck, no lady sent me a piece of her dress; but, nevertheless, determined not to be outdone, I searched the rooms of Mr. Boykin's hotel till I found what I, at that time, thought to be a calico dress, and I at once appropriated a strip of it to my own use, thinking that I would make somebody think that some fair damsel wanted to marry me; but, alas! what was my surprise and mortification to find that it was a piece of a young man's studying gown that had been left in its proper place by its owner; and the worst of it was, every person at the dance knew it. I thought that the room looked mighty scarce for a lady's.

But the ball. At about 9 o'clock the music arose with its voluptuous swell, and as the enchanting strains floated on the air, filling the room with concord and harmony, the dancers moved off with an ease and grace that was fascinating to behold; and never have I seen so much spirit and vim as was thrown into the different dances, which were kept up without intermission till midnight, when a bountiful supper of refreshments consisting of everything that was good for the inner man was handed around, and after the large crowd had partaken plentifully, the dancing was resumed and "all went merry as a marriage bell," joy and happiness were depicted upon every countenance, and as the night grew old it did indeed, seem as if "joy was unconfined."

Lastly, but by no means last, the managers were Misses Jennie Beaman, Lou Herring, Emma Faison and M. E. Boykin. What shall I say of them? to say they managed the ball well would be far short of doing them justice. As they glided over the room, making all pleasant and happy, I could but compare them to angels leaving their celestial home to bring peace and joy to fallen men. How happy must be the homes that contain such angelic beings! Blessed is he that shall get either of them for a wife. A young man who don't live a thousand miles from Clinton says that he will not die contented if he don't marry one of them. In the language of somebody, I must say "dem am my sentiment." "'Twas bright, 'twas heavenly, but 'tis past."

PEBLEO Q. C. STONE.

For the Journal.

Bladen Democratic Convention

At a meeting of the Conservatives of Bladen county, held at Elizabethtown April 29th, Capt. J. T. Melvin was called to the chair and C. O. Mercer was requested to act as secretary.

Capt. R. H. Lyon was then called upon, who explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions and electing a County Executive Committee.

On motion each township was allowed two delegates with two alternates to the Congressional Convention, and the following gentlemen were appointed from their respective townships:

Elizabeth—D. Cromartie, E. L. McNabb; alternates, R. B. Hancock, R. H. Lyon.

Hollow—Maj. T. D. Love, Alex. Brisson; alternates, Willie Whitted, Dr. Wm. Willis.

Bladenboro—C. O. Mercer, C. W. Williams; alternates, J. E. Kelly, B. L. Jones.

Brown Marsh—J. D. Currie, J. A. Kelly; alternates, D. T. McNeill, J. A. Fore.

Caron's Creek—J. C. Daniel, D. G. Robinson; alternates, J. D. Gillam, J. H. Pritchett.

French's Creek—J. F. Croom, R. P Allen; alternates, D. O. Hanlon, Col. J. J. D. Lucas.

White Oak—J. T. Melvin, R. L. Bryan; alternates, J. T. Council, C. T. Davis.

Bethel—W. H. White, J. Munroe; alternates, C. W. Lyon, A. M. McNeill.

White's Creek—J. S. Russ, J. A. Edwards; alternates, J. Johnson, J. Q. Elkins.

Turn Ball—N. W. Tatom, A. A. Cromartie; alternates, J. S. Melvin, J. J. Ballard.

Abbottsbury—I. H. Smith, R. J. McEwin; alternates, J. I. Thompson, James Gordon.

Colly—C. P. Parker, Wm. Merideth; alternates, D. M. Sutton, P. L. Cromartie.

On motion each township was allowed one delegate to the State Convention, and the following named gentlemen were appointed, with power of proxy:

Elizabeth—Capt. R. H. Lyon.
Hollow—Maj. T. D. Love.
Bladenboro—Woodbury Lawson, Esq.
Brown Marsh—J. H. Clark, Esq.
Carver's Creek—K. K. Council, Esq.
French Creek—Dr. Fred Thompson.
Colby—Rev. Colin Shaw.
White Oak—Capt. J. T. Melvin.
Bethel—W. H. White, Esq.
White's Creek—Dr. Will Graham.
Turn Ball—J. W. Tatom, Esq.
Abbottsbury—I. H. Smith.

The following gentlemen were appointed an executive committee: C. C. Lyon, J. W. Purdie, C. O. Mercer, J. H. Clark, J. E. Smith, D. O. Hanlon, W. K. Cromartie, J. T. Melvin, C. W. Lyon, J. A. Edwards, H. R. Frances and I. H. Smith.

On motion the Secretary was required to furnish the proceedings of this meeting to the JOURNAL and *Star* of Wilmington and Fayetteville *Gazette* for publication.

On motion convention adjourned.

J. T. MELVIN, Chairman.
C. O. MERCER, Sec'y.

From the Alamance Gleaner:

From every quarter comes cries of bewailings and lamentations over tobacco plants lost

BY TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 1—Noon—The World says the firm of Kilbourn & Latta have decided it is understood to address a letter to the Speaker of the House announcing their willingness to submit all testimony in their possession, including their pool to the committee examining that subject. The World also says that on Tuesday, if not to-morrow, the resolution of Mr. Tarbox to investigate the Union Pacific scandal with which Mr. Blaine's name has been connected will be adopted.

The Republican says District Attorney Dyer has not forwarded from St. Louis any recommendation about the pardon of ex-Collector McGuire, but private advices say that he will not approve the petition to the President for his release. It is understood here that Dyer's declination is based upon political consideration. The same answer will be made in regard to the application for the pardon of McKee.

The Senate is discussing the proposed amendment to the rules governing impeachment trials, so as to provide that the deliberations of the Senate on the questions submitted shall be in public.

The railroad committee of the Senate met after a week's notice to call up Huntington's Southern Pacific railroad bill, which went over by default. A new notice is required before it can be considered. It is thought that the effort will be abandoned.

The Western Union have bought the Southern Atlantic telegraph line.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Night—SENATE.—The Richmond Chamber of Commerce petitions for metric measure.

The order for public consultation in the impeachment trial was laid over.

Sherman of Ohio called up the House joint resolution explanatory of the law allowing the Commissioners of Internal Revenue to issue special tax stamps to persons carrying on the business of retail dealers in liquors, tobacco, &c., upon railroad trains and steamboats. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a message from the Commissioners of Internal Revenue stating that such licenses expired to-day and it was necessary to have the joint resolution passed before renewing them. Sherman said the only object of the resolution was to retain persons engaged in such traffic from penalties which might be imposed under the 35 of the revised statutes. The joint resolution was passed.

The impeachment trial was then resumed. McDonald's motion to rescind the order allowing the respondent to open and close the argument being the first business, Blaine, by unanimous consent, spoke against the motion to rescind. Hoar, Carpenter and Lord spoke and the Senate retired. After consultation Ferry announced the motion to rescind was overruled and that five of the managers would be allowed to address the court on the question of jurisdiction. The court then adjourned to Thursday.

The Senate having resumed legislative business Boutwell introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to renew the issue of fractional currency, providing the total amount at any time shall not exceed fifty millions. Referred to the committee on finance.

Sargent addressed the Senate on Chinese immigration, after which that body adjourned.

HOUSE—Harriss introduced a bill repealing the law requiring the Speaker to certify to court cases of recusant witnesses.

Morey introduced a bill extending the time for the completion of the Texas Pacific railroad from the Texas line to a point opposite Vicksburg.

By Riddle, a bill relating to evidence of loyalty before the Southern Claims Commission.

By Singleton, a memorial from the Mississippi Legislature for improvement of the Tombigbee river; also relating to mail contractors whose pay was suspended during the war.

A resolution directing the committees to conduct their investigations openly failed of a two-thirds vote—yeas 126, nays 105. All the republicans voted aye.

A resolution to conduct investigations with open doors except when in the opinion of the committee the public interest would be prejudiced out any person accused shall be allowed to be heard himself or by counsel, was adopted.

Holman of Indiana moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to repeal so much of the resumption act as authorizes the resumption and cancellation of United States notes and the sale of the United States bonds for the accomplishment of that purpose. Rejected—yeas 115, nays 112, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Blaine of Maine, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a Washington telegram in the New York Herald of yesterday reflecting upon him in the matter of certain bonds of the Kansas & Pacific Railroad Company, and suggesting that in his explanation last week he had proved it too embarrassing to be announced and had therefore taken refuge in silence. He said that although he had been perfectly aware that such stories were circulating in many quarters he had not when he made his last explanation of the $64,000 slander made any allusion to them because he did not want to have the two things mixed up in the public mind, and besides he was waiting for the charge to be put in some definite shape as it now was in the Herald article. He thereupon proceeded to demolish in general and in detail the whole unsubstantiated fabric and read letters to himself from Messrs. Riddle and Stewart, attorneys, and from Mr. Knowlton, a newspaper correspondent since deceased, who was originally responsible for the story, and from several other newspaper correspondents who were in some degree instrumental. These letters entirely exonerated him in every respect in giving it publicity. In conclusion he announced that this was the last time he would take notice of such attacks upon him.

A letter was received from Kilbourn stating that he was willing and invited the committee to visit his office and examine his books, with a request that if they find nothing wrong or affecting public interest they will so report to the House and not publish nor allow to be published our business transactions, in which no one but ourselves and persons are interested." Laid on the table.

The Speaker announced the following as the select committee to investigate the Federal offices in New Orleans: Giddings of Louisiana, Beckburn of Kentucky, New of Indiana, Vance of Ohio, Stevenson of Kentucky, Jas. B. Reilly of Pennsylvania, Foster of Ohio, Crapo of Mississippi and Darrall of Louisiana.

The Speaker asked and obtained leave of absence on account of personal illness for not exceeding ten days commencing to-morrow morning, and this under authority of the amendment to rule 5 adopted the other day. He appointed Cox of New York to preside as Speaker pro tem. during his absence. He then in an earnest manner addressed his thanks to the House for its long continued kindness and indulgance toward him, after which the House adjourned.

Mr. Faulkner, chairman pro tem. of the foreign affairs committee, learns that a meeting of the British Cabinet on Saturday determined to adhere to the former decision and not deliver Winslow without the guarantees requested, and that Winslow will be unconditionally discharged to-morrow. When his release becomes officially known Fish will communicate all the correspondence to the House. It will lead to measures having in view the repeal of the extradition clause of the Ashburton treaty.

Debt statement—decrease $2,750,000, coin in the treasury $77,387, currency $5,125,000.

Pierrepont has gone to New York but returns Thursday. Noyes has gone to Boston on official business and returns in two weeks.

Bristow to-day testified that he had nothing to do with the Mary Merritt case after he became Secretary of the Treasury. He was absent when the case was settled by Mr. Conant, and denied in general all the allegations of the resolution ordering the investigation.

Delegates from the Pensioners' Union called on the President to-day and asked him to protect the soldiers, especially crippled ones, in office under the reduction of the force. The President replied that he would do all he could for them.

The Supreme Court made a supplementary decree in the case of the State of Georgia vs. Anderson & Co., often before court during the past winter, directing the Jacksonville, Mobile & Pensacola railroad to be turned over to the State in accordance with the decision in the case rendered some time since.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Pratt has issued a letter that it is not required that each individual stockholder of an incorporated tobacco manufactory shall personally sign the bond or bonds which the law requires to be given before commencing or continuing the business of manufacturing tobacco, snuff or cigars. It is deemed necessary, however, and will be required of such companies, to accompany their statement on form 36 or 36½ with a copy of their charter and bylaws and the names of all existing stockholders, and notice of changes should be immediately filed with the collector. It will be required hereafter that sureties on the bond of such company shall be other than stockholders or incorporators in such corporation.

WASHINGTON, May 1—Noon.—SENATE.—The Senate is discussing the resolution of Hamlin to amend the rules so as to have the deliberations of the Senate in impeachment trials in public.

In the foreign relations committee Schenck was asked whether he thought it proper for an American minister to buy and sell stocks. Counsel insisted upon a direct answer. Schenck so far has confined his answer to assertion that he did not consider what he had done in the Emma mine business a wrong act.

The committee on banking and currency will report favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange ten millions silver change for ten millions legal tenders. These legal tenders are to be again exchanged for fractional currency which shall be destroyed.

The House-motion that the committee on the real estate pool be directed to summon Hallett Kilbourn and examine his books as proposed in his letter which created such great excitement, was tabled by a strict party vote.

A World special dispatch says: "President Grant has to day relieved General Custer from his command, as it is well known General Custer gave important testimony before the investigation committees relative to the post tradership frauds and was subpoenaed by the House managers as a witness in the impeachment trial. When the news came to General Sherman and Secretary Taft both of those gentlemen went to the President and protested that it would not do. By advice of General Sherman and Secretary Taft General Custer went to call on the President but was unable to gain an audience.

WASHINGTON, May 2—Night—SENATE—The finance committee reported the House bill for the appointment of receivers for national banks, with amendments. Calendar.

The bill appropriating $50,000 for the Apache Indians was passed.

Conkling, from the committee on commerce, stated, regarding the steamboat bill which had passed the House, that several persons desired to be heard upon the bill, for whom the committee were waiting.

A resolution was introduced instructing the committee on commerce to inquire what legislation was necessary to regulate immigration and to report by bill or otherwise. Went over.

Robertson introduced a bill for the relief of S. P. Chism, of South Carolina.

Merriman submitted a substitute to prevent officers soliciting or making contributions to elections. Referred to committee on privileges and elections.

The subject of the Japanese indemnity was discussed to the executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Cox took the chair as Speaker pro tem.

The joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to place a fully equipped life saving station in the Centennial building was passed.

A resolution instructing the real estate pool committee to investigate Kilbourn was tabled by a vote of 138 to 83.

Tarbox of Massachusetts asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution reciting the fact that the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the year 1871 or 1872 became the owner of certain Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad bonds, for which the Union Pacific Company paid a consideration largely in excess of their actual or market value, and that the directors have neglected to investigate the transaction, although urged to do so, and therefore instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether such transaction took place and what were the circumstances and inducements from whom such bonds were obtained, on what consideration and whether the transaction was with a corrupt design or in furtherance of any corrupt object. Unanimous consent was given and the resolution was adopted.

The contest case of Lemayne vs. Farwall was resumed, but no action was reached.

Payne of Ohio, from the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of silver coin throughout the country, to issue the silver coin now in the Treasury to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes, and providing that the notes so received and exchanged shall be reissued only on the retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency received at the Treasury in payment of dues to the United States, but such fractional currency when so substituted shall be destroyed and held as part of the sinking fund, as provided in the act of the 17th of April, 1876.

Blount of Georgia objected to the consideration of the bill and it must wait the regular call of the committee unless the objection is withdrawn. Adjourned.

It was decided in the Cabinet not to deviate from the rule which has long existed not to part, even temporarily, with original papers in any of the departments. The Winslow matter was discussed, but the conclusion, if any was reached, is unknown beyond the fact that the order of the British government, as conveyed by cable dispatches, must be taken as an emphatic reason for the abrogation of the treaty.

The judiciary committee of the House has authorized the sergeant-at-arms to employ counsel to aid him in prosecuting an appeal before the courts in the habeas corpus case.

The President and Cabinet, with the exception of Pierrepont, will go in a body to attend the opening of the Centennial on May 10th.

The President has recognized Severino La Barrera as consul of Spain at New Orleans.

The latest official advices from the Rio Grande represent all quiet. Diaz has made no forward movement. It is understood the Mexican government is sending heavy forces from the interior to meet him within a week.

The mails now due on the 30th ult. from the North will arrive at noon.

General Terry will command the expedition which is about leaving Fort Lincoln, instead of General Custar, who remains in command of the post at Fort Lincoln. This arrangement will allow Custar to remain here to testify before the impeachment court.

Nomination—Wirt Sykes of New York for consul at Florence.

Gen. Reynolds telegraphs Clymer that upon returning from the field he saw for the first time the testimony given by Gen McCook before his committee on March 23d, and says: "This is absolutely false so far as it refers to my being in any manner in collusion with the contractors or having received valuable presents from them."

Wm. Murtagh, of the Republican, testified that he had borrowed $1,200 from the Freedman's Bank and paid it back; did not know who was responsible for the article charging Chairman Douglass with using the money appropriated for his committee to reward his constituents and journalists. Douglass made a statement under oath, concluding that either the writer or his informant was a liar.

In the committee on foreign affairs Schenck was shown his original letter of resignation as a director in the Emma Mine Company, also a copy of the same in Park's hand writing and was asked to explain. Schenck said the letter of resignation was his own composition without aid from any one. He did not know how Park came to make a copy of it, but was sure he did not copy the resignation from the draft made by Park. Schenck did not think he sent his letter of resignation to Park. Park was examined and stated that Schenck showed him the letter of resignation before sending it to the company. He made some suggestion to Schenck about it, but did not dictate a single word of it. Schenck said any statement that the Park letter exhibited here was the original draft was false.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Noon—Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise of Virginia appeared before the elections committee of the House to-day on behalf of Platt in the case of Platt vs. Good. The Governor is pale and thin and required a little assistance up and down stairs but retains his positive manner of statement, dictatorial action and erect figure. His appearance had been announced and attracted many of his friends to the committee room. He continues his argument to morrow.

In the committee on Pacific railroad Throckmorton amended the bill extending the time for the completion of the Texas Pacific railroad to require the construction of fifty miles westward and twenty miles eastward per year. No definite action was taken.

Blackburn of Kentucky is addressing the House on the case of Lemaine vs Farwell.

Davenport is explaining and identifying his vouchers.

Morton will make his personal explanation in the Senate to-day. His friends claim that the best of them could not have done him a greater service than has been done by giving him this opportunity of ventilating his war record and of irritating old sores. His accounts show no personal rascality and the illegal use of the money in the emergency, it is claimed, will be approved by the Northern people.

The naval committee by a letter to Secretary Robeson request the immediate recall of Paymaster Bradford, who has been purchasing agent at London. The committee desire to examine Bradford. There is evidence before the committee regarding Bradford which makes it improper that he should continue in the position. Contractor Matthews, who paid $140,000 to the Cattels for their influence at the Navy Department, did so at Bradford's suggestion.

WASHINGTON, May 3—Night—HOUSE.—Seelye of Massachusetts, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay the expenses of delegates from the eastern band of the Cherokee Indians; passed. Also a bill authorizing the eastern band of North Carolina Cherokee Indians to institute suits and provide for the purchase of lands; referred.

Hardridge of Georgia, introduced a bill to provide for settlement with certain railway companies in the Southern States. Referred.

Hiskins of New York was appointed on the New Orleans committee vice Foster.

The resolution seating Lemaine, democrat from Illinois, was adopted.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the post-office appropriation bill.

SENATE—The House bill appropriating $16,000 to maintain the lighthouse service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers was passed.

Dorsey presented a petition from settlers on the Hot Springs reservation for such legislation as will enable them to perfect their titles. Referred to committee on public lands.

The committee on claims reported favorably on the House bill making an appropriation for the payment of claims reported to Congress under section 2 of the act approved June 16, 1874, by the Secretary of the Treasury. Calendar.

The committee on Indian affairs reported adversely on the bill giving the Little Rock and Ft. Smith railroad the right of way through the Indian Territory to a point opposite the town of Ft. Smith. Indefinitely postponed.

Morton sent to the clerk's desk and had read a special dispatch from Washington dated April 28 to the New York World in regard to $225,000 received by him from the general government while he was Governor of Indiana out of the appropriation of $2,000,000 to pay the expenses of transporting and delivering arms, &c., to loyal citizens in the States in rebellion. In opening his explanation Morton said the President of the United States in the spring of 1863 advanced to me $250,000 to enable me to carry forward military operations in the State of Indiana. Of this sum I expended $133,302 91 in the service of the State and with which I charged the State in my settlement with it and the remaining $116,697 09 were not expended. This amount I returned to the treasury of the United States as is shown by the following voucher and receipt:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
"April 11, 1865.

SIR: "Yours of the 6th inst., enclosing a duplicate certificate of deposit issued by the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., in your favor, No. 359, date of the 6th inst., for $116,577 08, on account of moneys due and refunded to the United States has been received. I am, very respectfully,

"GEO. HARRINGTON, Asst. Sec.

"*To Hon. O. P. Morton, Indianapolis, Ind.*"

The $133,302 91 which I had expended on behalf of the State were paid back to the government by giving the government credit for that amount upon advances which had been made by the State in the conduct of the war, which advances were duly audited by the Treasury Department and allowed as just and valid claims against the government in favor of the State. He reviews the political and military situation in 1862, and says:

"After a careful review of the situation by the President (Mr. Lincoln) and the Secretary of War (Mr. Stanton) the President advanced me the sum of $250,000. They both agreed that Indiana was threatened with rebellion and that the condition of the State come directly within the letter and the spirit of the act of Congress approved July 3d, 1861. Mr. Stanton declared to the President with great emphasis that if Indiana lost her position as a loyal State the final success of the government in suppressing the rebellion would be endangered and that the government must be sustained at whatever cost or hazard."

McDonald of Indiana said at some future time with the permission of the Senate he would, have something to say of the political history of Indiana. He had nothing to say of his colleague vindicating his own character but differed very widely from him as to the political history of the State.

Morton said he desired to exculpate his colleague (McDonald) from any complicity in the conspiracy which he (Morton) referred to.

The Japanese indemnity was discussed to adjournment.

The naval appropriation has been completed. The reduction is about four million dollars.

In the Alabama claims court: the case of Caldwallader and D. C. Rind, executors of John J. Kelly, vs. the United States, for one-sixteenth of the bark Lamp Lighter, $8,000. Ex Gov. Wells, for the claimant, showed that Kelly was born in New York but during the rebellion lived in Savannah, Ga., and had not served in the rebellion by reason of a medical certificate of inability, for what sympathy he had had for the rebellion he was twice pardoned, and argued that he now stands and is to be considered in law as if he had borne true allegiance to the United States. General Creswell, for the government, held that the allegation of allegiance during the rebellion and the necessary proof in support thereof were jurisdictional facts without which no claim could be admitted or allowed by the court. He based this upon the twelfth section of the act. The opinion of the court, generally, sustains the position taken by Gen. Creswell and dismisses the case.

The grand jury have found an indictment against Secretary Belknap.

The district attorney to-day entered a suit for the United States against Albert B. Mackey, B. B. French and Tallisferro P. Shaffner for $50,000, the amount of the bond of Mackey as collector of the district of Charleston, S. C., dated June 5th, 1865; also against Mackey with Theodore D. Wagner and Geo W. Clark on a bond dated April, 1866, as collector of Charleston.

Davenport was unable to specify how he had spent the money received from Williams, but had vouchers for the entire amount he had received from him and other branches of the government.

Before the committee on foreign affairs to day Lyons' testimony was corroborated in some respects by documents received from Europe, and it is also shown that the memory of Park and Schenck has been a little faulty. Lyon was recalled and said he saw the original letter of resignation of Gen. Schenck as a director of the Emma mine; at least it was so purported to be. There was no reference in it to the mine or the shares. It only said he resigned because he did not want to give his political enemies an opportunity to criticise his conduct. Park said to witness: "I don't like this letter and I am going to have a better one from Schenck." The impression of the witness was that Park wrote the letter of resignation and that Schenck copied it from Park's manuscript. He saw the second letter two days afterwards and said he had told Park and Schenck repeatedly that this thing would end in a national calamity. He read the articles from the Mining Journal bulling the Emma mine. Park said he had paid £500 to have each of them printed. Hiram Johnson, Mr. Lyon's attorney, then took the stand and made a statement corroborating the main facts stated by Lyons.

Wm. Hemphill Jones, deputy first comptroller, has put in a specific denial of the charges against him.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, May 3—Noon—The general conference reassembled at the regular hour this morning, Bishop Simpson presiding. The usual religious services were conducted by Rev. L. C. Mattock of the Wilmington (Del.) conference. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved. The report of the committee on rules was taken up and each rule was acted upon seriatim, which has consumed the entire morning session up to noon without being concluded.

BALTIMORE, May 3—Night—In the Northern Methodist general conference to-day Rev. W. B. Pope, fraternal delegate from the British Wesleyan conference, was introduced. The fact that he came from the mother conference of Methodism secured him an unusually cordial welcome. He will make his fraternal communication Saturday next. The reception address of the Bishop was made the special order for to-morrow.

A message of fraternal Christian greeting to the African Methodist Episcopal Church in session at Atlanta, Ga., was offered.

The standing committee of judicial proceedings consists of one member from each of the twelve general conferences.

A committee on lay delegates and lay representation was ordered.

The consideration of the message to the African conference at Atlanta was resumed and the matter, after discussion, referred to the committee on correspondence. The action of the bishop in appointing fraternal delegates to the conference at Atlanta as proposed by the last general conference was confirmed.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 3—Noon—A fire last night in the building Nos. 178 and 180 Pearl street, belonging to the Stevens estate, damaged the stocks of Straiton & Storms, tobacco and cigars to the amount of $30,000, Dreesenburg & Co., tobacco merchants, $15,000 and the building $20,000. Several other occupants sustained small losses.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Night—A fire to day destroyed the greater part of John Lawrence's molding and planing mill. Loss $60,000.

The receiver appointed in the Loaners Bank of this city on the suit of Henry Prentice, reports a certificate deposit of $12,000, liabilities $200,000. It is expected the bank will resume business.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POTTSVILLE, May 3—Night.—The trial of the alleged murderers of policeman Yost commences to-morrow. Much excitement prevails, partly owing to the fact that one of the prisoners, Kerigan, is the one who in his confession last winter exposed the secret operations of the Molly Maguires and an additional police force has been appointed to guard the prison. Hon. Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia and other eminent counsellors are engaged for the defense.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3—Night.—Peter E. Abel, a well known citizen of this city, and for many years manager of the Chesnut street Theatre here, committed suicide last night by jumping from the Girard avenue bridge into the Schuylkill river. A letter was found in his pocket stating that poverty was the cause of the act.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, May 3—Night—Everything quiet at Massillon and other districts this morning. Last evening threats were made and several shots fired at the Warmington mine but nothing more was done. This morning the new miners went to work in the Warmington mine and are working under protection of the militia. The old strikers still declare they will never go back at the reduced rates.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3—Noon.—The democrats carried the city by 4,000 majority and elect 11 out of 13 councilmen. After minor disturbances during the day a serious fight occurred which lasted twenty minutes. Pistols, clubs and bricks were freely used. One negro was killed and two probably mortally wounded. There are eight wounded at the Surgical Institute and several whites and blacks have been taken to their homes.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Night—Anthony Ghering, a newspaper carrier, having finished his route went to his mother's house, leaving a note requesting a decent burial and pardon for what he was about to do, went home and shot his wife twice and himself. He had been married eight months. Ghering was of a violent disposition and very jealous.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 3—Noon—The eight members of the crew of the ship Lamnie who are charged with mutiny and murder on that vessel were arraigned to-day and plead not guilty. The trial is now progressing.

In the House of Commons tomorrow Mr. Gourley, a liberal, will ask Attorney General Cokler if the United States has protested against the action of the British government concerning Winslow, and if so whether America's demands are in harmony with or contrary to the provisions of the articles of 1842 and 1870. He will also question the Attorney General as to what course he will advise the government to adopt for the purpose of upholding or altering the existing treaties. Mr. Puleston, a conservative member for Devonport, will ask to-morrow for the papers on the same subject.

The race for 2,000 guineas took place at Newmarket to-day and was won by Petrarch, Julius Cæsar coming in second and Kaliedescope third.

A special dispatch to the Evening Standard from Alexandria says the Court of Appeal has adjudged that the Daria property, which is the Khedive's private estate, is liable to executions. The dispatch states that Mr. River Wilson returns to England but does not give any reason therefor. If this statement be correct the cause undoubtedly is the acceptance by Egypt of the French financial scheme, against some details of which, it has been previously reported, Mr. Wilson protested.

LONDON, May 3—Night—Application was made at chambers to-day for the release of Winslow by Solicitor Wontner but was resisted by the officers of the Crown and denied. Winslow will be held ten days longer to await a formal reply from Washington to the latest English note. The application for his release will be renewed on the 13th inst.

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 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 30 cents. Sales of 250 casks at 30 cents, and 100 casks (city distilled) at 31 cents at 31 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 50 and $1 55. Sales of 15 bbls N xx at $5, 50 bbls window-glass at $5 and $5 25, and 50 bbls N xx sold yesterday evening at $5.

TAR—Official quotations quiet at $1 40. Sales of 244 bbls at $1 40.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at $1 25 for hard, $2 25 for yellow dip, and $3 for virgin. Sales of 265 bbls at quotations.

CORN.—Market steady. Sales of 8,250 bushels at 62 cents per bushel (in bulk).

COTTON—Official quotations dull and nominal. No reports in absence of sales.

FRIDAY, April 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 29 cents. Sales of 255 casks at 29 cents, 100 bbls (city distilled) at 30 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 55 for strained and good strained. Sales of 500 bbls strained at $1 55, 500 bbls good strained at $1 55, and 25 bbls F (good No. 2) at $1 75.

TAR—Official quotations quiet at $1 40. Sales of 253 bbls at $1 40.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at $1 25 for hard, $2 25 for yellow dip, and $3 for virgin. Sales of 123 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Market quiet and in fair demand at 62@64 cents per bushel (in bulk) per quality.

COTTON—Official quotations dull and nominal. No sales and no official quotations as to price.

SATURDAY, April 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations dull and nominal. Sales of 30 casks at 28½ cents, per gallon, 25 do city distilled at 30 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet at $1 50 for strained and $1 55 for good strained. Sales of 150 bbls strained at $1 25; 19 do H. (No 1) at $2 25 and 135 do M. (Pale) at $3 50.

TAR—Official quotations quiet at $1 40. Sales of 136 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at $1 15 for hard; $2 10 for soft and $2 75 for virgin. Sales of 94 bbls, received yesterday sold at yesterday's prices $1 55 for hard, $2 25 for soft and $3 00 for virgin. 75 bbls at to-day's quotations.

CORN—Market quiet and in fair demand at 62 and 64 cents per bushel in bulk as per quality.

COTTON—Official quotations dull and nominal. No report of sales.

MONDAY, May 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 28½ cents. Sales of 15 at 29½ cents, and 60 do (city distilled) at 29½ cents.

ROSIN—No official quotations; $1 50 asked and $1 55 bid; 130 bbls G (low No. 1) at $2 25, and 55 bbls K (low pale) at $2 50, $2 75 and $3 50.

TAR—Official quotations quiet at $1 35. Sales of 195 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at $1 15 for hard and $2 10