Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1876.

THE TIMES.

"When the wicked ruleth, then the people mourn," and perhaps never in the history of the country, says our esteemed cotemporary the Hillsboro *Recorder*, was this proverbial truth so fully appreciated. The deeds of wicked rulers are brought home to every man, and are felt in every moment of his daily life. And by wicked rulers, we do not mean merely to indicate an individual, the chief executive officer of the country, who from tyrannous temper, oppresses the people by despotic acts, or of his own will loads them with the burdens of taxation. The Executive though proven capable in a limited degree of the first has no power to impose the latter. But we refer to the men he has drawn around him, the men who have had his confidence, the men who have used, or abused—it matters little which—their privileges, to rob, swindle and squander the monies that come from the people, belong to the people, and ought to be used for the people. These constitute the government and these are the wicked rulers under whom the people mourn.

It is probably a fact, that within the past ten years as much has been stolen as would have kept before the war, all the machinery of the government in easy and active movement. It is an appalling fact, the more so, that, now that the stealing, the perversion of appropriations to illegal purposes, the cessations of fraudulent contracts is apparently approaching its end by the vigilance and perseverance of the Democratic Congress. The operations of a bad and incompetent government have destroyed credit, deranged finances, paralyzed business, dried up revenues, and yet leave the people a burden to bear almost insupportable in times of the greatest prosperity. The national debt is not appreciably diminished and even with the retrenching process of Congress, the expenses of the government are still enormous. Taxation presses now more cruelly than ever, for while it is not diminished, the foundation from which it is drawn is weakened.

The evils of the present administration cannot be shaken off at once. The principles of the party which adheres to that administration have developed, as they originated, those evils. The only hope is the overthrow of the party, and the inauguration of new practices not only foreshadowed, but put in operation by the Democratic party.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN NEW ORLEANS.

It is a comfortable thought even for outsiders, says the Macon *Telegraph*, that the city of New Orleans is at last delivered from the thraldom of the wretched thieves and adventurers who have been stripping her to the bone for a decade. But if it be a pleasant and joyous fact to us, what must it be to the white taxpayers of that city? We fancy some of them took too much whisky yesterday. We are inclined to fear that several felt the occasion demanded a copious libation to Bacchus as well as thanks to Heaven. It is true they have secured but the wreck of ancient prosperity. Every department of the city government comes into their possession plundered and sacked, but still they have got possession and can begin the patient and weary labor of restoring order and public credit.

KILBOURNE'S LITTLE GAME.

In view of the fact, says the Savannah *News*, that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has been authorized to employ counsel to assist him in prosecuting an appeal from the decision of Judge Carter in the *habeas corpus* case of Hallet Kilbourne, the action of that body in refusing to respond to the invitation of that wily rascal is no longer mysterious to outsiders. It seems clear that Kilbourne's letter to Speaker Kerr not only emenated from a more fertile brain than his own, but that it was part of a deliberate attempt on the part of the real estate manipulators and those interested therein to entrap Democratic members into at least a semblance of acquiescence in Judge Carter's decision. The majority of the House, however, in their forethought appear to be more than a match for the conspirators.

RICH DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COTTON BUREAU.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *Gazette*, dated Washington, May 2d, says: The investigation into the cotton bureau of the Treasury Department promises rich revelations. Already it is shown that over three hundred thousand dollars has been paid to attorneys for services, for which there was no authority of law, while the employment of Judge Frazier of Indiana, late member of the British American mixed claim commission, at a salary of ten thousand dollars per annum, is also a violation of law. Secretary Bristow did not employ him. He is one of the extravagancies which followed the appointment of W. A. Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury.

PAUPER PALACES.

The St. Louis *Republican* says the absurd rage for palatial asylums for insane paupers has spread to the Pacific coast, and the people of California find that they are in for one that will cost a million and a half dollars and probably more. The structure is being erected at Napa, and was planned to accommodate 500 patients and to cost $600,000, but the plan has been amplified till it is found the cost will be $1,500,000. It is a magnificent edifice, with stone front, carved corridors up to the roof, and with the words Dignitas and Opulentia repeated everywhere in the moulded stone—as if dignity and opulence had any necessary connection with insanity. It is so large that the circuit of it lacks only 200 feet of being a mile in extent. If the whole lot of inmates alloted to this asylum shall be 500, the California lunatics will each have $3,000 worth of house room—a far more liberal allotment than the average of persons in good circumstances can boast of. They will, no doubt, dwell very comfortably amid the maple, redwood, marble and iron adornments that embellish their palace.

SOMETHING OF A BOOMERANG.

The New Orleans *Republican* is naturally disgusted with the course of Congress in investigating the Radical frauds, the more especially as a Committee, headed by Gen. Gibson of Louisiana, are to overhaul all the Federal officials in the Kellogg satrapy, including Packard and Brother-in-law Casey. But there is no use, says the Charleston *News and Courier*, for the choleric outburst of the *Republican* in stigmatizing the witnesses before the committee as "dead-beats and bummers of the Democratic party." Gens. Hazen and Custer, for instance, who denounced Belknap, and District Attorney Dyer, who has his opinion about Babcock, and Professor Marsh, who made the life of Delano a weariness to him, are not "Democratic dead-beats and bummers."

On the other hand, B. F. Butler, who swung Dana at the yard-arm for piracy, ex-Attorney General Williams, who revealed the little secret service game, Detective Whitely, who knew all about the safe burglary, C. P. Marsh, who brought Belknap to grief, and even J. C. S. Harrison, who has made Blaine squirm in the bonds of iniquity and the gall of bitterness—these though mayhap dead-beats and bummers, are not Democrats. When the *Republican's* temper subsides, it will doubtless retract the expression for the sake of the gentlemen it wounds in its own house.

This is no Democratic funeral. The official thieves, and their partners in crime, belong to the great Republican party of Reform, which, since 1860, has run the country entirely, and held sole-possession of the national money bags.

THE SMALL CHANGE FAMINE.

We learn from our exchanges that there is a prevailing complaint throughout the country, especially in the large cities of the North and West, of the scarcity of small change. Although large amounts of silver have been paid out by the Treasury, and tradesmen have endeavored to put it in circulation, very little of it comes back to them in return, the people seeming disposed to hoard it. The New York *Tribune* speaks of the "small change famine," and says: "Change of every kind is scarce. For the moment, business finds some embarrassment in the anomalous situation, for while a premium is paid for silver, varying from one to four per cent in different cities, a premium is also paid for fractional currency. There is a remarkable scarcity of postal currency, so that retail business is somewhat embarrassed already, and as yet the silver paid out by the Treasury does not pass into free circulation. Those who were opposed to the substitution rather hastily rush to the conclusion that the undertaking proves a failure, and hope that Congress will suspend the issue of silver, and order more fractional notes to be printed."

GRANT AND CUSTER.

President Grant, who relieved Belknap of his office so that he might have a chance to escape impeachment, has now relieved Gen. Custer of his command for no apparent reason, says the Boston *Post*, except that he came to Washington to testify against Belknap. This is rather worse than the removal of Henderson. The able prosecutor of the whiskey ring was put out of the way to save Babcock; while the degradation of the dashing young cavalry officer can do no good to Belknap now that his story is told. But Gen. Custer is something of a politician himself and probably knew what to expect. He is only relieved of his honors and duties of his brevet rank, and will still continue with his regiment as Lieutenant Colonel. But it is not a pleasant picture—this of an army officer kicking his heels in the White House ante-chamber, waiting a chance to be allowed to tell the President that he meant nothing personal when he testified about the sale of post-traderships, and being denied an audience for even this humble explanation and apology!

WHAT BLUNDERERS.

"The capacity of the Democrats for blundering appears to be without end."—*Albany Journal.*

Yes, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, they blundered into proving that a cabinet officer sold post-traderships; into compelling the President to remove his private secretaries; into showing that the President put his hand into the treasury to re-elect himself; into showing that Orvil Grant was doing a thriving business as a jobber around the departments; that millions of dollars were squandered in bogus mail contracts; that Schenck swindled the people to whom he was accredited as a minister; that the whole government service is as worthless and corrupt as it can be. They have been blundering all the way through.

WHO IS DESERVING OF PARTY HONORS.

There is a disposition on the part of both editors and correspondents to recommend parties for offices who have no claims upon the party whatever, except the fact that they probably voted the party ticket. Now all of this is wrong says the Charlotte *Observer*. We know gentlemen of influence and talent who could, by their activity have effected great gains in the elections of this State, who have sat quietly in their offices without making a single speech in the whole campaign. Such men should not be invited to the feast, for they have done nothing to deserve an invitation. But only those who have in the hot broiling days of summer borne the heat and burden of the day, should be honored by their party. Truly the laborer is worthy of something at the hands of those for whom he has tolled and it is simply justice to give him preference over one who has done naught.

They manage to extract a little political fun from their mule races in Louisiana. Among the entries for one soon to come off at the New Orleans Fair Grounds are the following: General John G. Hazard enters mule Post-trader, five years old, by Belknap, out of War Department, by Corrupt; colors, blue and white. Harrison Watt enters mule Bandit, two years old, by Phil. Sheridan, out of White League, by Lyre; colors, white and white. Hugh Brown enters mule Batchelor, out of Procrastination, by Timidity, dam Happy; colors, gray and brown.

1776—MASSACHUSETTS AND NORTH CAROLINA.

The Boston *Advertiser* says the month of May, 1776, was a busy and anxious period for the leaders in our revolutionary struggle; and beside an unremitting activity in military preparations it was marked by two or three events of great historical significance.

In the course of the a ticle our Boston cotemporary proceeds to tell with pardonable pride that on the 10th of May, 1776, the House of Representatives of Massachusetts voted that a town meeting should be held in each town in the colony to advise their Representatives in the next General Court whether, if Congress should declare the colonies independent of Great Britain, "the said inhabitants will solemnly engage, with their lives and fortunes, to support them in the measure." Under the authority of this vote, a series of town meetings was held in May, June and the early part of July, pledging the support of the inhabitants to American independence. The earliest of these meetings, it is believed, was held in Boston at the Old Brick Meeting-house on the 23d.

That is all very well for Massachusetts men of a hundred years ago but what would Massachusetts men of today give to find upon their official records a hundred years old a resolution like the following:

"*Resolved*, That the delegates from this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates from the other colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances, reserving to the colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony."

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Provincial Congress of the colony of North Carolina on the 12th of April, 1776. In other words, final action was taken by the Congress of North Carolina a full month nearly before the House of Representatives of Massachusetts deemed it advisable to consult their constituents about the matter! But unfortunately for their fame, North Carolinians have ever had a wonderful habit of doing more worthy deeds and saying less about them than any other people on the globe.

We confidently commend our Boston cotemporary and all others who desire to get at the bottom facts of the true inwardness of the days of one hundred years ago to consult the records of the Old North State.

And just here we beg leave to make a suggestion to the ladies charged with the duty of preparing a North Carolina flag for the Centennial. We suggest that they have inscribed upon the flag the words of the resolution above quoted, together with the date, the place and the body, when, where and by whom it was adopted. What say the ladies? The flag will be incomplete without some reference to that memorable resolution of our forefathers.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

We most cordially commend to our readers the utterances of the Baltimore *Gazette* about the adjournment of Congress. They are sound and wholesome. It says: "The newspapers and the men who are anxious to see the Democratic party defeated in the coming campaign want Congress to adjourn as soon as possible. If there were no other reason why the democrats in the House should remain in session as long as there is a single thing to be done, a corrupt republican official, no matter how obscure, to be punished, a charge of fraud to be investigated, a scandal to be exposed, or a dollar to be saved, this desire on the part of the opposition ought to be sufficient to keep the democratic leaders at their posts. Washington is now, and will be for months, the place for members of Congress. There can be of more service there than anywhere else. If they will do the work they have been elected to do, fearlessly and unflinchingly, the people at home will take care of the rest.

It is quite natural that the republicans should be in a hurry to get away. At the end of the fiscal year they will have the disbursement of millions and millions of dollars, and we may be certain they will spend it where it will do the most good. As long as the House remains in session they will be careful as to how they do it. The President will not be so ready to order Mr. Pierrepont to pay chaps like Davenport thousands and thousands of dollars to run elections, when he knows that a democratic House of Representatives is watching him. Cabinet officers will not be so eager to use up all their appropriations and give contracts in the hope of controlling votes in doubtful states, when they feel that an investigating committee is looking over their shoulders. The longer Congress remains in session, the better the prospect of a fair election. To adjourn next month, as was suggested a few days ago, would be the extremest folly. The rank and file can take care of the St. Louis convention and the platform without the assistance of a couple of hundred congressmen. They will be better without them than with them. They were elected to go there and stay there until their work is done, and they will be unfaithful to their duty if they rush away from Washington the moment it ceases to be comfortable. Every day the House continues in session something is gained to the country, a step is taken toward a better and purer government. The organs which are edited by the government advertising, and the organs which have been paid for their support in the campaign, will assert the contrary, but the people know better. The duty of the democratic majority in the House now is to strike. There is plenty of work for them to do if they will only do it."

The profuse and ostentatious display of flowers at funerals has provoked discussion in New York, and condemnation by the press as an unhealthy and unpleasant extravagance. The *Herald*, in its remarks on the subject, says: "It is well to make our graveyards places of beauty, like that at Rome of which Shelley said it would almost make one in love with death; but it is not proper to over-decorate a funeral and make grief seem discordant and death itself like a skull wearing a wreath of roses."

THE LAST RESORT OF THE PLUNDERERS.

Last Saturday night the office of Attorney General Fields, of Louisiana, was entered by burglars, the desks were broken open, and the papers scattered about in confusion.

The public is informed that there was evidently a search for certain papers. The burglars were in no hurry, for four chairs were left arranged in a semi-circle, by the side of each of which was a pile of papers. What documents, if any, were stolen is not stated, and no clue has been obtained to the identity of the burglars. It may be mentioned incidentally, says the Charleston *News and Courier*, that this is the fifth occurrence of the kind in the same office, and that two metropolitan policemen, hired at a liberal rate of compensation, are detailed specially to guard the Attorney General's office. The burglary at this time, on the eve of the departure of the Investigating Committee from Washington, is significant. The Washington safe burglary and the mysterious cases of spontaneous combustion in the War and Navy Departments have long since illuminated the dark ways of Radical officials, and exposed their devices for getting rid of troublesome documentary evidence. In the present case, Attorney General Fields charges Governor Kellogg with complicity in the robbery. And it is likely enough that the Governor, on his return from the North, where he is now junketing, will retort that the job was planned by Fields himself. Somehow, at all events, enough ink will be slung to cover the safe retreat of the whole ravenous crew of cuttle fishes. As the true inwardness of this loss of records will doubtless will never be revealed, it is hardly worth noticing except in its bearing upon the archæology of the country. The destruction of documents, superinduced by relentless Democratic investigations, is already alarming; and the conflagrations that may ensue during the coming dry summer, unless these Congressional madmen are induced to stay their disloyal hand, cannot be contemplated without a shudder.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday Mr. Randall presented a statement showing the reduction of the expenses of collecting the revenues from customs in the several districts and ports of the United States, December 1, 1875. The total reduction was at the rate of $1,623,038 per year. Nearly one-third of the total, or $320,000, was effected at the port of New York alone, being fifteen per cent. Expenditures in Boston were cut down at the rate of $91,000 per annum; in Baltimore at $60,000; in San Francisco at $60,000; in Philadelphia at $54,000; in New Orleans at $53,000; in Portland at $19,247; in Detroit at $16,137, being thirty per cent.; in Charleston at $15,562; in Chicago at $13,234; in Port Huron at $11,260 (twenty-four per cent.); in Marquette at $3,500 (twenty-five per cent.), and in Grand Haven at $720 (eight per cent.) The greatest reduction in proportion to cost was made at Empire City, Oregon, being at the rate of eighty-one per cent.

The Centennial Legion, of which a good deal has been said in the papers, is to be composed of thirteen companies of one hundred picked men from the thirteen original States. It will be divided into three battalions—Eastern, Middle, and Southern—the companies composing each battalion to elect their own field officers. In accordance with this arrangement the companies selected for the Legion from the Eastern States elected General Burnside; those from the Middle States, General H. W. Slocum, and those from the Southern States, General Fitzhugh Lee. These companies will make a body of thirteen hundred men, who will rendezvous in Philadelphia upon the 2nd of July, and parade there upon the 4th. The command will be officered by the three field officers chosen as above specified. Gen. Lee, says the Richmond *Enquirer*, has not as yet signified his acceptance of the position so honorably assigned him by the troops of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The field officers are required to furnish their own horses, pay their own expenses, and dress in Continental uniform.

Grant is weakening, and all because of that "blundering" Democratic House of Representatives. He no longer defies public opinion. The latest proof of this is that orders have just been issued from the War Department directing General Custer to resume his command. He will not take part in the Indian expedition (which has already started, under the command of General Terry), but will return to his post, whence he came to obey the summons of the Congressional investigating committee.

The New York *Graphic* objects to what it is pleased to style a "Government by Detectives." And yet, says the Nashville *American*, it is better than the alternative of a government by rogues. No rogue ever felt the halter draw, et cetera.

It is stated that E. O. Perrin, Esq., who has acted as reading Secretary for six Democratic National Conventions, will act in the same capacity at the St. Louis Convention next month. The hall in which the Convention is to be held has a capacity for seating 20,000 people.

A New York candidate led the Democracy to defeat in 1868 and in 1872. Shall a New York candidate be allowed to lead the Democracy to defeat in 1876? This is a conundrum that it is proposed to ask the St. Louis Convention to answer.

The Chicago *Times* states editorially that colored emigrants from Tennessee are swarming into Kansas by the thousand. The farmers regard their approach as a worse visitation than the grasshoppers, reflecting, as they must, that they can never compete with African appetites in the consumption of relief supplies.

John S. Payne, the new Governor of Liberia, is a full-blooded negro, and was born in Richmond, Va. He has been a member of the Liberian Congress for twenty years, and is a very intelligent man.

The Khedive's private estate is held liable to execution for debt, as well as the property of other people.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 4—Noon.—It is said that A. G. Riddle has written a bitter letter to Blaine charging him with traducing the memory of G. W. Knowlton, Riddle's son-in-law.

Miss Sewell, pension agent at Chicago, is called before the civil service committee on the charge of having divided her salary with Benjamin H. Campbell, marshal of the northern district of Illinois.

The committee on naval expenditures examined at great length Benj. Cheever, the noted financial agent. Secrecy was imposed upon all parties.

The printing committee of the House having concluded that they can not impeach Public Printer Clapp an officer of the Senate will try to have him indicted for alleged irregularities.

The impeachment case attracted a very slim crowd to day.

Secretary Chandler declines to furnish papers regarding Wm. McMickim's appointment as surveyor general of Washington Territory, first on account of the executive order and second because he is investigating McMickim himself.

Private dispatches report the Oregon delegation for Blaine.

The judiciary committee has appointed Hutton, Ashe and Lawrence a sub-committee on Blaine.

Cheever's testimony before the naval committee is partially about an indirect bearing that Mrs. Robeson got a $50,000 present for inducing her husband to transfer the naval funds abroad from Baring Bros. to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.

The motion in behalf of the State of South Carolina for a preliminary injunction against the Secretary of War to stop the obstruction at the cross tides of the Savannah river, in course of erection by the engineer department of the army, was heard this morning by Mr. Associate Justice Bradly, Mr. Trisca1 and Mr. P. Phillips arguing the motion in behalf of the State, and Mr. Solicitor General Phillips contra. The judge while expressly declining to express an opinion on the merits of the case held that the questions raised were so grave as to require a full and thorough consideration by the whole court and that it was to the obvious interest of all parties that the work should not be continued when the question of the rights and interests of the parties concerned were unsettled. He would therefore grant the preliminary injunction, expecting the court to take the necessary orders to fix the earliest time for a full hearing and take such testimony as might be necessary.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Night—SENATE—The chair laid before the Senate a report of the Quartermaster General in answer to the resolution of the Senate relative to the Western & Atlantic railroad in Georgia. Ordered printed.

Wm. A. Young was appointed telegraph operator to the Senate.

Sherman presented a remonstrance by manufacturers and dealers in tobacco against any change in the present mode of packing tobacco. Referred to committee on finance.

The committee on commerce reported favorably on the bill to exempt all vessels engaged in the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries above the port of New Orleans from entrances and clearances. Placed on calendar.

Morrill submitted a concurrent resolution that Congress adjourn from the 9th to the 12th.

Without action on the resolution the impeachment court was resumed. Both parties in view of a possible adjournment for the centennial propose to adjourn the court to the 12th. The Senate by a vote of 22 to 38 refused. Blair then opened the argument against the jurisdiction of the Senate in the case. Quoting various English works he cited several instances where the resignation of judges stopped impeachment.

Lord followed, claiming that the body had jurisdiction and that an officer could not resign to escape impeachment. He quoted from a great number of legal authorities in support of his views and concluded his argument at 5 o'clock when the body adjourned.

HOUSE Vance spoke in favor of his bill paying mail contractors in the South prior to 1861. He made a patriotic appeal for the burying of all sectional animosities and bitter recollections caused by the war and proclaimed the loyalty, patriotism and good feeling of the people of the South.

Kelly of Pennsylvania testified to that same good feeling, and related his experience in the South last year and how, on Decoration Day, the graves of Union soldiers were strewn with flowers as piously as those of Confederate soldiers. He would say to those of the gray and to those of the blue: "Preserve every memento of your valor and your sacrifice, for the day will come when all the people will treasure every memento of American courage, skill and sacrifice made in that great war." [Applause on the democratic side.]

Vance thanked Kelly for his generous words.

The resolution appropriating $9,000 for expenses of Gibson's New Orleans committee was passed.

The concurrent resolution that Congress adjourn from the 9th to the 12th was passed.

Blaine of Maine offered a resolution directing the committee of ways and means to consider at once some measure for the relief of the country from the threatened scarcity of fractional currency.

The message from the President declining to furnish the House with the information as to his various absences from Washington was read and was received with cool disdain on the democratic side and with evident enjoyment on the republican side. At the conclusion of the reading Randall of Pennsylvania moved that it be referred to the judiciary committee and printed, and it was so ordered.

MacDougall of New York then offered a resolution instructing the select committee for the investigation of federal offices in Louisiana to make a full and complete investigation of the circumstances attending the assassination of M. H. Twitchell and David King on Red River, La., particularly as to whether the cause was or was not of a political character.

Randall—While that is a stale matter I hope that none will object to the resolution.

Beebe of New York desired to have an investigation also into the killing of two negroes and the wounding of eight others at the late election at Indianapolis.

Townsend of New York remarked amidst much uproar that the republicans carried the election and the democrats killed the niggers.

MacDougald declined to yield to Beebe's amendment.

Levy of Louisiana, in behalf of the people of that State, insisted on a thorough investigation in the killing at Red River.

MacDougal's resolution was adopted and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 5—Noon.—The Davenport investigation has been adjourned to the 16th.

The House passed a joint resolution directing that the delinquent tax list which was awarded to the Republican be published at the government printing office.

The Senate adopted the House resolution accepting the invitation to attend the opening of the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, and providing for an adjournment from Tuesday, 9th, to Friday, 12th.

A New York World special says the agent of the Yale Lock Company and Hall Safe Lock Co. charges Senator Conkling with having a tool of his appointed as one of four examiners in the Patent office whose duty, it is said, is to examine into the value of all patents in the lock department, that this tool kept Conkling posted as to all that was done and said by the examiners, that Conkling argued the case of a client before the examiners and that the court decided in favor of Conkling's client and against all other lock companies. The Postmaster General and Zach Chandler have decided to lay the papers and the case before the Cabinet to-morrow. The charges are also made that Conkling is using his influence in favor of the W. U. Telegraph Company, another of his clients.

WASHINGTON, May 5—SENATE—The chair submitted the reports of Lieut. Col. L. A. Gilmore, of the corps of engineers, in regard to the importance of improving the channel at the entrance of Cumberland Sound and deepening the inside passage between Cumberland Sound and St. Simon's Sound, Ga.

The committee on foreign relations reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the President to appoint two Centennial commissioners in lieu of those acting from Texas and asked immediate consideration of the bill.

Hamilton objected; he wished to address the committee on the bill. It was recommitted.

The impeachment court resumed its session, when Carpenter stated that he would endeavor to show, first, that articles of impeachment could not be entertained against a private citizen in any case whatever; second, that whenever articles of impeachment were exhibited they must set forth every fact essential to constitute a crime impeachable. Knott of Kentucky followed in behalf of the managers and had not concluded when the Senate went into executive session, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—A resolution was adopted appropriating $4,500 for the better ventilation of the House.

Sixty odd private bills were passed.

The naval appropriation bill was reported. It appropriates nearly $13,000,000. It contains a provision looking to the sale of the naval hospitals at Annapolis and Washington and directs them to be closed during the next fiscal year. It also contains a provision looking to the sale of the navy yards at Charlestown, Washington and Pensacola, and to the recession of the naval station at New London, and directs the establishment of a naval rendezvous at Tybee Island or at Cockson, Ga. It orders the stopping of enlistments in the navy until the number of enlisted men is reduced to 7,500.

Morton was in his seat to-day.

Bruce was at the White House today for the first time since his denouncement of the President in executive session.

Swann, Hewett and Parker are the sub committee on foreign affairs to write the Schenck report.

The steamer John Brammall leaves New York on the 16th with the South American mails.

Davenport, as attorney for the Union League, worked for the passage of the enforcement acts of 1870, the act to amend them and the act to amend the naturalization laws.

The Secretary of the Treasury transmits to the committee on ways and means a paragraph of a letter from Professor Henry as follows: "Since a high grade of sugar can be made to assume the appearance of a low grade by artificial coloring the plan adopted of rating the tariff by color is defective. A progressive ratio of duties corresponding with the percentage of crystalizable sugar is the proper basis for taxation and the only one by which frauds on the government can be prevented."

The following cadets are passing medical and academic examination for West Point: John B. McDonald of Alabama, Jas. Byrs, Edgar Hubert, Percy E. Tripp of Georgia, James A. Cochrane, David L. Tate of Kentucky, R. W. Perrin, Parker W. West of Louisiana, John L. Batchelor of North Carolina, Wm. S. Scott of Texas, Andrew M. Brent, L. S. Thomas of Virginia, Edward S. Avis of West Virginia and eleven at large. The following were rejected by the academic board and the appointments are vacant by this examination: The 2nd district of North Carolina, 2nd and 4th Arkansas, 2nd Mississippi, 1st Tennessee, 6th and 4th Virginia.

M. C. Bell, chief clerk of the Interior Department, leaves to-morrow with the original Declaration of Independence and will deliver it to Col. Strain Etting at Philadelphia for exhibition in Independence Hall during the entire Centennial. General James McBride has left for Philadelphia to make military preparation for the reception of the Declaration. [Note—This is a violation of the Cabinet order regarding original documents.]

WASHINGTON, May 6—Noon—Wm. McKee has arrived from St. Louis with his counsel and will present his petition for pardon within a day or two.

A New York World special says: "General Hunter's committee has begun the investigation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company under the Tarbox resolution and has discovered in the testimony of an officer of the company that there is in the books of the company a 'shortage' of $240,000 of first mortgage bonds and $110,000 of the government or second mortgage bonds. The committee will begin the investigation of Blaine's alleged bribe affair."

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Night.—HOUSE.—Le Moyne was sworn in and seated.

Haynes offered a resolution directing an inquiry regarding the lease of public offices at Asheville, N. C. Adopted.

A resolution authorizing the use of U. S. tents and camp equipage for the veterans of the wars of 1812 and Mexico was passed.

The military committee reported a bill to promote the efficiency of the army, with amendments. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Gunter introduced a bill for the disposition of the Hot Springs reservation.

By Gibson, a bill to establish a marine school at Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston.

The postoffice appropriation bill was resumed and the clause abolishing the carriers system in cities under forty thousand was discussed. Without action the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the tax on capital and deposits of savings institutions.

The court of impeachment was resumed and Jenks and Hoar on behalf of the managers addressed the Senate. Knott, who was unwell, will conclude his argument Monday, when Black will concinde and the Senate will take the question of jurisdiction. Adjourned.

Joseph MacFarland, a Washington correspondent, is dead.

The bill introduced by Hewitt to-day exempts from the tamp tax savings institutions having no capital stock and doing no other business than investing deposits for the benefit of depositors.

The President went fishing to-day.

On and after Monday checks on the United States Treasury will be paid in silver if desired.

Mr. Kerr has gone to Richmond.

The only response to the application for pardon made to Mr. Dyer in behalf of McKee and Maguire was received by the Attorney-General today by telegraph and is to the effect that Col. Dyer had seen the Judge and they could do nothing at present.

The government depositories have been directed to pay current demands in coin to an amount equal to the silver on hand when the specil resumption act was passed.

OMAHA, May 4—Night—Recent advices from the Black Hills report a great scarcity of provisions. Flour is selling at $22 per sack in Custar City.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3—Noon.—The South San Francisco Anti-Coolie Club and the Young Men's Reform Society held meetings last night and passed resolutions endorsing the destruction of the Chinese quarters in the town of Antioch, advocating a similar course in this city unless the federal government should take immediate steps to stop their immigration. Highly incendiary speeches were made and letters were received from societies in the interior of the State stating the co-operation of San Francisco Antioch organizations. The sergeant-at-arms of the Young Men's Universal Reform Society announced that he had received a telegram from New York stating that 2606 stand of arms could be delivered here at ten days notice. While such talk and actions are universally regretted by the great mass of thinking people in the city there can be no doubt that it meets the approval of a large and dangerous class in the community, and that on the event of no action being taken in the matter by the general government there is grave reason to fear serious destruction here at no distant day.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Noon—A dispatch has been received here from Washington displacing Foster, American consul at Samoa, and appointing Jas. M. Cox, who arrived here to-day by the steamship Zealander from Fiji, he having been taken there from Samoa as a prisoner on the British war vessel Barroconta. The dispatches arrived in time to go by the schooner Ada May which sailed a few days ago, but owing to some misunderstanding she left without them. A steam tug was sent in pursuit of the schooner but failed to overtake her. The dispatches will go by next vessel.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6—Night—The United States Law Association, through its president, H. Charles Ulman of New York, has made arrangements for a congress of the leading lawyers throughout the country to convene in Philadelphia on the 20th, 21st and 22d of June. The object is to adopt measures looking to the unification of the laws of the several States affecting more especially the commercial and domestic relations and for the general expression of opinion regarding the variance of the laws in different States.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6—Noon—A Herald special from Chicago says: "Custar, while en route for his command, was detained here by Sheridan under instructions from Washington."

NEW YORK, May 6—Night—The bark Skerryvere arrived here to-day from Melbourne, which port she left on December 12, with a number of articles for the Centennial exhibition. On April 24th in lat. 25 54, long. 70 55, discovered seven feet of water in the hold and making water at the rate of fifteen inches an hour—cause not known but supposed to be rats. The leak was stopped by lowering a sail in the front of the vessel, which covered the bottom. The crew were two days pumping the water out.

Weekly bank statement—loans increase $4 875,000; specie increase $2,750,000; legal tender decrease $3,875,000; deposits decrease $3,125000; reserve decrease $2,000,000.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, May 6—Night—In the United States District Court this morning affidavits showing facts in mitigation of the offences of John T. Howard, Louis Kellerman, John A. Mead and B. B. Jones were read to the court and brief remarks were made by the counsel for the defendants and on behalf of the government. Sentence was then passed as follows: Louis Kellerman, gauger, 6 months in jail and $1,000; Jno. T. Howard, gauger, John A. Mead, gauger, R. B. Jones, storekeeper, and Henry Armstead, storekeeper, each 15 months in the county jail and $1,000.

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