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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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Wilmington Journal.

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Pender County.

The list of jurors for the next term of the Superior Court for the county of Pender is as follows:

First Week—E A Hawes, Winslow Nixon, Kelly Herring, John J Gurganus, R T Brown, John J Wilson, Robert W Pridgen, Thomas J Lee, Amos Wheeler, Stepney Carr, C P Moore, Sr, A R Davis, George D Larkins, Francis Smith, James R Larkins, Charles White, Amos Mashburn, Joseph V Duncan, Archibald P Brooks, Samuel McIntire, A J Maitland, Theddeus Bordeaux, John H Squires, William Powers, Jas T Bland, Sr, Luke H McClammy, Spicer Padgett, Edward D Walker, Lewis M Charles, Charles Foy, J L Pigford, Christopher Rowe, William Robinson, Archibald McMillan, Henry Hall, James B Williams.

Second Week—Lott W Anderson, Cesar Dudley, Thomas Hill, Samuel Marshall, W J Herring, Richard Costin, T J Herring, Joseph Dupree, Patrick Newton, J K Bannerman, H W Mason, Lemuel Hoent, Jerry H Murray, Timothy J Bindworth, John H Bryant, Moses Williams, W D Holly, Alexander Herring.

Seventeen More Lawyers.

The following is a list of the names of the applicants who passed their examination before the Supreme Court at Raleigh on Tuesday of this week:

Samuel Strother Alsop, Halifax county.
John Lancaster Baily, Jr., Mecklenburg county.
Maurice Bauman, (col.) Cumberland county.
Robert Emmett Carr, Orange county.
Charles Augustus Carson, Rutherford county.
Edward Thorne Clark, Halifax county.
Walter Stevens Cushman, Buncombe county.
James Franklin Davis, Wilkes county.
Rufus Pickens Davis, Union county.
Allison Barnes Deans, Wilson county.
Alonzo Jerkins Flanner, Craven county.
William Richardson Gordon, Pasquotank county.
Edward Paillip Green, Warren county.
William Abner Potts, Jr., Beaufort county.
William Alexander Smith, Rutherford county.
James F. Terry, Orange county.
Thomas Brown Womack, Chatham county.

The New Hanover Radicals.

The nominating convention of New Hanover radicals met yesterday in the county court house and labored for its periodical parturition. The following are the names of the babies:

For Sheriff—S. H. Manning.
For Register of Deeds—Joseph E. Sampson.
For Coroner—E. D. Hewlett.
For Surveyor—Ed. Lyon.
For Treasurer—Elijah Hewlett.
For the Senate—W. H. Moore.
For the House of Representatives—Joseph C. Hill, James Wilson.
For County Commissioners—E. Kidder, J. G. Wagner, Delaware Nixon, Stacey VanAmringe, Duncan Holmes.

Colonel Wm. T. Catlar (colored) requests us to announce his independent candidacy for a seat in the Senate in opposition to Wm. H. Moore.

A Useful Table

To old farmers in arriving at accuracy in ascertaining the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given by an agricultural contemporary:

5 yards wide by 998 yards long, contains one acre.
10 yards wide by 484 yards long, contains one acre.
20 yards wide by 242 yards long, contains one acre.
40 yards wide by 121 yards long, contains one acre.
160 yards wide by 30½ yards long, contains one acre.
230 feet wide by 198 feet long, contains one acre.
110 feet wide by 198 feet long, contains one acre.
60 feet wide by 726 feet long, contains one acre.

The Nash Democracy in Council.

At the County Convention held in Nashville on the 5th of June, B. H. Bunn, Esq., was elected Chairman of the Nash County Executive Committee, J. C. Harper, Secretary, and A. P. Chalk, Esq., of Rocky Mount, was elected Treasurer.

The convention declared Gen. Cox to be its first choice for Governor, Joe Davis for Congress and Sam Williams for Attorney General.

A resolution was passed declaring it to be the duty of the State Convention to call upon Colonel Pool to resign his position as Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Salisbury *Watchman* says the mandamus case in reference to the convict laborers on the Spartanburg & Asheville Railroad was heard before Judge Watts on Wednesday last. The board of directors of the penetentiary represented by the Hon. A. W. Tourgee filed an answer to the plaintiff's complaint, by which certain issues of facts were raised requiring the intervention of a jury. Therefore His Honor Judge Watts ordered the case to be placed upon the civil issue docket of Rowan Superior Court for trial at the next term.

Counterfeit Champagne.

The New York *Herald* of the 7th comes with the announcement that writs have been issued under indictments by a grand jury in New York against a large number of dealers who have counterfeited a brand of champagne. The brand that was counterfeited was that of H. Mums & Co.'s dry and extra Verzenay champagne wine.

State Convention.

The delegates from this county who will attend the State Convention are requested to meet in the gentlemen's parlor of the Purcell House on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock sharp.

"Old John Robinson" sends us word that his celebrated circus with all the pious animals will be here sometime during the month of October.

NOBODY!

From the London Spectator.

Left there, nobody's daughter,
Child of disgrace and shame,—
Nobody ever taught her
A mother's sweet, saving name.

Nobody ever caring
Whether she sinned or fell,
And men (are they men?) ensnaring
With the arts and the gold of hell

Stitching with ceaseless labor,
To earn her pitiful bread,
Begging a crust of a neighbor,
And getting a curse instead.

All through the long, hot summer,
All through the cold, dark time,
With fingers that numb and lumber
Grow white as the frost's white rime.

Nobody ever conceiving
The throbs of that warm, young life,
Nobody ever believing
The strain of that terrible strife!

Nobody hard words pouring
On that orphan heart's sad war;
But a Lot as ignoring
What lies at our doors, so near!

Or stooping down in the valley,
Pale, as it the downcast eye,
Pears and dread in the valley,
But the stars shine forth on high.

Nobody here may love thee,
Or care if thou stand or fall;
But the great, good God above thee,
He watches and cares for all.

(From the Raleigh Advocate.)

SKETCHES OF THE PIONEER METHODISTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

BY REV. H. T. HUDSON.

NUMBER IX.

In my last article I had traced the course of Methodism southward by way of Onslow county and Wilmington down into Charleston, S. C. It soon turned its course from that quarter back towards our State, spread along the fertile valleys of the Great and Little Pee Dee rivers, and as early as 1787 entered into Bladen county, when the Bladen circuit was formed, having thirty members, Daniel Combs being its first preacher. The Bladen circuit grew rapidly under the faithful labors of such men as Jonathan Bird, John Ahair, Wm. Bellamy, Joshua Cannon, Samuel Edney and others; so that in five years after its formation, it had the statistical strength of four hundred and sixty-seven members.

Archibald Robinson was a native of Bladen county, born in 1794. He was of respectable parents, by whom he was early trained to be a strict observer of morality, which appears under the blessings of a kind Providence, to have been the means of his conversion. He joined the Virginia conference in 1818, and traveled the Guilford, Salisbury, and New River circuits. In all these fields of labor he was quite useful, much beloved, and did much to build up the church. He died while on the New River circuit in 1820, a very triumphant death.

Through the valley of the Great Pee Dee river, Methodism passed up from the South into Anson county, N. C. Anson circuit appears on the conference roll in the year 1788. David Haggard was its first preacher. The next year John Ellis and Jonathan Jackson labored in this field and had a very prosperous year, reporting a membership of 584.

John White, who moved to Tennessee, and labored and died in that Conference, was born in Anson county in 1804. "He was well received," says the minutes, "in the places where he traveled, and his name will long be dear to many of the pious." After his speech failed, one of his friends requested him "to raise his hand, if he had gained the victory." He did so, and without a groan left the world in triumph. He expired on the 18th of August, 1825.

Methodism, though it is not very immersional in its tendency, nevertheless has chosen to spread its banners along river lines, chiefly because, I suppose, such valleys were more densely populated than other places, and the aggressive spirit of Methodism loves to plunge into the thickest part of the spiritual warfare. Following this inclination, we find it going up Broad River, and entering into Lincoln and Catawba counties, as early as 1790; and spreading thence through Cleaveland and Rutherford counties as far up as the foot of the Blue Ridge.

Thus far I have traced the geographical lines of Methodism through North Carolina. We have seen it start from Halifax and spread westward to the Tennessee line—eastward to Albemarle sound—then it struck across the State southward, skipping over the larger portion of the State until it reached the Wilmington region, then going down into Charleston, S. C., and gaining a base of operations there, starts back northward, and spreads along through the border counties of the south and southwestern portions of North Carolina. The wave of Methodism coming from Virginia meets that coming from South Carolina, and they mingle along the course of the Cape Fear river, and that of the Yadkin and its mountain branches. In ten years Methodism had erected a line of Gospel batteries all around the State, though the larger portion of North Carolina, especially its interior territory, was as yet unoccupied by the the Methodists.

Smallpox in Montgomery.

We regret to learn that this disease has broken out in our neighboring county Montgomery. It seems that a young man by the name of Frank Wooley, son of Dr. Calvin W. Wooley, had been West to Indianapolis, Ind., we believe, and some sixteen days after his return home he was taken down sick. The physician attending him had never seen a case of smallpox, and did not have his suspicions aroused that it was this fearful malady with which his patient was suffering until the lapse of some ten or twelve days—in the meantime many persons, perhaps an hundred, having visited the sick man. As soon as the character of the young man's ailment was ascertained (which of course caused a panic in the community), a messenger was dispatched to this place for vaccine matter, with the view of a thorough vaccination of the people of the infected locality. Great fears are entertained of the disease spreading, but if the proper steps have been taken it will doubtless be confined to its present limits. A smallpox hospital has been established, to which all persons attacked with the disease are to be taken, cared for and guarded. Dr. Wooley's residence, where the disease originated, is some twenty five or thirty miles from this place. Young Wooley, it is thought, contracted the disease in Cincinnati, through which city he passed on his return home.—*Spirit of the South.*

Legal.

Mr. Edward T. Clark of this county, who has been a student at Judge Pearson's law school, has just obtained license and will commence the practice of law in the town of Halifax. He has entered into a law partnership with his brother, Col. Walter Clark, who will continue to reside in Raleigh and attend Halifax courts regularly. Business entrusted to the firm will receive the attention of both partners. Read the card elsewhere and remember Messrs. Clark, when you have business in the courts—*Roanoke News.*

ROBESON'S RICHES.

His Mysterious Rise from Poverty to Affluence.

From the New York Sun.

George M Robeson was appointed Secretary of the Navy through the influence of A. E. Borie and A. G. Cattell. He entered the office on June 25, 1869, and was then Attorney General of New Jersey, with a salary of $1,500 per annum.

He was engaged in no business outside of his profession, by which, in the small town of Camden, he was enabled to eke out a living, with the aid of $1,500 salary as Attorney General, which he received for a short time before going to Washington. The salary of $8,000 a year as Secretary of the Navy, was regarded as a God-send by the friends who knew his limited income and narrow means. He has held this place for seven years, lived prodigally, and occupies a house the rent of which alone consumes nearly half his salary.

With these facts to start upon, a glance at his bank accounts, as revealed before the naval committee, is in order. He seems to have thrived marvelously and to have handled vast sums of money. First of all, the Camden bank claims attention. Between July 3, 1869, and November 7, 1871, he deposited, in those two years and four months, $52,143 18; and the very first money passed to his credit, after becoming Secretary, was a note of A. G. Cattell & Co., for $16,000, less discount of $178 89, on the 3d day of July, 1869. That sum was probably for his outfit at the capital.

At that time A. G. Cattell was President of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia, which he had organized. Of the total deposits in the Camden bank, say $52,000 in round numbers, Cattell's notes and checks from the Corn Exchange bank sum up over $49,000. He doubtless, also endorsed notes of Robeson which were discounted and put to his credit, though the name is not entered on the transcript furnished to the committee.

In order not to attract too much attention Robeson kept three bank accounts in Washington, one with Jay Cooke & Co., one with the First National, and one with Riggs & Co. He deposited with Jay Cooke & Co., between April 4, 1872, and June 16, 1873, $28,986.38, as reported by the trustee, E. M. Lewis. The transcripts of the First National and Riggs & Co. are now in the hands of the printer, and may be approximately stated. With Riggs & Co., from October, 1873, to April 1, 1876, he deposited say, in round numbers, $227,000; with the First National, say $90,000. In addition to these he had an account with Drexel, Morgan & Co., of this city, with a credit of from $40,000 to $50,000. Of this amount Robeson delivered to Paymaster Cutts $10,000 in greenbacks at Washington, to be deposited in New York to his credit. He preferred that way to a check or draft, which would pass through bankers' books.

Most of the great deposits were made after the Virginius excitement, which was evidently gotten up purposely to cover the transactions with Jay Cooke & Co., subsequent to their failure, and to furnish means for jobbery by which millions of the public money were stolen, under the fraudulent pretext of equipping the navy for an emergency. These expenditures aggregate an enormous sum and can not be explained on any other theory than Addition, Division and Silence.

Let us recapitulate from the amounts published by the committee, and from the estimates of those which will soon be officially laid before the House, as follows:

Bank of Camden (official)	$ 52,143 18
Jay Cooke & Co. (official)	28,086 38
Riggs & Co. (reported)	227,000 00
First National (reported)	90,000 00
Drexel, Morgan & Co. (rep't)	42,000 00
Total	$443,129 56

The reported figures are put down low, and are believed with the others to aggregate nearly half a million. Now, it may properly be asked, where did all the money come from? Large as the total is it does not represent by any means, all the money which Robeson received and used. A man who hands over ten thousand dollars in bank notes to one of his paymasters to be put to his credit in New York while he has regular accounts in Washington, had a motive for this roundabout way of doing business. He kept a stock of greenbacks on hand, and only used checks when they were necessary. The testimony taken before the investigation, the relations between Robeson, the Cattells, Roach and the other parties, the bare faced prostitution of the whole patronage of the navy, and the corrupt conclusion which stands out everywhere leave no doubt concerning this sudden wealth, or how and from whom it was acquired.

Living Through the Years Again.

In a certain farm house twenty years ago a great blank book was kept and labelled the "Home Journal." Every night somebody made an entry in it. Father set down the sale of the calves, or mother the cutting of the baby's eye tooth; or perhaps Jenny wrote a full account of the sleighing party last night, or Bob the proceedings of the Phi Beta Club, or Tom scrawled "Tried my new gun. Bully—shot into the fence and Johnson's old cat." On towards the middle of the book there was an entry of Jenny's marriage, and one of the younger girls had added a description of the bridesmaids' dresses, and long afterward there was written, "This day father died," in Bob's trembling hand. There was a blank of many months after that. But nothing could have served better to bind that family of headstrong boys and girls together than the keeping of this book. They come back to the old homestead now, men and women with grizzled hair, to see their mother, who is still living and turning over its pages reverantly, with many a hearty laugh or the tears coming into their eyes. It is their childhood come back again in visible shape. —*Scribner's Monthly.*

Col. Cameron—The Hillsboro Recorder.

To MY FRIENDS:—Having severed my connection with the Daily News, with which I have been associated for the past eighteen months, I hereby notify all my old friends that I shall devote myself exclusively to the Hillsboro Recorder, the publication of which has, meantime, been conducted by myself, and never intermitted. The Recorder is the oldest paper in the State; is a democratic organ of the most unflinching type; was the earliest advocate for constitutional reform, and is now the most ardent supporter of the measures of the late Constitutional Convention.

Its age is a guarantee of its future existence. And the pleasant relations formed with the public through the columns of the News encourage the hope that new friends will not drop off.

I offer the recorder at $1 50 a year. All disposed to subscribe will address me at Hillsboro, N. C.

J. D. CAMERON,
Editor Recorder.

Four tramps have been arrested for outraging a young girl on the highway near Attelboro, Mass.

TRINITY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

Annual Sermon by Rev. Dr. Talmage.

From the Raleigh News.

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C., June 8, 1876.

The large college chapel was filled to its utmost capacity, which is 2,500. Quite a number of the ministers of the North Carolina Conference were present on the rostrum, and several of the choir sang the anthem, Exalt Him, All Ye People. The introductory hymn was read by Rev. L. S Burkhead—All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name. Prayer by Rev. W. H. Bobbitt. Dr. Talmage then read a lesson from the 15th chapter of St. Luke, with that full, deep-toned voice, and commented as he read, until it really sounded like a sermon itself. The second hymn was read by Rev. J. Rumple, of Salisbury—A Charge to Keep I Have. Dr. Talmage arose and commenced his text from Prov. i, 17: "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird." He said that he had received such a cordial welcome that he felt very much like preaching to his own congregation. "I came to preach to these young men." He first gave a beautiful description, which came under his own observation, of a fowler netting birds, which illustration vividly brought out the meaning and appreciation of the text. Sin is represented as beautiful and attractive, and men must be fortified if they stand the pressure. He said there was a class of young men who were sour and peevish. It is useless to try to describe this class as he did. What would the devil do with them? they were too sour to go to perdition unless somebody paid their expenses. But it was that class of young men that the devil wanted. But young men with empty heads, empty hearts and empty lives are in no danger, for the devil don't care for them, for they have nothing to care for. An empty-headed fellow will stand around a bar-room and wait till a good fellow comes along and asks him to come in and take a drink; "Oh yes, I believe I will." No life, no heart, no purpose, God pity him.

The first danger to which young men are exposed to skepticism. There are only four books recognized as of Divine inspiration, or claimed so to be—the Bible, the Koran, the Shasta, and the Zenda-Vesta. Oh! young men, which one of these books will you take. Oh, never give up the Bible—it is your comfort and solace in life, your pillow in death. The skeptic says: Do you believe in the story of the serpent? Oh yes. Well that is very absurd; do you believe in the birth of Christ? Oh, yes. Well, that is absurd also. And so it is useless—you are fortified—you can't stand the pressure. Death knocks at the door of the skeptic—well, you must go. Oh, no, take my books, my pictures—everything, but leave me. No, you must go. Oh, the room is getting dark; my forehead is getting cold: Oh, don't crowd me; don't press me; three more seconds—I will count them; one, (a pause,) two (silence,) three—gone. Bury him beside his Christian father.

Here is another danger—Idleness. Oh, as many tears as there are to wipe away, and wounds to bind up; can't we all find something to do? Another is strong drink. In 1812 a vessel lost its mooring above the Niagara, and down it went, on fire, and terrible was the catastrophe! Oh, God! I see a man—an immortal man; he has lost his mooring; he is burning up! Ah! but you say, I have formed the habit; can't stop. Oh, yes you can; let me tell you; throw yourself on God. But I can't pray. Yes you can; let me give you a prayer: God be merciful to me a sinner. If that is too long, here is one shorter—Lord, save, or I perish. If that is too long, cry, Help! help! If that won't do, just lift your hands and eyes heavenward and look! look!

Young men, you must give up your bad companions or give up heaven.

This is but an imperfect synopsis of one of the grandest and most sublime sermons ever preached at this place. He preached as no other man can preach, by look, action and words set on fire of eloquence.

After the sermon, Dr. Craven read the following note from the Presbyterian ladies at Lexington:

DR. CRAVEN, Dear Sir: The Presbyterian ladies of Lexington have commissioned me through you, to present these flowers to Dr. Talmage from their homes as a token, not only of their kindly regards, admiration and appreciation of his high and noble Christian fellowship, but as conveying suggestions of that union in the better life beyond where we may well believe they will flourish in perennial beauty and fragrance on the banks of the River of Life.

Very truly and sincerely,
L. L. LEACH.

June 7th, 1876.

Dr. Talmage arose and gracefully accepted the flowers, and said those flowers would fade in a few days, but the cordiality he had received at Trinity, and this scene would ever be aromatic through his life. He was glad to know that Christians of different churches were represented here, some in person and some by flowers. Peace on earth and good will to men.

More anon, MAC.

(From the Raleigh News)

Walter L. Steele.

The nomination of this gentleman for Congress by the democrats of the Sixth Congressional District will be greeted with pleasure by his many friends throughout the State, and gives assurance that North Carolina is certain for another democratic Congressman. Waddell and Steele are invincible in their districts.

Col Steele is one of our best men. He has a stainless name. His patriotism has been tried. He is one of North Carolina's most devoted sons and worthy the high honor which has been bestowed upon him.

In addition to patriotism and integrity of character, Col Steele is a popular speaker of more than ordinary abilities. He is forcible and direct in style, powerful in argumentation, and crushing when he deals in invectives against a political adversary. This oratorical talent, combined with his many other sterling qualities, render him a tower of strength among his people, and will make him an able representative in the halls of Congress.

His election is among the certainties. If there is any opposition to him at all it will be slight—hardly worthy of notice. May we not, therefore, hope that he will enter the general canvass in the State, and aid with his eloquent voice in arousing the people in the doubtful parts of the country.

While hoisting the name of Richmond's favored son to the masthead, we can but turn with feelings of regret toward the honored and trusty public servant who now represents the Sixth Congressional District at Washington. Twice his constituents have expressed their confidence in his sound judgment, his unsullied virtue and pure patriotism; and such expression came from the whole party, when he was chosen as our standard bearer in 1868.

Mr. Ashe has discharged the high and responsible duties attaching to the position of a representative in Congress with a degree of diligence and watchfulness that entitles him to the grateful remembrance of his countrymen. For nearly four years he has stood at his post amid all the rampant corruptions of Washington without once wavering in his rigid adherence to the great principles of public virtue, or failing in the least in his duty to his constituents. He richly merits and will receive the approbation of the people, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States was duly approved on the 13th day of March last, which resolution is as follows:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it be and is hereby recommended by the Senate and House of Representatives to the people of the several States, that they assemble in their several counties or towns on the approaching centennial anniversary of our national independence, and that they cause to have delivered on such day a historical sketch of such county or town from its foundation, and that a copy of said sketch be filed in print or manuscript in the clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy in print or manuscript be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress, to the intent that a complete record may be obtained of the progress of our institutions during the first centennial of their existence."

And whereas, it is deemed proper that such recommendation be brought to the notice and knowledge of the people of the United States; now therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby declare and hereby make known the same, in the hope that the object of such resolution may meet the approval of the people of the United States, and that proper steps may be taken to carry the same into effect.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States the 100th.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

An American Bishop in England.

At the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the diocese of Tennessee at Sewanee, in that State, a few days ago, a letter was read from Bishop Quintard of Tennessee, who, it had been falsely reported, met with a somewhat unkind reception from his Protestant Episcopal brethren in England, where he has been traveling in the course of his letter Bishop Quintard says:

"My reception in England by the Most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops, the Clergy and Laity, has been all you could have asked for me. I have on two occasions administered the apostolic rite of confirmation for the Lord Bishop of London. I have on two occasions held confirmations at the request of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. I have assisted his Grace the Archbishop of York at a confirmation of more than 500 candidates presented in one class. By invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury I participated in the opening services of the Convocation of Canterbury, and I have the singular distinction of being the first Bishop of the Church not a member of the Convocation ever admitted to that service. It was held in the Chapel of Henry VII., in Westminster Abbey. It was a very great pleasure to me to assist at the opening service of Keble College, Oxford. I was present eight years ago, at the laying of the foundation stone of the College, and already Keble College is a great success, and has taken a noble position in the University. On Monday, the 1st of May, I was present and assisted at the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Mayene, the newly appointed Bishop of Bombay. The services were held at St. Paul's Cathedral. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was Consecrator, assisted by the Bishops of London, Oxford, Lincoln, Litchfield Marritzburg (Africa) and Tennessee. It was a striking evidence of the growth and extension of the Anglican Communion to have the Bishops of the English Church in Europe, Africa and America unite in the consecration of a Bishop for Asia."

The Great Maine Chieftain Tries Another War Dance.

Special Telegram to the Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

Mr. Blaine was again conspicuous to-day in noise; insolence and swagger. The demonstration grew out of General Hunton's motion to reconsider the vote of the House, rejecting Blaine's instructions to the judiciary committee. Blaine again bullied the House and the Chair until the latter told him that if he did not keep order he would turn him over to the sergeant at-arms. This brought him to some show of decency. His pretence of being unjustly treated by refusing to put the Caldwell dispatch on the record was a fraud, as General Hunton had declared his purpose to do so.

Mr. Morrison offered a resolution to day to provide for this, and also to take the testimony of the witnesses who will swear that Caldwell told them that Blaine got the bonds. To this resolution Hoar, who sat along side of Blaine, objected, but the witnesses will be called nevertheless. The talk is to-day that Blaine has over done the business. His friends still brag loudly that he will be nominated. He seems to be almost insane on the subject of the nomination. The other candidates are pursuing a dignified course.

That staunch and reliable old Democratic sheet the Boston *Post* has passed into the hands of a new stock company. The editorial announcement of this fact concludes as follows:

Among the subscribers to stock in the new company are Hon. William Gaston, Hon. J. G. Abbott, Hon. Edward Avery, Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, Hon. F. O. Prince, Hon. P. A. Collins, Leopold Morse, Esq., and other prominent Democrats of this State. The enterprise also has the endorsement of Hon. Bion Bradbury, and Hon. A. W. H. Clapp of Maine, and other leading representative of Democrats throughout New England.

No further assurance will be needed of the political and financial stability of the Boston *Post*, which will be conducted now, as in the past, in the interest of the Republic, under the guidance and inspiration of Democratic principles.

GEO. FREEMAN EMERY.
F. E. GOODRICH,
WM. B. SMART.

Beaufort *Eagle*: Capt. Joseph J. Robertson, of Newbern, is constructing a steamboat on the banks of the Neuse, near Kinston, for Messrs. T. A. Harvey & Co., of that place. The steamer will be completed about the 1st of September, and is intended to run between Newbern and Kinston. Her capacity we understand will be three hundred and fifty bales of cotton, or eighteen inches of water.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Noon—In the Senate, West, from the committee on appropriations, reported the post-office appropriation bill with amendments and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow.

In the sub-judiciary committee Green testified that in a conversation between himself and Stewart in regard to bringing a suit, Green alluded to some difficulty about Blaine's name appearing in it. Stewart did not say that James G. Blaine was or was not mixed up in it. Witness spoke of the person as Speaker Blaine. Stewart used the name Mr. James Blaine or James Elaine. This is in regard to a quarter of a million bonds distributed by J. B. Stewart. This is the Stewart who was in the custody of the House under arrest for contempt during the Credit Mobilier investigation.

Spencer, who succeeds Morey as Representative from Louisiana, is here and will be seated to-day.

In the Senate during the morning hour Mr. Mitchell moved to take up the resolution reported by the committee on privileges and elections to pay P. B. S. Pinchback the compensation and mileage of Senator from the State of Louisiana from the beginning of the term for which he was a contestant to the termination of the contest. Several Senators on the democratic side objected and the yeas and nays being called the motion to take it up was rejected by a vote of yeas 19, nays 19, Mr. Christianey voting with the democrats in the negative.

WASHINGTON, June 9—Night—HOUSE—The post route bill was passed. It throws additional guards around bids.

The judiciary committee reported a bill prescribing oaths for grand and petit United States jurors. It abolishes the iron clad oath. Pending discussion the morning hour expired.

The Senate amendments to the bill relative to custom house bonds were adopted and the bill now goes to the President.

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

Mr. Hunton had no sort of objection.

Mr. Southard objected.

Mr. Tarbox made a personal explanation. He stated that the resolution introduced by him was not aimed at Mr. Blaine. He then gave the history of the resolution and a general review of the matter developed under it.

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

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

Tarbox rose, and the Speaker pro tem. asked Blaine whether he yielded the floor to Tarbox.

Blaine—I will hear what he has to say.

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

Blaine—I had heard it.

Tarbox—It was not true.

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

Tarbox—I made no such statement.

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

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

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

Regan of Texas made the objection that the Caldwell dispatch was no kind of evidence.

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

Springfield of Illinois—That is not the case. The committee on foreign affairs did receive certain telegrams from London with respect to his connection with the Emma mine, but in every instance before use was made of them they were submitted to General Schenck for his statement in regard to them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Blaine—I desire permission to say—

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

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

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

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

Spencer from Louisiana was seated.

SENATE—The bill relating to the jurisdiction of the circuit court in issuing injunctions was passed.

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

The silver bill was taken up and after a long discussion was postponed to Tuesday, the 20th.

Gordon presented a petition from D. Lee of Mississippi for the removal of his political disabilities.

Confirmation—W. W. Sykes as Consul to Cardiff, J. L. Rutan as Consul to Florence, Virgil S. Lusk as Attorney for western district of North Carolina.

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

Hon. Morgan Jones, member of Congress in 1866, testified to-day that Lawrence Harney called upon him that year and asked him to appoint Augustus P. Green in the army. Harney informed witness that he would get a nice present if Green was appointed. Witness told Harney he had nothing to do with that and told him that he had known Green longer than he had. He had no application from his own district but had appointed a young man whom he had known from boyhood. Otherwise he would probably have appointed Green.

Hon. Nelson Taylor, formerly member from New York, testified that he took an interest in Green from the testimonials he had received but not from Harney's accounts. He appointed a young man from his district. In the judiciary committee Green testified that George Francis Train and wife got $500,000 worth of bonds for services rendered by him in lobbying about $1,000,000 worth which went into the hands of other persons for services of some kind. The disposition of certain Kansas Pacific bonds as published by Joseph B. Stewart was grossly incorrect.

Indian Agent John P. Clum, from the Cheraculua agency, June 5th, states that Eskinga, a notorious leader of the hostile Indians, was killed by his son Cochise. His peaceful removal or war will be the result of our negotiations this week.

Blaine has no idea of going to Cincinnati.

Mrs. Col. Fred Grant has a 12 pound heiress.

WASHINGTON, June 9—Night—SENATE—The committee on commerce reported the House steamboat bill with amendments. Calendar.

The Secretary reports that the pension bill, which passed the House, for soldiers and sailors of 1812 will require about $150,000 per annum.

The postoffice appropriation bill was resumed and West, who had charge of the bill, explained the amendments proposed by the Senate.

During the discussion Sherman said: The Senator from Maine (Hamlinton) some time ago, in an able speech, showed there was a deficiency from carrying the newspapers of the country amounting to $6,900,000. The whole amount paid by the newspapers towards carrying their mail was $1,000,000. Had not the Senate courage to deal with this matter? Had the newspapers such power over Senators? Was there such a terror of them that the Senate could not do what was right? He acknowledged the power of the newspapers was great in the dissemination of intelligence. Any respectable newspaper publisher would consider himself insulted if he was told he was a beneficiary of the government in this respect. The Senate should have courage to raise postage on newspapers, even if every newspaper in the land cried out against it. He had conversed with many newspaper publishers about this subject and they all said Congress had fixed the rate too low. He was in favor of increasing the rate to 4, 5 or even 6 cents a pound to have a solution of this trouble.

The last eight sections of the bill adjusting compensation of post masters, providing new rates for postal railway service and fixing the rate on mail matter of the 3d rate at 1 cent for each two oz, which the committee on appropriations announced be stricken out, were stricken out, and on motion of Withers, they were referred to the committe on post offices and post roads.

Ransom introduced a bill removing the political disabilities of D. H. Hill of North Carolina. Adjourned.

HOUSE—The bill allowing Mrs. Jas. K. Polk fifteen hundred dollars for supplies to the army was passed.

Mr Hunton moved that the motion to reconsider the vote by which the judiciary committee was directed to print testimony lie on the table.

Page suggested that his motion be withheld until Blaine was present.

Blaine, entering in hot haste, cried: "Here I am." He (Blaine) struggled to have the motion withdrawn, and was assured that his dispatch should be published for what it was worth.

Randall—Will the gentleman from Maine ask the House, now that the telegram be embodied in the proceedings of the committee?

Blaine—Yes, I am after that very thing and I want the official telegram the gentleman from Kentucky (Knott) received. After keeping it in his pocket five days (indignant calls to order from the democratic side, seconded by the loud hammering of the Speaker's gavel) he gave it, as I understand, to the Associated Press, but has never given it to the House.

Glover of Missouri and other democratic members rose to questions of order but Blaine held his position, and in the midst of a great uproar and confusion asserted that all the members on the democratic side of the House were out of order.

The Speaker pro tem. requested the gentleman from Maine and other members who were standing to take their seats, and added that the gentleman from Maine was out of order and that no gentleman is better than himself.

Buckburn of Kentucky demanded to be informed whether the utterances of a member delivered out of order should be published in the Record.

The Speaker pro tem. replied that there was no rule on the subject. He added that when he gave the House assurance yesterday that he would recognize the gentleman from Maine to call up his motion to reconsider, he did not mean to preclude nor could he preclude any other member from moving at the proper time to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. How, he asked, could he take the gentleman from Virginia off the floor?

Kasson raised the point of order that Hunton's motion was out of order.

The Speaker pro tem. overruled the point of order.

Blaine (fiercely)—On what ground?

The Speaker pro tem (coolly)—The chair is not bound to give its reasons.

Blaine (scornfully)—I never heard a Speaker refuse to give the reasons for his decision.

The Speaker pro tem. (severely)—The gentleman is out of order now. [Applause on the democratic side.]

Blaine (irritatingly)—Have you any reason?

The Speaker pro tem. (more severely)—The gentleman has no right to make a colloquy with the chair.

Blaine—The chair does not seem disposed to hear a colloquy.

The Speaker finally put the question to the House on Hunton's motion, and Garfield of Ohio called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. Then the republicans resorted to the plan of withholding their votes so as to defeat action by want of a quorum. After the roll was called, but before the announcement of the result, Springer of Illinois rose to a parliamentary inquiry, when Blaine immediately started to his feet and objected. Springer suggested to Blaine that he was entirely forgetting his position, and the Speaker pro tem. calmly explained that it was always the practice of the chair to hear a parliamentary inquiry.

Blaine—During the roll call? Never.

The Speaker pro tem.—The roll call has been completed.

Blaine—Never has such a thing been done.

The Speaker pro tem. (with great severity of manner)—It is highly improper and hardly decent for the gentleman to confer with the chair in that peculiar style.

Blaine—The gentleman's (Springer's) inquiry is merely dilatory.

Springer—I deny the gentleman's right to impugn my motives.

Blaine—The clerk has read the vote and I demand that it be announced.

The Speaker pro tem.—The chair c