GENERAL NEWS OF THE CITY

HODNETT'S CROWD OF IDLERS

THEIR PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

RARE WITNESS IN CASE OF HALLECK

CLOSE OF THE PROSECUTION IN THE CASE

THE CRAIG AND BRYANT CONSPIRACY

ANOTHER DAY OF THE REVIVALISTS

Weather probabilities, estimated at 1 a. m.—For New England and the Middle States, generally clear weather, with stationary or slight fall in temperature, northwesterly winds and rising barometer during the day. For the South Atlantic States, clear weather and a slight fall of temperature, with northeast to northwest winds and stationary or rising barometer.

Thermometric readings taken March 13, 1876, at the Signal Office: 7 a. m., 41°; 7:35 a. m., 40°; 12 m., 43°; 2 p. m., 43°; 4:35 p. m., 40°; 9 p. m., 34°; 11 p. m., 33°. Maximum, 47°; minimum, 33°.

Moxley, the bill poster.

For court proceedings see third page.

Behrend's Patent Catarrh cigar sure cure.

Belknap wishes now he had smoked the B—C.

F. H. Heller, pharmacist and chemist, No. 365 Pennsylvania avenue, under National hotel.

R. B. Ferguson, pharmacist, corner Second street and Pennsylvania avenue, Capitol Hill.

All kinds of trunks made to order, repaired and covered at McMurray's, 805 Pennsylvania avenue, Market Space.

Six per cent. paid on deposits, payable on demand. Special rates on time deposits. J. H. Bonier & Co., bankers.

To the humble and credulous, as well as to the rich and skeptical, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a true and welcome friend.

H. D. Cooke, jr., & Co., F street, near the Treasury, do a general banking business and buy and sell District securities &c.

A meeting of the Burns club was held at 632 Pennsylvania avenue last evening, but nothing aside from regular routine business was done.

Dr. Sturgis will teach invalids how to cure themselves with electricity very low. Office treatment $1.25, visit out $2; 736 Tenth street northwest.

Milliken's hotel, corner Tenth and E streets northwest. First-class board for regular or transient guests. Easy of access from all the street railroads.

Before transacting any kind of business whatever, always consult the convenient and complete Alphabetical Business Directory in the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

The Washington Dental Society, at their meeting last evening, after the transaction of routine business, discussed the subject of tempering and bending the joints of instruments.

Marriage licenses were issued by Mr. Meigs to the following parties yesterday: Samuel Honesty and Tavie Jackson, W. H. Blodzel and Lizzie Clare, Max Fox and Sophie Leusberg.

The St. George restaurant is fast growing in popular favor. The system of half orders, just inaugurated at the St. George, enables persons of the most limited means to get the best living for a very small sum.

From James Bellew we have the *Chimney Corner* for March 25, and the *Sunday Citizen*, of New York, for the 12th, the former having an illustrated supplement containing "Among the Philippines," and the latter a cut showing Fort Corcoran and Arlington Heights as they appeared in war times.

At the meeting yesterday of the stockholders of the Northern Liberty Market Company the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. James A. Hoffman, Theodore Starnes, Horatio Moran, J. H. Glick, S. S. Elliott, John Dunn, Augustus Davis and Wm. Miller.

Baptist Centennial.

A grand mass meeting, under the auspices of the Baptist Centennial Memorial Committee, is to be held at Calvary Baptist church on Wednesday evening, the 15th instant, it being a special effort to free that denomination from the burdensome debts that rest upon some of their churches. Rev. William Cathcart, D. D., and others are announced as speakers, and a profitable evening may be expected.

Massachusetts Republicans.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Republican Association, held at Clark's hall, 476 Pennsylvania avenue, on the 11th instant, to make arrangements for the coming Presidential election, the following gentlemen were appointed by the president, (C. F. Herring,) as per vote of the association, a campaign committee: S. E. Pancoast, Robert Shapard, A. R. Shattuck, A. C. Fleet, Rich. T. Manning, H. L. Freeman and J. H. Wallace.

Masonic Jewels.

A few evenings ago a happy event occurred at the regular meeting of B. B. French Lodge, No. 15, at the Masonic Temple. Some time since the lodge appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. A. Gatley, W. H. Earle and E. A. McIntire, to procure regalia for the officers, and last week Brother Gatley, on behalf of the committee, and in a neat and well-timed address, presented the lodge with a new and elegant set of jewels. He was pleasantly responded to by Brother John R. Garrison, the W. M., at whose suggestion the lodge passed a unanimous vote of thanks for the very satisfactory manner in which the committee performed the duties assigned them. The jewels were made by hand from solid metal at the establishment of Brother Max Weyl, after original designs prepared by Brother W. H. Earle, an engraver in the Treasury Department, and a member of the committee, and when worn in connection with the new style of aprons lately introduced by this committee, (of lambskin, with white wool inshorn) will present a regalia which, in elegant taste and richness, will be unequaled in the jurisdiction. At the request of a number of friends, the jewels will be exposed for a few days in the window of Messrs. Solomons & Chapman's bookstore, on the Avenue.

A Protest Against a Railroad.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: Believing the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN to be jealous of the private rights and interests of all parts of the city, I beg leave, on behalf of the residents south of Pennsylvania avenue, to enter a most solemn protest against what we regard an invasion of our rights and interests by the railroad bill recently introduced in Congress by Mr. Banks. According to the provisions of this bill the Baltimore and Potomac railroad is granted leave to occupy E street for the passage of trains drawn by locomotives going to and returning from the contemplated Union depot, near Seventh street southwest.

Now, Mr. Editor, we certainly do not object to the tracks now on Virginia and Maryland avenues being taken up, but, on the contrary, would congratulate our citizens upon the long just petrated and deeply-felt nuisance abated. But we must object, and think the objection well founded, in having them removed from one street to be replaced on another, two squares distant. What we desire, and what the interests of the whole city demand, is to have the tracks removed, either on the line of the river south, or on the extreme northern boundary, where they will interfere with no private interest, and by either of which routes trains could reach the contemplated Union depot.

It is earnestly hoped that in some way the matter will be brought to the District Committee in Congress. This proposed route of steam cars on E street would bring the tracks within twenty feet of St. Dominic's church, one of the largest and handsomest churches in the District, and requires no stretch of imagination to see what an outrage would thus be inflicted upon the congregation worshiping in it. On the opposite square is another church, the Westminster Presbyterian, which would in like manner suffer. Two squares further west is the Bowen school-house, with its crowds of children going and returning every day. I am confident that when the members of the District Committee to look at the street, about thirty-five feet wide, and its location in the most desirable section of South Washington, they will unanimously agree that other and better routes may be suggested by which to avoid the passage of steam cars through the city, the one designated by Mr. Banks, on E street, should not be adopted. D.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS ARRESTED.

Two More Robberies Cleared Up.

Yesterday afternoon Detectives McElfresh and Sargent arrested three men as they jumped from a passenger train of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company on Virginia avenue, as suspicious characters. They were taken to police headquarters, where they registered as Abraham King, Frank Jordan and George N. McGuire, all hailing from Baltimore. On an examination of their clothing there was found the implements for running the game of three-card monte, and it is thought that they have been pursuing this business. Complaints from both roads have been made of late against just such characters getting on the different trains and plying the nefarious calling, but with all the watchfulness shown, the individuals proved too smart, and hitherto escaped capture. These men will be held until the authorities in Baltimore can be heard from, and it is seen whether they are wanted in that city.

MORE BURGLARIES TRACED.

Detectives Coombs and Miller yesterday succeeded in tracing two more burglaries to the credit of John Thomas, alias Perry, alias Jones. Not long ago the residence of Mr. R. Webb and Mr. Smoot were entered and valuable articles stolen, and yesterday the detectives found sufficient of the stolen property and evidence to show that the burglar they arrested on Saturday also did this work.

Administrators' Sale,

to close the estate of the late D. Jacobs, jeweler, 1006 Pennsylvania avenue. The stock consists of fine diamonds, 200 ladies' and gents' key and stemwinding watches, of the best American, English and Swiss make; a very large assortment of genuine Amethyst and Cameo rings; latest styles of Roman gold neck chains and lockets, in great variety; gents' vest and ladies' gold opera chains; studs, sleeve buttons, and every article pertaining to a first-class jewelry store. As the affairs of the estate must positively be closed without delay, these articles will be offered regardless of cost and without delay, and a written guarantee given with every sale. MRS. R. JACOBS, Executrix.

TREASURY ROBBERY.

Halleck's Trial—A Self-Sacrificing Witness.

The case of Benjamin B. Halleck, charged with robbing the Treasury in June last of $47,000, was resumed before Justice Olin in the Criminal Court yesterday. The testimony for the prosecution was continued, and the District Attorney offered in evidence a telegram to J. C. New, Treasurer, dated New York, August 8: "Say to Halleck all friends desire him to make a clean breast;" signed, "Theo. Goldsmith," and it was admitted by defendant's counsel that such a dispatch was received. Mr. Whiting was recalled, and expressed his opinion that all the notes in the package held by the "property man" were genuine. A witness, who was

ADROITLY LOCKED UP IN THE JAIL

with Halleck, was next put upon the stand. His name was W. W. Hall, assistant Chief Washburn, of the secret service. This witness was brought to Washington six weeks ago, and lodged in jail on a pretended charge of forgery and embezzlement. He soon ingratiated himself into the confidence of Halleck, who made him a confidante and poured into his willing ears a full account of how he had "gotten away" with the $47,000 package. Witness did not know by whose order he was put in the same cell with Halleck.

General Henkle objected to any more confessions from detectives, but the Court overruled the objection, and the exception was noted.

Witness continued his statement as follows: On Thursday evening, when Halleck returned from the court, he talked about the trial, and remarked that he could tell him some things which he had never before told. He then went on to say that McCurdy took the package from the cash-room and gave it to Gates; that McCurdy went out in the corridor and met Gates, to whom he gave it. Gates carried it to the paper-room, and concealed it, where it remained for a day or two. Halleck further stated that up to that time he did not know who had taken the money; that a day or two after the money was missing a man named Gates came to him (Halleck) and said McCurdy had sent him (Gates) to him, and Gates said they had the package concealed in the Treasury building, and to convince Halleck that his story was true took him to Welcker & Haggerty's saloon, when they went to the water-closet, and Gates took from the roof of the water-closet a $500 note. Halleck looked at the note and returned it to Gates, who put it back from whence he had taken it. Halleck told Gates that he must move the package or it would be discovered, and directed Gates to remove the package from the paper-room to the water-closet in the Treasury.

HALLECK TOLD WITNESS THAT GATES

moved the package, and he (H.) went and saw where it was concealed and felt the money in it. A day or two afterward Halleck said he told Gates that it should be removed to a different place, and Halleck said that he unscrewed one of the seats and placed the package behind some of the lead sheathing or coping. It remained here some time, Gates being afraid to carry the package out of the building, and witness did not like to take it out himself. They talked the matter over, and Gates suggested that they find a third person to carry out the package. Halleck said it was dangerous to take in another person. One evening in Gitman's saloon he heard the robbery spoken of, and Halleck told Gitman that he had money to bridge; that he knew of the robbery of the package, and after some conversation Gitman said: "If it is a sure thing I (G.) would like to be in;" that H. then said he would convince him, and went to Welcker & Haggerty's and got the note out and took it to Gitman,

WITH WHOM HE SHOOK HANDS,

(because there were others present,) and passed the note to Gitman, who went out and returned, saying it was all right, and it was arranged that Gitman should come to the Treasury at 2 o'clock the next day. Gitman met him as agreed, and he (H.) got the package and gave it to Gitman, who went away with it. Several days after Gates came to him (H.) and asked if some money, and he told him that he did not have the package, but McCurdy had, he thought. Gates finally said if Halleck would give him the $500 note that he (G.) would give him his claim to it. Halleck went to Gitman and told him what he had promised, and Gitman said, "Let Gates go to hell; he dare not squeal, any how." Halleck had arranged to meet Gates at the Rabbit house drinking saloon, and told him that he did not have the $500 note; that he had

GIVEN IT TO "PEG LEG" BROWN

to change for him. They then took another note, cut it like the original, inclosed it in an envelope, and it was directed to Charles Andrews or Anderson, and they started to the drug store (Gitman and he) to see Gates; but Gates did not keep the appointment, and Halleck put the note in Gitman's pocket and destroyed the envelope. A few days after Gates asked him for his money, and Halleck, stating that he was going to New York; they made an arrangement to meet there, but they failed. The next he saw of Gates was after he (H.) was in custody in New York, and he motioned for him to leave, and when in the depot he nudged Gates saying, "I am pulled," and Gates got off in double quick. Halleck said Gates was working on a farm near Athens, New York; was a man of about five feet seven inches, thirty years of age, wearing a sandy mustach. Halleck told him that before his arrest he had heard of the arrest of Brown, and wrote a letter to Gitman to "work carefully;

I SEE SIGNS IN THE SKIES;"

did not post it, and this letter with another he threw into the river while crossing; that one $100 bill he had in the band of his hat, which the detectives did not find when they searched him, and he also had Gitman's check in bank, which he slipped from a roll of $20 bills while the officers were examining some silver he had and concealed it in his shoe; Halleck also told him about the figures in the memorandum book, stating that he had purposely changed some of them, and that he frequently walked up the Avenue, saying, "I'm worth $23,000." (Laughter.) Witness had a conversation with Halleck yesterday about the same as the preceding one in the main.

Cross-examined: Witness was known in the prison as James Fletcher; had been an assistant in the Pittsburg district of the secret service; before was a hotel-keeper, and previous thereto an oil speculator, in which he got busted; never was a prisoner before.

DAVID M'CURDY, SWORN:

I was employed last June in the cash-room in the Treasury Department; my desk was No. 4; I have known Halleck in the neighborhood of seven years; I came to the office on the 21 of June as usual, and addressed packages, prepared them for shipment and making myself generally useful; I left the office at 11:30 a. m. on the 24 of June, and went to Baltimore to count the money in the subTreasury in that city; I heard that Halleck had accused me of taking the package, and went to see him in jail; he exonerated me from having had any connection with the robbery; I was discharged in July and reappointed; Halleck told me in jail that he would not talk about his case unless in the presence of his counsel; Halleck also told me in jail that he was connected with the robbery.

David Haggerty, sworn: I know Halleck; I never knew or heard of a man named Charles Gates.

Elmer Washburne, sworn: I am chief of the secret service division of the Treasury Department; I sent a man to Athens to search for C. Gates.

(Witness discharged.)

District Attorney Wells here announced that

THE CASE FOR THE GOVERNMENT WAS CLOSED.

Gen. Henkle then made the following motion; which was overruled:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1876.

United States vs. Benj. B. Halleck. The defendant by his counsel now comes and moves the court to withdraw from the jury so much of the testimony of Major Richards, John Sargent, Henry Noyes, J. G. Deem, B. F. Gilbert, Geo. McElfresh and W. L. Williams as relates to the confessions of the prisoner made after the confession to Detective McDevitt on Sunday morning at the Central guard-house, in this city, for the reason that some of said confessions were immediately after the confession to McDevitt, and the Government has offered no evidence showing or tending to show that the influence which induced the confession to McDevitt had been removed from the mind of the prisoner.

MRS. SARAH BISHOP, SWORN:

I am Mr. Halleck's mother-in-law; I remember when I read in the evening paper of the arrest of Mr. Halleck. Mr. McDevitt came to our house on the morning of the 8th of August. He said that if he had known that Halleck was my son-in-law he would not have worked up the case against him. At Mr. McDevitt's request I went with him in his carriage to the station-house, where I begged Mr. Halleck to make the confession. Mr. McDevitt told me that he had evidence enough to convict Halleck, and that if he would make a confession he should be put on the stand and not prosecuted. McDevitt said to Mrs. Halleck, "You may look upon me as a brother, and I will do all I can for your husband." He said Halleck should go "scot free" if he would tell me all he knew.

HARRY COLEMAN SWORN.

I was at Halleck's house when McDevitt came there to persuade us to make Halleck make a confession.

Olin Wilcox, sworn: I am a clerk in the Second Auditor's office in the Treasury. I never knew anything against Halleck prior to the Treasury robbery.

Henry L. Sherwood, esq., sworn: I am a lawyer by profession. I have known the defendant for ten years. Halleck's reputation was good before the Treasury robbery.

E. M. Bryant, sworn: I know Halleck. His reputation for integrity was good prior to the Treasury robbery.

Adam Fisher, sworn: I am a clerk in the Land Office. Halleck's reputation as a man of integrity was always good.

The evidence of the defense was then closed.

The court then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

The Annual Spring Conference.

The bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church have arranged the time for the following spring conferences: Virginia conference, Portsmouth, Va., March 29, Bishop Campbell; Pittsburg conference, Allegheny City, Pa., March 30, Bishop Payne; New Jersey conference, Newark, N. J., April 13, Bishop Shorter; Baltimore conference, Georgetown, D. C., April 13, Bishop Campbell; Ohio conference, Xenia, Ohio April 14, Bishop Payne. As the general conference will meet on the first Monday in next May, in Atlanta, Ga., these conferences will have to elect delegates. All of the other twenty-two conferences have already elected delegates. Among the many subjects of importance that will claim the attention of the general conference it is thought that the question of a union of all the colored Methodist bodies will be considered.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

The Bryant-Craig Mule and Horse Case.

The case of Wm. Craig and George W. Bryant, charged with defrauding the Government by means of a fraudulent claim, amounting to $23,600, was called in the Police Court, before Judge Snell, yesterday, but without proceeding further the hearing was postponed until to-day.

It was rumored in the court-room that the accused parties have offered to return the $23,600 to the Government, which they are charged with improperly obtaining, if the prosecution would cease. How much truth there is in the statement cannot be told. A civil suit against the same parties to recover the amount received has been entered for the Government by the District Attorney.

Imperial Hotel.

Colonel James S. Peirce, proprietor of the Imperial, in order to meet the wants of the traveling public, has reduced his prices from *four* to *three* dollars per day. Rooms without board may be obtained from one dollar a day upwards. The table of the Imperial is known throughout the land as being of the very first order.

A STATUE FOR LINCOLN PARK.

Freedmen's Monument to Abraham Lincoln.

On the 10th of February last John M. Langston received the following letter from Hon. James E. Yeatman:

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8, 1876.

J. M. LANGSTON, ESQ.: The Western Sanitary Commission have appointed you and the parties named below as a committee of arrangements for the inauguration of the freedmen's monument to President Lincoln, in the Lincoln park, Washington, D. C., on the 14th of April, 1876, with the request that you shall act as president of the committee.

Respectfully, JAMES E. YEATMAN,
Pres't Western Sanitary Commission.

John M. Langston, (President,) Frederick Douglass, John F. Cook, John H. Brooks, Solomon G. Brown, Washington, D. C.

In addition to the persons named, the letter announced the names of two prominent colored men from each of the several States of the Union as members of the committee. The persons named have been notified of their appointment, and have expressed a willingness to serve.

The committee of arrangements thus appointed to take charge of and conduct the inauguration ceremonies of the monument have prepared and now present the following address:

To the People of the United States: The undersigned respectfully announce that on the 14th day of April next the inauguration of the freedmen's monument to Abraham Lincoln, in Lincoln park, Washington city, District of Columbia, will take place.

We respectfully invite the friends of impartial freedom, equal rights and free institutions our country over to join in the interesting and appropriate exercises of the occasion. Let us all join, without distinction of party or nationality, in honoring the American martyred President and emancipator. Let us honor his memory, made immortal by his noble deeds. Let us demonstrate our appreciation of the priceless treasure his example furnishes, by showing our devotion to him whose life and labors command the admiration and devotion of mankind.

It is especially fitting at this hour that we call to mind the philanthropy, the patriotism and martyrdom of him who taught us that ours is a Government "of the people, by the people and for the people."

It may reasonably be expected that our colored fellow-citizens who honor themselves especially in the erection of this monument will send from the North, the South, the East and the West full delegations to take part in the ceremonies of the inauguration, and the thousands of colored men living in the District of Columbia and the States bordering immediately thereon will turn out *en masse*—civic associations, military organizations, schools with teachers and pupils, churches with clergymen and congregations, the whole people, to do his name and memory honor who made his devotion to freedom to be the offering of his life. It is especially enjoined upon those who have been appointed members of the general committee of arrangements in the various States of the Union to see that the people are fully represented as far as practicable on this occasion. By order of the committee of arrangements.

J. M. LANGSTON,
Chairman of Committee.

The committee have presented also to Congress the following petition:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled: We, the undersigned petitioners, respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that on the 14th day of April next, the same being the anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the United States, and from the anniversary of the assassination of him whose memory we seek to perpetuate, a monument by the freedmen of the country to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, in Lincoln park, Washington, D. C., will be inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies.

To the end that the ceremonies shall be such as to worthily represent the sentiments of gratitude felt by the people for the great event to be celebrated; and that the ceremonies may properly express the feelings of affection of the people for the memory of the martyr President, Abraham Lincoln; and that every one desiring may have an opportunity of enjoying the exercises, your petitioners humbly beg your honorable bodies to grant, by joint resolution, a general holiday to all persons employed in the several Departments of the Government in this city, on said 14th day of April next, and in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

On behalf of the committee of arrangements,

J. M. LANGSTON,
JOHN F. COOK,
JOHN H. BROOKS,
FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
SOLOMON G. BROWN,

The following communication has been received by J. M. Langston, chairman of the committee of arrangements:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1876.

Professor John M. Langston, Howard University:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in informing you that the admission of the Lincoln statue, free of duty, has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury. I have ordered it to be forwarded at once. If you have any suggestions to make in reference to it, I shall be glad to have you communicate them to me.

Very truly yours, O. E. BABCOCK,
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

Arrangements are being made by the committee to make the occasion important and noteworthy. In a few days a full history will be given of the origin and progress of the enterprise, beginning with the contribution of the first five dollars by an old black woman in Marietta, Ohio, on the next morning after Mr. Lincoln's assassination. A full description will also be given of the statue.

The orator of the occasion is Frederick Douglass; the poet has not been as yet announced.

HODNETT'S MONGREL "TO-DO."

Landers Nominated for the Presidency.

The demonstration of the Labor Leaguers last night at Lincoln hall was another name for the glorification of the self-styled successor of Daniel O'Connell. The crowd assembled was sufficient to fill all the available space in the hall. The cut-and-dried programme of Hodnett was tolerably well executed, with the exception of the large body of distinguished strangers who were to address the assembled thousands. These appear to have failed to appreciate the great national importance of the vote of this District in the Presidential election. They were not on hand, at all events; but they were not missed, for Hodnett is a host in himself. He spoke and moved for the citizens of this District, and presented a bill for a new government, more remarkable for its length than its merits.

General Landers, of Indiana, made a speech which pleased his hearers mightily, if one may judge by the unanimity with which he was nominated as their candidate for the Presidency. His nomination must have been very gratifying to the General, inasmuch as he was fully aware of the fact that if his audience had a thousand votes each not one of them could be counted in a Presidential election.

Col. A. R. Owen also delivered a long essay upon the beauties of "credit," or "soft" money. He enlarged upon the superiority of due-bills as pay for labor over gold and silver or their equivalents. His discourse must have brought freshly to the recollection of many of his colored auditors their experiences with Confederate currency during the last days of the war, when they needed their market-baskets more for carrying their Treasury notes to the store or market than for the transportation home of the means of subsistence which such funds would purchase. The audience dispersed, headed by a band of music, at a very late hour, apparently well satisfied with the work of the night.

George W. Stewart's Exposure.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: I did not intend to expose this political trickster, John Pope Hodnett, until after the mass meeting which is to be held to-night at Lincoln hall, for fear it would hurt the strength of the leagues, which I worked so hard to make a success, but the members of the Central council called on me and three presidents of the leagues and insisted that I should let the public know that they are aware of this little game, and that they joined me in the just step I have taken in telling the officers and members of the leagues that things are not working to suit me. I was central organizer, it is true, but I could not learn the secret of what Hodnett had done with the money.

He was president and treasurer and wanted to be the Council also, but I was in his way. Solomon Hunter, John Smith, Myles Carroll and Michael Crotty wish me to state that they are members in good standing in the leagues and never voted for any such expulsion resolution, and that Hodnett has fraudulently signed their names to the disgraceful paragraph that he wrote in their absence, and that the only resolution presented and acted upon was that the treasurer should give bonds in the sum of $5,000 for the security of the money that the Leagues paid into the treasury. That was done to get the money into Hodnett's hands, which he had been lavishing and expending for his own personal use, and this I intended to remedy on Thursday night last, as the Central Council was to have met, and did meet, but he got wind of it and fixed a little game up on me to save himself from being exposed; so, long before the time for the council to meet, he had the disgraceful paragraph which appeared in the columns of your paper on Friday morning, and sent it to your office in the name of the Central council, by that friend of his from New York, who came here to help him out. A number of innocent men have since told me that they did not think Hodnett such a mean and big liar. The members of the league are holding themselves down I know to talk about it, but the Central council intend to request his resignation as soon as the mass meeting is over, on the ground of fraud, and disgracing the Labor Leagues. On last Thursday night he put an old man in the hall and told him not to let me up to the meeting, which was held in his own office, under any circumstances; of course the old man was so wrapped up in Mr. Hodnett that he wanted to fight me before I could get past. He is the meanest old man in the organization, especially when he is drunk, which he was on that night. But, being a law-abiding citizen, I went away rather than have a fuss, for I expected that Hodnett had put up a job of some kind, but I did not dream it was on me; but the public shall know the whole secret when the council meets again, when I intend to explain matters. GEORGE W. STEWART.

THE SCHILLERBUND.

Entertainment at Hon. Simon Wolf's Residence.

This highly intellectual club held its meeting last night at the residence of Simon Wolf, No. 707 I street. The programme was one of the best and most varied of the season, comprising a paper on "Schiller, as seen by an American," by Gen. R. D. Muscoy; recitations by Miss Annie D. Ware, Miss Minnie Fryer and Miss Florence Wolf, and music, vocal and instrumental, by Miss Mendel, Madame Schayer, Miss Janie Foster, Mr. George Patten, Mr. Stern, Mr. Blout and Mr. Ulke.

The large and handsome parlors were filled with the most intellectual class in our city, among whom were noticed Mr. and Mrs. Fassett, Mr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Ulke, Mr. Dufour, Mr. Solomons, Mr. Baumgras, Mr. and Mrs. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Nealy, Mrs. Murray, Dr. Dovillers, Mr. Joseph Wilson, Miss Miller, daughter of Justice Miller; Miss Green, Miss Fassett, Mrs. Captain Hayden and Miss Kate Hayden, Miss Carpenter, Mr. Tilly, Mr. Lyon and others.

A Valuable Discovery.

Dr. G. W. Benson, a practicing physician at 106 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md., (who has paid much attention to nervous diseases,) has discovered that celery and chamomile combined, in a certain proportion, invariably cures headache, either bilious, dyspeptic, nervous or sick headache, neuralgia and nervousness. This is a triumph in medical chemistry, and sufferers all over the country are ordering by mail. He prepares it in pills, at 50 cents per box. The Doctor is largely known and highly respected as Professor of chemistry, and will, postage free, to any address, send sold by all wholesale and retail druggists in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

MORTON AND PINCHBACK.

MASS MEETING OF COLORED REPUBLICANS

ELOQUENT SPEECH BY FRED. DOUGLASS

SCATHING REVIEW OF RECREANT SENATORS

ADOPTION OF SPICY RESOLUTIONS

SERENADE TO HON. O. P. MORTON

COMPLIMENT TO GOV. PINCHBACK

The demonstration last night in honor of Senator Morton, of Indiana, and ex Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, was one of the most enthusiastic and earnest character. It reflects lasting credit upon the colored race.

THE MASS MEETING

of the colored Republicans of the District of Columbia was held last evening at Clarke's hall. Mr. Sydney McFarland presided, and in a few graceful remarks explained the object of the meeting. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: George T. Downing, Rhode Island; Dr. C. B. Purvis; Gen. J. A. Emerson, Arkansas; S. McFarland, F. G. Barbadoes and John Dennerd.

During the absence of the committee on resolutions, Hon. Frederick Douglass entered the hall, and his presence was greeted by uproarious applause.

Mr. Downing presented a preamble and series of resolutions, setting forth their protest against the treatment of Governor Pinchback at the hands of a Republican Senate in refusing him the seat to which he was eminently entitled, and applauding the noble action of Governor Morton in standing by the fortunes of the distinguished contestant.

Pending the passage of the resolutions interesting addresses were delivered by Hon. Frederick Douglass, Geo. T. Downing and others. The following is the

Speech of Hon. Fred. Douglass.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am not here to praise or to compassionate Governor Pinchback. He needs no eulogy, no compassion. He is safe in his name and his fame were never brighter than they are this day. In the hearts of his people and in the hearts of the noble and generous people of the United States he has a higher and warmer place than ever before.

True, he has been defeated: true, he has been defeated by votes of the Republican party; true, these votes came from New England, but the hour of his defeat is the hour of his victory. He has proved to the whole country the sincerity of his convictions. He believed he had a right to a seat in the United States Senate, and from first to last has acted in accordance with that conviction. From day to day, from week to week, from month to month, and from year to year—through three long years—he has stood at the door of the Senate and knocked for admission; enquiring all the while a storm of abuse more fierce and furious than ever beat upon the head of any man in a similar position.

HE HAS MET THIS STORM

with the firmness of a hero, and the serenity of a martyr. He has shown in defeat the quality of certain success.

Mr. Pinchback is denied his seat in the Senate, and has been subjected to a rigid enforcement of the rule degrading the privileges of the Senate, but I very much mistake the logic of events if the country has heard the last of Mr. Pinchback.

When the clergy of New England persecuted Theodore Parker they paved the way for him to preach. When Congress subjected John Quincy Adams to trial for the right of petition, the old man eloquent went home to his constituents and came back stronger and more glorious than ever. When Senators were willing to disgrace that fearless champion of freedom, the late Joshua R. Giddings, the brave old Western Reserve sent him back with an overwhelming majority. Now, when this black man, with his blood, backed by the Democratic party, sought to drive Senator Sumner from the Senate, the people of Massachusetts thought he was just the man to be sent home for life. I commend Mr. Pinchback to Louisiana, to her love of justice and fair-play, and I shall be much mistaken if she breaks the line of these precedents.

DO YOU ASK WHAT I THINK OF THE COURSE

pursued by those honorable Republican Senators who voted against the admission of Mr. Pinchback? I will say, my friends, in dealing with the conduct of my fellow-men, I find myself growing in charity as I grow in years; I am more and more disposed to find good motives for bad deeds, and to make large allowance for conscientious blunders. I nowadays have learned to distinguish between conscious wrong-doing and unconscious wrong-doing. These Senators may not have sinned consciously; they think that they have done by Mr. Pinchback precisely as they would have done by any white man who came to the door of the Senate with the same credentials. I say they think so—yes, they think so. But I am free to say that I do not think any such thing. I think that they have acted from first to last under the influence of a mean and malignant prejudice of race. The very air of the country is pervaded by this prejudice, and it moves us much more than we think. Senators were unable to rise above it at that twenty-nine Senators were able to set it at defiance and vote to seat Mr. Pinchback.

Wonderfully tenacious is the taint of a great moral wrong. The evil that men do lives after them. Slavery is dead, but its long, black shadow, in the form of prejudice, stretches broadly across our country, and will do so for some time yet to come. The American people are accustomed to seeing the black man at the back door, and are filled with doubts when they see him at the front door.

There are some things hard to do. It is hard to convince a man against his will. The thing has been often tried, but has seldom succeeded. Usually tried is the case where there is a will there is a way. If those gentleman had been in an absolutely impartial state of mind they would, in my judgment, have voted, not with the Democratic party, but with their own party and Mr. Pinchback. In proof of their freedom from prejudice they point us to Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, and the fact is plausible. But one swallow does not make a summer. Senator Bruce came to the door of the Senate with an indisputable case. There was no room for individual inclination to sway one way or the other.

THERE WAS NO QUESTION AS TO HIS RIGHT.

No Democrat discovered any flaw in his credentials. Had there been the slightest technical imperfection, or room for a single doubt, there is reason to believe that the same fate would have overtaken Senator Bruce which has overtaken Mr. Pinchback. I have no disposition to be censorious. I know it is hard for a Turk to do justice to a Christian; hard for a Christian to do justice to a Jew; hard for an Englishman to do justice to an Irishman; hard for an Irishman to do justice to an Englishman, and we all know that it is hard for a white man to do justice to a black man. I am sorry that those seven Senators found this achievement impossible to them.

After all, my friends, I am not surprised that seven men of the Republican party were found in the needed hour to vote with the Democrats. I have seen this thing before, and in time of greater excitement than at present. There are always a few independent spirits in the R party who can party who will go over to the Democrats when any question affecting the rights of colored men are concerned.

It was so in reconstruction times. It was so upon Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill. It was so in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, and it has been so now. Whether it will ever be otherwise is a solemn question for us to think upon and decide wisely. I have already heard that some colored men have decided to imitate the example of the seven Senators and vote with the Democratic party.

For one, I counsel no such course. The Republican party is still the party of justice and freedom. It is, relatively, the black man's party. Compare them this with the other place, heaven and the other place, hell. For one, I shall stand by the party of Sumner and Lincoln. If justice and protection is not obtained here I do not look for it elsewhere. The logic which would make us quit a roof with seven small holes in it in exchange for the open field and the pitiless storm is not the logic for me. Some talk about dividing our votes between the two parties has come to my notice of late. It has not made much impression upon me.

IF WE DO THIS WE MAY EXPECT TO FALL;

for between two stools—you know the rest. It is argued that such a course would deprive the Democratic party of all motive for keeping up its crusade against us. Granting that such would be the case, it equally follows that it would deprive the Republican party of all motive for a vigilant and determined effort to protect us in our rights. I make these remarks because the Democratic press seems willing enough to raise every cause that may alienate colored man's confidence in the Republican party, at the same time that its own party is doing its utmost to reduce us again to something akin to the bondage from which we have been so recently delivered.

I am not a very sensitive man, but I already feel here in Washington the baneful effects of Democratic ascendancy in one branch of the National Legislature, and I ask colored men to consider what would be the state of things if that party had all the branches of the Government in its hands. I am not among those who think the American people are now going to put the Government back into the hands of the party of rebellion and slavery; nor do I despair of the ultimate peace and freedom of my race. But one thing I know, and that is, there is no middle ground for us. We must either have all the rights of American citizens or we must be exterminated, for we never can again be slaves. Nor can we be long troubled the American people while any right enjoyed by others is denied or withheld from us.

MR. DOWNING DECLARED

that the policy of the colored people would soon be to stand aloof from both parties. At present he would advise his hearers to stand by the Republican party as the least of two evils.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The mass meeting then adjourned, after giving "three cheers for Gov. Pinchback," and, preceded by the Citizen's band, repaired to the Ebbitt house, and serenaded Senator Morton. The band played "Hail to the Chief," after which

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF INDIANA

appeared upon the balcony, where he was greeted with cheers and a complimentary speech from Prof. A. M. Green, when he addressed the large audience, thanking them for calling upon him. He had done no more than his duty in supporting Gov. Pinchback, as he believed him entitled to a seat in the United States Senate. Colored men should not become discouraged by the injustice done the distinguished man from Louisiana.

He then touched upon Democratic tactics, and said the party was held together, North and South, by the love of office and hatred of the negro. It was a party which thrived upon scandal. Forgetting their own skeletons, they were continually pointing to those which showed themselves in the Republican party. He was satisfied that victory would perch upon our banner in November next.

The crowd then repaired to

THE RESIDENCE OF GOVERNOR PINCHBACK,

on Capitol Hill, where they were edified by an impromptu speech from that gentleman. He was satisfied that justice had not been done him in the recent contest for a seat in the Senate, but he would nevertheless call upon his hearers to sustain the Republican party with a more unswerving devotion than ever before.

The band then played other appropriate airs, and the serenaders returned to their homes to reflect upon the ingratitude of certain Republican Senators.

THE REVIVAL.

Yesterday's Meetings—At the Soldiers' Home.

The usual open-air services were held yesterday morning, and were followed by a Bible-reading meeting in Calvary Baptist church, at which the subject of the Cyrophenician woman was commented upon by Mr. Hammond, and used as an effective illustration of the power and an argument for the continuance of prayer. Many interesting testimonies were given by several present.

Dr. Bell gave an account of his visit on Sunday to a meeting of the Philosophical Society, where he had an opportunity of presenting the truths of the gospel with great freedom, and he trusted with good results. A short praise meeting followed, and the services were wound up by a very earnest inquiry meeting.

By invitation, Mr. Hammond and a number of ladies and gentlemen from the city visited the Soldiers' Home yesterday afternoon, and addressed the veterans domiciled there. The services were very impressive, and all present seemed repaid for their visit.

EVENING MEETING.

In the evening another large congregation assembled to hear the revivalists. Mr. Hammond read from the Acts concerning the opposition to the Apostle Paul. He did not preach, but invited others to speak. Many of those present related their experiences, and remarks were made by several pastors present. An interesting inquiry meeting was held at the conclusion of the services.

TO-DAY'S SERVICES.

To-day there will be an all-day mee