National Republican.

VOL. XVI. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1876. NO. 147.

CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS

HARRISON SWEARS AT LAST

THE TESTIMONY OF COLONEL SCOTT

President of Fifteen Corporations

HE DENIES THE BLAINE SCANDAL

MERCY FOR M'KEE AND MAGUIRE

A VERY REMOTE POSSIBILITY

NO EXECUTIVE INTERFERENCE AT PRESENT

SILVER AND BANK NOTE REDEMPTION

FITZHUGH FINDS A DEFENDER

Postal Service.

The Postmaster General has ordered an extension of railway service on the Crown Point Iron Company's railroad, New York, from Lake Station to Hammonsville.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Charles H. Rockwell ordered to the Adams as executive, 1st June next. Master Carl Rohrer to Newport, R. I., 1st June next, for torpedo instruction. Surgeon E. N. Beaumont and Assistant Surgeon D. N. Bertolette to the practice-ship Constellation. Passed Assistant Surgeon A. M. Moore to the practice-steamer Mayflower. Commander Francis M. Bunce, detached from the navy yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

Financial.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $709,190.26, and from customs, $475,553.93. The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $10,800,527; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $36,520,000; coin, $72,941,134; including coin certificates, $27,977,609; outstanding legal-tenders, $370,327,876.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called for a report showing the condition of the national banks at the close of business on Friday, May 12, 1876.

Another Pib Flattened.

The Commissioner of Patents has written an official letter to the Secretary of the Interior regarding recent charges made against Senator Conkling growing out of the chronometer lock interference case of Sargent vs. Burge, in which Mr. Duell, the Commissioner, answering reports made by Mr. Towne, the tenor of which is shown by Mr. Duell's statement in reply, declares that there never was any vacancy in the examining room of the Patent Office filled by any person from Senator Conkling's district; also, that when Mr. Conkling appeared in the case both the nominations of the Commissioner and the examiner-in-chief had been confirmed. In reply to charges of secrecy in hearing the argument of Senator Conkling Mr. Duell denies that any of the doors to his room were locked on that occasion. This, however, Mr. Towne subsequently retracted in a letter to Secretary Chandler.

Indian Injuries.

Recently Gov. Safford, of Arizona, and other prominent gentlemen made serious complaint to the Indian authorities here of depredations committed upon citizens of that Territory by Indians who had left the Chiracahua reservation. Since that event it appears that these Indians have continued beyond restraint. There are a number of friendly Indians on the reservation who express a willingness to assist in preserving order, and compelling refractory members of the tribe to return to the reservation, and for these friendly Indians the Department has requested arms from the military authorities, believing that the result will be of great advantage. General Sherman and Secretary Taft were in consultation upon this subject yesterday, and the application for arms will be referred to Gen. Kuntz, commanding the district, who will act as his judgment dictates.

The Silver and Bank-Note Redemption Questions.

The Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday agreed to hear Messrs. Randall and Banks on Wednesday regarding their silver bills, and to hear on Thursday a delegation from Allentown, Pa., in reference to the expenses, &c., of banks for redemption of national bank notes. There came near being a quietus upon the silver question by the bill of Mr. Payne, offered under suspension of the rules yesterday, to repeal the Frost (of Mass.) bill, as modified by the Banking and Currency Committee. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue $10,000,000 of silver coin in exchange for the same amount of legal tenders, the latter to form a special fund to redeem for destruction the fractional currency that comes into the Treasury in the ordinary way of business. Secretary Bristow said yesterday that the bill met his thorough and entire approval. It got a vote of 135 to 73—137 being needed for the two thirds that would have carried it.

The Question of Pardons for McKee and Maguire.

The Attorney General yesterday held a consultation with the President in reference to the petitions for pardon of McKee, Maguire and Avery. Afterwards counsel for the petitioners, Hon. Samuel Knox, of Missouri, for McKee, and D. W. Voorhees for Constantine Maguire, called upon the President and were by him referred to the Attorney General. The latter officer told Messrs. Voorhees and Knox that there would be no Executive interference in the matter at present. Constantine Maguire, who was allowed to come here and intercede for pardon, returned last night to St. Louis, where he is to be on Wednesday. He plead guilty to neglect of duty in not removing packages and inspectors when he should have done so, and explained that he had superiors (meaning Supervisor MacDonald) who could overturn any order of his the moment after it was given. He was sentenced to six months in the county jail. It seems a pity, for Maguire is a man who held many important trusts, and never been complained of before. The only charge against him now is neglect of duty.

Ridiculous Patents.

Among the applications for patents, many are ridiculous in the extreme. One man applied for a patent for a method of rendering spirits visible. He said that the only reason why spirits do not make themselves visible to those they love is that the currents and disturbances of the air annoy and bother them. In order to overcome this objection, he proposed to apply a suction pump to a room, such as the air all out, and thus form a perfect vacuum. The spirits then being troubled no longer, would become visible. As those who are to see the spirits, after they do become visible, cannot live in a room in which there is no air, and as the pressure of the atmosphere would crush any substance which is transparent enough to admit light and be seen through, even supposing that the theory is true, how is it possible to get a sight of the spirits?

Another asked for a patent for the generation of steam by boring a hole down to the centre of the earth where everything is in a red hot molten condition. Among the advantages claimed for this unique method is that there will be no danger of an explosion, and no expence for fuel or engineers. A professor once gave the following question to his class, each one of the scholars to think it over and give him an answer on the following day: "Suppose a hole were bored through the centre of the earth down to China, and a man let half a brick drop into the hole, where would the ball finally come to rest?" Next day he asked the first boy if he had thought about the question, and the boy replied: "I can't say that I have given much thought to the main question, but I have given a good deal to a subsidiary one. How are you going to get that hole through to China?" So in regard to this invention. It is not the expense or trouble after you have the steam, but how is the hole to be dug so deep?

Chinese Emigration.

The bill introduced yesterday by Senator Sargent, to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States, provides that no vessel shall take on board, at any foreign port, any number of Chinese passengers exceeding ten, (whether male or female,) with the intent to bring them to the United States; or shall bring any greater number than ten on one voyage within the jurisdiction of the United States. The master of any vessel violating these prohibitions is to be fined $500 for each Chinese passenger exceeding the number of ten that is so taken on board, or brought to this country, and may also be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months. The bill also makes it the duty of the master of every vessel arriving from any foreign port whatever to deliver to the United States customs collectors a separate sworn list of all Chinese passengers taken on board at any port, and of all such passengers then on board; and the refusal or neglect of the master to do this will subject him to the same penalties and forfeitures as are provided for neglect to deliver a manifest of cargo.

The penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions are to be leins on the offending vessels, and the latter may be libeled for them at the port of arrival. Informers are to be given one half of every penalty or fine collected upon their information.

The existing law forbidding the importation of coolies, or of females for immoral purposes, is not to be affected by the enactment of this bill, except that the granting by United States consuls of certificates of voluntary emigration is to be limited to ten Chinese passengers on any one vessel.

It is finally provided that this act shall take effect on the first day of next September.

Insane Asylum Investigation.

The committee having this matter in hand began Saturday by examining Dr. Wm. P. Young, who was for about three years Dr. Nichols' assistant physician, when the hospital was small, many years ago. His testimony, although relating to a period quite distant, was valuable, as showing that care and kindness was then the spirit of the management, as so many other witnesses have testified it was, while they knew the hospital, nearly its whole existence. A large number of respectable, and certainly credible, persons, who have been connected with the hospital at various times, some of them for a number of years at a time, have all agreed in testifying that kindness to inmates with care and cleanliness of both wards and patients have always been enjoined upon all connected with their care. These witnesses are in strong contrast to the discharged, disaffected and untrustworthy persons who appeared early in the investigation, bringing such fearful and unexpected charges against the asylum, many of which have been specifically disproved already.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Young, who were both employed in the asylum in positions somewhat responsible, and affording them good opportunities to see what was going on, added their testimony to the mass for Dr. Nichols' vindication. Mr. Young also had served and helped to examine the butter and corned beef, and stated from his own knowledge that both articles were good, were never knowingly received in any other condition, and that he in his own family now bought just such butter. Mrs. Young was for over two years charged with the duty of overlooking the female wards and attendants and observing the patients, and she fully denied all cruelty, filth or want of good food.

Two former attendants on the men, Mr. Geo. H. Beavans and Mr. Anthony Repetti, who passed each three to four years at the asylum, denied positively that they, either of them, ever struck a patient, as has been alleged, or knew of such blows or any abuse of patients which was allowed to go unattended by the dismissal of the offender. Their evidence and that of Mr. Samuel E. Arnold, more than a dozen years ago an employee of the asylum, confirmed the statements of the other witnesses as to the character of the gross charges against the asylum management.

None of the witnesses examined yesterday have any direct or indirect connection with the asylum, except their former employment there.

The Blaine Investigation—Highly Important Proceedings.

A sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee met yesterday morning to investigate the malicious scandal against Mr. Blaine relative to the $64,000 bond matter in the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company bond investigation.

Mr. Harrison, of Indianapolis, was first sworn. He testified that at a meeting of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company Mr. Rollins, the secretary and treasurer of the company, had stated that he had received information as to how the bonds of the Arkansas road were acquired by the company, for the reason that it would involve Mr. Blaine and injure his chances for a re-election to Congress. He also stated that the interview printed as having been had with him by a representative of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* was correct.

Mr. Millard, a Government director of the road, corroborated Harrison, but said his understanding of Rollins' objection to the investigation was that it would involve a prominent man, and that Mr. Blaine's name was not mentioned.

Hon. James F. Wilson, another Government director, testified that he had never told Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, or anybody else, that Mr. Blaine had ever made any statement with reference to the matter other than that made by him publicly from his seat in the House of Representatives.

J. H. Bliss, the treasurer of the company, said that he had heard that Blaine would be involved by an investigation, because he had heard from some source, which he could not now remember, that he would be. He denied, however, that he drew Mr. Harrison aside to make the statement, because the room was a small one, and he could not well have done so. He also denied that he told Mr. Harrison that Blaine would be injured in his Congressional election by an investigation, and for the reason that he could not have done so because Mr. Blaine had been triumphantly elected in his district three days before the meeting of the board of directors took place.

Mr. Rollins further testified that to satisfy his own mind in relation to the hearsay that Mr. Blaine would be involved by an examination of the matter, he made a thorough examination of the books of the company, and every other source calculated to confirm or dispel the charge, and he long since became satisfied that the rumor was a mistake, and that Mr. Blaine had nothing to do with the transaction in the most remote or indirect manner. Witness was long since of the opinion that the charge was a cruel slander on Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Blaine thanked Mr. Hunton for his courtesy in opening the doors to investigation, and said that on Col. Scott's testimony the case must stand or fall.

Col. Thos. A. Scott said he came before the committee according to the summons, and not on anybody's say. While here he had heard evidence on subject implicating himself, and was, therefore, anxious to testify. He said this was a correct and proper transaction, based on equities due to himself, and with which Mr. Blaine had nothing to do. He desired to be a witness, so that his testimony might go from the country in connection with that already taken, and perhaps after his testimony there would be no need of other witnesses. After a recess of an hour and a half Col. Scott testified that he formerly owned those seventy-five bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company so much talked of. He bought them a year and four months previous to sell them to the Union and Pacific Railroad Company. He bought them from Josiah Cauldwell, of Boston, who was negotiating bonds with that company.

He understood that Cauldwell during the panic of 1872 went to Europe after his failure in the West and was there now. He paid 80 cents on the dollar in currency for the bonds in 1870, when he had nothing to do with the Union Pacific railroad. He paid $70,000 for them and sold them to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, through Morton, Bliss & Co., for nearly $64,000. When he became president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in March, 1871, the stock and everything connected with it was depressed, but before long there was a marked improvement in its affairs. He believed the company could give him a liberal compensation for his services. He was pressed for money, which he wanted more than his salary, and it was finally suggested that the company should buy these seventy-five bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, allowing him the option to buy them back. The bonds went directly to the railroad company upon agreement of the executive committee and through Morton, Bliss & Co. There was no indirection about the transaction. That year's salary had never been paid to witness. It would become subject to interest.

If the Arkansas road had been completed the bonds would have been worth nearly par. Witness had rendered the Union Pacific Company a service for which he was not paid, worth their value. The bonds were bought in by the Union Pacific Company in consideration of valuable services rendered by witness, and because the company wanted to an unpleasant thing for him. This transaction was never displayed on the books of the company, and nobody ever expected that it would become a subject of investigation by the Congressional committee. The bonds were bought partially to oblige witness and partially in consideration of the valuable services rendered by him. They belonged to him and were sold to the company because he wanted money, and the amount he received helped him to pay his debts. He had twice asked for his salary, but had not yet received it.

Q. Have you any knowledge or information that connects Mr. Blaine with the 75 bonds? A. None whatever; I always believed that Cauldwell, from whom I purchased these bonds, was the principal man negotiating them.

By Mr. Blaine: Q. Did I ever speak or write to you in behalf of Cauldwell? A. You never did.

By Mr. Blaine: Q. Have you any knowledge at all that I was interested in the bonds before you purchased them, or was in any way interested in the proceeds after you sold them to the Union Pacific Railroad Company? A. I have no knowledge or belief whatever that I ever saw anything to do with them. I dealt in such bonds as a railroad man; sometimes well and sometimes ill.

Col. Scott stated that he was president of fifteen different corporations.

John McClure, of Arkansas, testified that he was acquainted with Josiah Cauldwell, who was connected with the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company. He was asked if Mr. Cauldwell ever showed a disposition to sell any bonds of the company.

Mr. Blaine interposed, saying that he had suffered, no doubt, in the estimation of good people because of the allegation that he was interested in these bonds that went to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. As there was nothing else in the resolution under which this investigation was held he was entitled to a report on that subject alone. He did not want it complicated with anything else. It should stand exactly where the witness might be. He thought he had a right, in the name of justice, to make this demand.

The witness said he knew nothing about the matter that would be testimony. He never knew that any bonds were sold, and all he knew was what Cauldwell told him. It was decided that hearsay testimony could not be taken, and the committee adjourned.

Colonel L. H. Fitzhugh.

As a matter of justice to the Doorkeeper of the House we print the following extracts from the Congressional *Record* of papers read in the House on Saturday:

[Editorial from the Louisville Commercial of February 26.]

A NEW PHASE OF KU-KLUXISM.

The Ku-Klux operations in this State have heretofore almost entirely been confined to outrages on defenseless negroes and white Republicans or Union men. This routine was slightly varied from in the late transaction at Crab Orchard Springs. The burning on the night of the 4th instant of the hotel in that place, owned by Myers, Fitzhugh and Jones, was the occasion of an outrage which has few parallels for malignity and villainy. The negro boy Robert Scott, who was arrested, and implicated the two sons of Col. Fitzhugh in the burning of the hotel, convicted almost every one of the truth of the story he told about a lie being extorted from him by white men previous to his examination before Squires Carson and Roberts.

The hotel was burned on Saturday night, while Colonel Fitzhugh was absent from the town. He has had several difficulties with his partner, Mr. Jones, and had withdrawn from the business. The boy Scott was an employee of the house. The night following the fire a band of armed, disguised men went to the house where Scott was stopping and took him to a tree, where he was threatened with death if he did not confess that he burned the house. A pistol at his head and an oath that his brains would be blown out if he did not confess convinced the boy of the necessity of acceding to the demand made upon him. He admitted that he did burn the house. They then renewed their rope and pistol arguments, and made him implicate Colonel Fitzhugh's two sons, James and John, as the instigators of the deed. Having thus forced him to confess a lie, they took him to a spring-house, where they left him with the threat that if he stirred from the spot before an officer came to arrest him, they would shoot him dead. Returning to their rendezvous, they unmasked themselves and a portion of them went to the spring-house, where the boy was found half-frozen. He was arrested by Constable Higgins, who told the boy, on taking him to his room, to confess everything. The boy then told the constable what these disguised men had done to him to extort a confession of a lie from him.

When he was brought to trial he was not even permitted to make his statement. The boy Scott had been at a party on the night of the fire without absenting himself from the room during the entire evening. The witnesses to this fact were threatened by a negro hired by the Ku-Klux with death if they dared to appear at the trial. They were intimidated by threats of death by hanging. Notwithstanding all this outrageous and villainous proceeding, the boy Scott was held in $150, which was a virtual acquittal, and the sons of Colonel Fitzhugh were honorably discharged.

A rumor was also circulated that Colonel Fitzhugh had gone to Louisville, previous to the fire, to increase his insurance, when the truth is he came here for the purpose of canceling his insurance, and did have over $9,000 of his policy so canceled.

The Legislature is now in session. Many of the members are personally known to Colonel Fitzhugh and his family. Here is an instance under their legislative nose, where an honorable gentleman and his family have been conspired against by a band of Ku-Klux, who have endeavored to force a negro boy, on threats of death, to implicate himself and two respectable young gentlemen in a crime of which none of them had any knowledge.

This is a stab at even more than the lives of our citizens; it is a foulish attempt to fix a crime innocent men through the forced confessions of a negro. It was done with a purpose so devilish and malignant that Colonel Fitzhugh and his friends should prosecute the villains to the bitter end.

[Letter from L. Peyton, concerning the charges made by Marshal Purnell.]

WASHINGTON CITY, December 4, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: Have just learned that the unsupported statements of Marshal Purnell, of Texas, are injuriously affecting the interest of Colonel Fitzhugh. I deem it due to him to say that they are false in every particular. Colonel Fitzhugh, nor any other man in Texas, ever approached me in connection with the investigation of the accounts of Marshal Purnell, nor as to the character of the witnesses. I have not authorized to make in the case of that corrupt marshal.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

L. PEYTON.

Hon. Messrs. Reagan, Culberson, and others.

Miscellaneous.

Treasurer New has returned to this city and resumed his official duties.

The Fitzhugh investigation commences to-day and will rest solely upon his funny letter.

The Marine Corps appropriation will come up and be discussed in the Appropriations Committee to-morrow.

General Babcock yesterday dismissed seventy-three men employed upon the public grounds, because the appropriations have run out.

Mr. Kerr writes from Staunton, Va., that he is in better health than he has been for a month. The country air, he says, has built him up.

District Bills Passed.

The House yesterday passed House bill No. 2204, known as the suburban bill. It names as incorporators Geo. E. Kennedy, Geo. W. Browning, Hawkins Taylor, Robt. K. Elliot, Sayles J. Brown, B. F. Guy, J. Q. Howard, Henry L. Carlton, Wm. C. Dodge, Jos. B. Bryan, John L. Johnson, Chas. Kennedy, Geo. W. Linville, Wm. J. Murtagh, Amos Hunt, W. G. Palmer, Appleton P. Clark and H. Nelson Chapman. The route of the road is to commence at the crossing of C street northeast and Delaware avenue, thence to its intersection with Maryland avenue, thence to its intersection with the highway formerly owned by the Columbian Turnpike corporation; thence continuing on the right of said highway to the line of said District. The capital stock of the company is not to exceed $250,000, in shares of $50 each.

FREE TURNPIKE.

Also, House bill 2881, "To authorize the establishment of a certain free public highway in the District of Columbia, which directs the Commissioners of the District, within thirty days after the passage of this act, to locate, construct and maintain a free public highway on and over that part of the Georgetown and Rockville turnpike road which leads from the boundary of Georgetown to the boundary of the District toward Rockville, which is styled the Washington Turnpike Company, incorporating said turnpike road as the line of the most direct and practicable route from the boundary of Georgetown to the boundary of the District of Columbia; and for the purpose aforesaid the said Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have power to take any real estate or franchise of said turnpike company necessary for the construction and maintenance of a free public highway, and no more: *Provided*, Said Washington Turnpike Company shall have the right to surrender and convey to the Commissioners all the real estate and franchises now belonging to them.

OTHER BILLS.

At 2 o'clock the District Committee was called. The first bill reported was to allow Capitol and North O street road to lay a track on P street, from Fourth to Eleventh street. The bill to incorporate the joint stock company of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, so as to permit them to borrow $50,000 to pay a debt due the Freedmen's Bank. Passed.

Mr. CRAPO, of Mass., from same committee, reported back the Senate amendments to House bill providing for the recording of deeds, mortgages and other conveyances affecting real estate in the District of Columbia.

The amendments were concurred in and the bill passed.

Also reported a bill relating to the recording of wills and probate business in the District of Columbia. (It fixes the fees, and authorizes the Supreme Court of the District to appoint the Register of Wills.) Passed.

Mr. WILLARD, of Mich., from same committee, reported back Senate bill in relation to interments in the Congressional Cemetery. It provides for the erection of cenotaphs like those now in that cemetery over the remains of members of Congress actually interred there.

Mr. HOAR, of Mass., hoped the clause as to the cenotaph would be stricken out. It added to the terror of death to think that such a monument was to be erected over any one.

The amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

Also, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to cancel and annul the authority heretofore given for the opening of a public alley in square No. 762, in Washington. Passed.

Mr. CATE, of Mo., from same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Mrs. Hall, widow of Dr. David Hall. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HARTRIDGE, of Ga., from same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Ella Long. Passed.

Mr. HENKLE, of Md., from same committee, reported a bill to authorize the maintenance of a free public highway from the boundary of Georgetown to the boundary of the District of Columbia. Passed.

Also, reported a bill to incorporate the Suburban Railway Company of the District of Columbia. Passed.

Also, reported a bill to provide for the adjustment of claims against the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. [It authorizes the appointment of a commission of three tax-payers—one to be appointed by the President of the Senate and two by the Speaker of the House—who shall examine all such claims.] Passed.

Mr. HENDEE, of Vt., reported a bill to authorize the Southern Maryland Railroad Company to extend its road to and within the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER announced the following as the special committee ordered on Saturday last to investigate the charges of Albert Grant against Judge Wylie, viz: Messrs. WARREN, of Mass.; FISHER, of Fla.; LEMAYNE, of Ill.; WILLIAMS, of Ala.; CUTTER, of N. J.; CROUSER, of Neb., and LEAVENWORTH, of N. Y.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Mo., moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole to take up the bill to pave Pennsylvania avenue, pending which

Mr. HOLMAN moved to adjourn.

Before putting the question, the SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President in relation to the Venezuelan claims, which was referred.

Mr. NEW, of Ind., was excused from further service in the Real Estate Pool Committee, and Mr. CULBERSON, of Tex., was appointed in his place.

The House then, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

GLENWOOD CEMETERY.

Mr. L. W. Worthington in Reply to Mr. Clendennin, Superintendent, &c.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: Little inclined as I am to contention and controversy of any kind, I cannot, in justice to myself, omit to notice the grossly unjust and abusive attack made by Mr. Clendennin, superintendent, &c., on myself and the associated lot owners in Glenwood cemetery, through your paper of the 11th instant, although I am thankful to you for your very appropriate notice of his article.

He publishes a bill rendered by himself for the cemetery corporation against myself for $8.25, for resodding three graves and setting head and footstones, April 6, 1867, with interest thereon charged at $7.55—total $15.8[illegible]—and charges delinquency on me for non-payment of the bill. I did refuse to pay this bill eight or nine years ago, because it was an unjust and unlawful charge.

When the bill was originally presented I pronounced it unjust, and informed Mr. Clendennin that I was responsible pecuniarily, and that if the charge was just and one he could collect it by law, and to take his course. I considered the bill as an attempted extortion, and did not deem it wrong to refuse to pay an unjust demand. His refusal to test the charge by legal process when challenged to it is an admission by himself that the bill was an unlawful charge. It is proper for me here to add that no resodding had been actually and in fact done on my lots. And as to the setting of the head and foot stones, I employed and paid the manufacturer for making and putting up the stones; but when he took them to the cemetery to put them up Clendennin refused to allow him to put them up, but put them up himself, which would not have taken two men over an hour. And now he presents this unjust and abandoned charge

IN AN INSULTING MANNER,

and reflecting discredit on me, as a mere cloak and subterfuge to screen myself from a compliance with a just and lawful request of the associated lot-owners. The interest he charges on the bill is as unlawful as the bill itself. A charge of more than six per cent. interest on a debt prior to 1874 in the District of Columbia was unlawful, and operated to forfeit the debt itself.

I was one of the earliest lot-owners in Glenwood cemetery, and made the second burial that was made in the cemetery. Mr. Clendennin at that time sent me a bill for grading and sodding my lot. This I paid, and have his receipt therefor, although the lot was level and needed no grading, and the work was not done in any respectable instance. When his bill for resodding, without my request or consent, came in, I could not see the end of this extortion without refusing to submit to it at once.

He intimates that the lot-owners cannot select among their number three men, some one of whom is not indebted to the cemetery, and has not been so indebted for ten years or more. This statement is a manifest falsehood, and a base slander on the lot owners, and on their behalf I now demand of Mr. Clendennin that, if he has any claim of indebtedness against any member of the Lot-owners' Association, the payment of which has been wrongly withheld, he produce it at once and have its validity tested in a legal form. If he refuses to comply with this demand he must stand before the world as a confessed slanderer.

L. W. WORTHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1876.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

As the superintendent has published a card, in which he has assailed the committee, and also the lot proprietors, on the occasion of being called on for a little out of his ordinary duties, and being on the books of the company, the publication of the following extracts from the report is respectfully requested:

The committee report, among other things, as follows: That they called on Mr. Clendenin, the superintendent, and respectfully requested a complete list of the names of the lot owners appearing on the books of the company. The form of the request was, that he should either furnish the clerk to the committee, or allow them to take the same from the books themselves there, at the office of the company. He refused to comply with the request in either form, but offered to sell the books and said that the books and all the property of the company were for sale. The manner and language of the superintendent were brusque and abusive. The right of the lot proprietors to inspect the books and to have this list cannot be questioned, and was not questioned by the superintendent himself at the time, although evasively refused. Originally, and for two years after the organization of the cemetery, each lot owner was furnished with such a list, attached to his copy of the rules and regulations of the cemetery, but the names of those who have become lot owners within the last six or eight years have been kept back.

About the beginning of this interview Mr. Clendenin presented a bill against Mr. Worthington, one of the members of the committee, who told him that the bill was unjust; that he (Mr. Clendenin) knew it to be unjust, and that when presented, over eight years ago, he, Mr. Worthington, had refused to pay it, and had informed Mr. Clendenin to contest its validity by legal process. In the course of the interview Mr. Clendenin charged that "the object of the lot-owners' association was to steal the property of original proprietors." In this declaration he was very emphatic, and repeatedly and alternately used the words "rob" and "steal" in this connection. The committee kindly informed him that such a charge was utterly absurd and groundless, and that the lot-owners desired nothing but what was right, just and fair, and explained the matter to him fully.

In justice to the lot-owners, the committee deem it proper here to add. The lot-proprietors' association is composed of gentlemen of known standing and respectability, and the lots held by them are the sole objects of their association, which are declared in their constitution, are "to secure and protect their rights in the cemetery." That they have rights of property in the cemetery lots they have received and hold, severally, a conveyance in fee for their lots from the corporation, and this before the scheme of the New York speculators was developed and understood, and it is equally unquestionable that just occasion has been given for their association and concert of action to secure those rights, which are now in manifest jeopardy. But that lot proprietors have any rights denied, and do not now deny, that the New York speculators have rights of property in the cemetery grounds. But what are the respective rights of the contending parties?

The speculators, having dedicated the grounds to the purposes of a cemetery under the charter of the corporation, on the terms of maintaining and keeping up the same for burial purposes, their rights of property to a due and proper dividend arising from the sales of the lots for burial purposes, less the expenses of maintaining the cemetery. This is the undeniable extent of the rights of property of the speculators, and no more, and these rights the lot proprietors have never denied nor proposed to invade. The lot proprietors are entitled to the free use of their lots for purposes of burial, and ornament and improvement, together with the appurtenances, consisting of the incidental connection and proximity of the cemetery's grounds already dedicated, on the terms and conditions of being maintained in a proper manner.

This defines the respective rights of the contending parties distinctly, and which no intelligent man understanding the subject can deny. The amendment to the charter does not propose to invade these rights to any extent whatever, but simply proposes, for the safety and security of the grounds for burial purposes, to have the affairs of the cemetery conducted by a board of trustees elected by the lot proprietors of the district of Columbia, instead of a board of managers residing in New York. And, in such case, if the speculators could not agree with the board of trustees as to the just amount of the proceeds of the sales of the lots to be paid over to them, the bill provides for the courts of equity in the District of Columbia to settle and control that matter. Could anything be more fair than this, and at the same time provide effectual safeguards to the lot proprietors against the cupidity of the New York speculators? If they are unwilling to trust to the equity courts of the District of Columbia, they should not have sought their graveyard speculations within this District.

This is a fair and full exposition of the measure of the proposed amendment, pending in Congress, which Mr. Clendenin characterizes as a "robbery," or an attempt "to steal the property" no the speculators. His language is defamatory, and deserves a sincere rebuke that we can condescend to give it here. Trustees, by reason of being elected, occupy a fiduciary relation to all parties in interest, and in the execution of the trust are always subject to the control of the equity courts. The change proposed would simply place the administration of the affairs of the cemetery in the charge of a board of trustees, elected by the large body of men most immediately interested in its beneficial objects, instead of a board of managers living at a distance, who can have no means of personal observation of the cemetery, and that without jeopardizing in the slightest degree the real interests of the special trustors.

L. W. WORTHINGTON,
ARTHUR M. MUZZY,
Committee.

Coal Oil Explosion.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 15.—By the explosion of a coal-oil lamp this morning Mrs. Thomas T. Cattlet, residing at No. 54 Saratoga street, was fatally burned. Her daughter Mary, in attempting to extinguish the flames, was also fatally burned.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT

OUR TREATY WITH CHINA

BANKING AND CURRENCY BILL

BILL REJECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY

THE SUBURBAN RAILWAY

SENATE.

MONDAY, May 15, 1876.

Mr. CONKLING presented resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce concerning silver coinage, the Signal Service and the New London navy-yard, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a remonstrance of the citizens of Ohio remonstrating against the bill to incorporate the National Surgical Institution. Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WITHERS presented a joint resolution of the Virginia Legislature asking the refunding of the cotton tax. Finance Committee.

Mr. WEST, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported House bill appropriating $3,000 to pay the expenses of the committee to investigate the Federal officers in Louisiana. Passed.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely the bill for the relief of Joseph Anderson; which was placed on the calendar with the adverse report.

Also, from same committee, adversely on bill to extend the time for the filing of cotton claims; and it was indefinitely postponed.

Also, favorably, from the same committee, bill for the relief of John G. Taylor, of Annapolis, Maryland.

Mr. WADLEIGH, from the Committee on Patents, reported a substitute for House bill No. 917, amending certain sections of the Revised Statutes relating to patents.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on the Reorganization of the Department of Justice, reported a bill to provide for the more speedy adjustment of accounts in the Treasury Department.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese into the United States, which was laid on the table, Mr. MITCHELL desiring to submit some remarks upon it.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill to amend section 2417 of the Revised Statutes. Passed.

Mr. PADDOCK called up House bill to amend the act to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies, approved March 13, 1874. Passed.

Mr. WRIGHT, from Committee on Claims, reported favorably the bill for the relief of Enoch Totten, administrator of the estate of Wm. A. Lloyd, deceased.

Also, from the same committee, unfavorably the following bills, which were thereupon rejected:

For the relief of Wm. Rutherford, Washington, D. C.

To reimburse the legal owners of the steamer Planter for the sale of that vessel by the Government.

For the relief of J. L. Re Qua, S. B. Hubbard and others.

Mr. WINDOM called up House bill to extend the time to pre-emptors on the public lands, and the substitute reported from the Committee on Public Lands was agreed to and the bill then passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., called up bill to confirm the sale of the marine hospital and grounds at Natchez, Miss. Passed.

Legislative and executive business was then suspended, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

On motion of Mr. INGALLS, the galleries were cleared and the doors were closed.

The Senate remained in secret session till 5 p. m., when it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the regular Monday call of States for bills very few were introduced, and these were mostly for pensions and private claims. Among the public bills were the following, which were referred:

By Mr. JONES, of Ky.: To construct a railway from the southeast Atlantic sea-board to the lakes.

By Mr. WHITE, of Ky.: Authorizing the Postmaster General to provide an envelope for the transmission of letters by members of Congress.

By Mr. WILLIS, of N. Y.: To provide for the repeal of all taxes on the capital and profits of national banking institutions.

By Mr. SCALES, of N. C.: To limit the time for entering suits on the bonds of collectors of of internal revenue.

By Mr. YOUNG, of Tenn.: To provide for the refunding of direct taxes illegally assessed.

Mr. PAGE, of Cal., offered a resolution requesting the President to submit to the Senate an additional article in the

TREATY WITH CHINA,

providing that the Government of the United States reserves the right to regulate, limit or prevent the emigration of Chinese into the country, and that the Empire of China reserves the right to restrict or regulate the emigration of Americans into China. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of resolutions on the calendar upon which debate had arisen, but which were laid over under the rule.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. O'BRIEN, of Md., on December 14, was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury, if not incompatible with the public interests, be directed to communicate to this House, at the earliest practicable moment, in what manner, with due regard to economy and dispatch of public business, the various duties now assigned to the Bureau of Internal Revenue may be absorbed by the Internal Revenue under the charge of the Commissioner of Customs.

The following, offered by Mr. BUCKNER, of Mo., was also adopted:

That the President be requested to transmit to the House all correspondence in reference to the dismissal of John B. Hendricks as a clerk of the special counsel in the prosecution of the whiskey-fraud cases.

The following, offered by Mr. HERFORD, of W. Va., was also adopted:

That the Secretary of the Treasury inform the House of the names of the various persons or officers whose accounts have not been settled, or who have defaulted to the Government, since March 2, 1865, together with amounts of each and by whom appointed.

The following, offered by Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., (December 14, 1875, page 191,) was then taken up:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to this House copies of all letters, telegrams, orders and instructions in relation to the prosecution and prosecution of the present movement against the

SO-CALLED WHISKY RINGS

at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee.

Mr. PAGE, of Cal., had no objection to the resolution if it was made respectful. He wanted the words inserted "if not incompatible with the public service."

Mr. RANDALL declined to modify his resolution, and the yeas and nays were demanded. The resolution was adopted—yeas 141, nays 69.

Mr. PAYNE, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution heretofore agreed upon by the

BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE,

authorizing the issue of ten millions of silver in exchange for greenbacks, the latter to be reissued upon the receipt of a like amount of fractional currency.

The bill was rejected by a vote of 133 yeas to 73 nays, two thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. MORRISON, of Ill., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch to receive the jewels presented to her by the Khedive of Egypt, and it was passed by a two thirds vote.

Mr. HOAR, of Mass., moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution declaring that the House of Representatives has entire confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury in the prosecution of that class of offenses against the laws known as the whisky frauds, and that the House does not desire him to make public any information that in his judgment would prevent the further successful prosecution of the frauds.

Mr. RANDALL said that would reverse the action that had been taken on Saturday to-day. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Pending a vote, the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and—

Mr. BUCKNER claimed the floor for the District of Columbia Committee, and the committee proceeded to report District bills for action.

Mr. HENDEE, of Vt., reported a bill to amend the charter of the Capitol, North O-street and South Washington Railroad Company so as to allow them to lay a single track on P street, between Eleventh and Fourth, instead of on north O street. Passed.

Also, reported a bill to amend the act incorporating the joint stock company of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, so as to permit them to borrow $50,000 to pay a debt due the Freedmen's Bank. Passed.

Mr. CRAPO, of Mass., from same committee, reported back the Senate amendments to House bill providing for the recording of deeds, mortgages and other con