# National Republican.

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## TILDEN'S LAMENT.

*SAMUEL'S DOLEFUL SPEECH AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB LAST NIGHT.*

**He Complains that he was Counted Out—The Sovereignty of the People Must be Rescued from Peril—Thomas Hendricks Joins in the Chorus—Boss Tweed Unavoidably Absent.**

NEW YORK, June 12.—The reception given to Gov. Hendricks to-night by the Manhattan Club was the occasion for a large gathering of the best known Democrats of the city. Among them were David Dudley Field, Augustus Schell, John McKeon, Benjamin Wood, A. S. Sullivan, Geo. W. McClelland, of "Old Guard;" Chief Justice Curtis, Wm. C. Whitney, Emanuel B. Hart, Otwald Ottendorfer, Judge Lawrence, Chief Justice Daly, Simon Stern, Lawrence Turner and Gen. Pryor. Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel introduced Gov. Tilden, who was received with warm applause, and made a brief speech.

**Ex-Governor Tilden's Speech.**

After alluding to the departure of Governor Hendricks to-morrow, with the best wishes for a prosperous voyage and safe return, he said: Everybody knows that after the recent election the men who were elected by the people President and Vice President of the United States were "counted out," and men who were not elected were "counted in" and seated. I disclaim any thought of the personal wrong involved in this transaction. Not by any act or word of mine shall that be dwarfed or degraded into a personal grievance which is, in truth, the greatest wrong that has stained our national annals. To every man of the four and a quarter millions who were defrauded of the fruits of their elective franchise, it is as great a wrong as it is to me, and no less to every man of the minority will the ultimate consequences extend.

Evils in government grow by success and by impunity. They do not arrest their own progress; they can never be limited except by external force. If the men in possession of the Government can in one instance maintain themselves in power against an adverse decision at the elections, such an example will be imitated. Temptation exists always, and devices to give the color of law and false pretenses on which to found fraudulent decisions will not be wanting. The wrong will grow into a practice if once condoned. In the world's history changes in the succession of Governments have usually been the result of fraud or force. It has been our faith and our pride that we had established a mode of peaceful change, to be worked out by the agency of the ballot-box.

The question now is whether our elective system, in its substance as well as its form, is to be maintained. This is the question of questions. Until it is finally settled there can be no politics founded on inferior questions of administrative policy. It involves the fundamental right of the people. It involves the elective principle. It involves the whole system of popular government. The people must actually unclench the great power which they have given to them. The United States strip the example of everything that can attract imitators. They must relieve a prosperous humanity to crime. This is not all. The people will not be able to trust the authors or beneficiaries of the wrong to devise remedies. But when those who condemn the wrong shall have come to power they must devise the measure which shall render a repetition of the wrong forever impossible.

If my voice could reach throughout our country, and be heard in its remotest border, I would say, "Be of good cheer. The republic will live. The institutions of our fathers are not to be exploded in shame. The sovereignty of the people shall be rescued from this peril and be re-established." Successful wrong never appears so triumphant as on the very eve of its fall. Seven years ago a corrupt dynasty culminated in its power over the million of people who live in the city of New York. It had conquered or betrayed and subjugated every body into acquiescence. It appeared to be indestructible. A year or two later its members were in the penitentiary or in exile. History abounds in similar examples. We must believe in the right and in the future. A great and noble nation will not never its political from its moral life.

**Ex-Governor Hendrick's Speech.**

Mr. Hendricks, having returned thanks for the honor done him, alluded to the Presidential election, and said:

The results as declared in Louisiana and in Florida and at Washington is not and cannot be made satisfactory to the country, for the obvious reason that it was not true. A good and liberty loving people will rest their final judgment only upon truth, and never upon frauds that are cloaked though to look like. Even should the President and his cabinet adopt a part or the whole of the policies and purposes for which the Democratic party has been condemned for many years, and which became so distinctly defined last year, even that cannot remove or quiet the public disquietude.

The Democrats will make no factious opposition, nor will they seek to embarrass the executive administration, but will sustain it in what is right because it is right and for the welfare of the country, and not at all because of any fealty to the party that stands defeated and repudiated by the people. The people are not to be allowed to be treated as Chief Magistrate to become a thing of chance or of sharp practice. The chief first triumphant in American history must be assigned to its proper place among the crimes against popular government, and made a scale as that no party will dare to attempt its repetition.

He who is elected President must be inaugurated. Until that is settled and made sure no Union can be reduced from his devotion and allegiance in any way; not by the allurements of office, nor even by the strong appeal to the abandonment by the Administration of vicious principles and dangerous policies and the adoption of better principles and just measures. Democrats will not intrust their most cherished principles to the keeping of power which is attained by vicious and corrupt means. They will the rather continue their faith in the right of the majority to rule in accordance with constitutional provisions.

All Democrats rejoice with unbounded joy that free republican governments are once more allowed to the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. They rejoice in the good fruits that must follow. They know that peace and good order will prevail; that capital will be made secure and labor safe, contented and happy; that enterprise will revive, and the cruel burdens of the Government and public corruption will be lifted from the shoulders of labor, and that production will increase and lands advance in price. But they know that, in the language of Gov. Morton, it had become "inevitable." Good government in the States was not a free will offering upon the altars of the country.

For years the Democrats had contended in Congress and before the people for free republican States throughout the South, and finally it became "inevitable," because the right and truth were too strong to be longer suppressed. In this Democrats find a reason to stand more firmly with their party. Out of power, with no patronage to dispense and no money to distribute, but an island by the spirit of the Constitution, and inspired by the sentiment of the right of local self-government as inherent in the people, the Democratic party, during the past ten years, has restored one State after another, until now the tread of the soldier is heard in no legislative hall, but in every state the people are governed by laws of their own enacting and by officers of their own choosing.

Mr. Hendricks concluded with the declaration that his recess had more than a personal significance. It proclaimed that we had no sectional sentiment, no Eastern or Western policies. The East and the West and the south section, and a wise and just policy would strike prosperity to the prosperity of each.

Gov. Robinson was the next speaker. He said:

From the day a Chief Magistrate of the United States was inaugurated who was not elected I have had no opportunity of saying that the life of the nation depends upon that being decided as a crisis otherwise there is no hope for us as a nation.

Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer was loudly called for, and made a short speech, which was but a reiteration of the preceding ones.

*MEETING OF THE NATIONAL GREENBACK CLUB.*

**Speeches of Hon. T. J. Durant and Others—The Necessity of a Paper Currency—What is Thought of "The Republican."**

The National Greenback Club held its weekly meeting at the Sexton parlors yesterday evening. President Durant in the chair. There was an unusually large attendance.

Mr. Durant called attention to a recent article in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, which he said was the leading paper of the city—a paper which, he said, never failed to make its mark. This paper has been known as a hard-money organ. It has published able arguments and sharp criticisms directed against what it calls the "sun-money doctrine." Now, in a very ably written editorial, attention is called to the vital issues of the times in a manner to arrest attention and arouse the sleeping public to action.

Mr. Durant then quoted the article referred to, and dwelt particularly on the following clauses:

"There is not a household in the United States that does not feel the heavy hand of hard-times in the form of another, lower level of wages, or

count of the general depression that prevails. There is not a business interest anywhere that does not complain, and there is hardly an establishment in the country operating its full force of employes. Even the Government itself accounts to the times, and rents about to see where it can procure its work done cheaper than it can employ labor to do it. All this results in the constant contraction of the field of employment and consequent distress of the laboring classes in great numbers, who, without money, without friends and without food, are continually turned away from the privilege of toil, going, they know not whither, in search of they know not what, for employment they know to be impossible, and friends they know the homeless do not have.

He then continued his remarks, saying that such are the significant words of the most prominent journal in this city. No clearer statement of the extent of the public sufferings could be made, and THE REPUBLICAN deserves the thanks of this club for its timely and warning cry. We can safely estimate the loss to the country since the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. at two billions of dollars. This loss has been entailed by the cessation of labor. Two millions of men and women have been out of employment, on an average, since that time. Over one half of all the money and manufacturing machinery has been idle also. The country has lost all that this vast force might have produced. The cause we claim to be the contraction of the volume of the currency, under a false theory of political economy. The people have been forcibly deprived of the instrument of production and exchange by act of Congress.

Some people blame Mr. Sherman for pushing resumption. This is only his mission as an officer, though doubtless he does it with hearty good will and approves the principle.

Congress, representing the nation, has said that the legal-tender paper money of the country must be replaced by gold-interest bonds; that it must be called in and burnt up in order to resume specie payment. The Government can resume that is, pay specie for its notes, without difficulty when it has no notes out, and this is what Mr. Sherman is doing. He will be able to do this by increasing the interest-bearing debt of the United States about three hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The currency of the country is not a debt. Our legal tender notes are a legal tender. What can we pay them in? They are redeemable in every shop and at every sale, and in every settlement between debtor and creditor. The expression on the bill, in imitation of the old bank notes, is a mere form. It is the duty of the Government to furnish a currency for the people, safe and convenient and ample in volume to meet the needs of business. The Greenback Club hold that there should be one national paper currency, carried at the public expense, a full legal tender and interchangeable with bonds of the United States. This currency should be furnished to every holder of any bonds of the United States upon a temporary deposit of the same, and the bonds returned to the owner at any time upon the return of an equal amount of the currency thus issued. Thus the supply of money would correspond to the needs of business. By the automatic action of a philosophical system industry and trade would revive, and prosperity return to the whole country.

Mr. Beam, a commission merchant of this city, followed in a very able paper, exposing the gross abuses of the present system. The refunding of the debt and the syndicate were very sharply criticised. The country needs every advantage, every aid to revive its stagnant trade and its suffering industry.

Dr. Domer called attention to the fact that most people have no idea of the remedy, while all admit the evil. He advised a public meeting to widen the influence of the club.

*CALIFORNIA.*

**Extensive Fire in Different Parts of the State—Volcanic Eruption in the Southern Part.**

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—A dispatch from Lompoc, Santa Barbara county, says that an extensive fire is raging in that vicinity, burning over many miles square, destroying grass and grain crops. Great number of cattle have been overtaken by the flames. The fire will necessitate the slaughter of a great deal of stock on account of lack of forage.

A Los Angeles dispatch says a great forest fire is burning in the mountains west of that city, extending down to the plain. Details are wanting, but it is known that many homesteads have been destroyed, and a great amount of hay, lumber and property burnt.

Yesterday morning half the business portion of Plymouth, Amador county, was burned. Loss, $75,000; insurance light.

A volcanic eruption occurred in the mountains opposite Flowing Wells station, on the Southern Pacific, about sixty miles from Yuma, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. It was preceded by a violent vibration of the earth, about half an hour after which a dense volume of smoke and huge black and broken boulders were observed to issue from the mountains. It continued in an active state all day, but became nearly passive at nightfall.

*JOHN MURRAY'S DEATH.*

**Found Dead in a Station-House Cell With a Bayonet Wound Over the Heart.**

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—John Murray, a private in the 23d regiment National Guards, was picked up in the street at an early hour this morning in an intoxicated condition and locked up in the police station. Soon afterwards he was found dead in the cell, and an investigation showed a bayonet wound above the heart. It appears that the regiment had an inspection last night, after which Murray with several others visited various saloons. They were all in uniform, carrying muskets and bayonets, and it appears that from thrusting bayonets at each other in play the gat to fighting, but were separated, and Murray was subsequently found insensible in the street. This morning James Mack and Joseph Hager, both of whom are wounded, have delivered themselves to the police. They claim that Murray inflicted the wounds on them, but they do not know who stabbed the deceased.

*ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.*

**A Railroad Paymaster and His Assistant Fired Upon by Masked Robbers.**

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

SCRANTON, PA., June 12.—This afternoon Paymaster Bessell, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, with his assistant, Captain Carling, while on their way to pay the miners at the Bribbin colliery, at the outskirts of this city, were attacked by two masked robbers. The paymaster and his assistant were in a buggy, and had in their possession over $12,000.

The attack was made a short distance from the mines, and the highwaymen without saying a word drew their revolvers and fired, wounding Captain Carling slightly. Mr. Bessell returned the fire, and the robbers fled in the direction of the woods. Great excitement prevailed here in the afternoon. The police were out after the would-be murderers, and a reward of $500 has been offered by the company. Nothing has been heard from them up to a late hour to-night.

*THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.*

**Washington Cemetery at Hagerstown Dedicated and Decorated Yesterday.**

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Washington cemetery, at Hagerstown, where the Confederate dead killed in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain are interred was formally dedicated to-day with appropriate memorial exercises and the graves strewn with flowers. The oration was delivered by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia. About four thousand persons were present. The cemetery was incorporated in 1870 by the Legislature of Maryland, with an appropriation of $5,000, which has since been increased to thirteen. The States of Virginia and West Virginia have also made appropriations. A handsome lot contains all whose dust is mingled in which there are twenty-five hundred Confederate d[illegible]

## A FATAL EXCURSION.

*COLLISION OF TRAINS ON THE B. AND O. RAILROAD YESTERDAY.*

**Terrible Accident Near Point of Rocks—Five Persons Killed and Fifteen Wounded—The Disaster Caused by Gross Carelessness.**

The rumors of a terrible accident on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad startled the city yesterday morning. A large train left this city in the morning for Hagerstown, bearing excursionists to the Confederate memorial ceremonies at that place, and the rumors at first connected this train with the accident, and the anxiety and excitement was very great. Later and more reliable news reduced the magnitude of the disaster and relieved the anxiety of the friends of the Washington excursionists by the announcement that that train was safe. The facts of the accident, so far as could be learned, are as follows:

A collision occurred about 8 o'clock between the Winchester accommodation train, which left Winchester at 5:40 a. m. for Baltimore, and a general excursion train, which left Frederick at 6:45 a. m. for Washington, about half a mile east of Point of Rocks, the junction of the main stem and the Metropolitan branch. The locomotives of both trains were wrecked, and the smoking-car and first passenger coach of the excursion train were telescoped. The locomotive of the Winchester train was the only part of that train that suffered much by the collision. Four persons were killed in the telescoped car of the excursion train and fifteen wounded. The excursion train from Frederick was composed of eight cars, filled with Frederick people, en route for a trip to Mount Vernon. The Winchester train halted about half a mile east of the Point of Rocks, on a sharp curve. The excursion train rounded the curve at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and not having warning to put down the brakes the collision occurred with terrible force.

The news of the accident was quickly borne to the Point of Rocks and neighboring station and hundreds of people soon gathered at the spot and aided in caring for the sick and dead. The scene of the accident is one which has grown familiar to the American traveling public. Smashed engines, wrecked cars, groaning people and mangled bodies. Wrecking and special trains soon arrived. A special train from Baltimore brought Mr. Thomas E. Sharp, master of transportation, and Mr. J. L. Wilson, master of road, to the scene, who rendered every assistance in their power. The cause of the accident was a matter of doubt at the scene of the accident yesterday, but it was evident that it was due to somebody's fatal neglect.

The four killed outright in the car of the excursion train were Charles Keefe, Frederick; Dorsey Walker, Mt. Carmel; J. T. Dixon, Frederick; Richard Dutrow, Frederick.

The following is a list of the injured: W. H. Harrison, right leg broken; Col. Charles E. Trail, injured internally; Mr. Mullenix, leg broken; A. Bartgis, left leg broken; E. Green, left leg broken; Clinton Moberly, injured internally; Adam Nothrage, severe sprains; John Doub, left arm broken; Lewis Schley, legs terribly mangled; E. F. Snoufer, slight; M. L. Knoble, slight; W. H. Snoufer, slight; H. W. Hutchinson, slight; John Dodison, slight; W. Young, slight.

Lewis Schley, one of the victims, was so badly injured that it was thought necessary to amputate both legs, but he died soon after the accident, and before the operation could be performed. There was one lady on the train who was injured and removed to Frederick, and it is reported that she died, but her name could not be ascertained.

Charles Keefe, one of the victims, was editor of the Frederick *Examiner*. Col. Trail, who was badly injured, and at first supposed to have been killed, is a very influential citizen of Frederick. John T. Dixon and Richard Dutrow, who were killed, were both merchants of Frederick.

The Baltimore and Ohio depot in this city was besieged with people yesterday morning, and the officers and employees of the road were overwhelmed with questions.

WHO WAS TO BLAME.

The following is the latest Associated Press dispatch in regard to the accident:

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Later dispatches state that Louis Schley died from injuries received before being removed. Col. Charles Trail is reported fatally injured. One or two more may die, but the others will recover. A dispatch from Frederick says the collision is attributable to gross carelessness and negligence of the train men. Messrs. Keefer, Trail, Falconer and Col. Dennis were a committee from Frederick on their way to Washington to extend an invitation to President Hayes and Cabinet to attend the next fair of the Frederick County Agricultural Society.

*MINOR CAPITAL TOPICS.*

PATENTS.—Among the patents issued from the patent office, bearing date June 12, were the following: C. House, Washington, D. C., artificial stone pavement; J. W. Osborne, Washington, D. C., urinal. F. Stith, of Washington, registers a design for an india-rubber eraser.

CABINET MEETING YESTERDAY.—The session of the Cabinet yesterday lasted two hours. The Secretaries of War and Navy being out of town those Departments were not represented. The appointments to the offices of collector and naval officer at Baltimore, Md., and some minor appointments were discussed, but no decision was reached. Mr. Evarts submitted some papers relative to foreign appointments, which, however, were not acted upon.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S DIFFICULTIES.—There appears to be another charge pending against Brigham Young, the Second Comptroller of the Treasury having been called upon by Attorney General Devens to furnish copies of all the returns made by Young while he held the position of Indian agent in 1848 or '49, with a view to his prosecution for the issuing of illegal supplies and for the misappropriation of public money. It is also stated that among the papers submitted by District Attorney Howard, of Utah, to Attorney General Devens are the unpublished portions of Lee's confession, said to implicate Brigham Young and a number of other prominent Mormons in the Mountain Meadow massacre. The main obstacle in the way of a conviction upon Lee's testimony is said to be the difficulty of assembling the necessary witnesses.

ALABAMA REPUBLICANS.—The Alabama Republican delegation, composed of Governor Parsons, Judge Pelham, Colonel Reid, Dr. Houston and State Senators Knox and Harris, claims to be the true representative of Alabama Republican sentiment as against the delegation headed by Judge Bingham. They claim to be in line with the regular State Republican organization, which was recognized at Cincinnati, and, as such, were received by and conferred with by the President. These gentlemen have for years been conspicuous workers in Republican councils and before the people, and insist that their opponents represent only the remnant of Federal and State officials who did so much to bring the party and the State into disrepute under Republican rule. The President, we are informed, assured the Parsons delegation that his recent appointments for Alabama had been made in sympathy with them, and he was assured, in turn, that the appointments already made were satisfactory both to themselves and the people of the State.

THE INDIAN RING INVESTIGATION.—It is stated that the investigating committee recently appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to examine into the operations of the Indian ring promise some startling revelations relative to the issue of Indian supplies upon the basis of false returns as to the number of Indians upon the reservations or in the bands for which supplies were drawn. The committee have already examined a number of vouchers, furnished by Commissioner Smith and Mr. Colpin, the chief clerk of the Indian Bureau. Charges of a grave nature are also said to be made concerning the operations of the ring in the land department. It is alleged that scrip issued to the Indians passed into the hands of the ring, by whom it was used to strip the land of its timber, whereupon, by collusion in the Washington office, the scrip was lifted from the stripped land and located on a fresh piece of land, the process being repeated indefinitely, to the great profit of the ring. No little uneasiness is manifested among the employees of the Indian Bureau, as wholesale dismissals, and, it may be, arrests and prosecution, are likely to result from the expected disclosures.

ARMY ORDERS.—Captain Garrick Mallery, 1st infantry, is relieved from duty as acting signal officer, and will report to the Secretary of the Interior for duty as a mounted officer with the United States geological survey of the Rocky mountain region, in charge of J. W. Powell. Second Lieutenants Charles Byrne, 6th infantry, and Thomas J. Clay, 10th infantry, are relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, and will proceed to join their regiments. Second Lieutenant Alexis R. Paxton, 15th infantry, is relieved from duty at Columbus barracks, Ohio, and will join his regiment upon the adjournment of the court-martial of which he is a member. Second Lieutenant W. H. Miller, 1st cavalry, is transferred from company F to company E of that regiment on his own application. Leave of Captain E. D. Emory, 9th infantry, is extended three months. By direction of the President, First Lieutenant Samuel R. Jones, 4th artillery, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute and will report for duty. Leave of First Lieutenant T. J. Spencer, 10th cavalry, is revoked, and at his own request Lieutenant Spencer is permitted to await orders at his home.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VIEWS ON THE SILVER QUESTION.—Gen. Boynton speaks apparently by authority, when he telegraphs as follows to the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

It is known that the following are Secretary Sherman's views upon the silver question: He stands by his Hartford speech delivered in the last campaign, and frequently repeated in recent conversations. In that speech he admits not that the silver dollar should be made a legal tender for all currency contracts, but should only be issued by the Government in exchange for United states notes and fractional currency. This he considers a safe middle ground between the extremes of opinion in the East and West. He thinks that if the Ohio platform is based upon that idea, the Republican party can win in the canvass this fall. Secretary Sherman thinks that if such a policy should be adopted silver would be equal in value to legal-tender notes, as it would only be obtained in exchange for them, and as no one who did not value the coin as highly as the paper would offer to exchange the latter for the former. By this plan, he thinks, there would be no tendency of silver, as there is no law under which silver could pass out, except in exchange for legal tender and fractional currency. Secretary Sherman, assuming this position, would insist, as it is manifest, that silver should be a full legal tender. He and entirely would retain gold as a standard, and would oppose any legislation which would tend to produce a glut of silver and be an obstacle to gold resumption. He is of the opinion that a law which would make the silver dollar of 412½ grains a legal tender for all currency contracts would be a serious mistake, as it would cause a dollar of silver issued a legal tender dollar would be retired. He holds that about one hundred millions of silver would be necessary for change as a subsidiary coin, and that the amount which would get into circulation in excess of this would not exceed twenty or thirty millions. The Secretary thinks that all friends of resumption should stand together in favor of such a partial remonetization of the silver dollar in order to successfully resist the schemes of the silver men who are in favor of making silver a complete legal tender. He is evidently in favor of a compromise between the East and the West in this matter, as was the gold standard.

**Departmentalities.**

ALBERT STANLEY has been appointed gauger for the First district of Ohio, and Charles Josephs private storekeeper for the same district.

MR. E. S. NADAL, formerly second secretary to the United states legation at London, has been reappointed to that position by the Secretary of State.

AMONG those who called upon the President yesterday were senators Patterson and Windom, Representative Jorgensen and ex-Representative Clark, of Kansas.

SECRETARY MCCRARY, General Sherman, Judge Advocate General Dunn, Colonel Anderson and Colonel Poe left yesterday to attend the West Point commencement.

IN MANY of the Departments there are old men who have survived their usefulness and laid by a competency. These venerable public functionaries should be permitted to retire.

HON. E. W. BARKER, late Third Assistant Postmaster General, has been invited by the citizens of Vermontville, Michigan, to deliver the 4th of July oration at that place on the coming anniversary.

EMPLOYEES at the navy yard are paid semi-monthly, and payment is always made directly to the person whose name is on the rolls. This arrangement renders it impossible to sell prospective earnings to brokers.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY MCCORMICK expects to leave Washington to-day for New York, where he will spend a few days, and will then visit Boston. He will be absent about two weeks. His journey is one entirely for recreation.

HON. J. A. WILLIAMSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office, left yesterday to attend the annual examination at West Point. During his absence Mr. U. J. Baxter, chief clerk of the bureau, will be acting commissioner.

THE cadet midshipmen and engineers will leave Annapolis on their usual summer cruise on the 20th instant, in the United States ship Constellation and the steamer Mayflower. The examination now in progress at the Academy is expected to terminate about the 23d instant.

HEREAFTER a mail will be dispatched daily, except sundays, for Norfolk, Portsmouth and Old Point Comfort, via Baltimore and Bay-line steamers, closing at the Washington post office at 5 p. m. This is in addition to the tri-weekly mails dispatched by the steamer Lady of the Lake for the same offices.

THE Second Assistant Postmaster General and heads of divisions in the contract office have been busily engaged for a day or two past in the examination of the proposals for carrying the mails on about six hundred routes, throughout all the States and Territories except Delaware. The awards will be made on or about the 20th instant.

SECRETARY THOMPSON, in company with the heads of the various bureaus, left yesterday for Philadelphia, the object being the inspection of the League Island navy yard. From Philadelphia the party will visit and inspect the navy yard at New York. Admiral Rowell will act as secretary of the Navy during the absence of Secretary Thompson.

THE commissions of Colonel Jack Wharton, to be United States marshal for Louisiana; John M. McClintock, United States marshal for Maryland, and Gabriel C. Wharton, District Attorney for Maryland, were signed by the President yesterday, in addition to a number of commissions for postmasters, among them Benj. B. Danville, Suffolk, Va., and W. W. Huntington, Galena, Ill.

THE committee engaged in considering the question as to what amount of fractional currency has been destroyed will probably make their report to the Secretary of the Treasury in a day or two. The committee experience some difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion as to what amount is now out of circulation. Their approximation will probably fall below $10,000,000.

CAPT. HOBBS, a prominent official of the Public Lands Department of Missouri, is registered at the Lafayette House. He comes to Washington on an important mission relative to a state claim for proceeds of swamp lands sold by the Government. The case has been complicated by an accidental omission in codifying the statutes, and the matter will probably require Congressional action.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information in regard to the emigrants who departed from the port of New York for Sydney, N. S. W., per ship star of the West, June 2, 1877. The total number of emigrants was 165, of whom 112 were males and 53 females. Their nationalities were: Americans, 24; English, 42; Scotch, 28; Irish, 24; Germans, 6; Dane, 1; Pole, 1, and Canadians, 19.

INFORMATION has been received at the State Department, from the United states consul at Vallea, of the loss of the American ship Cesare, of Bath, on the evening of the 9th of May, during an earthquake and tidal wave. The wave rose to 60 feet and carried the vessel ashore on the rocks, and recoiling carried her off again, when she sank almost immediately, the officers and crew having barely time to escape with their lives.

**Charges Against an Ex-Auditor of Louisiana.**

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 12.—Yesterday the District Attorney filed an information against ex-Auditor George E. Bickham, charging him with having taken certain books from the auditor's office, the property of the State. Bail $5,000.

**A Duelist from Germany.**

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

BERLIN, June 12.—The *North German Gazette* denies the truth of the report in the Pall Mall Gazette of Friday that it would be advisable to find a proper position for Count Arnim, charging him with his proceedings against Prince Bismarck.

## THE RING FELLOWSHIP.

*OPERATING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A STREET OVERSEER.*

**What Caused Gen. Ketcham to Feel an Interest in Him—A Little Manipulation in 3.65 Bonds—The Soft Berth of a Street Inspector.**

Further investigation into the favoritism shown by the District Commissioners to Messrs Cranford & Hoffman and W. C. Murdock gives evidence sufficiently strong to convince any person, disposed to make inquiry, of the fact that other motives than the welfare of the District prompted the board in the manifest partiality displayed toward the ring contractors in the making of the recent awards. From August, 1875, until the fall of 1876 these birds of prey worked on in a quiet way, depleting the District treasury under the resurfacing and repairing pavement dodges. The Commissioners have as yet failed to explain what kind of a repair it is to take up a rotten wood pavement and substitute a tar or concrete therefor.

Yet this was done, and the favorites of the ring reaped a rich harvest thereby. A casual survey of some of the evidence, showing the manner in which this work was performed and the extravagant price paid for it, will prove wholesome reading to the tax-payers, and let them see how these ring thieves still plunder the city treasury and will not let go the public teat so long as there is a dollar left to steal.

James Wallace Phillips came here in August, 1874, and as he had given the laying of concrete pavements special attention he was appointed to the position of overseer under Engineer Hoxie without bringing any influence to back him. His brother, John F. Phillips, is a stock-broker in the city of New York. At his bank Gen. Ketcham kept an account, which he was permitted to overdraw to the extent of $8,000 or $10,000, without any demurring on the part of the bank officials.

This firm dealt in the District 3.65 bonds, buying and selling for a few customers, and at one time handled about $80,000 in these bonds for Cranford & Hoffman. When, therefore, Broker Phillips and some of this bank's patrons requested the appointment of Mr. J. W. Phillips to a position under the District government it was not strange that Gen. Ketcham immediately acquiesced, and put him in a fat soft berth, where he received $3 per day salary, where he still remains.

While the latter as an expert was called upon to give testimony concerning the repairing of pavements he said that while possessing no personal knowledge of the amount paid out, still he understood that Cranford & Hoffman were to receive $1.10 per cubic yard for resurfacing only. The holes filled up proved rather expensive, as will be seen by the following statement: The base at the rate of 55 per cubic yard, the binder $5.75 per cubic yard, and the top coating at $11.50 per cubic yard. In addition to this the contractor was allowed a profit of 20 per cent, on the expense of the labor in cleaning off and picking out the holes.

It will be easily perceived what a fat thing contractors had, and how they nursed it to its full value, and got from the tax-payers fund nearly every dollar that was available. At that time James Grant made an offer to the Commissioners to do this repair work at a lower figure than either Cranford & Hoffman or Murdock, but he did not possess the influence requisite to secure a contract, and he was next found in the employ of Mr. Murdock. From August, 1875, up to the present time these contractors have had the inside track with the Commissioners, and possessed the strong influence of Gen. Ketcham to carry through their proposed schemes, and receive work from the board, no matter how little or right or justice could be attached to their claim.

The New York influence shows to some extent where General Ketcham wished to be on friendly terms, and why he promptly nominated the man named for a street inspector. While not appearing as a joint affair, still it has a peculiar look to find one of the District Commissioners and his pet contractors operating through the same bank. Whether or not any of the money from the sale of the $30,000 worth of bonds of Cranford & Hoffman ever passed to the credit of the Commissioner from Dutchess county, New York, is unknown, for on that point Broker Phillips, brother of Street Inspector Phillips, has a very faulty and convenient memory. It was asserted yesterday that Contractor Jonathan Taylor was grumbling at the vigilance and fidelity of the inspectors assigned to attend to the repairing done by him. That might be true but there is no danger of a similar complaint coming from Cranford & Hoffman.

They evidently know all the tricks of the trade, and when they have reached the question of measurement they will never be retarded by the inspector. If that matter is not settled already they ought to go to the District Commissioners, who, in all probability, would soon put a quietus on the matter by seeing the force carried out to the end and payment ordered for the work, no matter whether the pavement laid was good, bad or indifferent. In the letting they intended that the pets of the ring should be rewarded, and so in the settlement they should not be delayed in receiving the ill-gotten money filched from the District treasury.

*THE NEXT SCHOOL YEAR.*

**Meeting of the School Trustees Last Night.**

The Board of School Trustees held a regular meeting last night. Applications for positions as janitor were received from William Beaman and Johannes Walters. Applications for positions as teachers were also received from Lucy A. Noyes, Lillian D. Riley, M. R. Hale, John Merriam, L. F. Hopkins, W. F. Slater, Angie J. Shirley and Laura S. Parsons. Applications for positions as teachers in the county schools were received from Miss Susie A. Simms and Harvey Smith, Martha Edinburg, T. B. Snowden and Henry Miner.

Mr. Packard, from the committee on accounts, made the following report: Amount of pay-rolls as per last statement, $255,513.22; amount of pay-roll for May, 1877, $26,919.49; rents for the quarter ending June 30, 1877, $5,253; bills approved June 12, 1877, $1,712.31; total, $289,128.02. The report was approved.

Mr. Packard, from the committee on supplies and accounts, also submitted a report upon retrenchment of expenses, recommending that the District Commissioners be requested to ask for bids for school supplies upon schedules furnished from this board, to be kept separate from the supplies needed for the other departments of the government, with the understanding that articles required not enumerated on schedule may be purchased by the trustees in open market; and that all requisitions for supplies shall be made by the superintendents and approved by the committee on supplies and accounts before the same shall be forwarded to the Commissioners.

The report also stated that it is absolutely necessary to the proper keeping of the accounts of the board that every bill shall be approved by the board before it is audited and paid by them. The report was adopted.

The committee on property made a lengthy report, suggesting that if the District authorities would purchase buildings in place of those now rented there would be a saving to the District of at least $10,000 per annum.

The committee on property made a report, recommending that the charges against the janitor of the Franklin school building be dismissed. The report was adopted.

The committee on property recommended that the Paragon desk and the Chase desk and the independent settee or chair for the grammar grades, the desks to have lifting lids, be adopted for use in the John F. Cook and Miner school buildings. The report was adopted.

Mr. French, from the committee on examinations on prices, reported that they had held an examination, and that the awards were as follows: Kendall scholarship, Egbert L. Weaver, of the First district; the King school prize to William Davies, of the Third district.

Superintendent Wilson reported the names of the graduates of the Normal school who had taught successfully for one year, and recommended that they be granted diplomas. Their names are as follows: Elizabeth A. Corcoran, Isabella Halliday, Sarah E. Meredith, Isabella V. Helmsen, Theresa A. McGill, Cora Stutsman, Florence M. Ball, Kate M. Blunden, Susan B. Brown, Ellen C. Dyer, Flora L. Hendley, Mary A. Law, Alice V. Skipper, Sarah F. Sparks and Emma Jane Young.

The recommendation was agreed to and the diplomas granted.

Mr. Hovey, from the committee on rules, submitted amendments to the rules changing the time of the stated meetings of the board to the second Tuesday in each month and on the last Tuesday in June, and that the officers of the board shall be elected annually at the first stated meeting in July, and that the school year shall begin on the first day of July, and that the salaries of the re-elected teachers shall begin on the first day of September, and all others upon the date they enter on their duties, and annually, or as soon as practicable, thereafter, or as vacancies occur, the Board of Trustees shall appoint teachers and supervising principals. The report was adopted.

Mr. Browne, from the committee on text-books, made a report that the text-books now in use be continued for the ensuing year, including Shaw's "New English Literature," Bradbury's "Geometry" and Gerot's "Physical Geography." Adopted.

He also recommended the adoption of Daniel's "Catechism of Vocal Music" and Swinton's "General History." Action on the last report was postponed.

Mr. Packard introduced resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Mr. George W. Mitchell, a member of the board; which were adopted.

The board then adjourned to meet on the 23d instant.

*THE MILITARY ACADEMY.*

**The Labors of the Board of Visitors Practically Closed—Exciting Scenes During a Cavalry Drill.**

[Correspondence of the National Republican.]

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 11.—It is a proverb of the Military Academy that you cannot kill a cadet or a Government horse, and it is founded upon the recollection of a long list of escapes that are truly marvelous. Another was added to the list to-day, when the graduating class was going through the cavalry drill. This, the most exciting of all the drills, was even more dashing than usual this morning. After the exhibition of tactics, the squadron swept in line across the plain at the highest speed of the horses, the cadets cutting right and left above and below, with their sabres, at imaginary enemies. In the midst of the charge the saddle of Cadet Hopkins—a superb rider—turned, and he was hurled with great violence to the ground and for a moment by fatally positioned his arm extended over his head, as if he were injured. The excitement was intense, and even the officers accustomed to witnessing such accidents, feared that he was dangerously hurt.

"What is it?" is the universal question and some one says, "Hopkins, appointed from New York, last year in Company A." Hopkins is coming to, and is blinded dazed at the first sight of the bishop opening his eyes and mutters, "Thank God, it is not my brother!" There is in the assemblage, however, a sister of the unfortunate cadet, and she is frantic. Inquiries reveal the fact that while he was falling to the ground and bending over for his horse's neck, the girth broke, and he was flung to the other side, that him to the ground, where he fell upon his shoulder and head. He bleeds freely, and Dr. Huston, who is on the spot in a minute, pronounces his injury severely stunned.

While everybody is watching and praying for a word, Cadet Hopkins another swiftly rises to an impromptu display. When the horse fell it fell he darted forward like a cannon ball. In a moment he was at the bridle in front of the horse. Without turning a hair he leapt straight through the bridle, carrying before him the heavy cavalry bridle, and planted up the lines. Of the company rushed upon the plain, two ladies fell in a faint from fright. Two of Hopkins' companions who were riding beside him when he fell moved on to catch the horse, one on either side. They followed through the break made in the bridle and only a few feet behind. The company passed the drill ground, and finding himself recovered by the bridge on the other side, cleared it at a bound, breaking away the fence on the outside of it at the entry time. With a whoop the two companions lifted their horses over in front of him and swung the three cadets, leaving everything at the rear in a great confusion as three excited cadets upon the plain.

All this excitement, however, lasted but a few minutes, for the runaway was soon caught and the fatal accident was carried off in a carriage. He proved to be only stunned and bruised, and was able to walk out of the hospital that afternoon. The drill then went on for some time until every battle had been exhausted.

Early in the drill three curb-straps broke at the same instant, and the riders, unable to rein in their horses at the end of the parade, were borne away at full speed along a mounting train view behind the parapet of Battery Knapp.

The spectators do not realize the fact for a moment, and fancy they are looking at a race as the three gray jackets flash in and out of view through the trees. Then the faces of the ladies blanch and the men are nervous.

"What if they should be dashed against the trees?" says one.

"That's the only danger," responds an officer, "these lads carried be thrown otherwise.

Clear around the plain skim the