# National Republican.

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## COL. JOHN A. JOYCE.

*A REPORTER INTERVIEWS HIM AT HIS HOME IN GEORGETOWN.*

HE THINKS THE WORLD OUGHT TO CALL THE ACCOUNT SQUARE—HE HAS NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT THE WHISKY RING, BUT TALKS FREELY ON OTHER SUBJECTS — HOW HE SPENT HIS TWO YEARS IN PRISON—A VOLUME OF POEMS AS THE RESULT.

There is generally no lack of great men, and remarkable men, and noted men, in the District, but perhaps there is no man in the city in whom the public has a greater interest at the present time than Col. John A. Joyce, the so-called "ex-boss" of the Whisky Ring, with whose recent deliverance from prison newspaper readers are quite familiar. There have been indefinite allusions in different journals lately that Col. Joyce was on his way to his home in Georgetown, and a reporter of THE REPUBLICAN yesterday visited that city in quest of him. Nobody in Georgetown knew where Col. Joyce was. Some of them knew a man named Joyce in Washington. The reporter dropped finally into a hardware store, where an ancient citizen was sitting.

"Can you tell me where Colonel Joyce lives?" asked the reporter.

"Joyce—Joyce," repeated the old gentleman, scratching his head. "Lemme see, there is a preacher here named Joyce."

"My man is not a preacher. I mean Joyce of the 'Whisky Ring.'"

"Oh," exclaimed the old gentleman, "he is living up there, just beyond the reservoir," and he pointed out the way for the reporter.

The reporter mounted the heights of Georgetown, and soon reached the house, which is on Road street next to the reservoir.

THE HOUSE

is the residence of Col. Joyce's brother-in-law, Mr. Calvin V. Graves. During Col. Joyce's imprisonment his wife and children have resided with Mr. Graves, and now Col. Joyce has come to life with them. The residence is one of the most desirable in Georgetown. It is located on the Heights and surrounded with shady walks. Grand views of the Potomac and the country south of Washington can be obtained from a broad verandah in the rear.

Col. Joyce arrived here from Chicago Sunday. He was released from the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., a week ago, a writ of *habeas corpus* having been issued while the question of the legality of a cumulative sentence is being decided. Judge Krekel decided on the 13th instant in Joyce's favor. He is out on a personal recognizance of $1,000, ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher and William McCarty being his sureties. He is still a prisoner constructively, the case having been appealed to the Circuit Court.

The longest term of imprisonment for the offense with which he was charged, if considered as a single count, is three years, but on separate counts he received cumulative sentences amounting altogether to three years and six months. The proceedings in his case are similar to those taken in Tweed's case.

When the reporter called at the residence of Mr. Graves, on Georgetown Heights, he was ushered into a cosy parlor. The walls were covered with paintings, but the most striking picture was one in the centre of the room—a full-length, well-executed crayon portrait of a handsome man with dark hair and moustache, flashing eyes, and of rather spare figure, though finely formed. It was a portrait of

JOYCE BEFORE HE ENTERED THE PENITENTIARY.

Very soon Col. Joyce came down stairs in his shirt-sleeves. It was the same face that could be seen in the picture, but the thick hair had turned prematurely gray. The eyes still sparkled. The figure was fuller. Before Joyce's imprisonment he weighed 150 pounds; now he weighs 175. Evidently he did not worry much over his bad luck. Col. Joyce has all the appearance of an educated Irishman. His features are regular and handsome. His head is shaped well, and his forehead, encircled by iron-gray locks, is high and intellectual. He has a sort of half-military air, which is more noticeable when he wears his hat—a black felt of the military pattern. Though no one would detect the least "brogue" when he talks, his voice is Irish in its richness and fullness. Like an educated Irishman, he is a ready and voluble talker, and forms good round sentences as fast as his tongue can trip through them. Though the gray in his hair gives him a somewhat older look, he is but thirty-five years old.

He greeted the reporter pleasantly and entered readily into conversation, and chatted for about an hour upon many topics concerning himself.

"I have become a sort of notorious character," he said, with a smile, "and of course I must expect the newspaper men to be after me, especially now while I am a sensation."

STILL A PRISONER.

The reporter asked him about his imprisonment.

"At present," he said, "I am in such a position that it is to my interest to say as little as possible. When the storm came I pleaded 'not guilty,' and I have been consistent through everything. You know I am still virtually a prisoner. I was released on Judge Krekel's decision that the cumulative sentence is illegal. The case has been appealed to the United States Circuit Court and will be argued in November by the Government and my attorney, ex-Governor Fletcher. I feel quite sure that the decision of Judge Krekel will then be affirmed. If, after that, the Attorney General or the Government wish to prosecute me further and carry the question to the Supreme Court of the United States, I am ready for it. You see, I would have only thirteen months longer to serve anyway, and by the time the Supreme Court has decided my term will have been completed. All I ask now is to be allowed to make a living for my wife and children. Considering the punishment which I have already received, I think the world should call the account square.

GENERAL GRANT.

"What have you to say in regard to General Grant and General Babcock?"

"In regard to Gen. Grant and Gen. Babcock I have but little to say. Gen. Grant is the greatest hero of either ancient or modern times. He is a child of fortune, of destiny. I regard him as a very wonderful man, and his most remarkable attributes are his silence and indomitable will. We have had no greater general in modern times. He has fought more battles than Napoleon, and commanded more men in battle than Cæsar or Wellington. He was the hero that stood by the Union when the life of the nation was trembling in the balance, and for the great service he then performed for the salvation of our country we should remember his faults with charity and place his virtues in marble and bronze that will defy the corroding tooth of time to blot from our escutcheon his glorious deeds."

"General Babcock?"

"Gen. Babcock," he said, "in former days I regarded as a gentleman and a friend, and I do not know why I should change my opinion now. I have not seen him since I have been here."

"Are you a native of Washington?"

"I was raised in Kentucky. When the war broke out I joined the Union army, although all my relatives went into the rebel army. At the close of the war I studied law in the office of Senator Allison, in Dubuque, Iowa. In 1866 I came to Washington, and at first held a $1,200 clerkship in the Internal Revenue Bureau. I rose rapidly, and soon became the head of a division, but I resigned this place and went West, although fine positions were offered to me if I would remain in Washington."

"I see that you are about to devote yourself to literature."

"I propose in the course of two months to complete a number of poems I have written in the past two years, and publish them through the house of Frank Leslie.

"Were you treated kindly in prison?"

"I had the good fortune during my imprisonment to be treated kindly by the prison officers, and I have only the kindest expressions to offer in their behalf. I did my duty as a prisoner, and consequently received such favors as merit always commands."

"What do you think of the politics of the day?"

"I have left political life forever. Yet, while entirely separated from the whirl of political life, I take a keen interest in the civil service and the Southern policy of President Hayes."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

"How do you regard the civil service?"

"If Government officers were strictly required to attend to their official duties, and not permitted to mix in primaries or conventions, the work of the Government would be better performed, and the people at large would be better satisfied. The civil service letter of President Hayes should be crystallized into statutory law, with a severe penalty attached for the violation of its provisions."

"How do you view the Southern question?"

"I look upon the Southern policy of Mr. Hayes with hope and kindness, trusting that the magnanimous offer held out to our Southern brothers will be accepted by them in a spirit of conciliation and peace. While State rights should be conceded, as far as possible, national rights should be guaranteed to all, and as the same flag now waves over a land blessed with freedom and peace, we should all study and enforce the great motto of Lincoln, 'Charity for all and malice towards none.'"

HE WILL NOT "JUMP."

The reporter made a reference to a late editorial article in the St. Louis *Republican* saying that Joyce would probably "jump bail."

"There are a good many out there who would like to see me 'jump,'" he replied. "I have no reason for 'jumping.' I am not afraid of anything. I am not afraid of man or death. I entered the army as a private and worked my way up to the rank of lieutenant colonel by my will. When the storm came two years ago I stood like a mountain crag and bore it all, and I fear nothing now.

BURY THE PAST.

"You are content to let the past rest?"

"My sentiment is 'let the dead past bury its dead.' If I have sinned my sins have been political sins, the sins of the times and the sins of the civil service—the civil service which requires the office-holders to attend to primaries and do political work. I have no complaint to make. A man with a grievance, is a great nuisance. Life is too short to be spent in airing grievances. I have borne my punishment like a man, and all I ask is to be let alone. Many thought that when I came out I would smirch Grant and Babcock and others, but I have nothing to say against any man. My connection with them was political. When any man places confidence in me it is in safe keeping. I will be true to the last. Avery, by preaching his grievances to the public, has injured himself more than anybody else."

"Why were you not pardoned?"

"There were nearly three hundred indictments in connection with the whisky frauds, and only three were punished—McDonald, Avery and myself. I was the first in and the last out. Before President Grant's term expired I had hopes that I might be pardoned out, but some malicious persons were evidently working against me here in Washington."

The conversation turned to

COL. JOYCE'S PROPOSED PUBLICATIONS.

"I had a good deal of leisure time in prison, and spent considerable of it in writing poetry—poetry of all kinds and on all subjects—pathos, imagination, memory and everything. It will not take me long to prepare the book, as the poems are nearly all written."

The reporter manifested a desire to hear one of the poems, and Col. Joyce read to him the following, remarking, "Of course, this is not taken from the poet's life. Poems are imaginary. It is the ideal:"

OCEAN MEMORIES.

Years have gone by since we met at the sea,
The kiss that you gave, love, lingers with me;
Thrills in my heart like an angelic tune;
Perfume distilled from the roses of June,
Silvery light from the face of the moon.

Lulled to repose by moan of the ocean,
Clasped in a thrill of blissfull emotion;
Sunlight and starlight we catch but a gleam,
The world is afloat, we live in a dream,
And things are not surely all that they seem!

Your secret and gem I still fondly keep,
So close to my heart, awake or asleep,
The world has no prize more dear unto me,
Unpurchased, unsought, a love without fee
Was that soul-thrilling gift down by the sea!

My darling! while memory clings to this brain,
I'll fondly look back o'er mountain and plain;
The dews of the morn and mists of the night,
Shall waft me away to the couch of the light,
Drowned in the waves of your hair, out of sight.

Absent and lonely, my soul flies to thee,
Back to the shore of that sweet summer sea,
A land where the vine and orange doth bloom,
And silver and gold its mountains entomb
A paradise planted, rich with perfume.

Deep in my heart I have built a pure shrine,
Where I can worship your love, so divine,
To which I can turn in moments of sorrow,
Kneeling to one from whom I can borrow
Pleasures and peace to bless me to morrow.

The fruit thinly plucked from a ripe, sunny tree,
Is sweeter than all the "green gages" to me;
So love freely given, heart full with mind
Leaves nothing but glorious memories behind
A vision of beauty so noble and kind.

Sadly I sigh for your loving embrace,
Fancy awakens the light of your face
Out through the mist of yon echoless shore,
Angels are calling my lost, loved Lenore;
Weeping, I pine for your love evermore.

"I intend to write poetry, write editorials for newspapers, and do all kinds of literary work," he added.

"Are you now writing a novel?"

"Yes; 'My Paradise.' I sail from Lyons, France, and am cast upon a deserted island with three young girls, sailing from California on a Jesuit mission. It is a sea-girt isle, five miles in circumference, and furnishing tropical fruits sufficient to sustain life. There I find a fountain of youth. The point is that if people live without envy or malice, they will have perpetual youth. When a person becomes fifty years of age he can begin again at eighteen."

When the reporter left Col. Joyce put on his hat and coat and walked part way through the little city with him. As he was leaving the house a little girl came up and claimed a kiss, and Col. Joyce lifted her up and kissed her. "That is my eldest daughter," he explained; "she is six years old. I have another little one, three years old, sleeping up stairs." During the walk Col. Joyce conversed upon a dozen topics of the day, showing that he had kept himself well posted during his confinement.

Speaking of resumption, he thought that all honest people should pay their debts, but he did not believe in cutting down all the trees and making them into cord-wood and selling the door step in front of the house in order to pay the debt. He referred pleasantly to his old political experience in St. Louis. He remarked that it was eight years since he had been in Washington before, and there had been many changes in the appearance of the city. When the reporter reached the street-cars Col. Joyce bade him "good day."

### THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., Aug. 20.—The Presidential party arrived here from Windsor at 8.40 o'clock this morning, and were enthusiastically received by a large concourse of people. The President, Mrs. Hayes, Secretaries Evarts, Key and Devens appeared on the platform of the palace car. After a general hand-shaking the President briefly addressed the crowd. He then introduced Messrs. Evarts, Key and Devens. Mr. Evarts made a short speech, after which the party resumed their journey to the White Mountains at 9 o'clock.

## THE FORGED DRAFTS.

*A NEW AND UNEXPECTED TURN TAKEN IN THE CASE.*

MR. CALEB TOMPKINS' CLAIM FOUND TO BE INVALID — PERSISTENT ENDEAVORS OF MADAME BELVA A. LOCKWOOD IN BEHALF OF HER CLIENT—THE OLD GENTLEMEN NOT YET OUT OF THE WOODS.

Mr. Caleb Tompkins, an old man of seventy-seven years, was brought here from his home in Georgia by the secret service detectives to testify against Messrs. John A. Grow and Samuel O. Peugh. These gentlemen had been arrested on the information of a Treasury clerk without the authority of the Department, for the alleged forgery of the indorsement of Mr. Tompkins to two drafts made out in his favor for $1,312.86 in satisfaction of his claim against the Government, allowed by the Southern Claims Commission, and confirmed by Congress, who appropriated the money to pay it.

The drafts in question were cashed by the Treasurer of the United States on presentation, but, upon the discovery of the forgery, the money was promptly refunded by Mr. Grow and the drafts returned to him canceled. The drafts originally came into the possession of Mr. Grow through a legitimate channel, and the indorsement of Mr. Tompkins was believed by him to be genuine. He was so certain of the fact that he indorsed them himself and deposited them in the Citizens' bank of this city for collection. This circumstance was of itself sufficient to acquit Mr. Grow of the charge of complicity in the forgery. Nevertheless, despite this, and the fact that the Government had been repaid the money, and Mr. Grow had acted the part of an honest man throughout, the criminal prosecution, originated as above stated, solely by the secret service detectives, was pushed forward with undiminished vigor.

Mr. Tompkins, a feeble octogenarian, was transported all the way from Georgia at the public expense. All of this after Mr. Grow had redeemed the drafts. At the Police Court on the day of the preliminary examination, Benson, the detective, was on hand and assisted the District Attorney in conducting the prosecution. Mr. Grow not deeming it prudent under the circumstances to reveal his defense, waived his rights to a hearing, and gave bail to await the action of the grand jury. Mr. Peugh was less wise, and although no evidence connecting him with the forgery was elicited, yet the police magistrate *pro tem* held him for forgery because he had parted with the custody of the drafts without authority from his client, a decision probably the most marvelous on record outside of a backwoods squire's court.

The Police Court proceedings over, and Mr. Tompkins applied to the Treasury Department for his money. To this his attorney before the Southern Claims Commission, who had procured him the award, demurred. He appealed to Mr. Tompkins to allow him the usual fee, but to no purpose. Mr. Tompkins would pay nothing. Recourse was next had to the acting Secretary, who referred the matter to Judge French, the assistant Secretary. It was during this hearing that the question of the validity of Tompkins' claim was sprung. Then it was elicited that the Southern Claims Commission had informed the Treasury Department that some of the awards made to parties in Northern Georgia called for further investigation, and requested that these cases be inquired into.

It next transpired that the claim of Tompkins was entirely without merit and ought to be vitiated. This turn in the tide was, of course, an astonisher for Mr. Tompkins, but it was now too late to compromise with his attorney by paying him his fee. The case had passed beyond his control. All day yesterday Madame Belva A. Lockwood, the counsel for Mr. Tompkins in these latter proceedings, hovered in the vicinity of Assistant Solicitor Robinson's office, making occasional visits to that official, and volubly arguing the cause of her aged client, whom she has had on her hands for nearly two weeks. Mr. Robinson, however, failed to be convinced, but promised that in the event of an adverse decision the Government would pay Mr. Tompkins' railroad fare to his home.

The conclusion will probably not be reached for a few days, as the papers are numerous. Mr. Robinson asserts that there are many precedents for withholding payment from persons whose claims are discovered to be fraudulent or exaggerated, even after they are awarded by the proper tribunals. Mr. Tompkins is not out of the woods yet, by any means.

## WORSHIP IN THE WOODS.

YESTERDAY'S SERVICES AT WASHINGTON GROVE CAMP—A SCENE WITH A STREET PREACHER.

WASHINGTON GROVE CAMP, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., Aug. 20, 1877.

After the departure of the trains yesterday evening the crowd was greatly diminished, but many of the country people remained till after the evening services. The young people's meeting at 6 o'clock was conducted by Mr. Albert Holland. At this meeting the same "street preacher" and free thinker, to whom reference has been made, and who I at once before been carried off the ground, again put in an appearance. He soon began to talk, and renewed his abusive attack on the church and ministers. This time one of the deputy sheriffs laid hands on him, and took him to the depot. As he went he continued to cry at the top of his voice, "Beware of false prophets." When he reached the train the officer was about to put him on board when he protested, saying he was concientiously opposed to car riding on Sunday, but if released he would leave the ground.

He was thereupon allowed to depart and and the last seen of of him he was heeling it toward Washington. At half-past 7 o'clock the pulpit was occupied by Dr. Ames, who preached from Acts ninth chapter and fifteenth verse: "A chosen vessel unto me." After the sermon, at the request of the elder, Dr. Duncan gave an old-fashioned, ringing Methodist exhortation; urging sinners to repent and come to Christ. The meeting continued till about half-past 10.

To-day has seemed far more like the Sabbath than yesterday. The stillness that pervaded the camp was like the calm that follows a storm. Whatever may have been the evil resulting from the gathering of such a promiscuous crowd on the Lord's day, and the desecration of the day inevitably consequent upon such a gathering, every effort was put forth to counteract such evil tendencies. A body of lay workers, including Messrs. Wm. R. Woodward, Charlie Nye, Albert Holland and others, went toward the depot and delivered earnest, burning addresses to those who otherwise would not have come within the range of gospel influences, and plead with the ungodly to forsake their sins and prepare for death and the judgment. That good was accomplished in this way there can be no question.

Some of those who came up from the city yesterday remained all night and took the train this morning for home. Dr. Duncan also left the camp this morning. He expressed himself as being delighted with the cordial reception given him here, which amounted to almost an ovation. The Doctor is a sweet-spirited, cultured gentleman that cannot fail to be loved and appreciated by all with whom he comes in contact.

A prayer and experience meeting was held in the tabernacle this morning, under the direction of Rev. Dr. Deal. Rev. B. G. W. Reed occupied the pulpit at 10:30 o'clock, and preached from Isaiah, xxxv:8-9-10. The discourse was mainly on the subject of holiness, and he urged upon the Church to seek for all the fullness of the blessing of the Gospel. Considerable prominence has been given to this subject since the beginning of the camp, and if the Church is lifted to a higher standard of experience and life surely a good and great work will have been accomplished. The religion of Christ is an aggressive religion, and brooks no stagnation.

The experience meeting of this morning was adjourned over to 3 o'clock this afternoon, when it was resumed under the leadership of Rev. Richard Norris.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of the M. E. Church South, was expected to preach to-night, but is unable to be on hand, and his place will be filled by Rev. Charles Smith, of Baltimore.

There will be no "all-night" service to-morrow night. The meeting will close at the usual hour, and all persons not having accommodations on the ground will be *required* to leave. Considering the experience of the past, this order should, and doubtless will be, rigidly enforced.

Rev. Dr. Deale preaches to-morrow morning

### CHIEF JOSEPH AND HIS BAND.

THE WILY WARRIOR WENDING HIS WAY TOWARD TONGUE RIVER—ALARM FELT FOR THE SAFETY OF GEN. SHERMAN AND PARTY.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.

The dispatches which have been received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters the past two days from various military sources in the far western country leave no doubt whatever that Joseph, with his band of Nez Perces, is making his way eastward. It is believed that the intention of the chief is to make an attempt to strike the head waters of Tongue river through Yellowstone park. So fully convinced is Sheridan that this is his intention that he has sent orders to commanders of posts along Little Horn and Tongue rivers to keep a sharp lookout for the hostiles, and give them a warm reception if they show themselves. For this purpose troops in that region will be concentrated.

There are at these posts several hundred men of the Twenty-first infantry, and if it is found necessary to use a larger force several companies will be taken from two or three of the nearest Northern forts. Scouts have already been dispatched in every direction to gather information of the approach of the Nez Perces. In view of this change in the theatre of war there is no little alarm felt at headquarters for the safety of Gen. Sherman, who is supposed to be at the present moment in the Yellowstone Park. He has only five men with him as an escort. The squad is well armed, however, and might worry Joseph and his band fearfully if the two commands should happen to come together. The military which has been stationed in this city the past month are being sent back to the West as rapidly as possible.

FAIR PROSPECTS OF A FIGHT AT HOLE-IN-THE-ROCK STATION.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO, Aug. 20, via SALT LAKE.—Capt. Bainbridge, with a company of scouts, enlisted from the Bannocks and Shoshones, left Fort Hall yesterday for the hostile camp at Hole-in-the-Rock station, about ninety miles north of here. Accounts received here yesterday state that the hostiles had possession of the station, and would allow no one to pass either way. They told those who have made the attempt to turn back and they would not be molested. It is not known that any one has been hurt. The telegraph line is down and the wires strung in different directions. All the young Bannocks and Shoshones at this agency who can raise a gun have left this morning to fight the hostiles.

### NAVAL GAZETTE.

Capt. R. B. Lowry, ordered to command the training ship Constitution, at Philadelphia, 31 instant; Commander S. D. Greene, to duty at the Naval Academy, 15th September; Lieut. F. S. Bassett, to accompany a draft of men to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and on arriving to report for duty on board the Portsmouth; Ensign M. G. Reynolds, to the receiving ship Wyoming at Washington, D. C.; Cadet Midshipmen Horace M. Witzel, Alfred Jeffries, Russell C. Paris, Hiero Taylor, Thomas M. Brumby, J. K. Brice, Albert Gleaves, James H. Oliver, James P. Parker, Herbert O. Dunn, Wm. S. Benson and Simon Cook, to the Hartford, at Norfolk, Va.; Assistant Paymaster John W. Jordan, to accompany a draft of men to Mare Island, Cal., and on arrival to report for duty on board the Portsmouth. Capt. James A. Greer, detached from command of the training ship Constitution on the reporting his relief, 23d instant, and placed on waiting orders; Commander G. C. Wiltse, from command of the Lehigh, at Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders; Commander James D. Graham, from command of the Passaic as on sea duty, but to remain in command as on shore duty; Lieut. George R. Durand, from the Lehigh as on sea duty, and ordered to command that vessel as on shore duty; Lieuts. E. Longnecker and Wm. P. Day, from the Passaic, and ordered to proceed home and await orders; Lieut. A. A. Boyd, from the Lehigh, and ordered to the Hydrographic office; Lieut. E. P. Woods, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to accompany a draft of men from New York to Mare Island navy yard, Cal.; and on arrival to report for duty on board the Portsmouth; Lieut. Clifford B. Gill, from the receiving ship Wabash, and ordered to take charge of the draft of men from New York to Mare Island navy yard, and on his arrival to report for duty on board of the Portsmouth.

### THE SITTING BULL COMMISSION.

Secretary Schurz yesterday called upon the Secretary of War and had a brief interview with him concerning the Sitting Bull Indian commission. The interview was for the purpose of considering what plan of action should be followed by the commission, but as General Terry is expected here to-day or to-morrow, nothing definite was decided upon at the interview, as it is deemed advisable to consult with him on the subject. It is expected that all preparatory arrangements will be settled this week, and the commission will probably leave for Canada the early part of next week. General McNeil is not expected here before Saturday, if then.

### SUPPRESSING THE OPIUM TRADE IN CHINA.

The United States Minister to China has transmitted to the Department of State an edict issued by the Imperial Government against the use of opium, on the representation of the Minister of China in London that its use was bringing destruction to the people of China. From this edict it appears that notwithstanding the strict laws forbidding the use of opium by officials, gentry and soldiers, it use is rapidly extending. In addition to the home production, opium is imported into China annually to the value of over forty millions of dollars, principally from British India. More than a million dollars' worth is annually imported into California for the use of the Chinese there.

### RECEIVING OUR MINISTERS AT COURT.

The State Department is in receipt of a dispatch announcing the arrival at Berne of Mr. Nicholas Fish, recently appointed minister to Switzerland. Mr. Fish presented his credentials to the King and had a banquet given in honor of his arrival at court. The Department has also been notified of the arrival of Minister Kasson at Vienna, and his reception by the Emperor.

### ARMY ORDERS.

The leave of Major H. A. Hambright, 19th infantry, is further extended one month. The leave of Capt. R. H. Montgomery, 5th cavalry, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is extended three months, with permission to go beyond the sea. The leave of Post Chaplain George W. Simpson, U. S. A., for disability, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is extended four months.

### AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The joint committee of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies met at the Windsor hotel this evening, and were in session until after midnight. All the members of the committee were present, including Presidents Orton and Eckert. At 12:30 o'clock Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt sent word to the members of the press who were in waiting that the committee had arrived at a satisfactory agreement, but that they would not be able to make it public to-night. Shortly afterward Jay Gould and his friends left the hotel for the night.

The elegant Centennial sword, gold mounted and beautifully engraved, to be given to the captain of the Virginia National Guards, obtaining the greatest number of votes, has been awarded to Captain J. O. Wilcox, of the Park Guards, of Bennington.

## POLITICAL NEWS.

*AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND DEPARTMENTS.*

### THE CUBAN STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

SPAIN TIRED OF THE WAR AND WILLING TO ACCEDE TO CUBA'S FIRST DEMAND—THE PATRIOTS, HOWEVER, REJECT ALL PROPOSITIONS SAVE THAT OF ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE.

From what may be regarded as the highest authority, it can be stated that the revolutionary war in Cuba, so far as Spain is concerned, is in its decade. Nearly ten years ago the war began, and since that time Spain, with all her resources, seems to have been unable to check the progressive spirit of the revolution. In the beginning the revolutionists were confined to the extreme southeastern and mountainous part of the Island. The Spanish Government then had complete control of nearly four-fifths of the territory of Cuba, and with the aid of its fleet possessed every sea-port town. But gradually, and despite all the difficulties of their position, the revolutionists have crept onward, until they have now reached a point beyond the vicinity of Puerto Principe, leaving to the Spanish Government less than one-half of the Island.

How long Spain intends keeping up the war is not certain, but it is known that great preparations are now in progress at Madrid looking to the sending of a large army of reinforcements to Cuba, under one of the ablest Spanish generals of the age, Gen. Martinez Campbell, for the purpose of inaugurating a determined winter campaign. It is not that Spain is desirous of continuing the war; on the contrary, she has long since tired of it, and would prefer its abandonment, but she is guided in it by the feelings of the Spanish subjects in Cuba, between whom and the patriot residents there exists the greatest partisan hatred. However, even these resident Spaniards are beginning to see the hopelessness of their endeavors to suppress the rebellion, and are reported to have recently made overtures to prominent rebels whereby hostilities may be ended.

They have agreed, and the Spanish Government is willing, to grant to the Cubans the right to local self-government and taxation or, as they are pleased to call it, an autonomian government, consisting of home rule, subject to the Crown of Spain. This was all the Cubans formerly desired; indeed, it was for this that they first rebelled. But now, encouraged by their success, they reject all such propositions and look forward to nothing short of absolute independence. Spain stands ready to grant them all they at first demanded, but true to examples of successful revolutions in general, and that of the American war for independence in particular, now that their enemies are willing to make concessions, they insist upon dictating terms of peace to suit themselves. The Madrid Government, therefore, in view of all these facts, now seems bent on making one more great and vigorous effort to put down the rebellion, failing in which it is quite probable that the war will be virtually ended.

Whether even then, however, Spain would think of sacrificing her pride by the recognition of Cuban independence is extremely doubtful, from the fact that Spain for more than thirty years refused to recognize the independence of the South American Spanish countries, even after they had been recognized by all the great treaty Powers of the globe, and then did not recognize them until the United States became a friendly mediator for the express purpose of obtaining that recognition. Such a war as that now being conducted in Cuba must necessarily end some time, and, considering the heavy draught it has been on the Spanish treasury and the great loss of its army, thousands of which go every year to Cuba never to return, it is but reasonable to suppose that unless this *dernier resort* of Spain is successful the war will end by the coming spring.

### HUMILIATING AN OFFICER

IN THE MARINE CORPS—LIEUT. COL. JAS. FORNEY RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND AND PLACED UNDER ARREST—AN INFRINGEMENT OF MILITARY ETIQUETTE.

Captain and Lieutenant Colonel by brevet James Forney, of the United States Marine Corps, has been relieved of his command and placed under arrest to answer the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. The circumstances which resulted in the humiliation of this officer, so far as the facts could be obtained, appear to be substantially as follows: One evening last week the Marine corps were having their customary dress parade and review before Lieutenant Colonel by brevet and Major Charles E. Haywood, commanding.

The various companies, with their respective officers, had gone through all the manual deemed requisite for the occasion, and came to a battalion front, which position they occupied prior to being turned over to the sergeants and dismissed to their quarters. It then came time for the officers of each company to tender their salute to the commanding officer, and receive such orders as he might be pleased to communicate. They stepped to the front of their respective companies and marched from the right and left on the centre, where the alignment was made. In doing this Lieut. Col. Forney did not take the proper position in accordance with his rank.

Lieutenant Colonel Haywood noticed it, and seeing no movement on Lieutenant Colonel Forney's part to correct the mistake, the former called the attention of the latter to the position that he occupied, and directed him to fall into line in accordance with his rank. Lieutenant Colonel Forney obeyed, and after doing so spoke back to the commanding officer in a manner uncalled for and entirely at variance with military discipline and etiquette. After this to the command "forward" the officers approached the commanding officer and tendered the usual salute. Lieutenant Colonel Forney in marching along, either being disgusted with the regular style or the conduct of his superior officer towards him, did not display much grace or military training in his step, for he kind of rolled forward as if indifferent to what he was doing, and allowed his scabbard to dangle over the ground and about his legs, as if being improvised into a saddle-horse. When the officers and troops were dismissed Lieut. Col. Haywood directed Lieut. Col. Forney to return to his quarters and consider himself under arrest, stating that charges would be preferred against him for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. Captain Charles Williams has succeeded him in his command.

Colonel Forney came here with a battalion of marines from the Norfolk, Va., navy yard to render assistance during the strikers' war, was stationed in this city some time, and was afterwards transferred to different points in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and rendered valuable assistance to General Hancock during the time he was under his instructions.

His command returned to the city last week, and Lieutenant Colonel Forney was personally complimented in the letter written by the Secretary of the Navy for his devotion to duty and the valuable service he and his men had rendered to the country. Unsuccessful efforts were made to see him last night for the purpose of giving him the benefit of telling his side of the story, in order that both might act one simultaneously. Neither could Col. Haywood be found, but the statement given above was received from an authentic source, and is believed to cover the ground of the charges.

### THEIR POOR RELATIONS.

CANNOT ALL BE SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT—COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE HAULED OVER THE COALS FOR TOO MUCH NEPOTISM.

Some time ago the commissioner of internal revenue sent out a circular to the one hundred and twenty-six collectors asking each one to report how many of his relatives and how many persons related to each other although not related to the collector were appointed in each office. The replies which have been received show that nepotism is the rule in these offices, and that the appointment of relatives by collectors of internal revenue has become an abuse. In a few cases there are reports of no relatives employed, but the majority are otherwise and a few of the collectors seem to have saddled their whole family on the Government. A report from one collector in Tennessee shows that out of over thirty clerks employed by him only three or four families were represented. A circular has been issued limiting the number of relatives a collector may employ in his office, and also providing against the appointment of a large number of persons of the same family, although not connected with the collector.

### RETURN OF GEN. SMITH.

HIS REPORT ON THE PITTSBURG CUSTOM-HOUSE—THE GENERAL'S VIEWS ON THE OHIO CANVASS.

Gen. Smith, appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, who has recently investigated the custom-house at Pittsburg, has not yet submitted his report, but in conversation with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury speaks in most favorable terms of the manner in which the affairs of the Pittsburg office is conducted. He thinks that it will only be necessary to make a reduction of one clerk there. His report will be given to the press as soon as finished.

In conversation touching the progress of the Ohio canvass, the General, who spent a few days in that state, observed:

In Ohio a great deal depends on the canvass that is made. It was the belief of many Republicans in that State in 1875 and 1876 at the opening of the campaigns, that the Republicans would be unable to bring out their majorities, and that the party would consequently be beaten. Notwithstanding the misgivings entertained, the party majorities were sufficient to win success. The result of those campaigns satisfies the Republicans that they can bring out an effective majority this year. They know the danger of dealing with the labor question as they have done, and are fully aware of the fact that it is fraught with political difficulties. But they also know that in the very danger which attends this question, lies their opportunity, and the Republican party will at least attempt a solution, and will show itself alive and progressive on this question, as it has on every great public issue since the party came into existence.

Comments, unfavorable, have been made on Judge West's Cleveland speech. What Judge West said and meant to say only was that, inasmuch as he was not a bondholder or in any way identified with capital, any more than his hearers, and was a son of a mechanic, thus identified, as most Americans are, with labor, his opinions were to be received as a disinterested witness on the question at issue. It was an outrageous misrepresentation in regard to a man of the conservative antecedents and high public record of Judge West to say that in using the expression criticised he was denouncing the owners of any form of property or pandering to any form of opposition against them. As to the Republicans of Ohio, the ground they have taken in their political platform will commend them, the more it is examined and debated, to the sober judgment of the people—property holders and laborers alike. They count, therefore, on making a much stronger canvass than if they had attempted to evade the issue. The issue cannot be evaded in Ohio. A large, distinctive labor party is ready to form. That portion formerly belonging to the Republican party will, if satisfied with the attitude of the Republican party, vote with it at the polls in October. That portion formerly belonging to the Democratic party, inasmuch as that party, in its platform, evaded the question by generalities, will, in October, organize separately, and the Democratic party will lose its vote accordingly, increasing thereby the Republican majority in Ohio."

### CUSTOM-HOUSE IRREGULARITIES.

ARREST OF THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT RICHMOND, VA.—ALSO, OTHER ARRESTS OF CUSTOMS OFFICIALS AT NORFOLK.

Special Agent Ayer, of the Treasury Department, left this city a few days ago for Richmond, where he arrived last Saturday morning, for the purpose of investigating the accounts of Mr. C. B. Vadden, deputy collector of customs under Dr. C. S. Mills. The result of the investigation caused a warrant to be issued for Vadden's arrest on a charge of embezzling Government money. Yesterday morning a deputy marshal served the warrant. He appeared before the United States commissioner, Thomas S. Atkins, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance before the United States commissioner on the 4th of September for a preliminary trial.

It was then supposed that the defalcation amounted to about $600, but this morning Col. Ayer continued his work of investigation, and found that it was necessary to have the bail increased to $5,000. Mr. Vadden has been in his present office two years. He is a man of quiet and dignified address, and was very popular with those with whom he came in contact. There are also irregularities in the custom-house at Norfolk, and several parties have been already arrested. For certain reasons Col. Ayer telegraphed to Norfolk yesterday, and ordered that the amount of bail of these parties be increased.

### THE PHILADELPHIA CUSTOM-HOUSE FIGHT.

THE BATTLE WAXING WARMER AND THE PROCEEDINGS GROWING MORE INTERESTING EVERY DAY.

The contest between Collector Tutton, Representative Ward and Inspector Arnold, grows more interesting every day. The Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a long letter from Representative Ward, asking that no action be taken on Special Agent Williams' report, until he (Ward) should have an opportunity to examine it. A copy of the report was sent to-day to Mr. Ward. A copy was also sent to Collector Tutton. The charges investigated by Special Agent Williams, as preferred by Collector Tutton, are to the effect that Arnold allowed foreign vessels to enter the port of Chester without supplying them with proper papers, &c. The report of Special Agent Williams rather sustains the charges made by Collector Tutton, and Mr. Arnold is requested to make a prompt and thorough response. Representative Ward in his letter referred to above, protests that the charges against Arnold are unjust and vindictive on the part of Tutton.

### THE SATSUMA REBELLION.

A dispatch has been received at the Department of State from the United States Minister to Japan, containing copies of correspondence between Admiral Kawamura, Acting Minister of the Navy, and Saigo Takamori, leader of the Satsuma rebels. The Admiral, after recounting the evils of rebellion, and the impossibility of succeeding against the constituted authorities, offers, if Saigo and his army will lay down their arms, repent of their errors and return to duty, to intercede with the Government for their pardon and Saigo's restoration to rank and honor again. Saigo, who held the rank of marshal in the Imperial army previous to his revolt, recounts the causes which drove him and his army into rebellion, scornfully rejects all overtures looking to peace until the enemies of right and justice who surround and mislead the Emperor are punished, and says that the Imperial army are in reality rebels, employed by the treacherous servants about his Majesty to prevent the establishment of right and justice; that when the criminal code is mockery and law powerless, wrong and right lose their proper meaning and become confused; that they feel fully capable of continuing the war; that the mere mention of the Admiral's proposal to ask for their pardon but angers them, because they all know how to die for a just cause, and c