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THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP

OVATIONS TO THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY IN THE WEST.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTIONS AT CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE—SPEECHES BY THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY EVARTS, GOVERNOR HAMPTON AND OTHERS.

By Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 17.

President Hayes and party were escorted by the military and a large number of prominent citizens to the Ohio and Mississippi depot, where they took a special train for Louisville at 7 o'clock this morning. The train consisted of a handsomely-decorated locomotive, the directors' car of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, the directors' car of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, a Pullman palace car, and a baggage car. In addition to the President and his immediate family the party consists of the Secretary of State, Miss Lottie Evarts, Mrs. Prescott Evarts and Charles H. Russell, private secretary; Secretary Schurz, Postmaster General Key, Secretary McCrary and Miss McCrary, Governor Vanzandt, of Rhode Island; Governor Young, of Ohio; E. Smalley, of the New York *Tribune*, and the committee of reception of Louisville. At Jeffersonville, Ind., the order of the cars composing the train will be reversed, the locomotive placed in the rear, and the President's car in front, that the President may have a better opportunity to observe the splendid decorations on the bridge and along the railroad to the depot, and the people a better opportunity to see him.

THE ARRIVAL AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 17.—The Presidential party arrived here at 11:53 a. m. in charge of the reception committee and escort. President Hayes stood on the platform of the car, his left arm by his side and the right hand on his breast. At his right were Mrs. Hayes, Miss Evarts and others, and at the left W. A. Haldeman, Gen. Hart and others. Gen. E. A. Murray introduced Mayor Jacob, who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The people of Louisville, the metropolis of Kentucky, proud of their grand statesman, "Old Harry of the West," who uttered one of the noblest sentiments that ever fell from lips of mortal man, "I would rather be right than be President," great joyously his disciple, that President of the United States who at a critical period in the history of our country declared, that, "He serves his party best who serves his country best." Irrespective of party, race or sect, we welcome your Excellency gladly to our home, and bid you God-speed in your labor of love, reconciliation and reform.

President Hayes did not reply except to announce through Mayor Jacob that he would address the people later in the day.

The President and his escort arrived at the Galt house at 12:40 p. m. His Excellency and Mrs. Hayes were introduced to the people by Gen. E. H. Murray, Rev. Stuart Robinson welcoming them as follows:

THE WELCOMING SPEECH.

My friends and countrymen, the municipal authorities of our city, at his entrance within its corporate limits, have given official welcome, indorsed by the joyous acclaim of the people, to the President of the United States.

It was eminently fit that upon his entrance into Louisville, the gateway of the great South and Southwest, such official welcome should be given to one who, in the spirit of a broad catholic statesmanship, rising above all partisan trammels, has revived the drooping hopes of the Southern people and reawakened their patriotic affections for the Union, for it has been nobly said "the victories of peace are greater than the victories of war," and if the homage of a grateful welcome is due to the victorious chief who has conquered adversary armies, surely no less to the victorious chief who has conquered adversary hearts and won them back to brotherly affection.

But a merely official welcome must be, in the nature of the case, rather too cold for the expression of that warm place in Southern hearts, and that high place in Southern confidence and esteem which our Chief Magistrate has won for himself by his firm and steadfast determination to rise above all partisan considerations and be the President of the whole country, and therefore we are gathered here simply as the men and women of Kentucky, in our social capacity, to give him, beside the formal official welcome, the warm welcome of the heart.

We desire to express as Southern people our high esteem for him as a statesman, in view of the patriotic spirit evinced in his administration in the past and our abiding confidence in his like steadfastness to principle in the future, and, may I not add, too, this confidence is the surer for that we have not only his own independence and firmness as a guarantee, but the adamantine firmness, intelligence and Christian consistency of the excellent lady who accompanied him to the White House as his first confidential adviser? Long before the clamor of women's rights it was the adage of Kentucky sages, "A wise man always asks his wife." Recognizing the truth of this adage, we have an abiding confidence that he must continue steadfast in his course with such a counselor at his side as this lady, who, when called to stand forth as the first lady of American society, evinced no less intelligent firmness in withstanding the wrong social usages sanctioned by the despotic edicts of fashion than he in withstanding the wrong civil and political edicts of partisanship. In thus speaking I feel sure that I am giving expression to the universal heart-feeling of the intelligent people of Kentucky, without respect to section or party, past or present. Otherwise, as you well know, my views of my office as a minister of religion would have forbidden my acceptance of the high honor of being your mouthpiece on this occasion.

But as this gathering is in the holy interest of peace and brotherhood I deem it an honorable tribute to the Christian ministry that you have selected a minister of religion to give utterance to your sentiments in offering this heartfelt welcome. Allow me now to present for your heartiest welcome the President of the United States.

During the remarks of Dr. Robinson, which were listened to by a vast concourse and frequently elicited loud and prolonged applause, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes stood side by side on the platform erected from a window of the hotel facing the multitude.

The speech of the President was received with wild enthusiasm, the thousands cheering until they were hoarse, as they applauded the sentiments he uttered or responded to the questions he asked.

When the applause subsided which greeted President Hayes on arising to address the people, he spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT HAYES.

Mr. Robinson and Fellow-citizens of Louisville: I thank you for this Kentucky welcome. The people of Kentucky and the people of Ohio are old acquaintances. The early history of the two States is so blended that you can't write the early history of Ohio without having more than half its pages filled about you of Kentucky. [Applause.] And I suspect you cannot write the history of Kentucky without occasionally mentioning the State of Ohio.

Eight years ago I had occasion to join in a welcome to the members of the Legislature and other distinguished men of Kentucky. I cannot undertake to repeat the remarks I then made, but it seems to me not inappropriate to pursue the same several course of remarks with which I welcomed the Kentuckians eight years ago. My earliest recollections, my earliest knowledge of Kentucky, is associated indelibly with the conversations and speeches of that most favored and most eloquent Governor of Ohio and native of Kentucky, Gov. Corwin.

He was fond in his eloquent speeches and still more eloquent conversations of talking of Kentucky and Kentuckians. He used to say, with that habit of his of drawing illustrations from the Scriptures, that if any people, since the dispersion on the plains of Shinar, were literally cradled in war it was the people of Kentucky. In childhood and in youth they fought the savages in the blockhouse and the stockade by the side of their mothers and sisters, and in manhood they pursued the hostile savages and British invaders from Ohio and Indiana.

It was the common observation that Kentucky the first State and most populous in early times, and by far the most powerful, was always ready to help Ohio when she needed help. In every moment and on every occasion of apprehension Ohio always appealed to Kentucky, and never appealed in vain.

The bones of Kentucky's sons whitened on every battlefield in the northwest, and when savage invasion occurred no longer, and peace was smiling over both these States, the cordial and friendly relations between them continued on and on.

In 1824 Ohio rejoiced to cast her vote for Kentucky's favorite, Henry Clay, and twenty years afterwards I am glad and proud to be able to say that with the majority of the people of Ohio I cast my first vote for Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and yet this meeting of friendship was not confined to one of the political parties, for our adversaries rejoiced to vote for Col. R. M. Johnson for Vice President, and afterwards for Butler for Vice President, and you reciprocated the feeling and gave to our Harrison patriot, Gen. Harrison, in 1840, the highest majority he received in any State of the Union.

This was the course of events in early times, but afterwards there came an estrangement, and there came division and discord, and the old friendship seemed to be gradually disappearing, and afterwards there came war, but for the cause of that estrangement and hostility Kentucky was not responsible, and Ohio was not responsible. Kentucky alone could not remove it; neither could Ohio alone, nor could both together remove it, and any man who sees in the affairs of men on any occasion the finger of Almighty God sees in that great struggle the ends of Providence and the difficulties perfectly removed.

The true history of Ohio and Kentucky is an epitome of all the rest of the country, and now when the cause is removed, whatever the hospitality, whatever the prejudice, whatever the estrangement, let them also be removed. [Applause.] I have been, fellow-citizens, during the last few days among the soldiers of the Union, and the men most early to come together after this great division are those who made the acquaintance of one another on the fields of carnage. I have found it true on the other side of the river, and I have found it true here in Kentucky.

A distinguished statesman said to General Scott during the war: "When the armies of the Union are successful there will be peace and content everywhere." General Scott said: "No, sir, not for some time after the war; for, after the successful close of the war, you will find that the whole power of the General Government will be necessary to keep down the belligerent non-combatants of the country." [Applause.] Perhaps the old man had the spirit of prophecy in him, said my friend. Those who fight upon the field learn to respect each other. The soldiers of both armies imperiled their lives for the cause, and such men always respect each other. [Applause.]

It is for them to come together. In the beginning I was under the impression that our Southern friends had the advantage of us; that you had better marksmen and better horsemen in proportion to us. We had to learn to shoot and to ride, but after we had learned it then it became a fight between Greek and Greek, and we all know what that means. [Cheers.] And now, my friends, that being over, why shall not we come together? Oh, we have come together! [Applause.] The demonstration in Louisville tells the whole story. I need not shout myself hoarse before this great audience in making a speech about the happiness and peace that we are now enjoying in all sections of the Union.

This demonstration has made the speech of the occasion. Nothing can be added to it. I think one can confidentially look forward to the fraternal Union on the basis of the Constitution as it now is, with all the amendments. My friends, my confederates, do you intend to obey the whole Constitution and amendments? [Applause.] I thought you would. I believe that you will, and that removes the last cause of dissension between us. I look forward happily to the realization of the bright vision of a popular English author, when he said: "I see a vast confederacy stretching from the frozen North to the glowing South—the white billows of the Atlantic to the calm waters of the Pacific main—that would contain one people, one language and one faith—everywhere a home for freemen and a refuge for every race and of every clime to come together." [Great applause.]

Fellow-citizens, having now gotten out of my difficulty, I propose to help some gentlemen in their difficulty. They are told up in New England that the duty of the President is to preside, and, with the permission of the mayor, I propose to preside here in Louisville, and I think it not improper that you should hear several of the Cabinet. I will now introduce to you a distinguished lawyer of New York—a distinguished statesman—Wm. M. Evarts.

SPEECH OF MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts spoke as follows:

The American people, whatever faults they may have had, have never been wanting in love of their country and in an estimate of its greatness. There was nothing we supposed our country was not large enough for in its efforts to improve the human race, but we, some of us, had an undue estimate of the greatness of our country when we imagined that it was great enough for two countries—that our territory, our population and our power was large enough to make two nations of—but that idea has been dispelled, and now, hereafter and forever we are one people, and a great people.

The border State line having been obliterated, there remained other lines in every family of America, in every district. It was the line left by the war between the armies on the one side, and the other that was slaggy, for it did not run very straight in Missouri, nor in Kentucky, nor in Tennessee, but it was a line that had been obliterated; and do I say too much when I ask of you to agree with me that by the wisdom and patriotism of the President of the United States that line has been obliterated?

Now the President has alluded to two great points, in which the North had to learn more than the South. The great Persian said that the youth of Persia were taught three things—to ride, to shoot and to speak the truth—and our youth on both sides having learned to ride and shoot, let us all speak the truth to one another. Now, gentlemen, we have all come together after learning the terrible lesson, and one such lesson is sufficient. Let no part of our vast country have another conflict between armed men. [Applause.]

The president announced his pleasure at being able to introduce to his fellow-people a man well known to all, Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. Fully five minutes elapsed before Gov. Hampton could speak, so loud and long were the cheers given him. He said:

GOV. HAMPTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and my friends of Kentucky, I congratulate you upon this auspicious occasion, and upon the magnitude of the reception which we have given to the President of the United States. [Applause.] There is no place in America where the thing could have been better done, and I am sure that there is no place in America where it has been better done than in the city of Louisville. [Applause.]

There is no place where it could have been more appropriate, because the political opinions of a majority of people of Kentucky are different from those of his excellency. You have shown that you recognize in him a man who has done his duty, a man who has risen high enough to be able enough to say he serves his party best who serves his country best, for that is a sentiment which ought to find a response in the breast of every patriotic American.

You have come here to pay him honor, and I regard myself as extremely fortunate in that I have been able to participate in it, and, without disrespect to the gentlemen who invited me to this reception, I must say that I came chiefly that I might—for I am a Southern man—extend a warm greeting to the President as he struck Southern soil, as he stood on the once dark and bloody ground of Kentucky. No longer so, but, as I trust in God, here and elsewhere, a land of peace, prosperity and happiness—peace and prosperity which he has mostly given to you.

My friends of Louisville, I thank you in the name of South Carolina, and I will say to His Excellency that if he will do us the honor to visit us there, we will give him a greeting as warm as this, though perhaps we can't show him as many men—we will show him that we have not forgotten that act of kindness, reconciliation and justice that he performed for South Carolina. [Loud applause.]

Speeches were made by Loo VanZandt, of Rhode Island; Postmaster General Key, Secretary McCrary, Attorney General Devens and Secretary Schurz.

The President, his Cabinet and all Governors present partook of lunch immediately after the speaking. At 3:30 the party was escorted to the exposition building by the military. Mr. Moore walked with Mr. Hayes, and Mayor Jacob with Mrs. Hayes. The Cabinet officers, Governors, generals, etc., following, surrounded by children of the public schools, who welcomed the distinguished strangers with appropriate songs.

The President bowed to them, and under their guidance was led through several aisles of the building which was festooned with flowers and evergreens and tastefully decorated with flags and handsomely colored bunting of all kinds. The pathway through the Exposition was covered with roses and floral offerings of all descriptions scattered by little misses and masters who belonged to the public schools. After leaving the building the President and members of his Cabinet proceeded to the home of General Bristow, where they took dinner.

The different Governors dined with John Watts Kearney, esq. In the evening the Presidential party again visited the exposition. Mr. John T. Moore, president of the company, delivered an address of welcome, and was responded to briefly by President Hayes. In the afternoon the structure was taxed to its utmost capacity to contain the great crowds. Strangers are here from all parts of the land.

Such universal enthusiasm and so great a number of persons have rarely been witnessed in Louisville. The reception at the Galt house to night was never surpassed in point of elegance and arrangement.

To-morrow the entertainment of the Presidential party will be continued. The party is composed of President and Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State; Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior; Gen. McCrary and Mrs. McCrary, Mr. D. M. Key, Gov. Charles Van Zandt, of Rhode Island; Gov. Henry M. Matthews, of West Virginia; Randolph Starlaker, jr., of West Virginia; H. T. Gosling, of Tenn.; Wade Hampton, of South Carolina.

An interesting feature of to-day's proceedings has been the introduction to the people of Mrs. Hayes. The shouts which greeted her appearance were louder and longer than those given at any other time of the day.

SAWYER'S TRIAL.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE EX-ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

OPENING THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE CRIMINAL COURT—COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE FILIBUSTERING—WHAT SENATOR SPENCER'S MARRIAGE HAS TO DO WITH THE CASE—THE COURT OVERRULES DILATORY MOTIONS, AND A JURY IS IMPANELED.

It was evident, by the number of distinguished persons in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, some case of more than ordinary interest would come up at once. The usual routine having been gone through with, the names of the petit jurors were called. Twenty-two answered to their names, and four were absent. The case of the United States vs. Frederick E. Sawyer, Wm. T. Haines, Frank W. Brooks, Phineas B. Roddy and Wm. H. Barton, set for trial yesterday, was taken up. Gen. Jeffries appeared for Mr. Brooks, Mr. Crittenden for Mr. Haines, and other counsel for the remainder of the defendants.

"If the Court please," said Mr. Crittenden, "we are under the necessity of asking a postponement again." He then called attention to the fact that Senator George E. Spencer, Hon. Alexander White and H. A. Riley were witnesses not here and read an affidavit.

The Court—What is the indictment in this case?

District Attorney Wells explained there was more than one and the character of each.

The two claims, obtaining payment of which it is alleged was a fraudulent transaction, were respectively for $24,315.15 and $33,297.28.

Counsel for one of the defendants had written to Senator Spencer, but received no reply. Efforts had been made to communicate with other principal witnesses, but without avail. "We don't desire the case to go over beyond the meeting of Congress," said counsel.

The District Attorney thought it "necessary for a correct understanding of the motion to briefly refer" to a portion of the

HISTORY OF THE CASE,

and did so, going back as far as 1865, when "certain bonds of the United States, known as 7.30's, were transferred to different agencies of the Government in various parts of the country to be sold." Transactions in Memphis, Tenn., came in reference. He did not think it was important that Mr. Risley should be present. "Now it is evidently true," he said, "that a number of distinguished gentlemen—Mr. Spencer, Judge White and others—were interested in certain claims that were pending in the Treasury Department, of which this was one. I have no doubt of that."

One of the counsel for defendants. I doubt it.

District Attorney. I may be mistaken, but in my mind it is so.

Counsel. When you prove it I will have reason to believe it.

District Attorney, after further comment and explanations. Now then, if your Honor please, Mr. Risley is a well-known individual. His testimony could have been taken at any time during the last eight months. (To counsel. At any time you could have taken his deposition.)

SENATOR SPENCER HAS JUST MARRIED

a very sweet woman in New York. [Laughter.] Senator Spencer was in New York about a week, about seven or eight days ago, and remained some days prior to and some more days subsequent to his marriage there. His testimony should have been taken then. This case was set peremptorily for trial to-day about two months ago. I have witnesses in attendance in this court now whose mileage has cost the Government a thousand dollars. They are gentlemen of prominence, of eminence, who are here at great inconvenience to themselves to give their testimony. I hope your Honor will now order the trial of the case to be proceeded with.

Counsel for defendants thought the Court could see by the remarks and explanations that had been made by the District Attorney that the case was involved and intricate, and required careful, cautious and thorough examination, in order that no injustice might be done the Government nor any of the defendants. He said: "So far as regards Senator Spencer it is true—it is well known—that under the ardent impulses of wise love [hearty laughter] he left the Black Hills and went to New York and concealed himself

WITH HER WHOM HE ADORED,

and married her. [Renewed laughter.] While, however, the sweetness and sacredness of those hours ought not to be interrupted, I, nevertheless, the moment I ascertained he was in New York, sent a special messenger to endeavor to find him, and prepared to take his deposition. (Mr. Hines,) but without success, for he had fled with the bird of his choice before the arrival of my messenger." Counsel commented on the high respectability of the defendants. "Mr. Barslow," he said, "is simply an honest clerk, who to-day lies sick, as I am informed, and unable to appear in court."

District Attorney Wells urged again the trial of the case be proceeded with.

Mr. Jeffries spoke briefly.

Mr. Crittenden. As I understand, Mr. Spencer's visit to New York was very hurried. To compel them to go to trial at once, with three of their most important witnesses absent, would work an injustice.

The Court. At the time this case was assigned for trial, to-day, it was done upon great deliberation. The case had previously been called to the attention of the court, and the files, the record of the case, I think will show there have been affidavits before of a nature similar to those whose which have been read this morning. I think this application, under the very emphatic way in which the case was assigned for trial to-day, is out of order, and that neither of the parties nor the counsel should expect the Court to violate an engagement entered into by consent and at the request of both parties. The materiality of the testimony which, it is thought, these witnesses would produce if they were put upon the stand I will not undertake to discuss here. They are all public men, and the only effort to procure their attendance here has been by attempting to open communication with them, and that has failed. Now it strikes me

IF A DILIGENT ATTEMPT

had been made to open communication with them, it might have been easily done. Senator Spencer throughout the Black Hills is known very well everywhere as a Senator of the United States. There is a United States mail established in the Black Hills, and the process of the court could have reached him. A simple attempt to open communication with him is not a sufficient excuse for postponing the case, the preparation of which has been so troublesome and so expensive to the Government. Relying upon the arrangement which has been made to try the case to-day, I think, in view of what had transpired previously—in view of the fact that the case was absolutely set for trial to-day at least two months ago, giving ample time for preparation on both sides—that the application for a further postponement must be denied.

Counsel for defendants desired that "the case be allowed to go over until to-morrow, so that we may have an opportunity to consult this evening and arrange our case."

The District Attorney suggested that the jury be impaneled, the opening made and the court adjourn until next day.

Counsel preferred nothing be done until they could consult.

The Court. I think you ought to have determined that before. I cannot grant the indulgence. I am willing that the proceedings should be suspended until to-morrow.

Counsel for defendants. I now file a motion that

THE GOVERNMENT ELECT

upon which of the indictments it will proceed to the trial of the defendants. I also file another motion for the quashing of the indictment, and in reference to this I desire to be heard by the Court.

The Court. It would be better to ascertain as to whether the Government intends to make a selection.

The District Attorney proposed the indictment for conspiracy be taken up.

Counsel for defendants. I now move to quash the indictment, and thereupon proceeded and addressed the court upon that subject. On the ground that the conspiracy had been merged with the completion of the felony, which was alleged to be the object of the conspiracy, he urged that in such cases the broad doctrine is that the conspiracy, whether for felony or otherwise, is merged in the completed crime.

The Court inquired whether the offense was a statutory one.

Gen. Wells responded in the affirmative, and read the section of the statute in relation to the matter.

Counsel for defense argued his motion at length. The first objection was that

THE CONSPIRACY CEASED TO BE AN OFFENSE

when the felony came into being. The second objection was that the indictment merged two offenses which in law were two offenses.

Mr. Wells, in reply, denied that there was any averment in the indictment of any completed and consummated act. It would be good if it did so, but as matter of fact it did not, so that the objection to it had no basis either in law or in fact. He examined the indictment in detail to show this.

The Court, at the close of the argument overruled the motion of defendant's counsel.

AN ABSENT DEFENDANT.

The Court said it would now arraign the accused. He asked counsel for defense if all were present.

Counsel responded that they were all here except Mr. Roddy.

The Court. Where is he?

Counsel. At our latest information he was in Russia. [Laughter.]

The defendants were then called for arraignment, and came forward, and four gentlemen, looking like retired statesmen, appeared at the bar.

No formal arraignment was, however, made, the reading of the indictment was waived, and a plea of "not guilty" entered in each case.

The jurors of the regular panel were now called, and the usual questions as to having formed or expressed an opinion were asked. None were objected to by either side, and the following jurors were sworn:

THE JURY IN THE CASE.

N. H. Shea, Thomas Fahey, Joseph Weaver, Alonzo H. Parks, Phil. H. Ward, Herman H. Kaiser, Ralph Wormley, Thomas A. Gant, J. P. Clarke, H. Batson, H. F. Zimmerman, J. H. O'Donoho.

H. H. Wells, jr., opened the case for the United States. He gave a succinct statement of the grounds on which the prosecution was based, and at the close of his address the court was adjourned until to-day.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION YESTERDAY.

By Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.

The R. W. Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the United States commenced their fifty-third annual session this morning. Shortly after 10 o'clock the members, in full regalia, assembled at their headquarters at Barnum's City Hotel and marched to Odd Fellows' hall, on Gay street, escorted by the Encampment Drill Association of Baltimore, James Young commander, and the Washington Uniformed Patriarchs, Capt. Dunn, with a band of music. They presented a fine appearance on their march through the streets. Arriving at their hall, the Grand Lodge immediately organized, M. W. Grand Sire J. W. Stokes, of Philadelphia, in the chair. Delegates were present from nearly every State, and from Canada, South America and Switzerland. The Grand Lodge is composed of 146 representatives, 12 Past Grand Sires, and 11 officers, making a total 169 members, nearly all of whom are said to be present.

After the formal opening of the body with the usual ceremonies a committee on credentials was appointed, whose report was approved, and the Grand Sire proceeded to read his annual report. The reports of the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Jas. L. Ridgely, and Grand Treasurer, Joshua Van Sant, were next read. The several reports were referred to committees.

Standing committees were appointed as follows:

Committee on the State of the Order—Representatives White, N. Y.; Barber, Miss.; McDaniel, Del.; Crane, N. J.; Redder, N. H.; Dean, Mich.; Armstrong, Ohio; Mackenzie, Oregon. Judiciary Committee—Representatives Fitzhugh, Va.; Perry, Ont.; Herring, Texas; Gwinner, Pa.; Wellington, Mass.; Dowden, Ky.; Cox, Ark.; Beatty, Col.; Cummings, N. H. Legislative—Representatives Garey, Md.; Underwood, Ky.; Terry, Conn.; Stebbins, N. Y.; Sheppard, Pa.; Shickney, Mass.; Given, D. C.; Dyer, Maine; Bradley, Col. Finance Committee—Leech, Iowa; Muckle, Pa.; Spear, Md.; Hosmer, La.; Gibson, Ont.; Harkins, N. Y.; Stafford, Texas; Blanks, Va.; Nash, Me. On Appeals, No. 1.—Norris, Ky.; Boyd, Cal.; Kibbee, Ga.; Prasey, Me.; Kimball, Ind.; Heisey, Iowa; Price, Kansas; Oberby.; Ill., Hingley, Ark. On Appeals, No. 2—Porter, Cal.; Woodyatt, Ont.; Tickner, Ill.; Bagley, N. C.; Tompkins, Ala.; Robertson, Lower Provinces; Johnson, R. I.; Taylor, Mass.; Cochran, Wis. On Correspondence—Sherman, Ill.; Smith, Nev.; Kretchmer, Iowa; Sheire, Minn.; Boyles, Tenn.; Bigelow, Vt.; Cohen, Ark. Constitutions—Bell, Ohio; Cathran, Ala.; Gaisamore, La.; Orratt, Mich.; Brereton, Del.; Black, Iowa; Smith, Ind. Petitions—Glenn, Ga.; Robinson, Va.; Elder, Colorado; Bennett, Mo.; Coyd, Conn.; Lichty, Ill.; Walling, Oregon. Returns—Thompson, Mo.; Pearce, Fla.; Blatt, Dakota; Robbe, Ga.; Robertson, Ind.; Rettor, Kansas; Nutt, N. J.

The Grand Secretary reported a number of appeals, petitions, charters, &c., which were referred. Jurisdictions were called, business presented and referred to committees. Resolutions to grant charters to the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Texas were adopted. The charters were destroyed by the great fire at Galveston in August last. Adjourned at 2 o'clock till to-morrow morning at 9.

STANLEY HEARD FROM.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EXPLORER ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA—DEATH OF THE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, FRANCIS POCOCK.

By Cable to Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

After nearly twelve months of anxious suspense, during which the gravest fears were entertained for the news of the gallant African explorer, the welcome news has at length come that Henry M. Stanley has arrived on the west coast of Africa after a terrible journey across the continent along the line of the Lualaba, which he has discovered to be the Congo. Stanley's dispatch is dated from Embona, Congo river, west coast of Africa, August 10, and informs us that he arrived at that point on August 8 from Zanzibar with only one hundred and fifteen souls, the entire party in an awful condition after their long and terrible journey through the heart of the African continent. They have fought thirty-two battles with the savages. The settlement of the Lualaba river question as belonging to the Congo and not the Nile is important.

Stanley states in his dispatch: "My grief is still now over the loss of my last white assistant, the brave and pious young Englishman, Francis Pocock, who was swept over the falls of the Massassa on the 3d of last June." He adds: "My faithful companion, Kalulu, is also among the lost."

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

On the same day that Pocock was lost Stanley, with seven men, were almost drawn into the whirlpools of the Mowa Falls, and six weeks later himself, with the entire crew of the Lady Alice, were swept over the furious falls of Mbelo, whence only by a miracle they escaped.

POLITICAL NEWS.

AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND DEPARTMENTS.

THE TABLES TURNED.

A TEXAN CUSTOMS INSPECTOR CHARGED WITH UNLAWFUL AND INHUMAN CONDUCT TOWARDS MEXICAN SUBJECTS.

In August last Major Schofield, commanding at Fort Duncan, made serious charges against Inspector of Customs Beacon, of the district of Salina, Texas. Among other things Schofield charged that Beacon, in command of a posse accompanied by the sheriff, crossed over into Mexico in pursuit of two murderers; that while in Mexico the party wantonly wounded two innocent persons, &c., &c. The matter was referred to Collector Prouty for investigation. The Collector, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, after detailing the testimony, says:

In this matter you will observe said Beacon assumed unwarrantable authority and meddled with an affair not in the line of his duty, thereby making himself amenable to the law governing such action, even if he had not been a customs officer, as the Texas State troops and police have no authority to pursue marauders and murderers into Mexico and arrest them wherever they may be found. Furthermore, I am informed that the instructions to the commanding officer of the Texas State troops are that he shall confine his operations to the Texas side, and if criminals succeed in escaping to the Mexican side the facts shall be reported, that they may be extradited.

In behalf of Beacon, Collector Prouty states that he has been a good inspector, fearless and prompt in the discharge of his dangerous duties, and willing to act and to do at all times whatever may be required of him in that capacity, and, at the same time, he is very gentlemanly in his deportment. The papers in the case are all before Secretary Sherman, but as yet no action has been taken on them.

CORNELL, THE "KICKER."

HIS LETTER TO SECRETARY SHERMAN REGARDING PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

In response to proposed changes in his office Mr. Cornell writes to the Secretary of the Treasury as follows:

PORT OF NEW YORK,
NAVAL OFFICE, Sept. 14, 1877.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Respectfully referring to your letter of date July 24, relating to the reorganization of the clerkships in this office, I am constrained to say, after careful deliberation, that I am of opinion that it is not for the interest of the Government to make the changes suggested, at least for the present. By reference to the inclosed schedule, it will be observed that the salaries of the officers of the Navy Department amount to $111,000, whereas to grade the salaries as suggested by the commission would require $120,100, or an increase of $9,200 per annum.

With two exceptions, of which I will speak later, the clerks are contented with their present compensation, and there is no occasion for the change. While as to the messengers a majority of them are detailed in clerical duties, leaving those acting as messengers more than usual work for the force employed, and hence I feel that it would be unjust to reduce them to the grade suggested. The chief clerk of the warehouse division has, since the reduction in the force, been designated as special deputy naval officer. I would, therefore, recommend that the salary of Joseph J. Couch be increased from $2,000 to $2,200, to take effect from September 1, and that the salary of Lewis M. Meeker, formerly a disbursing clerk, now auditor, be increased from $2,200 to $2,500, to take effect September 1. Yours, very respectfully, A. E. Cornell, Naval Officer.

CENTENNIAL TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

A NOVEL PLAN FOR PERPETUATING THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON—A NEW EXECUTIVE MANSION PROPOSED.

The question of a new Presidential mansion is being agitated, upon an entirely novel basis, in connection with the Washington Monument. It is now proposed by the advocates of the project that, in carrying out their designs, it is possible to kill two birds with one stone. In the first place, they take it for granted that a new Executive Mansion is to be built upon the elevated ground north of the city, near the terminus of Fourteenth street. At the intersection of this street and the boundary it is proposed to erect a Centennial triumphal arch out of the stone now used in the Washington Monument, thus preserving the gift from the several nations, and settling the question of the strength of the foundation, &c. They also design for the cap of the entire arch a large equestrian statue of Gen. Washington. It is claimed that the expense of removing the materials of the present unfinished monument would not exceed $200,000, which amount has been already appropriated by Congress. The option, however, prevails that, while such a scheme might possibly be made practicable, still it is too improbable to receive serious thought. It was undoubtedly originated by a few property-owners in the vicinity of the proposed mansion and arch.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

SENOR MATA THINKS HIS GOVERNMENT WILL SOON BE RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED STATES.

Senor Mata, the Diaz Mexican representative to this Government, has received a letter from Gen. Benevides, the General who commanded the Mexican forces on the Rio Grande, stating that he is now in New Orleans, preparing a report to be submitted to the United States Government regarding the recent occurrences upon the border.

It is supposed that several weeks will be required to finish the report, which is intended to be quite exhaustive; but when the same is finished General Benevides will come to Washington, and with Senor Mata will present the report to this Government, and urge upon the President and Secretary of State the recognition of the Diaz government of Mexico. Senor Mata seems very sanguine of an early recognition of his Government, because, as he says, recent raids across the border have demonstrated the willingness of the Diaz government to conform to the terms of the extradition treaty and to suppress the repetition of Mexican raids into Texas.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Commander H. C. Nields, ordered to the temporary command of the Fortune, at Washington, D. C., on the 20th instant. Master Charles D. Galloway and Ensigns J. M. Roper and Frank Guerin, to temporary duty on board the Fortune, 20th instant. Surgeon E. S. Matthews, to the Plymouth, at New York, October 3. Lieutenant Commander Edwin White has reported his return home, having been detached from the Tennessee, Asiatic station, on the 12th of August last, and has been granted three months' leave of absence from the 15th instant. Surgeon Somerset Robinson, detached from the Plymouth, October 3, and ordered to the training ship Minnesota, at New York. Surgeon Samuel F. Shaw, from the Minnesota, on October 3, and granted one year's leave of absence from October 15, with permission to leave the United States. Assistant Surgeon A. A. Austin, from the Mayflower, and ordered to temporary duty on board the Fortune, 20th instant. Midshipman C. McCartney is in this city, having been detached from the Swatara, at Norfolk. He will remain here about a week.

MINOR CAPITAL TOPICS.

—The receipts from internal revenue yesterday amounted to $718,752.04, and from customs $658,197.20.

—The new edition of the Revised Statutes will be ready in manuscript by the 1st of January next, and bound copies will be issued some time in May next.

—Chief Justice Carter is again among us, having returned from his Western trip, looking as gay and festive as the dignity of his seat upon the bench will permit.

—First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner, accompanied by Mrs. Tyner, left this city last evening for his home in Indiana. During his stay in the State he will pay a visit to Senator Morton at Richmond.

—The naval officer at Philadelphia, Mr. John A. Hiestand, who was recently handled without gloves by the custom-house commission, has written to the Treasury Department asking that he be heard in answer to the charges preferred against him.

—The Mayor and Council of Columbia, S. C., have extended an invitation to the President to visit that city, and it is understood that Gov. Hampton has received assurances from the President that he will visit South Carolina some time in January or February next.

—President Hayes' visit to Nashville has become a bone of contention with divers citizens. They complain that he is going to receive the elegant hospitalities of a few, and declare that he ought to be entertained by the people in a more democratic manner, with an old-fashioned Tennessee barbecue, and unlimited hand-shaking.

—The Light-House Board issues the following: Notice is hereby given that the lights at Chatham, Mass., have been removed 225 feet to the westward. They are now exhibited from two iron towers, 100 feet apart, bearing north and south from each other. The keeper's dwelling stands between the towers. Towers and dwelling painted white.

—It is said that the Cuban revolutionists recently received a cargo of arms and munitions of war, which were landed on an unfrequented part of the coast by a schooner which sailed from one of our Southern ports. The Spanish Government, it is understood, intends investigating the matter, with a view to the discovery of the parties to the filibustering enterprise.

—The preliminary investigation into the condition of the secret service division of the Treasury Department was promptly commenced immediately after the appointment of the commission. The first movement was to propound a series of questions to Mr. Brooks, chief of the division. His answer to these questions was presented to the commission yesterday. They are elaborate, and embrace a thorough history of the service and its operations.

—Collector Arthur, of New York, who arrived here yesterday morning, was in consultation with Secretary Sherman for several hours during the day. The conference was mutually pleasant, and related entirely to the various subjects treated of by the Jay Commission. In regard to the reforms recommended by the commission, Collector Arthur proved very conclusively that they were identical with those suggested by his previous to the investigation. Collector Arthur returned to New York last night.

—The eighth and last named person mentioned in connection with the Indian Commissionership is Hon. E. B. Hoyt. It is now stated, upon what seems to be good authority, that Mr. Hoyt, has been tendered, and has accepted, the position. It is also reported that Mr. Smith, the present Commissioner, will receive some foreign appointment—perhaps the Belgian mission. The truth regarding either statement, however, cannot be definitely learned until the return of Secretary Schurz, which will be to-morrow afternoon.

—Mr. John A. Hiestand, naval officer at Philadelphia, has addressed a letter to Secretary Sherman, in which he refers to the statements contained in the report recently made by the commission investigating the Philadelphia custom-house relative to the management of the naval office at that port, and asks that he may be heard in reply. The Secretary has not yet had time to give consideration to the request. There is no doubt but what Mr. Hiestand will have ample opportunity to defend his office against the statements of the commissioners.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

YESTERDAY'S SCORES BY COMPETITIVE TEAMS IN THE INTER-STATE MATCH.

By Associated Press.

CREEDMOOR RANGE, Sept. 17.

Six teams are entered in the Inter-State long-range match: The New York Amateur Rifle Club, represented by Jewell, Allen, Weber and Dakin, of the American team; the Massachusetts Rifle Association, with Jackson, of the American team, as captain; the Crescent City Rifle Club, of New Orleans, with Selph, Armes, Eyrich and Glynn; the Hackensack Rifle Club, with Hyde and Lamb, of the American team; the Columbia Long-range Club, of Washington, D. C., and the Parthian Gun Club, of Hudson, N. Y.

The following are the total scores at eight hundred yards range:

Amateur Rifle Club—Dakin, 72; Jewell, 71; Allen, 71;