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SENATORIAL ACTS.

DEBATE ON GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Passage of Kellogg's Resolution, with an Amendment by Mr. Plumb, of Kansas—Appointments Announced — Executive Session—What Was Done.

Yesterday in the Senate Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution calling upon the heads of the various Executive Departments for information as to the names of the officers, clerks, and employees borne on the rolls of such Departments, together with the date of appointment, the State to which each is charged, the compensation received, and whether such officers, &c., are white or colored. He spoke briefly in support of the resolution, denying that it was his intention to disturb any meritorious officers, but merely to give the Senate all the information possible as to whether each State had its proper quota of offices.

Mr. Plumb said it was believed the District of Columbia had about two-thirds of the offices; that it might be necessary to keep up an office-holding class in the District, but if persons are to be put in office through the back door, or any roundabout way, or if offices are to be bought and sold, as is constantly being done in this District, the people ought to know it. Mr. Plumb believed that new appointments could be made to fill positions better than men who had been in office for many years; that new blood would benefit the Government. He offered an amendment calling for the further information as to how many of such clerks or employees served in the volunteer or regular service of the United States during the war of the rebellion.

Mr. Morrill said he thought it degrading for the Senate to engage in this small matter of distributing offices. It would inaugurate a scramble in the Senate to see if each State has its quota of clerkships.

Mr. Kellogg wanted to know if Mr. Morrill said to applicants for office who came to him that it was degrading to ask for office and that it was better for them to be bartered and sold.

Mr. Morrill, with some warmth, denied that he had said anything to warrant such a distortion of his language.

During the debate Senator Sherman explained that the law to distribute appointments among the States applied only to the Treasury Department; that apparently about one-fourth of the employees of that Department were from the District of Columbia. They had come here into public service years ago, and established themselves in the District, though very many had not abandoned their former residences. The information called for would cost a large sum, and he thought the resolution should go over until the regular session of Congress. Mr. Sherman said the law to distribute the patronage was passed in 1876, and intended to apply only to appointments made after that date.

Mr. Kellogg replied that more than sixty per cent. of the appointments made since 1876 were made in violation of the law, and he called upon Mr. Sherman, who had been the Secretary of the Treasury since 1877, to say if that law had not been disregarded.

After further debate by Mr. Brown in favor of the resolution, Mr. Sherman moved to go into executive session. Lost, yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. Plumb's amendment was then agreed to, and Mr. Kellogg's resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The Vice-President announced the following appointments: Mr. Miller to be one of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy; Mr. Hill, of Colorado, and Mr. Maxey, to fill vacancies on the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution; Mr. Rollins to be one of the directors of the Columbia Hospital.

Mr. Beck said that some of the importing-houses of New York were complaining of orders issued by the consul at Liverpool and other consuls, who, instead of charging $2.50 for each invoice verified, charged $3.75. He therefore offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to whether any consular officer of the United States has during the last fiscal year demanded or received for verification of invoices a greater sum than $2.50, and, if so, the name of such officer. Mr. Beck stated that he was willing to let the resolution lay over until to-morrow, as he believed the Senate could not finally adjourn to-day.

Mr. Harris, however, taking issue with Mr. Beck on this point, the resolution was taken up and agreed to without opposition, and then (at 1:30) the Senate went into executive session.

At quarter-past three, the doors being still closed, the Senate took a recess until four o'clock, in order to enable the various committees to consider nominations which were still pending before them.

When the doors were reopened Mr. Hawley offered a resolution, which was laid over for future action, suspending for the remainder of the present session so much of Rule 72 as provides that the final question of advising and consenting to nominations shall not be put on the same day on which they are received or reported from committees.

The Senate then (at 5:45) adjourned.

The Executive Session.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, Register of Treasury; George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, Commissioner of Agriculture, to take effect June 30, 1881; Abner Tibbetts, collector of customs, Paso del Norte, Texas; Thomas A. Reeves, United States marshal, eastern district of Tennessee; Francis H. Pierpont, collector of internal revenue, second district of West Virginia; Richard Rowett, collector of internal revenue, fourth district of Illinois; Byron H. Langston, collector of internal revenue, fifth district of Missouri; Albert C. Widge, collector of internal revenue, first district of Minnesota; Jeremiah M. Rusk, charge d'affaires of United States for Paraguay and Uraguay; Thomas A. Osborn, minister of United States at Brazil, vice H. W. Hilliard recalled; Horace Taylor, consul of the United States at Marseilles, France; George Manly, minister resident to United States of Colombia; Thomas D. Duncan, to be postmaster at Corinth, Miss.; Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, to be United States minister resident at Turkey; Stephen H. Hurlbert, of Illinois, Minister to Peru; Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, Minister to Chili; John E. Clements, of Louisiana, United States consul at Guetamala; H. B. Taliaferro, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana; Henry C. Ripley, collector of internal revenue, sixth district of Michigan; Madison Davis, surveyor of customs for the port of Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Grace G. Cochran, postmistress at Anderson Court-House, S. C.; John Nichols, postmaster at Raleigh, N. C.

All the New York nominations received during the day were reported back from the Judiciary and Commerce Committees favorably and placed on the calendar for action by the Senate to-day. The nomination of Mr. Chandler as Solicitor-General was also reported from the Judiciary Committee and placed on the calendar without recommendation. A considerable part of the executive session after the recess was consumed in desultory talk as to the propriety of fixing a date for final adjournment; but the subject was dropped upon ascertaining that an additional batch of nominations, which were expected later in the afternoon, would not be sent in until to-day, and the time of final adjournment is therefore still uncertain. The prevalent opinion is that it will not take place before to-morrow.

One Hundred and Forty-three Lives Lost.

LONDON, May 19.—Advices from St. Vincent state that news has been received there of the disaster to the British sloop of war Doterel, which was blown up at Sandy Point, in the Strait of Magellan, on the 26th ultimo, involving the loss of 143 lives. There were two explosions. The first is supposed to have been the bursting of a boiler used in condensing sea water. The second was in the forward magazine. The vessel went down bow foremost in eight fathoms of water in three minutes, and nothing was seen after the second explosion except a few planks. The survivors saved their lives by jumping overboard after the first explosion. They were rescued by boats from sealing schooners and from the yacht of the bishop of the Falkland Islands. Commander Evans jumped through a port-hole, and was taken from the water much lacerated by broken glass and wreckage. The engineer who escaped was not on duty.

Diplomatic Official Changes in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 19.—The following changes are rumored, and it is generally believed that they will take place: Senor Zamacona to be recalled and to be succeeded by Senor Ignacio Mariscal as minister to Washington; Senor Emilio Valesco, present minister to France, to succeed Senor Mariscal; General Parfiro Diaz to go to France; General Pacheco to replace General Diaz in the Department of Public Works; Senor Ramon Fernandez, to succeed General Pacheco as Governor of the Federal District.

NOMINATIONS.

Names Sent to the Senate by the President Yesterday.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: Stewart L. Woodford, to be United States attorney for the Southern District of New York; Asa W. Tenney, to be United States attorney for the Eastern District of New York; Henry E. Knox, to be United States marshal for the Southern District of New York; Clinton D. MacDougall, to be United States marshal for the Northern District of New York; Charles A. Gould, collector of customs at Buffalo, N. Y.; George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner of Agriculture, vice Le Duc, resigned; Glenni W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, to be a Judge of the Court of Claims; Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, to be Register of the Treasury, vice Scofield, transferred; Lucius P. Thompson, surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, Pa.; John F. Dravo, surveyor of the port of Pittsburg, Pa.; Benjamin Darlington, postmaster at Pittsburg, Pa.

Collectors of internal revenue—Richard Rowett, fourth district of Illinois; Francis Pierpont, second district of West Virginia.

United States consuls—Selah Merrill, of Massachusetts, at Jerusalem; John M. Glover, of Indiana, at Havre; James C. Zook, of California, at Tien Tsin; Volney V. Smith, of Arkansas, at St. Thomas; John G. Crawford, of New Hampshire, at Coaticook; George F. Mosher, of New Hampshire, at Nice; E. H. Rogers, of Nebraska, at Vera Cruz; Jesse Moore, of Illinois, at Callao; H. A. Kaley, of Nebraska, at Chemnitz; David Vickers, of New Jersey, at Matanzas; George W. Roosevelt, of Pennsylvania, at Bordeaux.

Postmasters—Hamilton Jay, at Jacksonville, Fla.; J. B. Williamson, at Marshall, Texas.

Army—Charles M. Blake, of Pennsylvania, and John B. McCleery, of Kansas, to be post chaplains. Infantry promotions: Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis C. Hunt, to be colonel of Fourteenth Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Gilbert, to be colonel of Seventeenth Regiment; Majors Edwin C. Mason and Henry L. Chipman, to be lieutenant-colonels of the Fourth and Seventh Regiments respectively; Captains William H. Jordan and Edw. P. Pearson, to be majors of the Third and Twenty-first Regiments respectively; First Lieutenants A. H. Bowman and Charles H. Greene, to be captains; Second Lieutenants John A. Baldwin and William A. Mann, to be first lieutenants.

Navy—Master Francis Winslow, to be a lieutenant; Ensign John F. Parker, to be a master; Midshipman Albert W. Grant, to be an ensign.

Through to Mexico.

PARSONS, KAN., May 19.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company took place here yesterday. All the stockholders were present or represented by proxy. A special meeting was called at ten a. m., Colonel R. S. Stevens being elected as chairman of the meeting, and H. B. Heusen as secretary. The purpose of this meeting was to consolidate under the management to be known as the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, the following lines of roads, viz: The Missouri Pacific, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the International and Great Northern, the Texas Pacific and the Iron Mountain. These lines are all owned by the Gould faction, with the exception of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the International and Great Northern, which are leased for the term of ninety-nine years. It was resolved at this meeting that the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road approve all mortgages and contracts made by the Gould management in reference to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road during the time they have had possession of the same. It was also resolved to continue the construction of the road through the City of Mexico, the stock of the consolidated company being increased $47,000,000 for the purpose. The meeting then adjourned. Jay Gould continues president of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road.

Mina Miller's Murderer Found.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Gustavus Seid, a reporter for the Jersey City *Evening Journal*, and C. A. Strong, an expressman, traced the murderer of Mina Miller, at Guttenberg Woods, N. J., some days ago, to a house in West Thirty-sixth street, in this city, to-night and caused his arrest. His name is Martin Komkowsky. Some jewelry, three trunks full of the girl's clothing, and an envelope addressed to the murdered girl were found in his room. Mrs. Komkowsky, his wife, upbraided him, and created a scene in the station-house. Komkowsky acknowledged being the man with whom Mina Schmitt (or Miller) had lived in Christopher street, and to having accompanied her to the Schuetzen Park at Guttenberg, but said she left him there for the company of two other men, and he had never seen her since. Komkowsky was locked up.

The Monetary Conference.

PARIS, May 19.—At the Monetary Conference to-day most of the delegates who had already spoken replied to the arguments adduced by subsequent speeches against the views propounded by them. Mr. Evarts (America) and Signor Doda (Italy) recapitulated their arguments in favor of bi-metalism, and with their speeches the general discussion was closed. The following order of the day was then adopted: "After having heard the general discussion and examined the monetary situation from an international point of view, and having regard to the declarations made in the name of certain governments, and in consideration of the fact that several of the delegates require a temporary suspension of the sittings in order to refer to their governments, the conference decides to adjourn until June 30."

Gambetta's Powerful Speech.

PARIS, May 19.—M. Gambetta, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, powerfully advocated the *scrutin de liste* bill. Replying to a charge of having ambitious views, he declared that he had never sought to diminish the prestige of executive power. *Scrutin de arondissement*, he said, rendered all reform impossible. The adoption of *scrutin de list* would do away with the venality and corruption due to the present system of voting. It was for the Chamber to decide to-day whether the Republic shall be fruitful or barren of results. The Chamber decided by a vote of 243 to 235 to pass to the discussion of the clauses of the bill. After some debate the clauses were adopted one by one, and finally the whole bill was passed by a large majority.

Mr. Parnell and the Land Bill.

LONDON, May 19.—Lord Elcho's motion in the House of Commons to-night that the leading provisions of the land bill are economically unsound, unjust, and impolitic, was rejected by a vote of 352 to 176. The announcement of the vote was received with loud cheers from the supporters of the ministry. Mr. Parnell's departure from the House with about eighteen of his followers without voting was greeted with derision.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

—The national bank-notes received for redemption yesterday amounted to $247,000.

—The Government receipts yesterday were: $414,722.82 from internal revenue, and $676,894.26 from customs.

—The Treasury Department purchased 202,000 ounces of fine silver yesterday for delivery at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints.

—There is a delegation of prominent North Carolina Republicans in the city to protest against the nominations recently made by the President in that State.

—The internal revenue appointments yesterday were: Edward Sharkley, storekeeper for the fifth district of Illinois; Afton A. Hightower, gauger for the third district of Georgia.

—Senator Lamar has been invited by nine different colleges to deliver commencement addresses. These invitations came from five States. The Senator has accepted two of the invitations.

—Senators Dawes, Conger, Saunders, Van Wyck, Hawley, Plumb, Call, Harrison, Hoar, Blair, Rollins, McMillan, and Representative Marsh were among the President's callers yesterday.

—The account of the Government against the International Bank of Chicago for taxes due has been settled by a compromise between the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the attorneys of the bank. The bank pays to the Government $48,000.

—In the Senate yesterday a committee, consisting of Messrs. Bayard and Cameron of Pennsylvania was appointed to wait upon the President this morning at ten o'clock to inquire whether he has any further communications to make to that body.

—Mr. Richard A. Elmer, the newly-appointed Second Assistant Postmaster-General, arrived in Washington yesterday morning. Early in the forenoon he repaired to the Post-Office Department, where he received his commission and was sworn in. He will assume the duties of the office to-day.

—The following is a list of bidders to whom awards of contracts have been made for supplying stationery to the Interior Department for the fiscal year ending 1882: Covered Manufacturing Company, J. J. Chapman, William Ballantyne, C. W. Thorn, Platner & Porter Manufacturing Company, George McDowell & Co., William A. Wheeler, jr., S. A. Whittaker, Charles L. Lockwood, White, Corbin & Co., Joseph Reckendorfer, William H. Dempsey, J. Bradley Adams, Joseph L. Savage, Francis B. Mohun, William Mann, D. W. Glass & Co., W. F. Lutz, and Mrs. Z. D. Gilman.

GRANT INDIGNANT.

HE SUPPORTS SENATOR CONKLING.

President Garfield's Ingratitude—Robertson's Nomination an Insult to the Party—Broken Promises and Pledges—A Battle Must Be Fought.

The following letter from ex-President Grant to Senator Jones, of Nevada, shows that in the present contest between ex-Senator Conkling and the President Mr. Conkling has the full sympathy and support of General Grant. This letter to Senator Jones contained one from the ex-President to Mr. Garfield, which was delivered to him personally by Senator Jones. Its contents are not known, but there can be no doubt that its purport is similar to that of the letter to Mr. Jones. The letter is as follows:

"CITY OF MEXICO, April 24, 1881.

"MY DEAR SENATOR: I see by the latest dispatches received here from the Capital of our country that the dead-lock in organizing the Senate is not yet broken, and that nothing has been done by the President to allay the bitterness which must be engendered by his most recent appointments. When the first batch of nominations for New York was sent in I was delighted. I believed then the President had determined to recognize the Republican party, and not a faction. But his nominations of the next day convinced me that the first act was but a part of a deep-laid scheme by somebody to punish prominent leaders for being openly friendly to me. I cannot believe that General Garfield is the author of this policy. I give him credit for being too big a man to descend to such means for the punishment of men who gave him a hearty support in his election, and who are disposed to give him the same support now, for the offense of having had a former preference for some one else for the office which he now holds. But Garfield is President and is responsible for all the acts of the administration. Conkling and Platt are the chosen Senators from the great State of New York, and that, too, against all the opposition of an administration created by the same party that elected them. This should give them all the stronger claim to be consulted in the matter of appointments in their State. When it comes to filling the most influential office in their State without consulting these Senators it is a great slight. When he selects the most offensive man to be found it becomes an insult, and ought to be resented to the bitter end. I sincerely hope the President will see this and correct his mistake himself, and restore harmony to the party. He owes this to himself and to those without whom he could not have been elected. Nobody believes that he could have carried the State of New York without the active support of her present Senators. Their passive support would not have answered. Without the State of New York General Garfield would not now be President. His rewarding Robertson is not only offensive to the New York Senators, but it is offensive to New York Republicans.

"The change of Badeau and Cramer, the two appointments in which I felt a strong personal interest, was very distasteful to me; the first, because of our personal relations and my wish that he should be kept where his office would support him until he finishes some work he is engaged upon, and which he could do without interfering with his public duties. The second, because it was at the expense of removing the son of my old Secretary of State, who probably never had his superior—certainly never for moral worth—in the Department. It is true Fish resigned. But he did this from a sense of honor, supposing it to be the duty of representatives abroad to give a new administration the opportunity of saying whether they were wanted or not. Very truly yours,

"U. S. GRANT.

"Hon. J. P. JONES, United States Senator, Washington, D. C."

What the State Department Says.

General Grant's letter to Senator Jones, published in New York yesterday, has elicited the following authoritative statement regarding the circumstances attending Mr. Fish's retirement from the diplomatic service and the selection of Mr. Cramer to succeed him as *charge d'affaires* of the United States at Berne:

When General Grant was in Washington in March, shortly after President Garfield's inauguration, he made several requests of the President, of which the latter made a written memorandum in General Grant's presence. The request in regard to Mr. Cramer was that he might be transferred from Denmark to a more southerly climate. General Grant specified that he did not ask a higher grade, only a milder climate. The resignation of Mr. Nicholas Fish from the Swiss mission, the same grade as Denmark, opened the way for complying with General Grant's request, and the President promptly availed himself of it in supposed compliance with General Grant's earnest wish, personally expressed.

In regard to the resignation of Mr. Fish from the Swiss mission, papers on file in the diplomatic bureau of the State Department show the following facts:

On the 13th of February last, Mr. Nicholas Fish, *charge d'affaires* of the United States at Berne, Switzerland, addressed to Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, the following:

I inclose herewith a dispatch tendering my resignation. I feel that I can no longer retain my position here with justice to myself and my family. When I accepted it I hoped it would soon be restored to its former rank and pay, and you were kind enough to lead me to believe that upon such restoration I should be retained in office. * * * I know what a flood of applicants the announcement of my resignation would create, and, therefore, to protect the Department from them, I send my resignation in an unnumbered dispatch to you.

On March 7, in a communication addressed to Mr. Blaine, Mr. Fish wrote as follows:

On the 13th ultimo I addressed to your eminent predecessor in office a dispatch marked "separate," which I inclosed in a private letter to Mr. Evarts. My reasons for so inclosing it were solely to protect the Department from the possible and almost inevitable annoyance which a disclosure of its contents might impose on the Department. I have now the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the same, and I now for the first time place the same on file here. * * * I shall await your wishes as to the time when I may be relieved from my duties here; but I hope I may have timely notice by cable concerning the time when I may expect my letters of recall.

Mr. Fish's letter of resignation referred to in the foregoing note to Secretary Blaine is given in full. It is the dispatch marked "separate," and was duplicated to Mr. Blaine. It is as follows:

[Separate.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
BERNE, 13 February, 1881.

SIR: In order that President Garfield may be free to select the representative he may desire to fill this mission I have the honor to tender herewith, through you, my resignation of the office of *charge d'affaires* of the United States to the Swiss Confederation, to take effect on March 4 next, or as soon thereafter as my successor may be appointed.

I beg that you will assure President Garfield that my action is prompted by no want of sympathy for his administration, and that on the contrary I should be most happy to contribute my heartiest support thereto in any capacity suited to my abilities, and that he will find, whether in private life or in an official position, no more zealous supporter of the great principles which the people of the United States have indorsed in his election.

In thus tendering my resignation permit me to thank you and the gentlemen of your Department for the many courtesies and marks of consideration which during a period of nearly ten years have been extended to me. It is with regret that I thus seek to be relieved from duty here, but I feel that the time has come when, in justice to myself, I should have some more important position if I am to remain in the service, or that I should find some more remunerative employment by leaving it. I respectfully request that I may be informed when it will be most agreeable to the Department to relieve me of my office. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

NICHOLAS FISH.

Secretary Blaine formally accepted Mr. Fish's resignation in the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1881.

NICHOLAS FISH, Esq., &c., &c.:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 361 of the 7th instant, in which you tender your resignation of the post of *charge d'affaires* of the United States at Berne. In accepting your resignation the President desires me to express to you the high sense which he entertains of the able and faithful manner in which you have represented the interests of the United States at Berne during the continuance of your term of office, and to thank you at the same time for the cordial sentiments which you express in reference to his administration.

Informing you that Mr. Cramer, now at Copenhagen, has been appointed to succeed you as *charge d'affaires* of the United States in Switzerland; also, that the customary letter of recall will be sent to you by early mail, I am, sir, &c.,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

On April 4, several days before Secretary Blaine's letter accepting the resignation had reached Mr. Fish, the Secretary, having received an intimation that Mr. Fish would be glad to remain in the diplomatic service, offered him the mission to Denmark, which is of the same grade with Switzerland. Mr. Blaine made the offer by cable in these words: "Would it be agreeable to you to go to Denmark?" Mr. Fish answered the same day by cable as follows: "No; thank you. Want promotion." On the succeeding day, April 5, Mr. Fish again cabled to Secretary Blaine as follows: "Can I have Berlin?" As the administration was not able to tender Mr. Fish the Berlin mission, and as he had declined Denmark, the correspondence ceased.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Religious, Musical, and Social—The Masonic Visit.

The New Jerusalem Church and Sabbath School Associations are in session in this city, and the delegates have their headquarters at the Ebbitt House. They are a body of fine-looking, impressive men. Many of them are accompanied by ladies.

This is the day for the arrival of the Masonic visiting party from Boston and Providence. Much interest is felt in the excursion in both these cities, and a large majority of the visiting brethren are from prominent business and professional circles. The Providence *Press* will have a special correspondent in attendance.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Dunlap receive many congratulations from their friends at the pleasant fortune which locates him at Newport this summer, in attendance at the torpedo station. He has been during the winter and spring on ordnance duty at the Washington navy-yard, and, with his lovely wife, has become very popular in social circles here. Mrs. Dunlap was Miss Adams, of Boston. They will leave for Newport on the 30th instant.

Mrs. Kilpatrick and Miss Valdevieso, her sister, are much gratified at the prospect of an early return to their Chilian home, though appreciating the cordial kindness of friends here which has made their stay in Washington so delightful. The polite attentions of General Sherman and family, among others, have been unremitting. General Kilpatrick has been obliged to decline many invitations to deliver addresses on the approaching Decoration Day.

Mrs. James, wife of the Postmaster-General, designs spending the summer in Europe, and may be accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Pearson. It is the preference of Mrs. James not to keep house in Washington, but to be permanently at a hotel, probably the Arlington.

An interesting account of the Everest musical soiree of Wednesday evening, at Philadelphia, says: "Specially charming voices among the pupils were those of Miss Goode, daughter of the Hon. John Goode, of Virginia; Miss Sherman, a niece of General Sherman, and Miss Barnes, of Washington, whose lovely soprano promises to develop into something that may vie with rival Torriani's. Signor Salvini, on a recent visit to this institute, declared it to be almost identical with the method of the old Italian masters, so long supposed to be a lost art."

The memorial recently received at the Post-Office Department from seventy Chinese residents of Clipper Mills, California, protesting against the proposed removal of the post-office from that place to Woodville, in the same county, is the first memorial or petition ever received from Chinamen with their individual signatures. The seventy names are written one character above the other, making a column three feet in length.

SPORTS OF SPRING.

Races at London and Louisville—Base-Ball Games.

LONDON, May 19.—The Newmarket second spring meeting came to a close to-day. The race for a selling stakes for two-year-old colts and fillies came off, and was won by Mr. Lefevre's chestnut filly, Agneta, the winner of the two-year-old selling stakes yesterday. The second place was secured by Mr. J. R. Keene's bay colt, North Star and the third place by Woodman. Eight ran. The race for the flying handicap also came off, and was won by Colonel O. Williams' aged bay or brown horse, Saltier. The second place was secured by Count F. de Lagrange's four-year-old brown filly, Tafna, and the third place by Mr. W. B. Lenkiron's four-year-old bay colt, Donato. Ten ran, including Mr. P. Lorillard's four-year-old chestnut colt, Wallenstein.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—The first race was the Kentucky Oaks, one mile and a half, for the three-year-old fillies, and was won by Lucy May, the favorite, with ease, Belle of the Highlands second and Minnie C. third. Time, 2:40. The second event was a dash of a mile and a quarter, all selling allowances, and was won by the favorite, Anna Augusta, Bob Johnson second and Gammacita third. Time, 2:11¾. The third race was a dash of a mile for all ages, winners during the meeting excluded, and was won by Churchill, with Una second and Ada Glenn, the favorite, third. Time, 144¼. Mutuals paid $15.50.

TORONTO, ONT., May 19.—Referring to the offer of John A. Kennedy, of Portland, Me., to put up $1,500 if Hanlan, Ross, and an unknown would add $500 each to the sum, and row in New England, Hanlan says he will row nowhere but on Toronto Bay, and that if Ross will come here and row he will give $2,000 and find an unknown who, with himself and Ross, will put in $1,000, making a grand purse of $5,000 to the winner.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 19.—The last event was a hurdle-race of one and a quarter miles, over five hurdles, and was won by Glasgow, Duke of Kent second and Captain Franklin third. Time, 2:19.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 19.—Providence, 11; Buffalos, 5. Providence—Errors, 3; hits, 17. Buffalos Errors, 2; hits, 12.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., May 19.—Union College, 13; Williams College, 2.

A Blow at Parallel Roads.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The *Times* this morning publishes a report that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has determined to build a road, diverging from its trunk line at Des Moines, Iowa, crossing the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Roads, by the most direct and shortest route, to some point on the Northern Pacific Railroad. This will be a direct blow at the system of parallel roads.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Captain Horace Neide, Fourth Infantry.

Paymaster John H. Stevenson from duty as inspector of flour, &c., at New York.

Second Lieutenant F. L. Denny, U. S. M. C., has been granted ten days' leave of absence from May 19.

Paymaster John H. Stevenson has gone to New York to turn over the navy pay-office to Paymaster Caswell, who succeeds him in the office.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant S. W. Fountain, Eighth Cavalry, March 5, 1881, Department of Texas, is extended five months.

Master Samuel Seaburg has been detached from the United States steamer Wachusetts on her arrival at San Francisco, and placed on waiting orders.

Colonel T. L. Crittenden, of the Seventeenth Infantry, and Colonel J. E. Smith, of the Fourteenth Infantry, have been placed on the retired list.

The naval board appointed to examine Paymaster Stevenson for promotion will reassemble upon his return from New York, probably on Tuesday next.

Paymaster Thomas T. Caswell to discharge the duties of inspector of flour, &c., at New York, in addition to his duties as navy pay agent at New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George Arthur as assistant to Surgeon J. M. Flint at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, in addition to his present duties.

Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of the South, is granted Captain C. C. MacConnel, Fifth Artillery.

Surgeon Abel F. Price has reported his return home, having been detached from the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, on the 23d of February, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant George B. Livingston has been ordered to Newport, R. I., June 1 for instruction in the torpedo service. Assistant Surgeon James C. Byrnes to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.

Captain William Wallace and Second Lieutenant W. P. Biddle, U. S. M. C., have been ordered to report to Captain James Forney as members of a board of survey to convene in Philadelphia Saturday next.

Leave of absence for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect when, in the opinion of his department commander, his services can be spared, is granted Second Lieutenant L. L. C. Brooks, Fifth Cavalry.

Captain E. B. Kirk, assistant quartermaster, will be relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota by the commanding general of that department, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of the East for assignment to duty at Fort Adams, Rhode Island.

Second Lieutenant James B. Lockwood, Twenty third Infantry, having volunteered for the service will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the army for duty with the expedition "for observation and exploration in the Arctic seas," &c., under the command of First Lieutenant A. W. Greely, Fifth Cavalry, acting signal officer.

Captain J. H. Belcher, assistant quartermaster, will be relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota by the commanding general of that department, and will report in person to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, for duty at David's Island, New York harbor, to relieve Captain John Simpson, assistant quartermaster. Captain Simpson, on being relieved by Captain Belcher, will report in person to the commanding general Department of Texas for assignment to duty at Fort Brown, Texas.

ALBANY BREEZES.

LATEST FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

What the Regulars and "Half-Breeds" Are Doing—Probability of an Election for Senators at This Session—Both Sides Ready—Robertson and Merritt.

SPECIAL TO THE REPUBLICAN.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—It is uncertain whether enough Stalwart votes can be bought up by the promise of patronage to secure a half-breed majority in the Republican senatorial caucus. It is even said that Woodin strongly opposes the holding of a caucus anyway, on the plea that when they get there they may be caught in a trap. Votes pledged to them may go back to Conkling, and then, if the nomination should not please the half-breeds, they would be caught in a trap and driven to bolt the caucus or abide its decision. But while the control of the caucus cannot yet be claimed by the Robertson men, it is said that they have won over to their side a sufficient number of Stalwarts to enable them, in combination with the Democrats, to force a final adjournment, and to throw the election of Senators over till next year. The Governor this morning sent to the senate a formal notice of the resignations of Conkling and Platt, thus deciding the question that the election to fill the vacancies must be delayed until a week from next Tuesday, in consequence of the senate's adjournment last Monday evening.

It is now alleged that Senator Conkling is out of the race, and that the successors to the senatorial seats will be Governor Cornell and Chauncey M. Depew. The idea that Judge Folger or William M. Evarts would be accepted or thought of by the half-breeds is ridiculous. They would not take men they could not control. Folger and Evarts have brains and independence, and this would not suit the administration. Depew is a half-breed, through and through.

Senator Robertson announces his intention to remain in Albany and continue in the performance of his senatorial duties during the remainder of the session. The advantage to the administration men at this juncture of having their leader in the senate with a thousand appointments in his pocket is evident. Collector Merritt came up last evening for the purpose of conferring with his successor concerning the transfer of the office. He was cordially received by the half-breeds, and will now throw his influence against the old machine. Assemblyman Bowen, of Clinton, was circulating a petition this morning asking the President to appoint Senator Rockw[illegible] States marshal for the Northern distric[illegible] of General McDougall. Harbor Master Barnum is circulating a petition favor[illegible] tention of the present Commissioner o[illegible]

The confirmation of Judge Robertson [illegible] come a fact, the canvass yesterday and [illegible] ing on both sides assumed greater acti[illegible] administration men had their pledges [illegible] tion and the friends of Senator Conklin[illegible] gaged in the work of strengthening the wavering. The latter labor under the disadvantage of having no definite plan as yet, while the former direct their efforts to prevent the return of ex-Senators Conkling and Platt to Washington.

The administration men having gained the Senatorship and having been awarded the Federal patronage, now see that the responsibility of carrying the State for the Republican party is upon their shoulders. Some of them, therefore, declare that they can now afford to be generous in order to harmonize the party.

AFRICAN AND INDIAN.

Interesting Ceremonies at the Hampton Normal School—An Incident.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., May 19.—The closing exercises of the Hampton Normal School, devoted to the education of the African and Indian races, took place to-day, a large number of visitors being present, among whom were His [illegible] Governor Holliday; General O. O. H[illegible] mandant of West Point; Rev. Dr. St[illegible] dent of the American Missionary [illegible] New York; Hon. [illegible] General George W. Getty, a[illegible]

The morning was devoted [illegible] exercises in the school-room, inspecti[illegible] shops and farm and the industrial r[illegible] girls. At eleven o'clock the new ac[illegible] erected on the site of the one burned some eighteen months ago, was dedicated, General Howard and Dr. Strieby making appropriate remarks. A touching incident was witnessed when Governor Holliday and General Howard were introduced on the stage. Both had lost their right arm during the war, but on opposite sides, and each presented the left hand, which was cordially grasped. At half-past eleven the corner-stone of the Stone memorial building, for which Miss Valeria Stone, of Malden, Mass., donated $20,000, was laid by Dr. Strieby with appropriate ceremonies, after which the invited guests partook of lunch at General Armstrong's quarters. At one o'clock the corner-stone of a new building for Indian girls, costing $20,000, was laid, Rev. Mr. Potter, of New York, officiating. At its conclusion the party repaired to Virginia Hall, where the rhetorical exercises by the alumni of the institution took place. These consisted of essays and addresses, music, &c., by the students. The diplomas were then presented to the graduates, some twenty in number, by Dr. Strieby, of New York, accompanied by some excellent advice in a short address. Brief remarks were also made by Governor Holliday and others, which ended the exercises.

The Armstrong Monument.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The ceremony of unveiling the memorial monument of the late George D. Armstrong, the organizer of the United States railway postal service, was finished at half-past twelve o'clock to-day in the presence of over five thousand spectators. At that hour Postmaster Frank W. Palmer, in a brief speech, reviewing the life and work of Mr. Armstrong, introduced ex-Vice-President Schuyler Colfax, the orator of the occasion. At the close of his address Mr. Colfax introduced Mr. Leonard W. Valk, the sculptor, who drew aside the flags which concealed the monument from the public view. The monument consists of a bronze bust of Mr. Armstrong of heroic size, being two feet across the shoulders, and presenting a faithful likeness of its subject.

A Terrible Tragedy.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 19.—A terrible domestic tragedy occurred in Honey Creek, Vigo County. Alexander McPheters, jr., killed his wife and his sister-in-law, Ellen Bloxom, shot at his mother-in-law, and then killed himself. Domestic troubles and dissipation led to the deed. McPheters and his wife Alice had been married about three years, and they leave a child two months old. The couple had frequently quarreled, and Mrs. McPheters had applied for a divorce. Both McPheters' family and his wife's are prominent and respected, and own fine farms. The murderer and suicide is supposed to have been partially deranged.

Fears of a Steamer's Safety.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—There is no news of the steamer State of California. The British steamer Barnard Castle, which left this port six days ago for Nanaimo, has not yet arrived there, and some fear that the two vessels may have been in collision. Insurance on the cargo of the State of California was granted yesterday at from ten to twenty-five per cent., but to-day in some instances refused at fifty per cent. The steamer had about fifty-five cabin passengers and sixty in the steerage. She was of very light sail-power, and in case of accident to her machinery would make slow progress.

Mines in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.—The rumor current some months ago that St. Petersburg was undermined in several places is being in a measure confirmed by other circumstances besides the mine in Sadowa street and the bags of dynamite found in the Catharina Canal. The police are now dragging the Krukoff Canal. The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in reporting the arrest of several naval officers charged with implication in Nihilist plots, expresses a hope that the heart of the revolutionary hydra has at last been discovered. M. Nabokoff, minister of justice, has resigned, and M. Pobedonostseff has been appointed to succeed him.

Virginia Episcopalians.

DANVILLE, VA., May 19.—The council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia was engaged during the whole of its session to-day in considering certain proposed amendments to the canons, without any important action. This afternoon an address was delivered before the council by Rev. R. H. McKim, D. D., rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, on the subject of temperance reform. The council passed resolutions indorsing the plan presented by the speaker, being the same as that agreed upon by a meeting in New York in March last. There are two colored clergymen present, who are accorded the same privileges as the whites.

PENSION CLAIMS.

How Many Have Been Reached for Readjustment—A Circular.

Commissioner Bently issued the following circular yesterday: "With a view to reduce the volume of correspondence between this office and claimants, and others in their behalf, and between Senators and Representatives and their constituents, in relation to pension claims, thereby in