THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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POLITICAL POINTS.

GETTING READY FOR THE SESSION.

Arrival of Senators—What Is Said of the Organization Next Monday—Coming Appointments—Mr. Blaine's Letter—Views of a Western Correspondent Thereon.

The afternoon and evening trains brought to the city quite a number of Senators, and there was considerable activity manifested at the various hotels by those who were desirous of ascertaining the views of the Solons upon the subject of the organization of the upper House. There was a general disposition on the part of Republicans to discuss the prospect, the universal reply being that it would be unwise to say anything until after the matter had been decided in caucus. It was generally stated, however, that there would be but little, if any, delay in the selection of a President *pro tempore*, no matter what direction this question may take. Among Democratic Senators there appears to be a growing feeling in favor of electing one of their number as presiding officer. It was stated by a leading Democratic Senator that up to ten o'clock last night there had been no formal conference of the Senators of his party, though nearly all of them had

CALLED UPON SENATOR PENDLETON,

the chairman of the Democratic caucus committee. One of these stated to a representative of THE REPUBLICAN that, in his judgment, and from the very best information in his possession, the Democrats will first insist upon electing a presiding officer, and that Senator Bayard will be their choice; that the next step will be the swearing-in of the new Senators, after which, if it is desirable to perfect the organization, there will be an opportunity to elect a Republican Secretary and a Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms; that so far as the standing committees are concerned there would be no effort to change their status at the extra session, but at the regular session in December the Democrats would ask that they shall be given such chairmanships as they think the peculiar status of the two parties in the Senate would seem to entitle them to.

SENATOR WARNER MILLER

was approached by our reporter and asked what were his views as to the selection of a presiding officer by the Senate. He answered that he could say nothing on the subject, and referred his questioner to the Democratic Senators, as he thought they were in a position to speak to the point on this subject. It is expected that the morning trains will bring in the few Senators who have not yet put in an appearance, and that the caucuses will be very fully attended. Owing to various causes, pairs will be in demand on both sides of the Chamber very early in the extra session, and the indications are that before the end of next week there will not be more than a quorum present. Among both Republicans and Democrats there is an impression that the extra session need not last over five or six days, and, unless some hitch or contest occurs in the matter of the organization, the end of the week will witness an adjournment *sine die*.

With reference to the duration of the extra session of the Senate, the generally-expressed opinion among Senators is that it will not last over two weeks. This opinion is nearly always qualified with the remark that it is not expected that the President intends to send to the Senate nominations for offices except such as are required to fill vacancies, and some Senators express the belief that the President will not feel called upon even to fill the vacancies in the high grade of offices, such as the Justice of the Supreme Court and the Ministers to Russia, Austria, and Germany, but will let these go over until the December session of Congress. This idea includes the belief that the Cabinet is to remain unchanged until that period. Beside nominations for office the President will have several treaties to transmit to the Senate—one with China, made by Secretary Blaine in June last, and two with South American nations.

There will be about ninety nominations of postmasters to be sent to the coming special session of the Senate, and these will probably be the first nominations sent in. Of these about forty-five are of postmasters who were appointed by the late President Garfield after the adjournment of the Senate last summer. There are twenty-one post-offices which became presidential (under the law requiring that all post-offices, the receipts of which entitled the postmaster to a salary of $1,000 and upward per year shall be appointed by the President) on the first of last July because of the increase of receipts, and twenty-two which became presidential on the 1st of the present month. Nominations for these will, it is supposed, be sent in. Of this class of offices are Port Deposit and Centerville, Maryland, and Fairmont, West Virginia.

The correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* sent the following dispatch to his paper last night: "The publication of Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance has been the subject of universal comment, and there is a great variety of opinion in regard to it. The silence of the editorial columns of the press generally is considered a little singular, and the public men at the Capital are about equally divided as to what its effect will be upon the popular appreciation of the late administration. It is very generally conceded, however, that it will add nothing in the public mind to the estimation of the administration, and its redeeming feature is the exhibition of kindly feeling existing between the President and the premier. It is doubtful, in the opinion of most commentators, whether Mr. Blaine would have approved of its publication had he known it was contemplated. The more the origin of the disclosure is discussed the more unanimous the conviction becomes that it may be traced to the Attorney-General himself, and that it is a piece of strategy intended to make the position of Secretary of State in the Cabinet untenable should President Arthur request him to retain his portfolio. The matter has given rise to gossip about the formation of the Cabinet of the late President that brings out some things not known before. It transpires that the letter of acceptance of Attorney-General MacVeagh was a document altogether unique, and not at all in the same vein as that of the Secretary of State. Mr. MacVeagh, it appears, wrote to the President-elect, saying that he could not accept a position in his Cabinet unless he could give effect to the principles he represented in the Republican party. He continued that he did not see how he could do so associated with certain elements (Mr. Blaine) that he understood the Cabinet would contain. If, however, the President would not consider him bound in any sense to remain nor to accept for the four years of his term he would take the place, it being mutually agreed that on the first of the following November he would be at liberty to retire if he so desired, having decided that he could not practically represent the principles of politics that he deemed vital. In other words, he wanted to come if the President would take him at his own pleasure, and not hold him to the position longer than he thought proper to fill it. General Garfield accepted the proposition, and in accordance with the possibility of his limited stay in the Cabinet Mr. MacVeagh rented a house until November 1, paying a $300 bonus for the privilege of vacating it at that time if he so desired. Postmaster-General James also accepted his place for a stated time only, namely, to June 30, 1882, as he intended to leave the Department self-sustaining at that time, and to be able to leave at the high-tide of his success, and take advantage of a business offer awaiting him in New York."

Precedents for the Senate.

Those journals that have been airing their knowledge of precedents touching the Senate's action under circumstances similar to those under which the body will meet next week will have to reconsider. There are a number of cases proving the reverse of their assertions. For instance, in March, 1853, the Senate met under precisely similar circumstances, when, on motion of Mr. Badger, Mr. Cass administered the oath to fourteen new Senators, whereupon Mr. Atkinson was elected President *pro tempore*. This subject is engaging the attention of Senators, a number of whom are on the ground, and each day adds something to the knowledge of precedent and the order of proceedings, quite upsetting the previous conceptions. There is an abundance of precedents; indeed, I am not certain it is not the rule for the Senate under circumstances like the present either to elect a President *pro tem.* for that day only or for the specific purpose of swearing in new Senators, before the choice of permanent officers.

The propositions of the Republicans will be that the Senate shall designate some sworn Senator to act as President *pro tem.* for the purpose of administering the oath to new Senators; that then, the Senate being full, it shall proceed to the election of President *pro tem.* and the other officers.—*New York Sun.*

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Callers Yesterday—Visit of the Members of the Lutheran Synod.

Yesterday was comparatively a quiet day with the President. Among the early callers at the residence of Senator Jones were Senators Logan, Cameron, Ingalls, Lamar, Pugh, and Allison, Admiral Scott, and General Sherman. Dr. Bliss spent a quarter of an hour with the President at noon, and later Mr. W. F. Stickney, of this city, Senators Morrill and Vest and Representatives Clarke and Valentine were accorded interviews.

AT TWO O'CLOCK

the pastors of this city and the members of the Lutheran synod of Maryland, now in session in this city, met in the rotunda of the Capitol and proceeded at once to the official residence of President Arthur. The party numbered about two hundred, and were cordially received by the President. The Rev. John Chester, D. D., of the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, after an introduction, delivered the following address, he being requested to do so by the entire body.

THE REVEREND GENTLEMAN SAID:

MR. PRESIDENT—As pastors of churches in this city, we desire to express to you our appreciation of the important position to which, in the providence of God, you have been called. Our sympathy is with you in every effort to promote the moral integrity of our institutions, and our confidence in your intention to do whichever will best subserve the interests of the whole country. As a company of religious men, we rejoice that your first official act was the appointment of a day of humiliation and prayer, since we recognize in this your appreciation of our dependence as a people on God's blessing, and the necessity of keeping His commandments. As pastors of churches in the Capital we tender you our prayers, our sympathy, and, in the line of our vocation, our earnest support. At a meeting of pastors, held immediately after your inauguration, there was earnestly invoked God's blessing on yourself and your administration, and we do now unite in the prayer that you may rule over us in the fear of the Lord, and may be the honored instrument in His hands of great blessing to the whole Nation.

To this President Arthur responded substantially as follows:

I am glad to meet you, gentlemen; yet it is with deep sorrow under the circumstances which have so sadly devolved such momentous duties upon me. In the performance of these duties as Chief Magistrate of a God-fearing and religious people, I appreciate my dependence upon their moral support and approval under divine blessing and guidance. I thank you cordially for the assurance of your support, and for your kind expressions of sympathy and confidence.

At the conclusion of President Arthur's response the visitors were individually introduced to and shook hands with him. The party then retired, evidently much pleased with the interview.

Cabinet Speculations.

Discreet friends of General Arthur are inclined to doubt the wisdom of postponing the formation of the Cabinet till the regular session. It is not at all certain that the policy of delay will prevail. Indeed, it is quite improbable as matters stand. A Cabinet at once was the idea when the extra session of the Senate was called. It has not been given up, though postponement is favored by some circumstances and by considerations to which General Arthur is not indifferent. It is a question in regard to which it can be said that the embarrassments attending it are liable to increase with each day's delay. The more the idea of Roscoe Conkling for the Treasury Department is entertained in the public mind the stronger it becomes. It possesses novelty mainly because he has been universally selected for another place. It possesses strength and self-propulsion because it means in execution so many things which hardly another man than Conkling would be likely to do with equal thoroughness. His appointment to that position would be accepted by the country as a most gratifying earnest of the President's intention in regard to several things, more especially the thorough treatment of abuses wherever they exist.—*New York Sun.*

INFERNAL MACHINES.

Result of the Investigations by the Secret Service Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The *Press* tomorrow will publish a lengthy article in reference to the infernal machines found on the British steamers, recently, the result of an investigation, which, it says, was conducted by the secret service agents of the United States. The result of these investigations has never been made public, and possibly would not have been for some time to come were it not for the anxiety of several of the revolutionary leaders, who, fretful over the quiet work of the detectives, began to cut adrift the suspected parties, who, it is now asserted, acted in their own interest and not in concert with any known organization. The results of the affair ostracizes O'Donovan Rossa, of New York; Patrick Crowe, of Peoria, Ill., and Peter H. Foye, of this city, to whom the machines were delivered by their Philadelphia manufacturer, from a respectable Irish Nationalist company in this country, not that they were the authors of a sinister plot to destroy life and property by the explosion of diabolical apparatus shipped, but because the entire affair was fraudulent, and merely a plot to cheat the English government out of a large sum of money, which had naught for its results but the enrichment of the schemers and the disgrace of the Irish cause. These facts are established by the police inquiries, and while the sequel to the great sensation was the cause of much chagrin to the British officials stationed in this country, it relieved the Government of grave apprehensions. It will be remembered that Crowe, about the time the discovery of the machines was announced, attracted attention by asserting that he was their manufacturer, and proposed to manufacture more. This was done to relieve Rossa from responsibility, as the daily contributions to the loquacious organizers' skirmishing fund suddenly fell off under the tremendous fire of public opposition to a Nihilistic method of warfare. Rossa too suddenly hedged in the hope of saving the general cause from disgrace, and stated that the whole affair was a "clever plot of a shrewd Irishman to make a little money," and further that the machines had been shipped, and afterward information of the fact given to the English authorities, for which the "clever Irishman" received $10,000. This story was literally true, although never believed by the public, nor did the authorities credit it until its correctness was established by investigation.

Destroyed by Fire.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Oct. 7.—A disastrous fire broke out at two o'clock this morning in Pine Bluff, and destroyed property to the value of at least $100,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defective flue in the Pine Bluff *Press* office. The flames speedily spread to a brick block of buildings occupied by E. L. Taylor & Co., dry goods; J. H. Dellmon, hardware, and the office of Willis Johnson, county judge. All the buildings and stocks were destroyed. Total insurance, $39,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Oct. 7.—The factory of the German Harmonica Company at Miller's Falls was set on fire by an incendiary early this morning and destroyed. The loss is estimated at $40,000; insurance, $20,000.

Cricket Match.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The international cricket match between Alfred Shaw's team of English professionals and eighteen selected from all America began on the Germantown Club grounds at Nicetown to-day at noon, and when stumps were drawn the Englishmen had completed their first inning for 114 runs, while the Americans had lost two wickets for two runs. The result of the day's play is altogether satisfactory to the Americans, while the Englishmen acknowledge that they will have to play their best in order to win the contest.

Brighton Beach Races.

BRIGHTON BEACH, Oct. 7.—First race—three-quarters of a mile. Brambaletta won. Time, 1:17¼. Second race—one mile. Topsy won by a head; Jerry second, Bernardine third. Time, 1:41¾. Third race—one and one-quarter miles. Rob Roy finished first, but was set back for fouling, and the judges awarded the race to King Nero and placed Haledon second, Judge Murray third, and Rob Roy last. Time, 2:12¾. Fourth race—one mile. Mate won by five lengths; Fosteral second and Belle of the North third. Time, 1:46.

Interest Checks.

The interest checks for the continued 5 per cent. bonds, funded loan of 1881, have just been printed. The design of the check is very neat. It is quite conspicuously marked with red and blue fibre, which gives it a somewhat novel appearance. In the left corner is a handsome vignette of W. P. Fessenden. The first interest on these bonds becomes due on November 1, and will amount to about $3,100,000.

Bruce Opens the Campaign.

Special to THE REPUBLICAN.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, Oct. 7.—Hon. B. K. Bruce opened the campaign here, at the home of Bookwalter and Ludlow, this evening. There was an immense and enthusiastic audience. The ex-Senator created a fine impression and is doing in calculable good for the cause. Everybody was elated. R.

HOWGATE IN COURT.

THE QUESTION OF BAIL DISCUSSED.

Hearing on the Writ of Habeas Corpus—Views of Counsel on Both Sides—The Prisoner Pleads Poverty and the Judge Reserves His Decision.

When Justice Cox took his seat on the bench of the Criminal Court yesterday morning there was a large attendance of members of the bar and other parties who felt an interest in the expected proceedings. It was known that the first business in order would be a hearing in the case of Captain H. W. Howgate, who was to be before the court on a writ of habeas corpus, the petition for which alleged that he had been illegally imprisoned because of failure to furnish excessive bond in the new case of embezzlement of $60,000 from the funds of the Signal Corps, preferred by General W. B. Hazen, and for which United States Commissioner Bundy had demanded bail in the sum of $40,000, and in default of which he had been committed to jail.

Before the time set for the hearing Captain Howgate arrived, in the custody of Warden Crocker, and accompanied by his friend, Captain F. C. Adams. There were present in the court-room Jeremiah Wilson, Judge F. C. Cuppy, A. B. Williams, and E. C. Ingersoll. The Government was represented by District Attorney Corkhill and William A. Cook. Mr. W. W. McCullough, one of the bondsmen of Captain Howgate, was also present. A. B. Newcomb was hovering around, an interested spectator, as were a number of the personal friends of the accused.

PROCEEDINGS BEGUN.

After the court had been duly opened and several minor matters disposed of, Mr. Wilson stated they were present for a hearing in the habeas corpus issued for the purpose of having the bail in the case of Captain Howgate fixed.

At this point General Crocker, warden of the jail, handed Colonel Corkhill the writ with his return indorsed thereon. The return stated in the usual form that the prisoner was in court in obedience to the writ, and that accompanying it were his authority for the custody and detention of the prisoner. The warrant of arrest and the commitment were then read, when Mr. Wilson made a brief statement of the facts in the case, referring to Captain Howgate's arrest in Michigan, his appearance before United States Commissioner Bundy, where he waived an examination and gave bail in the sum of $60,000. That the grand jury having assembled for business, Captain Howgate came to the city for the purpose of meeting any accusations against him, when he was immediately re-arrested upon the charge of having embezzled the additional sum of $60,000. On that charge, after a second waiver of examination before the same Commissioner Bundy, he was required to give an additional bond of $40,000, and because of his inability to do so was given into the custody of the marshal, secured a writ of habeas corpus, and in obedience to that writ he is here in court. He referred to the fact that before the second arrest the United States had brought a civil suit for $120,000, the entire amount charged in both criminal suits, and upon that civil suit caused an attachment to issue against all his property, both real and personal, which they could discover in the District. He concluded by urging that the prisoner should be allowed to go upon the bond already given, pursuant to which he is here to answer any charge that the grand jury may bring against him; further, being a disbursing officer, he had given an official bond of $24,000, so that to secure his appearance in this proceeding the Government have a $40,000 bond, all his property, and a $24,000 bond.

Colonel Cook urged fresh evidence of additional embezzlement for which no bail had been given, and read from the Revised Statutes the penalties for embezzlement by United States officials. He denied that Howgate surrendered himself, but that he was rearrested.

Colonel Corkhill restated the preliminary measures in the case, and claimed, as did Colonel Cook, the discovery of an additional embezzlement. He admitted that Howgate came here voluntarily within the jurisdiction. The $40,000 bail he gave first is for a distinct charge, and upon another charge for embezzlement of $60,000 he has been required to give $40,000 bail without any reference to the former bail.

Justice Cox said that, under the plain provisions of the Constitution,

EXCESSIVE BAIL WAS PROHIBITED.

It was true that in some of the States where bail was required in civil suits it was demanded to almost the amount of the suit; but that provision could not apply to criminal cases. As the prisoner had already given $40,000, he would be willing to fix the amount on the new charge at $10,000, making $50,000 in all.

Mr. A. B. Williams said he could not give that sum; it would be impossible. The fact that Howgate came to the city was sufficient proof that he was not trying to evade the law, and he should not again have been arrested. The grand jury is open; let them investigate the matter, and if they find a case let the Government come into court and ask that additional bail be required. As the case stood he had given $40,000; his property was in the hands of the Government and so tied up that it was impossible for him to sell or even receive the rent from any of it. Thus it was absolutely impossible to give the $10,000 additional bail.

Judge Cox—"Do you gentlemen know that it is impossible?"

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Williams—"Absolutely impossible, and if required the only alternative is for him to go back to jail."

IT IS REALLY THE SAME OFFENSE.

Judge Cox—"In this case, though different charges and different times, it is really the same offense."

Mr. Williams—"The same offense." And he proceeded to read a number of the dates and amounts charged, a number of the sums being $75 each. They were different charges, but a general chain of cases. Referring to the charge that Captain Howgate had reached the city clandestinely, he said that upon his arrival Captain Howgate had communicated the fact to Colonel Cook by two gentlemen.

Mr. Cook said it was true that while the shades of evening were falling two gentlemen had called and informed him that Captain Howgate was in the city, but they had not told him where. Their object was to intercede with him to deal gently and mercifully with the Captain.

Colonel Corkhill said he did not care how he returned. The fact was he had escaped from the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. Williams—"No, not escaped; he had given bail."

Colonel Corkhill—"Yes, escaped; and while he probably had a right to be absent, it is a fact that since he left the most vigilant officers of the Department of Justice and of New York had failed to discover his whereabouts." He insisted that the sum fixed, $10,000, was small enough, and with that he was satisfied.

Mr. Williams said they would be satisfied, too, if they could give the bond, but it was impossible. He asked that Captain Howgate be permitted to enter his own recognizance for that sum.

The Court said he would think over the matter and render a decision in the afternoon or morning. Subsequently he notified Warden Crocker to take the prisoner back to jail and bring him into court again this morning at ten o'clock.

The Apache Murderers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Tucson states that General Willcox and staff arrived there last night. Bernard telegraphs from Soldier's Hole, via Tombstone, as follows: "The Indians are in the southern end of the Chiricahua Mountains, and it looks as if they would get over the Mexican line. It can hardly be possible that the Mexican government will object to our following those murderers into their territory. I will not cross the line with any disrespect to their government, but with the intention of punishing murderers and robbers, and to enable me to do this I will co-operate with any Mexican troops that will assist, but will not turn until I have the Indians or until I am ordered to do so by the proper authorities. The Mexican consul at Tucson has telegraphed to Chihuahua, and has sent couriers to different points on the line to have the Mexican troops co-operate with our forces."

Gambetta and the French Cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "It is now stated that the Cabinet will resign immediately. The government is inquiring as to M. Gambetta's present whereabouts, as he is still absent from Paris. It is uncertain where he is. A friend, who is acquainted with his intentions, says he will rely for support upon the moderate majority of the Left, and the section of the Union Republicaine allied thereto; he will thus have a party with a minimum strength of three hundred, whereas the Extreme Left and the section of the Union Republicaine allied thereto and the Right will only muster together a maximum of 240. This arrangement will render M. Ferry's presence in the cabinet possible."

North Carolina Justice.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 7.—A special to the *Star* from Lincoln to-night says: "A man named Church, confined in jail at Newton, Catawba County, charged with the murder of a Miss Thompson in Alexander County last August, was taken out and hanged by a mob last night. It is feared that a man named Bockery, implicated in the same murder, and in jail at Statesville, will also be lynched."

A Plague in Missouri.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—A special from Kansas City, Mo., says: "A terrible plague has broken out near Waldron, Platte County. Eleven persons have died in five days, and none of the victims give signs of recovery. The bodies of the sufferers are covered with black eruptions. After death the flesh falls from the bones, so that the bodies cannot be lifted into coffins without falling to pieces."

THE COAST SURVEY.

Who Will Be Its Chief—An Important Consolidation Possible.

Among the important appointments to be made by the President is that of Chief of the Coast Survey to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain Patterson. Unlike the other bureaus of the Treasury Department, the appointment of the chief is purely a presidential one and does not require the confirmation of the Senate. There are quite a number of applicants for the position, and the principal ones are Professor J. E. Hilgard, who is at present the assistant in charge of the office; General C. B. Comstock, of the Engineer Corps; Colonel Farquhar, the military secretary of the Light-House Board, and Mr. Davidson. It is not known which one will receive the appointment, as the President has not had the opportunity of considering the matter. It is thought that Professor Hilgard stands a good chance, as he is a man of eminent scientific attainments, and it is urged that a scientist ought to be at the head of this bureau. Professor Hilgard is indorsed by the members of the National Academy of Sciences, but as that body failed to receive the appointment of a Chief Signal Officer last spring, their influence is not all powerful. This vacancy and the candidacy of Professor Hilgard gives new life to the scheme for consolidating all the scientific bureaus of the Government into one department, with some eminent scientist like Professor Simon Newcomb at the head. This scheme includes the consolidation of such bureaus as the weather bureau of the Signal Office, the Hydrographic Office, the Naval Observatory, the Coast Survey, and the Geological Surveys. It was in furtherance of this scheme that the appointment of a scientist at the head of the Signal Office was urged last spring, and it is said now that this vacancy in the Coast Survey will be utilized in pressing the matter upon the attention of Congress. In this connection it may be stated that those in favor of enlarging the province of the Agricultural Department are perfecting a plan for presentation at the next session of Congress. This plan proposes to include subjects of commerce and manufacture, as well as agriculture, within the purview of the Department, and to incorporate the Bureau of Statistics and the weather bureau of the Signal Office. The entire combination will be made a separate department of the Government, and the head made a member of the Cabinet. The present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, when a member of the Senate, favored the establishment of a department of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

Sammy Tilden in Court.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The suit against Samuel J. Tilden in regard to the New York iron mine came up before Judge Blatchford to-day in the United States Circuit Court. The action is brought by James M. Wilkinson, assignee in bankruptcy, demanding an accounting of the profits of the New York iron mine. The business of the parties concerned had been carried on in the upper peninsula of Michigan since 1844, and it is said that the undisturbed profits amount to over $1,000,000. Of this Wilkinson claims about five-sixteenths from the estate, as Tilden's partner in the concern. His interest is in the form of 5,333 shares of iron mines stock. This stock Tilden advertised for sale some days before his time to answer was about to expire. To restrain this call Judge Blatchford, on the 31st of July last, on application of Mr. Sherman, granted the plaintiff an injunction restraining Mr. Tilden from selling said stock. A lengthy argument took place to-day in regard to the proposed amendment to the bill of complaint, setting forth that neither at the time of execution of the papers nor at any other time was there any change of possession of said stock or certificates from their existing possession, except as to four hundred shares, and that Tilden did not then or at any other time have possession of the stock except four thousand shares thereof. The proposed amendment was opposed by Mr. Tilden's counsel on the ground that it was sworn to by William L. Wetmore, bankrupt, instead of his assignee, Wilkinson, the plaintiff.

A Good Appointment.

The Secretary of the Interior, after consulting President Arthur yesterday, commissioned Dr. Charles B. Purvis to be surgeon-in-chief of Freedmen's Hospital. This is the largest institution of the kind in the District, having over three hundred beds and admits all classes. Dr. Purvis is to be congratulated on his appointment, and the community for having a man of his large experience, ability, and skill. Though a young man, he has for eleven years been a professor in the largest medical school of the city, and at present fills the chair of obstetrics in the medical college of Howard University. During the past fourteen years he has been connected with hospitals and thoroughly understands the work. The appointment is well merited.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

SECRETARY WINDOM will return to Washington to-night.

SECRETARY BLAINE is expected to arrive in the city to-day.

SECRETARIES BLAINE and Windom were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, last night.

IF President Arthur has "confidential" friends it is certain that they are not "leaky vessels."

THE Government receipts yesterday were: From internal revenue, $439,447.87; customs, $937,927.96.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, and ex-Senator Conkling arrived in the city early this morning.

HENDRICKS says he will not support Mr. Tilden in 1884. But the old man will be a candidate all the same.

KEEP a very close watch and you will see the Hon. Joseph Medill creeping in at the back door of the White House.

SENATOR ALDRICH, of Rhode Island, is Grand Commander of the Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

HOWEVER much it may be regretted, all indications point to a Cabinet reconstructed on the Conkling plan.—*Marat Halstead.*

DETECTIVE GIBSON and Pettifogger Cook had a lengthy interview with Second Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer yesterday.

THE time of sailing of the mail steamship Bessel from New York to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been postponed from the 5th to the 8th instant.

MR. WALKER BLAINE, the son of the Secretary, intends, it is reported, to be a candidate for nomination to Congress in the Third District of Maine next year.

MRS. LINCOLN, wife of the Secretary of War, returned to the city yesterday with her children from Rye Beach. The Secretary will be here Monday morning.

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS is a candidate for Senator from Oregon. Charles Sumner is quoted as having said that Williams was the best lawyer in the country.

ADRIAN M. SNYDER was yesterday appointed internal revenue storekeeper for the Sixth District of Kentucky, and Adam Bohland gauger for the Second District of Minnesota.

THE stolen navy document has been returned to Chief Clerk Hogg through the mails. Marks on it showed that it had been given out for copy in an afternoon newspaper office.

SINCE the Capital of the country has been removed to the office of the Cincinnati *Commercial* everything is going on nicely. Mr. Halstead thus far has made an excellent President.

THE Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. in favor of the German National Bank of Chicago, payable on the 16th instant, making in all dividends of 80 per cent.

SENATOR BECK is reported to have said that King Kalakaua is one of the best-informed and educated men he has met. The King is mentioned as particularly disliking to talk about himself, especially to newspaper men.

THE Smithsonian Institution has received from W. R. Brooks, of Newport, R. I., the announcement of the discovery by him at Newport on the 4th of October, 1881, at 2:45 o'clock a. m., mean time, of a comet in Leo, in ten degrees west by north of Regulus.

THE Signal Corps station at Cape Hatteras, N. C., reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "Body of Captain Hunter, of schooner Thomas J. Lancaster, washed ashore near life-saving station No. 20 at 5 a. m. All three schooners wrecked near this station will prove total loss."

MR. E. G. BOOTH, a wealthy Philadelphian, and a native of Virginia, is erecting a handsome villa on the bluff at Yorktown, Va., at a cost of $10,000, for the use of President Arthur at the coming centennial celebration. He has also offered to erect such stands along the bluff for the benefit of prominent visitors as might be required.

THE expected informal meeting of Democratic Senators did not take place yesterday. There were not probably a dozen of them in the city until evening, when the railroad trains brought Senator Pendleton (the successor of ex-Senator Thurman as president of the Democratic caucus) and some other Senators. A sufficient number of Senators of each party is expected in time for the two proposed caucuses for to-day.

BALTIMORE'S ORIOLE.

PROGRAMME OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Opening of the New Water-Works—Parade—Grand Oratorio—Reception of French Visitors—Mystic Pageant of Oriole—Ball and Banquet.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 7.—Arrangements for the three days' festival in this city next week, incidental and introductory to the approaching Centennial celebration at Yorktown, are about fully and satisfactorily completed. The committees charged with the many and various preparations indispensable to the grand display contemplated have been actively at work for many weeks and finally issued a request for the decoration of residences and buildings along the line of procession. The festival will begin on Monday, October 10, and continue three days. On the first day (Monday) the chief event will be the introduction of water into the city from the new works at Gunpowder River. The ceremonies will take place early in the afternoon at Monument Square. The water will be turned on by the mayor into pipes circling and surmounting the monument, from which it will be thrown through twelve hundred jets and streams, forming cascades and other pleasant designs. There will also be a parade of the military of the State, in which several companies from Washington city will take part, of the Grand Army posts of Maryland, a number of uniformed civic societies, and the fire and police departments.

AT NIGHT THE PRINCIPAL STREETS

will be illuminated with electric lights. On Tuesday, October 11, there will be a reception of the French and German national guests at the city hall, after which they will be taken in charge by the reception committee and shown the objects of interest in and about the city. At night the grand display and procession of the mystic pageant will take place. This will consist of a number of tableaux, gotten up by German, French, and other societies of Baltimore, representing historical comic subjects, and twenty-four floats, the work of Mr. De Leon, of Mobile. The designs and representations of these floats are still unknown to the public. A number of artists from New Orleans and Mobile have been at work on them for many weeks in a large inclosure

NEAR DRUID HILL PARK,

and Mr. De Leon promises, they equal if not excel in design and effect the Mardi Gras festivals of New Orleans and Memphis. The procession will move promptly at half-past six p. m. from Boundary avenue, near Druid Hill Park, along Madison avenue to Eutaw, to Fayette, to Carey, to Baltimore, to Broadway, and down that street to Broadway Institute, the entire route being about six miles in length. Col. H. D. Loney, late colonel of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, will act as chief marshal. A number of mounted horsemen (masked) and societies will be interspersed in the line. Some of the most famous bands in the country—including Gilmore's, of New York, the Marine Band, of Washington, and the Fort McHenry Band—will also be in the line. Stands have been erected at many places and in front of many buildings for the

ACCOMMODATION OF INVITED GUESTS

and the public. The third day, October 12, will conclude the festivities. A grand ball at the Academy of music will be given at night in honor of the French commissioners to Yorktown. It is expected that these gentlemen will arrive here on Monday night. A special train will leave here on Sunday afternoon with a joint committee of invitation and reception and meet the distinguished guests at Elmira, N. Y., on Monday noon and return to this city, arriving about ten o'clock at night. The strangers will be quartered at the Mount Vernon Hotel. It is expected that the German guests will arrive from New York the same evening. The festival is the conception of the leading business men of the city, and its cost, many thousand dollars, has been paid by voluntary subscription. It is expected that fully two hundred thousand people will visit the city during the three days, and many visitors to Yorktown will witness the Baltimore pageant.

GLADSTONE AT LEEDS.

A Big Ovation Tendered the Premier—His Remarks on Ireland.

LEEDS, ENG., Sept. 7.—Mr. Gladstone was tendered a big ovation here to-day. He spoke for an hour and forty minutes. At a banquet given to Mr. Gladstone to-night there were 1,400 persons present. Mr. Gladstone said: "Justice to Ireland is a sacred duty, but it can never be performed without equal justice to England and Scotland. The state of Ireland might not be a party question. Ireland is in a great crisis, and on the working of the land act may depend the greatest issues with regard to her prosperity. There are powerful agencies working which will yet influence her fate in spite of the action of certain persons. I do not believe that there are laborers in any country that have made more progress than Irish laborers." Mr. Gladstone warmly eulogized Sir Charles Gavan Duffy for his pamphlet advocating a grateful acceptance of the land act. Mr. Gladstone claimed Mr. Dillon as an opponent, but an opponent whom he was glad to honor, and added: "I now have the painful duty of dealing with a very difficult class of opponents. A small body of men has arisen who were not ashamed to preach to Ireland the doctrine of public plunder. The state of things in Ireland is coming to the question of law on the one hand and of sheer lawlessness on the other." Mr. Gladstone favorably contrasted O'Connell's fidelity to the Crown of England with Mr. Parnell's hostility to everything English. O'Connell, he said, on every occasion declared his respect for property, but Mr. Parnell has now a new gospel—that of plunder—to proclaim which he sees now that, whereas the rental of Ireland is £17,000,000, the landlord is entitled to nothing, but the original valuation of the land, amounting to £3,000,000. O'Connell's respect for human life was consistent. Mr. Parnell is very copious in his references to America, but in all those references he has never found time to utter a word of disapproval about the assassination literature of that country, which is not American literature. Americans scorn, spurn, and loathe it. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Parnell during the last session of Parliament made every effort to destroy the fact of the land bill, but he did not dare to vote against it like a man. But when the life of the bill was at stake Mr. Parnell and thirty of his followers withdrew from the House of Commons and tried to destroy the work which the government had begun.

Three thousand torch-bearers lined the route along which Mr. Gladstone drove from the banquet home. There was an enormous crowd along the route, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

The French Delegates Gone to West Point.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The French delegates to the Yorktown celebration left the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning for West Point. They passed through Twenty-third street accompanied by a French military company. On their arrival at the foot of Twenty-third street the delegates, with members of the reception committee, were transferred to the decks of the Tennessee and Vandalia, lying in the river, and the two ships steamed up the Hudson to West Point. The visitors will be the guests of General Howard and staff during the day, and in the evening a ball will be given in their honor.

The French visitors arrived at West Point this afternoon in the war vessels Vandalia and Kearsarge. The French tricolor and the Stars and Stripes floated together from the West Point staff. The visitors were met at the wharf by General Howard and an escort of cavalry under Captain Godfrey. The corps of cadets had a dress parade and were reviewed by General Hancock and a representative of the Lafayette family. A banquet and reception were held to-night under the auspices of the New York State commission, which proved highly successful. At eight o'clock tomorrow the French visitors will take a special train from Garrisons to visit Niagara Falls.

The New Palais Royal.

This establishment, by far the finest of its class south of New York, is now in the full tide of prosperity, and deservedly so. Its fittings are perfect, and its wonderful variety of stock comprises only the finest goods, while the prices make it an object for all to patronize the new Palais Royal, where they are certain to be accommodated.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

—A dispatch to the London *News* from Genova says: "Another land slip threatens Elm. The inhabitants who had returned to their houses after the recent catastrophe have been warned to quit them."

—Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who are both now in London, have definitely arranged to commence services at New Castle-on-Tyne on the Sunday afternoon following the closing of the church congress now sitting there.

BOATING MATTERS.

The Analostans' Annual Regatta To-Day—The Lynchburg Races.

The annual regatta of the Analostan Boat Club takes place this afternoon. There will be a four-oared race of three crews, which will be selected by Messrs. W. A. McKenney, Richard Pairo, and Rush Marshall. McKenney's crew will row in the Undine, with Mr. Eugene Morgan as stroke. Mr. Pairo will man the Lynden, with Mr. Samuel Maddox as stroke, and Mr. Marshall will have the new cedar scull, with Mr. F. W. Eddy as stroke. The programme will include other races equally interesting.

THE LYNCHBURG BOAT RACE.

To-morrow morning the Columbia Boat Club will send two crews to Lynchburg, Va., to row on Monday in the regatta of the "Tobacco City Boat Club." The first of the four-oared crews will consist of Messrs. Nute, Kintner, W. B. Brace, and E. B. Brace. The second will be composed of Messrs. J. S. Ziegler, W. A. Smith, C. D. Davis, and James Young. This race was to have taken place on Tuesday, the 20th of last month, but was postponed on account of the death of President Garfield. The Potomacs were billed to participate in the race, but decided not to go on this account. There will also be a single-scull race, in which Messrs. Deronacery and Lake will represent Washington.

Wallace Ross says he intends to challenge the winner of the Sportsman's Cup, whoever he may be, and this of course will necessitate a visit to England. Ross intended to leave St. John's Thursday for Portland, Me., but could not complete his arrangements in time. He will leave Monday morning and go into training at once.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT SOCIETY.

Resolutions in Relation to General Garfield, Its Ex-Officio President.

The Washington Monument Society held a meeting on Thursday afternoon, but the only business transacted was the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Washington National Monument Society, of which the late James A. Garfield, president of the United States, was ex-officio president, has great and special cause to lament his death, as it felt and expressed deep interest in the completion of the monument, and that the world would have seen his influence, personal and official, for its speedy accomplishment, an object dear to the heart of every American patriot.

Resolved, That in common with the whole Nation the members of the society deplore his loss as a great national calamity, and that they will cherish his memory with that of the Father of His country and the other illustr