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HOT SHOT FOR J. C. S. B.

BURBRIDGE'S SIGNIFICANT REPLY.

A Letter from Mr. Blackburn, and a Very Pointed Rejoinder from the Gallant Kentucky Union General—What Will It Lead to?—Some Plain Language.

Representative J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, who is now in this city, replied to General Burbridge's recent letter under date of Lexington, December 27, 1881, as follows:

"Your note of recent date, with inclosure, from one Owsley, directed to you, was handed me by an Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives on the day of the adjournment of Congress, to wit: 21st instant. In your communication you complain of my reopening the wounds of the war, and charging you with having dotted my district over with graves of men whom you had murdered during the war, and seek to apologize for your action of that period. This is substantially the contents of your letter. I would have replied earlier had I not been leaving the city as soon as I was well enough to do so. I am thus forced to answer by mail. I wish you to understand, sir, that I have never sought to reopen the issues of the war, nor have I at any time spoken unkindly of any officer of the United States army, unless his acts put him beyond the pale of civilized warfare in the twilight of barbarism.

NOR WILL I CONSENT

to employ harsh language or severity of criticism toward my opponents in that struggle, save under the circumstances stated; but, sir, after careful consideration, allow me to say that in spite of your special plea that a number of distinguished gentlemen, whom you name, approved your conduct, (who, in so doing, must have acted without a full knowledge of the facts), whenever circumstances require, or I may be called upon to speak in regard thereto, my statements shall be consistent with the truth and those heretofore made by me."

General Burbridge's Sharp Reply.

General Burbridge replies to the above under date of the 6th inst. He says:

"Your letter of the 27th ultimo, in reference to mine of the 21st, is received. In it you make the point that the distinguished gentlemen who approved my conduct must have acted without a full knowledge of the facts, declining to assail the characters of men whose loyalty to their State and country at the period of my administration in Kentucky is in striking contrast to your own. You also allege that they must have done so in ignorance of the facts. The deeds which received the hearty approval of all Union men, and which, in corresponding ratio, provoked the wrath of rebels in Kentucky in 1864, were not done in a corner. They were planned in strict accordance with orders from Secretary Stanton and General Sherman, and executed in the light of day. The letters, copies of which will be published in connection with your letter and this reply, were written after my military career had closed, and at a time when the Democratic press of Kentucky was the loudest in its denunciation of my official conduct. They were written by men who were fully conversant with all the facts both before and after they had been

DISTORTED BY REBEL HATE.

"It is to be regretted that in passing sentence upon me as the officer to whom the execution of orders for the suppression of guerrillas was intrusted, you failed to include in your denunciation the guerrillas themselves. Have you ever heard how Berry's band murdered Mr. Kalfus on the Bardstown turnpike while he was protecting his wife from insult, and how the incensed neighbors arose and pursued them until Mr. Robens, the county surveyor, was killed. Hundreds of such crimes were committed by the guerrilla bands who roamed over the State. You refer to men whose acts put them 'beyond the pale of civilized warfare, in the twilight of barbarism, or worse, in the domain of actual crime.' Would it have been an act of this character to hunt down Berry's band and hung every one of its members?

IF YOUR DISTRICT WAS DOTTED OVER

with graves, it was for such acts as these. As I informed you in my previous letter, not a man was put to death by my order without first having been tried and convicted by a regularly organized court-martial, which would have placed the perpetrators 'beyond the pale of civilized warfare, in the twilight of barbarism, or worse, in the domain of actual crime,' were the very acts which it became my duty to punish. That I was too lenient, and allowed many to secure pardon upon promises of future amendment, I admit. That I was frequently censured for this is true. At a time when the Kentucky Legislature had no power to command me I appeared voluntarily before a committee appointed by the senate, and all the charges to which you now refer were fully investigated, and, upon the advice of Hon. Asa C. Bover, of the senate, the investigation was abandoned by the lower house. In conclusion allow me to suggest that there were acts attempted by

THE ADHERENTS OF YOUR CAUSE

who, like those to whose death you so pathetically allude, never risked their lives in battle, which not only put the perpetrators 'beyond the pale of civilized warfare in the twilight of barbarism, or, worse, in the domain of actual crime,' which so far surpass those above mentioned as to provoke the inquiry whether they were not concocted by the Prince of Darkness himself. I allude, sir, to the attempted introduction of clothing infected with the yellow fever into the Northern cities during the war. I do not know by whom this crime against civilization was attempted, but the proofs of the attempt are ample, and while vexing your righteous soul about the barbarous treatment of thieves and cut-throats in Kentucky it might be well to allow some portion of your indignation to find vent against this diabolical attempt to murder innocent women and children."

The Proofs Offered.

A telegram from General Sherman, dated Big Shanty, Georgia, June 14, 1864, in which General Burbridge is instructed to hunt down every guerrilla and robber in Kentucky; a letter written on the 21st of the same month by General Sherman, urging at length that summary measures must be adopted in dealing with the guerrillas; and a letter from Secretary Stanton (day and month not given), written from Washington in 1864, and authorizing General Burbridge to seize all he can lay his hands on, and to turn over to the Quartermaster's Department all he cannot use, are given, together with the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1864.

GENERAL BURBRIDGE, Lexington, Ky.:

I hear that you arrested my relative, Mrs. Helm, and released her on her showing you a letter from me. If it contains anything that allows her to talk or act treason disregard it and treat her as you do other rebels. A. LINCOLN.

Then follow letters from General Schofield, under date of Washington, June 14, 1864, and from President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton on the same day, congratulating General Burbridge on his victory over Morgan. Numerous other letters, including one from Montgomery Blair, under date of Washington, June 21, 1866, and one from Salmon P. Chase, under date of Washington, June 19, 1869, are submitted. They indorse General Burbridge's manner of discharging his military duties in Kentucky. The statement concludes with letters from Robert o. Breckenridge, W. C. Goodloe, James Speed, T. S. Bell, Judge-Advocate-General Holt, W. R. Kinney, C. F. Burnam, J. F. Robinson, D. M. Key, and others, all of which tend to show that in the opinion of their writers General Burbridge's record has been worthy of commendation in all respects.

Death of Judge Chilton.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 8.—Judge Alexander W. Chilton, of this city, died this afternoon, in the forty-fourth year of his age. He was born near Kingston, Caswell county, North Carolina, in 1837, where he studied law with Henry A. Burt, esq. During the war he was an officer in the Tenth Vermont Regiment, and for two winters served as judge-advocate of the court of which Speaker Keifer was president. After the war he located in Alexandria, was appointed assistant Commonwealth's attorney for this county, and subsequently held the same position for the city. He also held the positions of notary public, master in chancery, commissioner of accounts, commissioner in bankruptcy, and commissioner under the Court of Claims to take testimony in cases for damages arising under the late war. Last winter he was elected by the Legislature of Virginia judge of the Corporation Court here for six years. He was a close, hard student, a polished, genial gentleman, ripe lawyer, and thoroughly devoted to his profession. No man was better liked in the city of his adoption. Judge Chilton married Martha, the third daughter of the late Alexander Kilgour, of Maryland, who survives him. The Judge's family reside at Frazer City, Minn. A portion of the family was with him in his illness.

The Colored Voters of Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 8.—The colored Republicans of Arkansas have taken the initiatory steps toward perfecting a thorough organization throughout the State. A largely attended meeting here adopted resolutions urging immediate action in shaping the politics of the State for the good of the whole people, and demanding the recognition to which their number, being four-fifths of the entire Republican vote of the State, entitles them. A committee was appointed to draft a circular letter to the colored voters of the State soliciting their co-operation in holding a State convention. They also invite the assistance of all honest white Republicans. The action of the colored men creates some commotion, as this is the first step they have taken for recognition as a political faction.

Death in the Mines.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., Jan. 8.—The explosion in the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's mine near Lansford yesterday occurred when there were over two hundred men at work in the mine. The explosion was terrific, causing the caving in of one breast and destroying one chute and a portion of the monkey gangway. A car on the track was thrown on top of the mule drawing it, killing the animal. There were sixteen men at work in this section, nine of whom were injured by burns and by being blown down the gangway. This is the third fire-damp explosion in this same gangway.

THE KING SUPREME.

Germany's Emperor Declaring His Right to Direct the Government of Prussia.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—An imperial rescript dated January 4, countersigned by Prince Bismarck, has been addressed to the Prussian Ministry. It says: "The right of the King to direct the government and policy of Prussia in accordance with his own judgment is restricted, not abrogated, by the constitution. The official acts of the King require the countersignature of a Minister, and are carried out by his Ministers; but they remain the official acts of the King in whose resolve they originate, and who in them gives constitutional expression to his will. Therefore it is not permissible to represent their exercise as proceeding from responsible Ministers. The Prussian constitution is the expression of the monarchical tradition of this country, whose development rests on the living relations of its kings to the people. These relations cannot be transferred to Ministers, because they appertain to the person of the King, and their maintenance is necessary for Prussia.

IT IS THEREFORE MY WILL

that in Prussia, and also in the legislative bodies of the Empire, no doubt will be allowed to attach to my constitutional right or that of my successors to personally direct the policy of the government. It is the duty of my Ministers to support my constitutional rights by protecting them from doubt and obscurity, and I expect the same from all officials who have taken the oath of loyalty to me. I am far from wishing to restrict the freedom of elections, but the functionaries intrusted with the execution of my official acts are bound to support the policy of my government even at the elections. I shall acknowledge the faithful discharge of this duty, and shall expect all officials, remembering their oath of allegiance, to hold aloof, even at the elections, from all agitation against my government."

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The morning papers cautiously discuss the imperial rescript, which is regarded as fulfilling the threat of an impending confliction conveyed in recent articles in Berlin semi-official organs and in the Vienna political correspondence.

The *Vossissche Zeitung* says: "A conflict can now hardly be avoided. May the nation support its representatives in their efforts to protect our constitution."

The *National Zeitung* believes the rescript was not called for by the recent debates in the Reichstag, the object of which was only to prevent the person of the Emperor from being drawn into the discussion. It says there is every reason to deprecate a conflict. The Liberals would deplore such conflict, without, however, being deterred from pursuing the object which they have in view, as the present state of things is not their fault. The article concludes: "The fidelity of the Prussian people to the constitution will again outlive the conflict, and the rest of Germany will not fail to follow the example."

The *Volks Zeitung* considers the rescript the forerunner of a shortly impending crisis.

The *Tageblatt* regrets the unpleasant position created for officials by the rescript, which it believes is destined to produce much sorrow and trouble.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin says: Since the parliamentary conflict twenty years ago so deep and universal a sensation has never been created as by the rescript addressed to the Prussian Ministry. The gravity of the situation is patent to everybody.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—The influential press here condemn the Emperor William's decree.

Europe and the Papacy.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—*La Defense* publishes a telegram from Rome saying that Prince Bismarck has sent a memorandum, but very explicit note to the Quirinal, in which he states that in his opinion the Pope's independence cannot be regarded as a question for Italian home politics, but should be held as an international question. The note declares an intention on the part of Prince Bismarck to promote a meeting of a Congress of the Powers for the purpose of making the guarantees of the independence of the Holy See stronger and more effectual than they are at present. The telegram adds: "Russia, Austria, Germany, England, and Spain favor the holding of a congress as early as possible. France has not yet enunciated her views on the subject." Paris *Defense* says: "All arrangements are complete for the departure of the Pope for Malta in case he deems it impossible for him to remain in Rome."

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—There is much disappointment among the Clericals at the decision of the government to introduce no more comprehensive measure than the July bill. The Clerical leaders in the Diet are preparing a series of amendments which, if adopted, will practically have the effect of repealing the May laws. The Conservatives regard the forthcoming ecclesiastical bill as purely temporary, to be followed by a revision of the Falk laws as soon as the negotiations with the Vatican are concluded. It is only on this assumption that the Conservatives have agreed to support the bill.

Suicide in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—Dr. George W. Pape, son of the well-known German physician, Dr. G. Edward Pape, committed suicide this morning by taking morphia. The young man had suffered from malaria for two years, in consequence of which he was very much depressed in spirits, and in a fit of, utter despondency he committed the deed.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

SIGNOR ROSSI is at the Arlington.

MR. FRED NYE, of the Omaha *Republican*, is in the city.

GENERAL J. B. GORDON, of Georgia, is at the Metropolitan.

RIDGE PASCHAL, of San Antonio, Texas, is at the Metropolitan.

STATE SENATOR ROBERT H. STRAHAN, of New York, is at the Riggs.

JOHN F. OLMSTEAD, the well-known real estate dealer, has returned to the city.

COLONEL I. J. YOUNG, collector of internal revenue for the Raleigh district, is stopping at the National.

CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN PIERREPONT, of the Supreme Court of Vermont, died at Vergennes Saturday.

THE President has recognized Frederick Wilhelm Meyer as vice-consul of Austria-Hungary at New York.

JEROME J. HINDS, Post-Office Barnacle, recently engaged in working up the star-route, cases has been bounced.

HON. P. V. DEUSTER, of Wisconsin, and family have taken the house No. 21 Grant Place for the present session.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, son of ex-Governor William C. Bouck, of New York, died at his home in Brooklyn last week.

THE President has signed the act to legalize the election of the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico, held November 2, 1880.

MR. CHARLES E. CORNELL, son of the Governor, is engaged to marry Miss Kate Bouck, granddaughter of Governor Bouck.

HON. ALPHONSO TAFT, ex-Attorney-General and ex-Secretary of War, arrived at the Ebbitt last evening from Cincinnati.

EX-MINISTER TO RUSSIA EDWIN W. STOUGHTON died at his home in New York city on Saturday afternoon of heart disease.

HONS. R. F. DENNIS of West Virginia, Joseph S. Allston of Maryland, and D. L. Russell of North Carolina are at the National.

HON. PAUL STROBACH, member of Congress-elect from the Second District of Alabama, is in the city, and stopping at Meyer's Hotel.

DR. J. W. PORTER, disbursing clerk of the Coast and Geodetic Survey Office, has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE death of Judge Brooks, United States District Court of North Carolina, has brought out a number of applicants for the vacant seat on the bench.

HONS. SAMUEL F. RICE of Alabama, John S. Williams of Kentucky, G. H. Gury of Arizona, and M. W. Ransom of North Carolina are at the Metropolitan.

RICHARD H. DANA, jr., of Massachusetts, author of "Two Years Before the Mast," died in Rome, Italy, of pneumonia, last week. He was an eminent lawyer.

THE requisitions for stamps from postmasters Saturday at the Post-Office Department aggregated over $640,000. This is the largest issue in one day in the history of the service.

THE pay-roll of the temporary force in the Post-Office Department being about $5,000 more than the legal allowance, Postmaster-General Howe announces his intention to reduce the clerical force.

AMONG those who had audience with the President Saturday were Vice-President *pro tempore* Davis, Senators Windom, Sherman, and Ferry; General Adam Badeau and ex-Governor Warmoth.

R. H. KIRK, esq., of South Carolina, has received a great number and variety of tissue ballots, used by the Democrats of that State in the late election, with the request that he disseminate them among Congressmen and in the North generally.

POSTMASTERS of the third, fourth, and fifth classes, whose pay was withheld by Tyner, have, through their counsel, J. Ambler Smith, moved the Post-Office Department to have their accounts stated under the law of June 12, 1866. There is quite a sum of money withheld under Tyner's rulings.

COLONEL MARCELLUS E. THORNTON leaves this city this afternoon for Atlanta, Ga., to give personal supervision to his new afternoon paper, the *Post-Appeal*. This paper will vigorously advocate the independent movement in the State, and will render good service in redeeming Georgia from Bourbon rule.

GENERAL JOE JOHNSTON denies the charge that he recently accused Jefferson Davis of appropriating the confederate funds carried through North Carolina to his own use. General Johnston admits having said that the President ought to have accounted for the money.

HON. FRANK HISCOCK, of New York, Saturday night celebrated his appointment as chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations by entertaining at dinner the members of his committee, Speaker Keifer and ex-District Attorney Bliss, of New York. The dinner was served at the Arlington Hotel, and was quite a brilliant affair.

A STATEMENT having been published that Judge French has in office three sons and enough near relatives to foot up an annual salary of $17,500, the Judge says that he has but two sons, one of whom has never received a dollar from the Government except as a volunteer in the Union army, and that there are but two of his relatives, a nephew and a niece, who are in the Government service through his recommendation.

"DECOY" BLISS,

A NEW YORK SHYSTER ATTORNEY.

His Devious Ways Before the Channels of Justice in this City—Mean Treatment of Alleged Straw Bondsmen—Not Ready to Proceed With the Cases.

Saturday, at 3.30 p. m., Colonel Albert E. Boone walked into the Police Court, accompanied by Judge Pelham, his counsel, and Walter H. Smith, a lawyer of this District. Mr. Smith became bondsman for Colonel Boone's appearance in the sum of $15,000, qualifying in the sum of $23,000.

THE OTHERS.

Edwin J. Sweet, real estate agent; Samuel N. Hoyt, mining operator; W. S. Barringer, manufacturer of ink; James W. Donohue, clerk in the Pension Office, and John W. Minnix, blacksmith, who had passed the night in the Central Police Station, were escorted into the court by a squad of policemen. Charles H. Dickson, clerk in the Interior Department, was arrested in the morning by Detective Acton and brought to the bar. Samuel G. Cabell, mail contractor, and W. W. Jackson, mining operator, voluntarily put in their appearance. Miss Kate M. Armstrong, the tenth party named in the warrant, is still at large. She was formerly a member of Colonel Boone's household, and has been absent from the city for the past six months. She resides somewhere in Maryland.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

When the cases were called Mr. Blunt, Mr. Bliss' assistant, appeared for the Government. Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson for Messrs. Hoyt and Dickson, Judge Pelham for Colonel Boone, C. S. Moore, esq., for Mr. Barringer, and A. K. Browne, esq., for Mr. Donohue. The Government desired time, but Judge Wilson objected, at the same time denouncing the arrest of citizens in the night time. He pronounced it a gross outrage that the Government should so far lower its dignity as to send its minions out at night and drag good and law-abiding citizens from their homes to a dungeon and then fail to be on hand at the appointed hour to make good the charges whereon the arrests were based. He could not see what reason the Government's counsel had to vex Judge Snell with these cases, while the grand jury, having the sole jurisdiction in the premises, was in session. He demanded that the District Attorney come into court and face the gentlemen whom the Government had so grossly wronged. He advised Judge Snell, in the absence of the District Attorney and his assistant, Mr. Bliss, to allow the defendants to go on their own recognizances. Judge Snell said that he must go on the presumption that the charges were made in good faith and treat the prisoners the same as he would any other class of criminals. At the request of Mr. Bliss, presented through Mr. Blunt, the preliminary examinations were postponed until Wednesday next.

THE BAIL BONDS.

The following amounts of bail, on the written suggestion of Mr. Bliss, were demanded of the defendants: Boone, $15,000; Sweet, $3,000; Hoyt, $3,000; Barringer, $1,500; Dickson, $2,000; Minnix, $2,000; Miss Armstrong, $2,500; Donohue, $2,000; Jackson, $3,000; Cabell, $10,000. All the parties arrested promptly gave bail, save Donohue, Hoyt, and Barringer. The latter was discharged on his own recognizance. Hoyt is in the hands of the detectives until Monday. Congressman Belford, of Colorado, who is Hoyt's friend, says that the prisoner is worth not less than $80,000 in Colorado mines. Donohue, the pension clerk, voluntarily went to jail. On Monday a writ of habeas corpus will be sued out for his release.

THE CASES WILL BE FOUGHT IN COURT.

Judge Pelham says that a stiff fight will be made at the preliminary examination on Wednesday next; that the defense will not waive any of its rights or privileges.

WHAT BOONE SAYS.

Concerning these cases Colonel Boone said: "The plan was to lock me up at a late hour last night and keep me in confinement until a late hour this morning. In that way I would have been badly handicapped; in fact, it would have been almost impossible for me to have put in my bids, as at three o'clock this afternoon the time for filing the sealed bids came to an end. Fortunately I got wind of the move, kept out of the way of the detectives, worked all night and put the finishing touches to my bids, and to-day I filed them in the Department. I filed over two thousand bids, covering an annual service of about $1,500,000, and each bid was accompanied with an A 1 bond. They may try to throw out these bids on the ground of this proceeding against me, but I don't think that they can do anything of the sort. They can't show fraud in any transaction that I have had with the Government. All my bonds were properly approved, and the Department never asked me to renew any of my bonds. I was and am prepared to give the Department a satisfactory bond in any sum to a million dollars. I have not only fulfilled my contracts, but I have paid all my men monthly. On the 30th of December last, at the request of the Department, I renewed one of my contracts. The Department must have confidence in me then. I tell you these rival contractors are the instigators of this prosecution, and I'll turn some parties upside down before they are aware of the fact."

BLISS' MOUTH GOES OFF AGAIN.

Notwithstanding Decoy Bliss went to New York on Saturday night, he found time to have himself interviewed about these cases. He expressed his usual "firm conviction" that there was enough evidence to convict all of the parties when the cases come to trial before a petit jury. Yet his "conviction" was not firm enough to go to the grand jury with them. Really it looks as though the only "conviction" in any of these cases will be a "conviction" of Decoy Bliss.

DICKSON'S MEANS.

Charles H. Dickson told a REPUBLICAN reporter last night that he had sent for, and would shortly receive from his home in Indiana, certified papers showing that he is worth at least twice the amount of all the bonds he is on.

Concerning "Decoy" Bliss.

In the course of an interview with himself recently on his unprofessional course in the so-called star-route cases, "Colonel" Bliss said:

"Indictments are found by the grand jury, and it is safe to anticipate that they will be found, the Government will urge immediate trial. We will, of course, recognize the fact that the defendants will be entitled to reasonable time for the consideration of the charges against them, and for preparation for defense."

As an anticipator, "Decoy" Bliss is immense.

In the unlikely event of indictments being found, he says that "the Government will urge immediate trial." The "immediate trial" of "Decoy" Bliss in these cases will be better understood by a reference to his expedition of them heretofore. The only trial, immediate or remote, of which he seems capable is in the newspapers. He fights so shy of real trials that he may aptly be termed a shyster.

His idea of "reasonable time" may be inferred by his outrageous conduct toward the gentlemen arrested late on Friday night, and their applications for bail denied consideration, even by the officer before whom such paid duty it is to consider such applications for all alleged crimes other than murder and treason.

When these cases were up for a hearing next day "Decoy" Bliss was not there; the Government was, as usual, not ready to proceed.

Where was "Decoy" Bliss? Was he busy preparing another newspaper "interview," setting forth his "anticipations?" Why was he not ready? Why did he proceed with such uncomely haste in these cases when the parties accused are all well-known and reputable citizens of this District? And this evidence, such as it is, had been in his hands for months.

Why was it necessary for him to consult the judge whose duty it is to try these cases before he instituted proceedings?

So far as "Decoy" Bliss is concerned, the answer to his question probably is that he is not lawyer enough to know when he has a case, and does not possess knowledge enough of the practice of law to bring a case properly.

But what shall we say of Judge Snell in allowing this consultation beforehand? What advice did Judge Snell give "Decoy" Bliss? Did he prepare the papers for the "Colonel?" Did he intimate to the "Colonel" what his decision would be in these cases yet unbrought? Were these midnight arrests of respectable citizens and the denial of bail a preconcerted arrangement? Why the necessity of a Star Chamber proceeding in these cases?

Nothing better is to be expected of a malicious and an ignorant shyster like "Decoy" Bliss, but we did have a right to expect better things from a man who occupies an honored position upon the bench of this District.

Consecration of a Bishop.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.—Rev. H. Pinkney Northrop for some time past vicar apostolic of North Carolina, was to-day consecrated bishop of that see at the Cathedral in this city, which was filled to its entire capacity, and thousands of people stood in the streets in the rain while the procession passed from the Episcopal residence to the church. The high mass was celebrated by Archbishop Gibbons and the sermon preached by Bishop Keane, of Richmond. The consecration was by the Archbishop, assisted by Bishops Becker, of Wilmington, and Gross, of Savannah. Among other distinguished visitors present were Bishops Moore, of St. Augustine; McCloskey, of Louisville; O'Farrell, of Trenton; Chatard, of Vincennes; Kane, of Wheeling; Watterson, of Columbus; Monsignor Quinn, vicar-general of New York; Father John, superior of the Passionist Order, and Father Shaner, superior of the Redemptorist Order. Several hundred priests and seminarians participated in the ceremony.

Is This Lieutenant Chipp's Boat?

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 8.—M. Sanikowski, who went in search of the Jeannette, and on board the Chasseur met the United States steamer Rodgers, engaged in the same mission, telegraphs from Irkoutsk under date of December 26, as follows: "We parted on the 9th of August from the Rodgers, which steered for Herald Island. The Strelok, with the Bremen expedition on board, then returned to Chinese ports, having previously accompanied the Rodgers in the search. An American schooner, having on board the captain of a stranded whaler, had joined them in Providence Bay. The captain stated that he had seen a boat containing corpses and also silver spoons and other articles marked "Jeannette." The boat had been cast upon Herald Island. The commander of the Rodgers therefore resolved to proceed thither. He anticipated wintering there and, aided by the dogs purchased at Kamchatka, organizing parties to make a thorough search of the island.

POLITICAL CHIPS.

Appointments and Dismissals—Important Committee Work.

Roray Davis, colored, has been appointed a House messenger by Doorkeeper Brownlow.

George W. Walker, of Ohio, has been appointed clerk of the House Committee on Railways and Canals.

Perry S. Heath, of Muncie, Ind., has been appointed clerk of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Henry R. Thorp, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed an assistant clerk by Clerk McPherson, vice John F. Ancona.

A friend of President Arthur says that ex-Postmaster-General James was a failure. That's no news here in Washington.

John H. McCormick, of Illinois, has been appointed clerk of the House Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

"Gath" has telegraphed the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that it is rumored here that the new Baltimore independent paper, the *Times*, is a financial failure.

John R. Hunt has been appointed House carpenter, vice William T. Dunn. Mr. Hunt occupied the same position when the Republicans were formerly in a majority in the House.

There was quite a large influx of citizens of Ohio into the city yesterday, and as they have almost to a man business before the Supreme Court that body will be kept busy during this week.

We learn from a dispatch received by N. Pocard, clerk to Doorkeeper Brownlow, that General W. F. Fitzgerald, late Republican candidate for attorney-general on the recently counted-out Fusion ticket in Mississippi, has received the unanimous nomination of the caucus of Republicans and Independents for United States Senator against L. Q. C. Lamar. General Fitzgerald was the leader of the Grant movement in Mississippi.

The bill providing for a national militia, introduced into the House of Representatives, was perfected by the Militia Committee in the last Congress and reported to the House under instructions from said committee by Mr. Scales. It was reintroduced that it might be placed before the committee at an early date for consideration. It will be accompanied by its appropriate report presented by the Militia Committee of last Congress.

"Stalwart," who asked for information relative to Hon. J. Hyatt Smith, is respectfully informed that Mr. Smith was nominated by Independents and Greenbackers. The Democrats made no nomination. Mr. Smith voted for the Republican candidate for Speaker and attended the Republican caucus. He is, and always has been, a Republican, and was elected because of his friendly interests for the working classes. He hails from the Third District of New York (Brooklyn), and is a noted Baptist clergyman.

Governor John F. Lewis, of Virginia, is the only living officer who is known to have resigned a $7,000 position for one paying $500 per annum. Governor Lewis spent last week in our city. He is regarded by his old associates in the Senate as a model patriot.—*Exchange.* It is confidently expected that Daniel Sheffy Lewis, the Governor's son, will be appointed district attorney of the western district of Virginia. General Mahone is a fair man, and will see that Governor Lewis shall not suffer for his patriotism.

The House Committee on Rules last Saturday held a meeting to consider the proposition for such an amendment of the rules as would empower the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River to originate and report appropriation bills for those purposes. Representative Page, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, which prepares the annual river and harbor bills, appeared before the Rules Committee last Saturday by invitation to express his views on the proposition, and opposed on the general ground of the inadvisability of considering the subject of the needs of the Mississippi River apart from those of its great tributaries. The committee adjourned until to-day, without taking action on the matter, but the indications were against a favorable report.

Judge Taylor Beattie, of Lafourche, the veteran chieftain of the Louisiana Stalwarts, and Edgar L. St. Ceran, secretary of the Grant State Committee, arrived in the city on Saturday last, and have been rooms at Willard's. It is suspected that the Stalwart Lafourche chief is after the official heads of the entire Half-breed custom-house and Federal outfit in Louisiana, and determined to have them. Beattie is in favor of the formation of a new majority party in the Pelican state, which he declares impossible as long as the Democrats can rally the Half-breeds, backed by the entire Federal patronage, to fight. Beattie is one of the ablest, as well as strongest, men in the South, also one of the most respected, and one of the largest property-holders, one of the bluest-blooded of the F. F. L's, and it grated the power will undoubtedly give to three such gentlemen as Mahone, Mr. St. Ceran, by whom Colonel Beattie is accompanied, is a valued and trusted lieutenant, who has already rendered efficient service, and will undoubtedly make his mark.

Representative McCoid, of Iowa, will introduce in the House to-day the following joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to the election of President and Vice-President and their successors for the unexpired term in case of their death, removal, or other constitutional disability: "The Electors appointed by virtue of article 12 of the Constitution, by the States, shall hold their trusts, and constitute the colleges of electors of their respective States, with power to fill vacancies, for and during the presidential term of four years. And in case of the death, removal or other constitutional disability of the President and Vice-President the Secretary of State shall perform the ministerial duties of the Presidency, *ad interim*, as acting President. And he shall immediately issue a proclamation convening the electoral colleges in like manner as in the year of presidential elections, they would, by law, convene, and thereupon the same constitutional procedure shall take place by election to fill such vacancies for the unexpired term as in case of the expiration of the full term of office of the President and Vice-President.

The plea on which the cases against Colonel Boone, Mr. Cabell, and their bondsmen were continued on last Saturday and not promptly tried, as the arrested parties had a right under the law to demand, was that Decoy Bliss had to go to New York. So far from going to New York during the day Decoy Bliss remained in this city all day, and at night attended a dinner party at the Arlington Hotel. Isn't this a fine specimen of legal practice to come from a counsel for the Government in important cases? It is a treatment of reputable citizens that any Tombs shyster would be ashamed to expect Decoy Bliss. Think of it! There were nine respectable and responsible citizens of this District arrested at night, not allowed the right of bail, compelled (most of them) to pass a night under arrest at the station-house, denied their further right of a speedy hearing, and forced to run around town after bondsmen, while the cause of these wrongs and indignities is stuffing himself at another man's expense. And yet courts are organized to dispense justice! It looks very much as though justice had been dispensed with in these cases.

A SOUTHERN TYPE.

How the Educated Young Man of the Section Strikes a Northern Observer.

In the South one soon meets the young man, a lawyer or editor or physician, who will talk for hours to any one who will listen to the superiority of the South, its people, and its civilization, over the North and everything Northern. He always talks well, and is usually a very good fellow, but he proceeds entirely upon the *a priori* method, and his conclusions have little relation to the facts of life. He knows little of his own region of the country and nothing whatever of any other. Young men of this type always dwell with proud and endless iteration on "the superior purity of Southern women." Their persistence always brings the mere fact of chastity more nakedly and definitely before the mind than seems wholesome or desirable to persons who have seen more of life and of the world. These youthful eulogists appear to think that it is a virtue which is almost unknown except in the Southern States. They do not recognize the fact, which is of great importance in any real discussion of this feature of our civilization, that the women of another race, formerly helpless and now degraded, have always formed a protecting barrier between the licentious passions of Southern white men and the women of their own race. I do not suppose the best women of the South have any superiors on earth, but their immunity from temptation and wrong has cost other women dear. What young men of this class most need is a wider observation and a larger knowledge of the world, or especially of their own country. They would thus in time understand how much better it is for our young men to be penetrated and inspired by the idea of being Americans than to be always dwelling upon the fact that they are natives of Virginia, or Massachusetts, or Arkansas, or New Jersey. There is really no harm in these young gentlemen, although their vehement utterances regarding subjects with which they have but slight acquaintance have sometimes furnished convenient material for the use of Northern politicians who were hostile to the South.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

Clara Louise Kellogg's Pluck.

A special dispatch from Milan, Tenn., to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* relates this incident: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and company stopped to dinner at the Pacific House in that place Monday. Miss Kellogg's maid is a colored woman, and when dinner was announced mistress and maid entered the dining-room together and sat at the same table. This social equality did not suit Mr. Miller, the proprietor, and he ordered the maid to another table in a different part of the house. This proceeding on the part of Mr. Miller riled Miss Kellogg to a fearful pitch, and she proceeded to administer to Mr. Miller a lecture, which, for severity, surpassed anything of the kind that had ever greeted his ears. Her lecture, boiled down, was to the effect that if her maid was not allowed to eat at the same table with her she and company would go elsewhere for dinner. Upon reflection Mr. Miller consented, and satisfactory explanations followed."

An Unmistakable Note.

CAIRO, Jan. 8.—The English and French Consuls-General here received by telegraph from their respective governments, last evening, a collective note explaining, in unmistakable terms, that England and France, who placed the Khedive on the throne, are determined to maintain his authority against any attempts to create disorder. The consuls proceeded to the palace this afternoon to communicate the note to the Khedive. The collective note is directed chiefly against Turkish interference in Egypt.

OUR SOCIAL MARINES.

EXCLUSIVE MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

A Corps Without a Parallel in Any Monarchy in Europe—No Rising from the Ranks—Officers for the Accommodation of Sons of Aristocratic Families.

One of the most convincing arguments against a tenure of good behavior in the civil service is the citation of the condition of our army and navy and Marine Corps with respect to appointments and promotions. Within the last twenty years these branches of Government service have drifted back into the old hide-bound aristocratic clubs, so far as the officers are concerned, which existed before the war. The army of West Pointers is exclusive. The navy of Annapolis Academicians is aristocratic and blue-blooded. But the real Simon-pure, super-aesthetical, ultra-social concern is our Marine Corps. Nobody seems to think of the Marine Corps—except Senator McPherson, of New Jersey. But, then, who is to think of McPherson? The Marine Corps needs some conspicuous, intelligent thought—some decisive, intelligent action, too. Now, my idea of a marine officer is that he is selected after a careful examination on the following points:

1. Social connections.
2. Birth.
3. Figure.
4. Ability as a dancer.
5. Evidence that he has never served in the ranks or performed other labors of a degrading sort.

This idea is founded upon observations as to the character and efficiency of the marine officer of Washington society. The marine officer wears corsets and parts his hair in the middle. He also has a pedigree and a sword. He carves out his career with the pedigree. I was talking with a sergeant of marines the other day. He was a very intelligent fellow and wore the stripes of long service. I suggested it was about time he got his epaulettes.

"Wha-at?" he exclaimed, "you don't seem to know much about us. Why, there has not been a promotion from the ranks in the Marine Corps for twenty-five years!"

I was so much impressed with the hopelessness of his case as he stated it that the subject provoked inquiry. My conclusion is that not only is the sergeant's statement true, but that in our Marine Corps we have an exclusive organization without a parallel in any monarchy in Europe. The influence of social life in Washington and other cities has successfully resisted every attempt to inject a little democracy into the corps. As applicants are examined by a board of marine officers and these officers are the representative men of the corps, admission is wholly

A MATTER OF TASTE WITH THEM.

Continual life in barracks has made these officers simply members of an aristocratic club maintained at Government expense, to enter which a young man must submit to the same test as those do who enter fashionable clubs in all large cities. The meritorious son of obscure parents may be sent to West Point or the Naval Academy and become at graduation a member of the aristocratic army or navy circle at his part of assignment. There is no such road to the select marine society. Senator McPherson has offered a bill to reorganize the Marine Corps, but there is no amendment of the present system of appointments. There is reorganization to benefit the officers and not a word for the privates in Senator McPherson's bill. At present all appointments come from civil life. Heretofore such places have been largely filled by the worthless sons of aristocratic families of Washington and elsewhere. Many of these appointees have aspired to West Point or Annapolis, and having failed on examination, are run into the Marine Corps, where "influence" is available. This is not distasteful to "pa" and "ma," whose brainless son in full uniform at once becomes an object of social interest.

NO RISING FROM THE RANKS.

In the meantime there are scores of men in the ranks who stand no chance whatever of promotion beyond the grade of sergeant-major. Many of the first sergeants and other non-commissioned officers of the corps have served for twenty consecutive years, and some even longer, but in all these years no commandant of the corps has dared to violate his social obligations to his brother snobs by ever recommending one of them for a lieutenancy. It is well enough to call the attention of Congress to this, now that the present commandant, who holds the rank of colonel, is pushing for a brigadier-generalship. This military martinet hedges himself about at his own headquarters in the most ridiculous style, and the man who might slap General Sherman on the back couldn't get in the inner office of the boss marine. He has for a chief clerk his own son, at $1,400 a year.

THERE ARE NOW IN THE CORPS

two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, four majors, twenty captains, thirty first lieutenants, fourteen second lieutenants, and on the retired list a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, three majors, three first lieutenants and three second lieutenants. There is also a quartermaster, adjutant, inspector and payma