GORRINGE MAY GO.

He Has Sent in His Resignation and it Has Been Accepted.

The Rather Spicy Corresondence That Led to This Result.

The Letter of Resignation Sent to the President Over the Secretary's Head.

The Late Lieutenant Thinks the Acceptance Slightly Informal.

Secretary Chandler said to a representative of the associated press last night that Lieut. Comd'r Gorringe's resignation was accepted by the President yesterday.

The secretary had little more to say on the subject than was said in his letters to Mr. Gorringe and the President. He remarked, however, that he regarded Mr. Gorringe as an excitable, irritable, and insubordinate officer, who had sought notoriety in assailing his superior.

Mr. Chandler added: "Mr. Gorringe resigned in a fit of anger, and now purposes to balance accounts by vituperating the secretary of the navy. He is a private citizen now, out of office, and he has the same right of vituperation that any other private citizen has. I had not the slightest objection to his giving the society in New York his views upon free trade and free ships as a naval officer, but I did object to his doing this in British employ." The secretary then said that information had previously reached him of the probability that Mr. Gorringe was representing British rather than American interests, and he had called upon him to explain his conduct, which was the occasion of the correspondence and of the officer's resignation.

The following is the correspondence between the secretary of the navy and Lieut. Comd'r Gorringe, which led to the latter's resignation:

THE SECRETARY'S INQUIRY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1883.—*Sir:*—The attention of the department has been called to your statement published in the New York *Evening Post* in advocacy of free ships.

You will please inform the department whether or not you have engaged in any business outside your naval profession, and if so, what; and whether you are under any employment by, or obligation to, any other Power, or are in relation thereto, or have received, or expect to receive, any compensation by reason of any such employment, obligation, or relation. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

To Lieut. Comd'r H. H. Gorringe, United States Navy, New York city.

THE LIEUTENANT'S REPLY.

NO. 32 WAVERLY PLACE, NEW YORK, FEB. 7, 1883.—HON. W. E. CHANDLER, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—*Sir:* In reply to your letter of Feb. 5, I have the honor to respectfully inform the department that I have been, and am now, employed as a consulting engineer. I have received, and I expect to receive, compensation by reason of such employment. My letter of June 26, in answer to the department's letter of June 24, contains the following statement: "I do not know what business will occupy me during the extension of furlough that I ask, if it is granted, but generally that of consulting engineer. In the event of my forming business connections that would interfere in a remote degree with my duties as an officer I should promptly tender my resignation." In reply to this I received on June 28 an extension of my furlough until August 1, 1883. I have not as yet formed business connections that would interfere in a remote degree with my duties as an officer, and when I do I shall promptly tender my resignation.

In further answer to your letter of Feb. 5, I respectfully inform the department that with the exception hereinafter mentioned I am not under any employment by or obligation to any other Power, or in relation thereto, nor have I received nor do I expect to receive any compensation by reason of any such employment, obligation or interest.

The exception is my employment as consulting engineer by Mr. H. Sott. Twofold, for which I expect to receive adequate compensation on the completion of my report, if it ever is completed. I expect to complete this report within two days, unless some unforeseen circumstances interfere.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY H. GORRINGE,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

THE SECRETARY'S ANSWER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—*Sir:* Your letter of the seventh in reply to the department's letter of the fifth is received. The inquiry of the department arose from the suggestion that you were employed by, or were under obligations or in relation to interests not American. Assuming that your statement negatives any such employment, obligation, or relation, and was so intended, your reply is satisfactory. There is no objection to the public expression by any naval officer of his unprejudiced opinions on any subject of general interest. Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Lieut. Comd'r H. H. Gorringe, U. S. N., New York city, 32 Waverly place.

THE LIEUTENANT FLIES INTO A PASSION.

NO. 52 WAVERLY PLACE, NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—HON. W. E. CHANDLER, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—*Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Feb. 10, commenting upon the reply made by me on the 7th February to the department's letter of Feb. 5.

My letter of Feb. 7 was not intended to negative a "suggestion" that I am or have been employed by, or am or have been under obligations or in relation to interests not American. I had no suspicion that any such "suggestion" had been made until I received your letter of Feb. 10.

It has been the custom, as it is the obvious right of officers of the United States navy, to rely implicitly upon the department for protection against suggestions impeaching their reputation. I see more so, and I am confident the department will see no reason, why as a naval officer I should depart from this custom and forfeit this right of naval officers even so far as to say that any suggestion such as conveys, or was intended to convey, even by innuendo, an intimation that I ever expressed "purchased opinions" in the interest of any employment or obligation, American or not American, is a cowardly and malicious slander upon me as well as upon the service to which I have the honor to belong.

My reply of Feb. 7 to your letter of Feb. 5 was only intended to frankly and promptly answer the inquiries contained therein. What I said in my letter of Feb. 7 I now do not care to substantially repeat, which is that I had, while on furlough, and in consonancy with my letter to the department of June 26, 1882, engaged in the business of a consulting engineer, and in no other business. The nature and particulars of all employments and obligations accepted by me while so engaged, and of all emoluments received or expected by me, are at the service of the department.

It is to be assumed that my opinion as a consulting engineer in respect to matter involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars would not have been sought had it not been asserted or suggested that my opinions could be purchased or influenced by pecuniary considerations.

The "suggestion" that my opinion could be thus corruptly influenced could only have been made and entertained in the manner your letter of Feb. 10 sets forth by a coward, unscrupulous, and malicious coward, who measures others by a low and contemptible standard.

Have I the right to know who it is that has made this "suggestion?" And since the official head of the department has officially informed me that such suggestion has been made, have I a less relative than a coward, and is it my requisite that the "suggestion" itself, and all evidence presented to the department in support of it, on which the department based its official action of Feb. 5 and 10, be immediately to me without delay, and an opportunity afforded me of hearing the charge? As an officer of twenty-two years of service in peace and war entitled to, I think, to that much protection from the department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY H. GORRINGE,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

HE IS CALLED TO WASHINGTON.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—*Sir:* You will proceed at your own convenience to Washington, reporting in person to the bureau of navigation upon your arrival, and remain in Washington until further orders. Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Lieut. Comd'r Henry H. Gorringe, U. S. N., 32 Waverly Place, New York.

HE OFFERS HIS RESIGNATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to tender my resignation as a lieutenant commander in the United States navy, to take effect immediately. I respectfully request that the honorable secretary of the navy be requested to inform the President whether or not there are any charges pending against me, and whether or not there is any evidence on record in the department, or within his knowledge or any act or expression of mine that should be investigated prior to the acceptance of my resignation. If such exists, I respectfully ask you to order a full and complete investigation, prior to the acceptance of my resignation, so that my naval record of twenty-one years and two months in every capacity, from that of an enlisted seaman to that of the commanding officer at different times of thirteen different vessels of the navy, in war and in peace, may be closed as honorably as it has been maintained.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY H. GORRINGE,
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

THE SECRETARY ACCEPTS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—*Sir:* Your resignation as a lieutenant commander in the United States navy, tendered to the President by your letter of this date, to take effect immediately, is hereby accepted. Very respectfully,

WM. E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Lieut. Comd'r, HENRY H. GORRINGE, Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—*Sir:* Inclosed find acceptance of your resignation, tendered this day. Your request that certain information shall be given the President will be complied with. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

Lieut. Com. HENRY H. GORRINGE, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Comd'r Gorringe said to a reporter last night that he had an interview with President Arthur at 11:30 o'clock in the morning. The President said to him that he had not yet received his letter of resignation, transmitted through the secretary of the navy, and had consequently taken no action with regard to it. He would, however, he said, give the subject early attention. Lieut. Comd'r Gorringe under these circumstances does not, he says, recognize the validity of Secretary Chandler's acceptance of his resignation, and he therefore awaits the decision of the President. He expects that his resignation will be accepted and that he will be free to return to New York today or Monday.

CONCERT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Arthur Entertains a Number of Guests with Col. Mapleson's Principal Singers.

The President entertained about a hundred guests at the white house last night. No formal invitations were sent out. The President on Wednesday arranged with Col. Mapleson for a concert last night, and all the guests who were present were verbally invited by the President or Mrs. McElroy on Thursday and yesterday. The guests were received and the numbers were sung in the east room, but after the concert the entire lower floor of the mansion was thrown open. The programme was as follows:

Part 1.

Duetto—"Sull'aria" (Nozze di Figaro).....Mozart
Mme. Fursch—Madi and Mme. Albani.
(First time, posthumous opera by Donizetti.
Romanza—"Angelo Casto" (Duca d'Alba).
Signor Frapolli.
Cavatina—Tacea la notte (Trovatore). .....Verdi
Mme. Fursch—Madi.
Aria Buffa—Miei rampolli (Cenerentola)..Rossini
Signor Cotsini.
Aria—Voi che sapete (Nozze di Figaro.....Mozart
Mme. Albani.
An interval of half an hour.

Part 2.

Trio—Qual Voluttà (Lombardi) ....Verdi
Mme. Fursch—Madi, Signor Frapolli, and Signor Galassi.
Cavatina—"Nobil Signor" (Huguenots). Meyerbeer
Mme. Scalchi.
Romanza—O tu bel astro (Tannhauser)....Wagner
Signor Galassi.
Aria—"Par dicesti"..... Lotti
Song—"Robin Adair"..... .....
Mme. Albani.

Mlle. Dori was down on the programme for the duet from "Figaro" with Furch-Madi, and for "Voi che sapete," also from "Figaro," but she did not come, and Mme. Albani sung her stead. After the concert the guests took of an informal collation in the state dining room. While all the selections were generously applauded, the pleasure of the listeners rose to enthusiasm at the close of "Robin Adair."

The accompanists were Signors Basori and Arditi.

Among the guests were:

Postmaster general Howe and Mrs. Totten, the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy and Mrs. Chandler and Mrs. Kinsley, the secretary of the interior and Mrs. Teller, the attorney general and Mrs. Brewster, the speaker and Mrs. Keifer, Gen. Sherman and Mrs. Audenried, Col. Jerome Robbins and Mrs. Bonaparte, Representative Robeson and Mrs. Robeson, First Assistant Postmaster General Frank Hatton, Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, Senator Anthony, Senator Hampton, Senator and Mrs. Vest, Senator and Mrs. Pendleton and daughter, Mr. W. W. Corcoran, Senator and Mrs. Hill, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Kasson, Mr. Brewster, Gov. and Mrs. Curtin and daughter, Secretary Blaine, Mr. Walker Blaine, Lieut. and Mrs. McClellan, Gen. and Mrs. Edward F. Beale, Col. and Mrs. Rockwell, Marshal and Mrs. McMichael, Lieut. and Mrs. Will Emory, Representative and Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Mr. and Mrs. Leiter, of Chicago; Adjutant General and Mrs. Drum, Surgeon General and Mrs. Crane, Assistant Secretary of State John Davis, Mrs. Frelinghuysen, Miss Frelinghuysen and Mrs. Borghmann-Laugiton, Senator Ransom, Gen. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Andrew Brewster, Senator and Mrs. Butler, Senator and Mrs. Miller and Miss Dora Miller, M. J. Ferguson, Representative and Mrs. Thomas, Representative Candler, Mr. Harry Mercer, Mrs. Bigelow Lawrence and Miss Chapman, Representative Kasson, and Justice Bancroft Davis.

National Aid to Education.

The committee of the National Education association, appointed for the purpose, had important conferences with the senate and house committees on education yesterday afternoon, with the object of urging the necessity for the prompt action upon some one of the bills providing national aid for the education of illiterates.

The committee of the educational association was represented by its chairman, M. A. Newell, secretary of the state school board of Maryland; B. G. Winthrop of Connecticut, J. Desha Pickett of Kentucky, President Tappan of Kenyer college, B. L. Butcher of West Virginia, Prof. C. C. Painter of Tennessee, N. A. Calkins and Henry Randall Waite of New York, C. G. Edwards of Maryland, B. G. Lovejoy of District of Columbia, Superintendent Luckey of Pennsylvania, Joseph White of Massachusetts, and Superintendent Smart of Indiana. Other persons accompanied the committee, including D. Lothrop of Boston and A. H. Emory of Stanford, Conn. At the conference with the senate committee in the President's room there were present of the latter committee Senators Blair, Brown, Maxey, Miller, Hawley, Aldrich, and George.

Brief addresses were made by Messrs. Newell, Northrop, and Pickett, and the sentiment of the senate committee, entirely favorable to the action desired, was expressed by Senators Blair, Brown, and Maxey. Senator Blair explained the provisions of the bill prepared by himself, and succeeded to a very great extent in dispelling the fears of many of the representatives of the different states as to probable results of providing federal commissions to supervise the expenditure of funds. It was shown that these commissioners would be residents of the state where appointed, and that the superintendents of public instruction in these states would be eligible to the office, without interference with their present duties.

At the conference with the house committee the remarks made showed that that committee were unanimously in favor of immediate action, if possible, and that a strong effort will be made to pass the Sherwin bill before adjournment. Especial interest was attracted by the statements of Supt. Pickett as to the great progress made in his state in the direction of providing equally for the education of all children, regardless of color; by remarks of Mr. Newell, showing that a tax on property which provides for nine months of school in Maryland will provide for only three and a half months in North Carolina and South Carolina, and by the claims of Mr. Emory that the education of the ignorant masses will so increase the consumption of manufactured goods as to make the aid which will accomplish it expedient on economic grounds.

International Eletrice Exhibition.

The department of state is informed by the Austrian minister that it is proposed to hold an international electrical exhibition at Vienna during the months of August, September, and October next. This exhibition, though a private undertaing, has been sanctioned by the Austrian government, and it has been suggested that this government should send a representative. No official representation of the United States can be made, however, owing to the short notice given, and the want of time for congressional action.

The Austrian minister states that, although the regulations governing the exhibition provide that applications for space shall be made before March 1, proximo, American exhibitors can probably be accommodated after that date, should any desire to participate by sending exhibits. All necessary information may be found in the "General Regulations" of the executive committee, of which a limited number of copies can be obtained at the state department.

The Cabinet Meeting.

The cabinet meeting yesterday was short and unimportant. All the members were present except Secretary Folger and Atty. Gen. Brewster. The latter is on a short visit to Philadelphia.

BOOKS OLD AND NEW.

The Day Which Solomon Foresaw When He Spoke of the Big Book Trade.

Glances at the Well Filled Shelves of the Principal New York Dealers.

Some Magnificently Bound and Embellished Volumes of Standard Works.

Innovations in the Business of Both Publisher and Seller.

Special Letter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—If the number of books in Solomon's time were such as to cause him to exclaim "that there was no end to the making of them," what would he say of this generation whose aim seems to build of them "a town which shall reach to heaven?" Judging from the numerous publishing houses here, and the quantities of their wares in market, there is no lack of the raw material for such a structure. There are probably a hundred large publishing book firms in the city, at every station on the elevated roads, and the combined number on the four must be 300; there is a book stall on all the principal streets; there is a bookstore large or small in every block, and there are innumerable "old books" stalls all over the city. But where do all the people come from who buy and read books? Everybody of any pretension has a library, but everybody's buying does not diminish the number still waiting for customers.

Old and rare books. When the Appletons gave up their retail trade in Broadway, before moving to their large publishing house and wholesale store in Bond street, they sold their miscellaneous stock to F. Worthington, who had been connected with them, and he opened a bookstore on the corner of Ninth street and Broadway, adding many rare and valuable books to the collection. Now he proposes going out of retail into wholesale, and publishing himself, and this stock is offered for sale at such low rates that price cannot be an excuse for all the world not having books. The stock is largely composed of English books, many of them editions of which there are limited numbers, and some only one set or the edition on hand, though these are all the American standard works, everything that Thackeray or Dickens ever wrote in every form of binding, and all the other standard English novelists, ancient and modern. But the speciality of this store is books rare, old, or handsomely illustrated. Of this number are all the English classics, the Oxford classics, all the British poets from Chaucer to Wordsworth, a popular translation of all the ancient classics, "Chamber's Book of Days," a repertory of events happening on all the calendar, and a history of personages, a very tasteful reference book. Of the beautiful illustrated is the Abbotsford edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels, of which this is an original set, Staunton's edition of Shakspeare, illustrated by Gilbert, Gilbert Abbott's "Comic History of England," and "Comic History of Rome; Daziel's "Bible Gallery," D'Auvrier's "Elementary History of Art, Architecture, Sulupture, Painting, and Music;" Walter Crane's art work "The First of May," illustrated by himself; "Studies in French Art," with fac simile drawings; "Claude's Liber Veritates," autotype reproductions of Claude Lorraine's original drawings; "British Portrait Painters, from 1617 to 1872," "The Birthday Book of Princess Beatrice," a floral illustration of all the months; "Beauties of England and Wales," in two finely executed drawings; "Winkle's Illustrated Cathedral Churches," a rare old book; "Mrs. Hale's Ireland, its Character and Scenery;" "Modern Etchings of Celebrated Paintings," being examples of Unger, Waltner, Rembrandt, &c.;" "Picturesque America," with drawings from Fen, Moran, Gifford, and other American artists—are among some of the rare and beautiful books now within reach of the student and lover of art.

The Harpers, among the millions of their publications, have a few gems in the way of illustrations; one, selections from the poetry of Robert Herrick, with illustrations by the American artist, E. A. Abbey, who spent much time among the Devonshire scenery to give true representations of these old poems; and critics say it is the best illustrated book that has ever appeared in America. Another, "Highways and Byways," by H. Hamilton Gibson, illustrated by the author, is a beautiful specimen of art. Mr. Gibson first travels to see where nature is most attractive to write about, and when he finds it puts his hand to pen, ink, and paper, and creates charming life pictures; then sketches his illustrations, and then copies the designs on wood ready for the engraver, so that his books are literally the work of his own hands. The Harpers, as everybody knows, publish all the novels of the day, and some in cheap form, suitable for travel or seaside use of a passing hour; beside weightier matters, and books suitable for school libraries that are the same as those remembered in the young days of this generation's veterans. Their immense establishment on Franklin square is one of the curiosities of the city.

A novelty in book stores is that of Houghton & Mifflin, of Boston, who have for their place of business here on Seventeenth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway, a suite of parlors, with book cases filled with handsomely bound books ranged around the rooms, pictures on the walls, fires burning in the grate, and comfortable arm chairs, the same as in any parlor. These books are all published at their works in Cambridge, and when customers purchase orders are filled there, thus avoiding all unnecessary handling and transportation. It is a novel plan, but economical in time, space, and labor.

Of course every New England author is not represented in handsome binding at this Boston branch house. A new edition of Hawthorne takes so well that orders come as fast as they can be filled. There are, too, several beautiful editions of Longfellow, Whittier, Lamb, and Emerson here. Mr. John Burroughs's essays on animal life, nature, and literature are published here. Also the novels of Bjornson, the brilliant Norwegian, whose works are just coming into American notice through the translation of Prof. Andersen, of Wisconsin university. Like Fredericka Bremer, these are stories of novice life most naturally given, but with greater brilliancy, and indicate a writer of powerful vigor and great interest.

Houghton & Mifflin have in preparation the autobiography of Thurlow Weed, edited by his daughter, Harriet A. Weed, a book whose coming the public are anxiously looking for. Here also is "The Voyage of the Jeannette," edited by the wife of Lieut. Comd'r De Long, and the new edition of Lydia Maria Childs's admirable letters.

The same Brentanos who have a large bookstore in Washington have here a very attractive place on Union square, which is filled with books from all the American publishing houses, all foreign standard works of England, France, and Germany, all the American and foreign periodicals, and the new music of the day. The place is a resort of the literati of the city, who come to see each other as well as for books. The store here is managed by the nephews, their uncle, the elder Brentano, being in Washington, though there is no occasion for his attending to either store, as "these boys" are quite capable of managing; but force of habit keeps him busy. Mr. August Brentano is a fair specimen of what perseverance can accomplish for a man who commences life in this city with a determination to succeed. When he came here from his home in Austrian Tyrol he was a poor lad and unable to speak the English language. Three months' schooling gave him sufficient command of the language to go into business, and, with $10 borrowed of a friend, he invested in foreign newspapers, and was the first news vender of imported papers. He worked so industriously that he attracted the attention of Mr. Fowler, then this city's postmaster, by whose interest a newspaper stand was secured for the boy on the steps of the New York hotel, then the most fashionable hotel here. While there young Brentano made sufficient money to rent a small store, and added foreign periodicals to his stock. The Burdell murder case and the Heenan prize fight were both bonanzas to him. Then came the war, when he issued four daily bulletins, and business so improved that he moved into another store further up Broadway. At this time club life received an impetus from the sudden influence of foreign population and successful war speculators; and foreign papers were largely subscribed for by club men. Another move was made to Union square, which place Wilkie Collins called "an elysium for literary people," for here they all began to congregate. A year since that store was abandoned, for the large, pleasant, roomy place near Fourteenth street, on Union square, and the elder Brentano was supposed to have retired from business on the fortune which he has accumulated, but here he was daily seen in his place at the treasurer's desk, accompanied by his beautiful little Dandie Dinmont, who lay on the desk by her master's arm or graciously received the petting of a few favorites. Her death not long since was sincerely mourned by Mr. Brentano and the friends her pretty ways had made for her.

FRITZ.

THE SOCIAL FEW.

The Sayings and Doings of Society People—A Surprise Party—General Notes.

Secretary Chandler gave a dinner party at his residence on I street last evening. The gentlemen present were President pro tempore David Davis, Justice Gray, the Spanish minister, the French minister, Mr. Blaine, Senators Hill, Hoar, Morrill, and Davis, of West Virginia; Representatives Bingham, Rauney, Robeson, Randall, and Candler, Mr. Ransom, and Mr. William Cook.

Miss Edith Van Buren will be the guest of Miss Kilbourn at the Portland for the coming fortnight.

Secretary and Mrs. Chandler will hold the last of their series of receptions this evening.

Mrs. McElroy will hold a drawing room reception at the white house this afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock, and has invited a corps of young ladies to assist her.

The guests at the Hamilton house, to the number of about forty, organized a surprise party for Mrs. Moore on Thursday evening, and, accompanied by an excellent band of music, took that estimable lady by storm. The party assembled in the rooms of Mrs. Scranton, and kept their intentions a well guarded secret until they were ready to sally forth, and the surprise was all the more enjoyable because complete. Col. and Mrs. Moore were, however, able to receive their guests by a graceful and hearty welcome, although for the moment in something of a quandary as to how they should bestow it. As the guests had provided the music and otherwise signified their desire for dancing, the dancing was begun and kept up until a reasonably seasonable hour.

The surprise was in a measure tendered in honor of Mrs. Moore's birthday, although it did not occur on that anniversary, and many of the self-invited guests brought elegant presents as souvenirs of the occasion. Among these were a very gorgeous necklace of South Carolina pearls, a magnificent watch and chelsaine, a pair of huge sconces of American manufacture, an immense bouquet of everlasting roses, some of them of unusual size, and a variety of other things too numerous and various to mention. Among the guests, aside from those residing at the Hamilton, were Adjt. Gen. and Mrs. Drum.

A quiet wedding took place on Thursday evening at the residence of Mr. Hubert Schutter, 727 Ninth street northwest, the contracting parties being his daughter Clara and Mr. Kossuth M. Murphy, of Placerville, Cal. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Domer. Only the relatives of the bride and the immediate friends of the groom were present. The bride, who is a beautiful demi brunt with sparkling eyes, rich chestnut hair, and laughing dimples, received many elegant and costly presents. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have gone north on a brief wedding tour.

The residence of Mr. W. W. Curtis, in West Washington, was filled on Wednesday night by the public school teachers of the fifth division, who called in a body to express their pleasure at his reappointment to the position of school trustee. Mr. Curtis has been actively interested in educational matters in the district for many years, and his temporary retirement was deeply felt.

A Pacific Coast Hermit.

Virginia Enterprise.

George Harper, who lives on a tributary of the Carson river, above Jack's valley, would in some places be liable to have attached to him the notoriety and romance which generally belong to the name of hermit. Mr. Harper, however, has probably never thought of himself as a hermit, though such he is in reality. For some years he has lived alone, and appears to enjoy such life. At the head of a small tributary of the Carson is a little circular valley, surrounded on all sides by steep, rocky hills. Against the south wall of the bluff bounding the little flat or valley Mr. Harper has built a cabin, and in the rock at the rear he has dug at odd times a cellar and several other rooms. In the flat he cultivates a large patch of vegetables. He has a cow or two, a number of goats, a dog, a cat, and a big flock of chickens. He has tamed the mountain quail, and several flocks are about as much at home around his cabin as are the chickens.

Mr. Harper is a great lover and a close student of nature, and his mountain home, "exempt from public haunt," he "finds tongues in trees, books in running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything." However, he has other books beside those to be found in the running brooks, and carries into his den from time to time a good deal of solid literature of the latest date. Also, he tinkers a good deal in chemistry, particularly as connected with mineralogy. His collections of botanical specimens, bugs, beetles, butterflies, &c., is probably the largest and best on this sides of the Sierras.

Mr. Harper once or twice a year comes up as far this city for books, instruments, chemicals, and something of the kind. He is now experimenting upon auriferous pyrites, and is liable to make some valuable discoveries, as he has patience without end. He yesterday carried away from this city a cartload of crucibles, chemicals, and the like, and for the next three months will be as happy as a "clam at high tide" in his den with his new acquisitions. Although there is snow on all the surrounding mountains, he says it is summer in his little valley, and he has not had snow longer than three days this winter.

A Bruising Bee Broken Up.

Charley Goodman, a well known graduate in crime from this city, who keeps a saloon in Baltimore, is in trouble again. The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday says: What might probably have been a prize fight between Charles Goodman, a saloon keeper, and Augustus Goldman, a huckster in the Belair market, was nipped in the bud Thursday afternoon by the arrest of the principals. The fight was to have taken place somewhere on the North Point road, and stakes amounting to $100 had been put up. This amount one of the contestants wanted to raise to $300. Marshal Gray heard of the affair and informed Capt. Lannan. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon the would-be fighters and their backers gathered on the corner of Forth and Baltimore streets. Goodman and Goldman were arrested and taken to the middle district station house, followed by a number of their friends. Among those who came into the lockup was William McGowan, who is out on bail upon the charge of shooting Owen Gorter. He inquired abruptly of Capt. Lannan why Goldman had been arrested, and the captain, believing him to be a party to the contemplated prize fight, took him into custody, and he was also locked up for a hearing. In a short time Goodman, Goldman, and McGowan were all three arraigned before Justice Fitzhugh on the charge of attempting to leave the city for the purpose of engaging in a prize fight. Goodman, Goldman, and McGowan were released on $500 bail to keep the peace.

Confidence in Mahone.

A delegation of colored citizens waited on Senator Mahone last evening at the Arlington and presented the following address:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23—TO GEN. WILLIAM MAHONE: The colored citizens of Virginia, in conference assembled, appoint the undersigned to wait upon you, and to express, in behalf of the liberal citizens of Virginia, their high appreciation of your course as the representative of the liberal movement in the state of Virginia, and, recognizing that you are the creator and leading spirit of that movement, which has emancipated us as a people from the political yoke of bourbonism, we assure you of our strongest endorsement and most earnest support.

JOHN M. SCOTT, Chairman.
GEORGE V. JACKSON.
WILLIAM MERCHANT,

MASSEY—WISE.

Points From the Depositions Taken Yesterday at Alexandria.

The taking of depositions in the Massey-Wise contested election case was continued in Alexandria yesterday.

L. Marbury testified that eighty-eight persons voted on Simpson tax receipts in the second ward. Only fourteen were white. Many colored men were denied the right to vote by the judge, because they had no tax receipts. Such persons would leave the polls and afterward return and vote on Simpson tax receipts. He told Simpson he would make him account to the state treasurer for them, and Simpson said he had received a letter from Auditor Allen telling him it would be all right, as he had made up his mind to pocket it all.

Frank F. Marbury, paymaster of the Virginia Midland railway, a democrat, testified that the majority of white men voted for Massey and Barbour; did not see any tax receipts being issued that day; paid some taxes for persons and they were repaid; had no understanding with such persons as to how they would vote; Simpson said in his conversation with L. Marbury, which witness overheard, that one-third of the taxes would be sufficient.

Frank Lambert, anti-Mahonecite, and United States supervisor at the election, testified that Charles Dearborn, the registrar, produced a list of twenty-six persons and registered them. Witness's appeal from the registration was not presented by Dearborn to the corporation judge until five days before the election. When Dearborn took the appeal he said, "You may get those names taken from the registration book, but I think not, for we have the courts, legislature, and the government at our backs, and we propose to carry the election by any means that are necessary." Many of the names so registered were voted against witness' protest; saw Mr. Dearborn soliciting and inducing colored men to register; witness was sure Alexandria was strongly anti-Mahone.

Leonard Marbury was cross examined by counsel for Wise. Did not read all the tax receipts signed by Simpson. This receipt was dissimilar to those issued by the treasurer and clerk. Made inquiry as they were presented as to which they were. Was certain he made no mistake in recording them. Fifty-eight are so recorded in his handwriting, and thirty were taken by others. Have no personal knowledge of these thirty. Have no knowledge of any republican tickets being printed in the same form and size as the democratic. Believe tax receipts were delivered to parties on election day that had been previously paid for. Democratic canvassers, in some instances, paid taxes previous to the day of election, and delivered receipts on election day; know of none being delivered but what men paid for previous to day of election. His belief that no such receipts were issued day of election is founded upon the character and integrity of the treasurer and clerk of the court.

In challenging the votes mentioned, witness did not make any other point than that it was one of Simpson's receipts, for at that time he did not know he was issuing tax receipts to parties who were not on delinquent list. Ten or twelve, perhaps more, were refused a vote by the judges, and after going away would return with tax receipt as before stated. These parties in many instances would be asked if they had paid their taxes or had their receipts. Sometimes they would pull out a tax receipt of the city council and other times the state tax bill for a year or two back. He could say that any negro who presented himself to vote under the circumstances above was refused on that account; some came back with one of Simpson's receipts; cannot give the names, but they are included in the number of those voting on Simpson's tax receipts in the second ward.

Witness was especially interested in last election—as all good citizens were. All that were opposed to Mahone in last campaign were good citizens. Witness believed the tax receipts given to voters on that day by democrats were paid for previously.

Being asked if he had more confidence in democrats than in readjusters, witness replied that he could only speak and judge of the readjuster party as a whole from its representation in the city of Alexander. The personnel and character of that representation, with very few exceptions, is of such a low order that witness had ten times the confidence in a democrat than he had in a readjuster. Was more inclined to believe evil of a readjuster than a democrat. He had no personal interest in present contest between Massey and Wise, except the interest that one man has who thinks his party has been defrauded out of its rights.

Frank H. Lambert, cross-examined by Judge Willoughby, said the white man's name he referred to in his direct examination was George R. Shin. Have since learned he was pardoned by Gov. Cameron; his term expired under Gov. Holliday, in 1881. Do not believe that any of the twenty-six men were entitled to register as voters from the manner in which the registrar entered their names, and a number of them, being challenged, gave such answers to questions propounded by witness as United States supervisor that they caused the democratic judge of election to protest against the acception of their votes, because of their having been registered and having voted in other places, and not having their names transferred from former residence. Witness could not say how many such there were; ten or twelve of the twenty-six; can give the names of five. Took their names down on election day. Have frequently heard such assertions made before an election, namely, that "we are going to beat you anyhow" in a joking way, but never before heard it asserted that courts, legislatures, and governors were at the backs of those making the assertion. Witness would have thought it was a joke had it come from any other source than what it did.

Witness did not suppose Dearborn had conspired with the governor, legislature and courts having no association with them. He assisted Dearborn in suggesting names of men who appeared that day. These twenty-six men may have been among the number called. To witness' knowledge the registrar is an ardent admirer of Mahone. The matter of the twenty-six names was brought before the corporation court, and for want of time to give notice to the parties as required by law the case was dismissed. Witness never was an admirer of Mahone when he was a democrat; thought he would not have voted for him for governor.

Frank M. Hill, examined by Stuart, testified that he was at the first ward polls on election day; was electioneering; whites mostly voted for Massey, blacks for Wise; took a list of all the names of all voting on capitation tax receipts signed by Simpson, and can give the names of sixty-six so voting—four whites and sixty-two colored. The blacks voted solid for Wise; can't say how the white men voted.

To the Editor.

CHRISTIANSBURG, VA., Feb. 21.—The depositions taken by Mr. Massey in his contest with Mr. John S. Wise were closed here today. Mr. George G. Junkin was counsel for Mr. Massey and Hon. James C. Taylor was counsel for Mr. Wise. All the witnesses examined had voted for Massey save one, and he did not vote at that election. Mr. Wise's attorney succeeded in disproving by the Massey witnesses every allegation made by Massey as to Montgomery county, and established beyond controversy that there were no frauds practiced by the readjuster party in this county. Indeed, the evidence was so overwhelming against Massey that his attorney closed the depositions before his time allowed him by law had expired. J.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The senate committee on appropriations at a late hour yesterday afternoon finished their consideration of the legislative appropriation bill and instructed Mr. Allison to report it. The committee have amended the bill by striking out that provision which contemplated a consolidation of internal revenue collection districts and a reduction of the aggregate number from 126 to 82, and also the provision requiring eight hours' labor in the departments. The amount appropriated by the bill as it passed the house was $20,349,186. To this amount the senate committee have added $216,129, mostly for pay of additional clerks in the several departments, $86,000 having been added for pay of extra clerks in the general land office and $27,000 in the patent office.

THE SPRING TRADE.

What is Said of the Outlook—A Widespread Improvement Noted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Telegraph reports to *Bradstreet's* from leading trade centers show a widespread improvement as regards the outlook for spring trade. A better feeling is noted in New York dry goods circles, though the trade is later. Wheat has declined from 1½ to 2 cents per bushel in American markets during the past week, partly owing to better weather throughout the west, and partly as the result of the depressing influences of recent heavy failures at the west, which have had a depressing influence on speculative markets for grain. Corn declined slightly from the same causes, but the active consumptive demand for that grain sustains the market. Provisions have advanced slightly, partly owing to diminished receipts of hogs at the west, and partly as the result of speculative buying at Chicago. The iron market continues dull. American pig of known brands is well held up in price, but cuts have been made in inferior qualities. Stocks in American mills are low, in quantity sufficient for immediate requirements only. Furnaces are keeping close down to orders. Bar iron is quiet. Steel rails have a slightly lower tendency. Anthracite coal is quiet, the demand being only fair. Prices are lower than for some time past, and are undergoing the process of gradual reduction common to the period first preceding the opening schedule for the year. Prices for certificates of crude petroleum are oscillating at a fraction above $1, with no feature of interest in sight. Crude in barrels is higher than last week, and refined has likewise been advanced. Ocean tonnage is in fair supply; demand is moderate and rates are lower. Wool has continued in good demand, but the reduction in stocks and the advance in prices have caused some falling off in the aggregate sales as compared with the preceding weeks of the month. The stock market has been falling, though the monotony of the decline was varied by a sharp upward turn in prices this morning (Friday), owing to the accumulation of an excessive "short" interest. There were 204 failures in the United States reported during the past week, 17 less than the preceding week, 69 more than the corresponding week of 1882, and 64 more than the same week of 1881.

Investigating the Gas Works.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—At a meeting today of councils subcommittee on gas, appointed to investigate the coal tar and hauling contracts made by the trustees of the Philadelphia gas works, a report was drawn up and signed by all the members. The report specifies where special privileges were given to certain contractors, and avers that the tar sold in the last four and a-half years is 1,569,307 gallons less than should have been sold according to the coal used; that a contract for tar was made, extending over a term of years at the price one cent per gallon, when it could have been sold for at least two and one-fifth cents per gallon; that in the four and a-half years mentioned the city has been a loser to the extent of $167,696, and that for this loss the trustees of the Philadelphia gas works, acting at the time, should be held responsible, the committee being clearly of the opinion that it is to be attributed to gross mismanagement. The general committee on gas met subsequently, when this report was read. The chairman was instructed to submit the report to councils, with a recommendation that it be referred to the city solicitor for information in the pending gas trust equity suit.

Ocean Steamer Arrivals.

PORTLAND, Feb. 23.—Nova Scotian from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Ohio from Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Ludgate Hill from New York, Yorkshire from New York, and Austrian from Boston.

BREMEN, Feb. 23.—Monica from Galveston.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—Venetian from New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—