The National Republican.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,
Washington, D. C.

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Amusements.

NATIONAL.—Lawrence Barrett.
FORD'S.—Mrs. Langtry.
DIME MUSEUM.—Matinee and evening performance.
COMIQUE.—Hindoo Nautch Dancers.

Auction Sales.

FUTURE DAYS.

By JOHN SHERMAN & CO.—On Thursday, 20th instant, trustee's sale of valuable improved property.

By DUNCANSON BROS.—On Friday morning, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, at 1326 E st. N. W., sale of fine carriage horses.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1883.

THE Washington Light Infantry will elect new officers and erect a new and imposing armory.

GEN. ROSECRANS goes on record the first bill day with fifty new bills. That should insure a re-election.

THE venerable Senator Anthony was duly sworn in yesterday. His brother senators gave him a hearty welcome.

THE senate promptly confirmed Postmaster General Gresham yesterday, and that was all the action taken during the executive session.

THE meeting of the national committee of republicans in this city to-day is an important event. The best intelligence of the party will come together for consultation, and the results will be looked forward to with the liveliest interest.

IN the event of war between France and China, Germany and England announce that they will only look after the interests of Europeans resident in the Celestial kingdom, and make no manifestation for or against either of the combatants.

MR. DEZENDORF has shifted his political headquarters to this city. He has spit on his hands and taken a fresh grip on the tail of the nation. He held a conference with himself yesterday, and decided with practical unanimity that he was "agin Mahone."

THE agricultural bureau bulletin for this month will be good news to the grain bulls who bet that there will be short crops, but the consumers may not like the prospect so well. The grain bulls have great faith in the chapter of accidents. They grow fat on calamity.

O'DONNELL'S citizenship having been established, Minister Lowell has been directed to insist that the condemned man be given a fair hearing. The subject was discussed in a cabinet meeting yesterday, and telegraphic instructions were sent to the United States representative in England.

MR. BECK and Mr. Sherman had a little tilt in the senate yesterday. Mr. Beck offered a resolution calling for information from the secretary of the treasury in regard to the public debt, and Mr. Sherman stated that the information desired had been published in every report of the secretary of the treasury for years past.

WHILE the republican national committee are casting about for a place for holding the convention, the claims of Washington should not be overlooked. We certainly claim to have the handsomest city in the union; there are ample hotel facilities, and it is believed that a building could be erected large enough for the purposes of the convention.

MR. ROBINSON, of New York, wants to know if foreign noblemen, so-called, and titled aliens, are getting up a land monopoly in the west; also, why a British spy named O'Brien has been allowed to open certain correspondence in New York. There are several other things that the Hon. Robinson wants to know which will be found in the regular proceedings.

THERE is a reminder of the speakership fight in the confidence displayed by each of the delegations from different cities who are here to capture the national republican convention. From the swarms of men who are hurrying hither to influence the committee it may be inferred that it is a good thing for a city to have a republican national convention held in it.

MR. SULLIVAN, of O'Donnell's counsel, is indignant because the appeal to the jury sent by his colleague, Mr. Russell, to the papers for publication was published by only one journal. He says that all means of knowing the jurors has been denied the defendant's counsel during and since the trial. It hardly seems as if the counsel for the defense were having a fair show for their client.

THE people of the district are getting very tired of being ruled by commissioners, in whose choice they have no voice, and who administer the affairs of the city behind closed doors after the confirmed star chamber system in vogue several hundred years ago, allowing only such matters to dribble through their closed doors to the eager public as they in their wisdom see fit. The people of the country at large are getting tired of seeing the citizens of one of the great cities of the nation treated as aliens. This weariness is becoming formidable.

NO BETTER appointment has been made, nor is there likely to be a better one made, than that of Mr. T. O. Walker, of Iowa, to be a reading clerk of the house. He has a rich, full voice, and we predict that his first effort will convince the members of the house of the wisdom of its selection. When telephones were first introduced in the town in which Walker lives it is said that his first "Hello" split the telephone wide open. Mr. Walker is a staunch, deserving, and consistent democrat, and THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN congratulates Mr. Walker as well as the members of the house on his appointment.

The Matthews Murder.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN to-day lays before the nation the statement of the widow of the unfortunate man who was murdered at Hazlehurst, Miss., simply because he dared to be a republican. What a picture it presents for the consideration of a civilized people. The simple narrative of this poor woman, forced to seek a home among strangers lest her children, too, should share the terrible fate of her slaughtered husband, should call forth the bitter indignation of every man in this broad land who has a spark of manly feeling in his bosom. The stories of the enormous crimes perpetrated against the nihilists by autocratic Russia are being held up to excite the horror of the world, but how much worse are they than this crime that goes unpunished—nay, rewarded—in free, enlightened America? Can the law-abiding citizen of the north, be he democrat or republican, think of this man, persecuted for years and finally shot down like a dog by one who a moment before had been engaged in friendly, neighborly conversation with him, simply because of his political opinions, without a thrill of horror? Can these men comprehend the savagery that could lay the bleeding corpse of a husband before his anguish-stricken wife and children and coolly threaten them with the same fate if they dared to resent the horrid crime?

The shooting of Matthews has already been described and discussed in the press. It has been given its place in the long and terrible record of bloodguiltiness heaped up against the south, that must one day culminate in some terrible punishment. Communities and individuals alike, sooner or later, pay for outraging the divine laws; and though at present political intolerance may condone the shedding of innocent blood, and reward its red-handed authors, retribution will surely come.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN does not persist in directing the attention of the people to this and kindred horrors through hostility to the south. On the contrary, it is a grief to be forced to do so. There are unquestionably thousands of good people in the south who detest and abhor crime and criminals. In Mississippi itself there have been manly expressions of indignation and protest against this Copiah county diabolism. Newspapers and individuals have denounced it in unmistakable terms. But, unfortunately, they are in the minority, and represent the very freedom of sentiment for which Matthews was murdered. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN persists in agitating this subject because it threatens the very foundation of our system of personal liberty, and until a man is as free to be a republican in Mississippi as he is to be a democrat in Maine, it is very certain to be kept up.

Murders for gain, lust, personal revenge, from anger, or drunkenness, is as liable to and does occur in the north as in the south, but they are the acts of individuals and meet with the abhorrence and condemnation of the communities in which they occur. Such a crime as the assassination of Matthews could not be possible in the north. Mr. Matthews was of the best stock in his county, a native Mississippian, a man of wealth, and regarded even by the men who brought about his death as one of their best citizens except for his republicanism. But because his convictions would not permit him to be a bourbon democrat, and because he was a brave man who valued his right as an American citizen, and dared to vote in accordance with his belief, we see the extraordinary spectacle of the leading men of the democracy of his county, the sheriff, the chairman of the democratic committee, and other men of presumably the highest standing, deliberately and coolly conspiring to entrap him to his death by making him deputy sheriff under circumstances sure to bring it about; that, failing through his shrewdness, we see him deliberately shot to death by a man of the same class after he had voted, not after heated argument or in passion, but after a friendly conversation and in cold blood, without even a warning to defend himself. Then we see the still more extraordinary spectacle of a whole community indorsing the ghastly crime, of a governor apparently indorsing it also, of a congressman apparently inciting it, and, to cap the climax, this murderous monster moves a hero among his neighbors and is made marshal of the town where he committed his heinous crime. This is a typical southern crime, without parallel in the north, and impossible of perpetration there. If it could be possible for any governor of a northern state to act as Mrs. Matthews represents Gov. Lowry to have done the voters of his state, without respect to party, would indignantly consign him to oblivion and contempt. Furthermore, we assert that there is not a county in a northern state where such a crime would be indorsed or condoned by the community, or where all the agencies of the law would not be invoked for its punishment.

In the north, where political tolerance is the common habit of the people; where democrats and republicans are friends and neighbors, and never dream of carrying their differences into their social and business relations, crime of this character is not comprehended. How men, pleasant mannered, genial socially, often highly educated, and to all outward seeming about the average sort of men, met in any northern community, can exhibit such a tigerish, cold-hearted inhumanity, is beyond the comprehension of men of intelligence in this latitude. Southern bourbons appear to have very little conception of political liberty as it is understood in the north, and it seems as though they could not learn anything in that direction. Heroic measures are demanded in the treatment of this malignant disease, of which political massacres are the incidents, and the callousness of barbarism the natural consequence.

THE MAN ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures.

The artist who dispenses bibulous fluids at one of the uptown hotels says that never since he first stood behind a bar has business in his line been so dull. He had fondly hoped that the convention of congress would held trade, but if anything it had grown worse. "Why," said he, "you have no idea of how men who used to take all the way from one to a dozen nips a day have sworn off completely, and we never see their faces at all any more. And they are sticking to it, too, with no sneaking in for a quiet cocktail."

"Who are these new additions to the temperance movement?"

"All sorts of people. Senators, members, merchants, clerks, and newspaper men. Why, would you believe it, even some of the 'cunnels,' judges, and 'majahs' are off their liquor, and are giving their interiors a series of surprise parties."

"What will be the result if this goes on?"

"Ruin, sir. We'll all be on our uppers. I tell you, if the Christmas holidays don't make a lot of 'em fall through, we'll have to pass the January dividend."

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There is a bald-headed man, with mutton chop whiskers, who at present holds a comfortable position in the senate wing of the capitol, who has lately become a most enthusiastic advocate of civil service reform. Last evening he was descanting in eloquent terms upon the probability of certain eastern republican senators taking high grounds in this direction with regard to the changes in the force of subordinates under the senate officers. A meek looking republican, who has just been bounced by the new house officials, interrupted his high-flown speech and said: "That's a most commendable frame of mind for you to crawl into, my son, but don't you bank on it. I'm on the war path myself, and have spent the day in working up my application for your place. After I get it, call on me and you'll find me full of civil service reform from boots to skull

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"The big combination which proposes to control this congress," said the eastern statesman, is made of Claus Spreckles, the Mormon church, the men who want ten millions for improving the Mississippi river, and the whisky men who want the bonded period extended. No one of them is strong enough alone to carry a point, but if they are united—and that's what they propose to be—they are likely to win everything. They had a good deal to do with making John G. Carlisle speaker of the house, and they have had much to do with some other things which people couldn't account for. Claus Spreckles has got plenty of money, and he don't intend to have the source of it shut off. People know about the Mormons, the men who are putting good United States money into Mississippi river sand, and the men who make whisky and want to make more money out of it; but they don't know so much about Spreckles's business. You had better look up his profits."

"The reciprocity treaty," he went on to say, "by which products of the Hawaiian islands and the United States are interchanged free of duty, went into effect eight years ago. There were 17,888,000 pounds of sugar, worth $939,000, sent from the Hawaiian islands to the United States the year before that treaty went into effect. Last year the imports increased to 114,133,000 pounds, valued at $7,340,000. Spreckles raises and owns all the sugar on the Hawaiian islands. He has imported, free of duty, during the last seven years 458,033,000 pounds, worth $39,214,000. He has had a monopoly of the trade, and has made, in the saving of duties alone, not less than $3,000,000 a year. This does not represent his actual profits because he has made the price of sugar higher in San Francisco than it is in New York. This he has done by driving out all competition. With the cheap labor of the Sandwich islands, and the freedom from duty, he can undersell everybody, and did so until every competitor was forced to quit the business. It is also stated that he pays the Pacific railroads a yearly subsidy upon condition that they fix the freight rates on sugar at such figures that they are prohibitory upon all importation from the east. The San Francisco *Bulletin* noted a few days ago that Hawaiian sugar was 2 cents a pound higher in San Francisco than in Denver, although the sugar sold in the latter city had to pass through San Francisco to get to Denver. The treaty under which Spreckles enjoys his monopoly exists now simply from sufferance. It can be abrogated by notice from either of the governments interested. An effort was made by eastern sugar refiners and Louisiana planters to induce the last congress to give this notice, but it was unsuccessful."

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Last summer Gen. James H. Longstreet made a speech at a country fair in Illinois, and after speaking for a short time broke down, apparently overcome by emotion, and was unable to proceed for several minutes. The newspapers in which the speech was reported, and especially the Chicago *Tribune*, contained pathetic and tearful accounts of the "grand old hero's emotion," and pathos and sentiment, in commenting upon it, were spread thick upon the editorial page. Gen. Longstreet was asked about the speech and his overpowering emotion yesterday, and smiled broadly when he told of his amusement at reading these reports. "You know," said he, pointing at his throat, "that I have a bullet lodged in here, and it always troubles me in public speaking. I am sure to break down after a short effort. That's all the emotion there was about that speech."

The general acquired that bullet in the throat at the battle of the Wilderness.

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Mr. O. O. Stealy, correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, beside winning a pot of money on Carlisle's election also won a very smooth and black and glossy silk hat which Mr. MacBride, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was forced to buy for him according to the terms of a wager. Mr. Stealy's appearance in under the proceeds of the wager was the cause for the following effusion, which was posted conspicuously on his desk while he was temporarily absent:

Then catch him if you can,
He's a happy-go-lucky young man;
He wears a silk tile
He won on Carlisle,
That *Courier-Journal* young man.
—*Kentuck.*

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An ancient Washington correspondent, cotemporaneous with "Sojourner Truth," is possessed of great personal dignity, and makes himself quite miserable occasionally by his fears lest some stranger may be familiar with him. Last year he attempted to "put on frills" with Mr. J. Hyatt Smith, the preacher congressman from Brooklyn. The preacher congressman proved to be the wrong sort of man to try such things with. The said correspondent was seated in a "bob-tail" street car when Mr. Smith entered. Mr. Smith extracted the proper fare from his vest pocket and handed it to the ancient correspondent, with the request that he put it in the box, near which he was seated. The ancient correspondent pretended not to notice Mr. Smith's hand or request, and wore a decidedly offensive expression of countenance in doing so. Mr. Smith asked him if he declined to pass that fare, and the ancient correspondent intimated that he did. Mr. Smith quietly handed the fare to a more obliging passenger, and, turning toward another passenger, whom he did not know, but whom he addressed as if he were an old acquaintance, said:

"I was up in Vermont last summer among the marble quarries, and in one place I found a magnificent little building, built entirely of the finest marble. I looked over into it and found that it was a hog pen. I didn't observe that the hog was any the less a hog or looked even a little bit better on account of his fine house."

"Did you mean that for me?" shouted the ancient correspondent, jumping up in a rage.

"I was not addressing you," said Mr. Smith, with apparent surprise.

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The immense number of very ancient and fishy claims presented in the house for the past two days constrained Harry Smith, the journal clerk, to remark, as he looked at them, "that it was congressional resurrection day, and the congressional Gabriel had blown his horn."

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATER.

Dramatic literature has certainly been enriched by the addition of George H. Boker's tragedy of "Francesca da Rimini," and the lovers of dramatic art are thankful to Mr. Lawrence Barrett for his production of this work, so high in literary merit and so filled with strong scenes and forceful action. As presented at the National theater last evening it was a performance which was witnessed with positive pleasure. The piece was well mounted, carefully costumed, and Mr. Barrett and his company generally met the requirements of speech and action.

Of course the interest centered in Mr. Barrett's impersonation of Lanciotto, the hunchback, and his presentation of the role was such as to evoke the greatest enthusiasm in the large audience, which demanded his reappearance at the close of every act, while, at the end of the third act, he was the recipient of a triple recall.

The most striking scenes are those where Lanciotto first suspects his brother's love for his betrothed; where Francesca recoils from her husband's kiss immediately after the marriage ceremony; the reading of the story of Lancelot and Guinevere by Paolo and Francesca in the garden, where the jester plays the eavesdropper; the climax in the fifth act where Lanciotto hears the story of his wife's infidelity from the jester, and rushes from the camp to know the truth and the tragedy in the last act. In each of these scenes Mr. Barrett proved himself the thorough artist, and his action throughout the play was intelligent, vigorous, and magnetic.

Mr. Louis James gave a remarkably artistic piece of acting as the jester, and fairly earned the applause which was showered upon him.

Mr. Otis Skinner gave an acceptable presentation of Paolo, while Miss Wainright, though looking the part of Francesca admirably, was hardly equal to its requirements.

To-night Mr. Barrett appears in "Hamlet."

FORD'S OPERA HOUSE.

To-night Mrs. Langtry appears in "The Hunchback," where, it is said, she appears to better advantage than in most of her plays.

THE KELLOGG CONCERT.

The sale of tickets for the concert to be given by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, at Lincoln hall on Friday night, will commence this morning at Metzerott's music store. Miss Kellogg will be assisted by Mme. Torisa Carreno, pianist; Miss Alto Pease, contralto; Signor Ferranti, buffo, and Mr. J. F. Rhodes, violinist. The programme has been arranged so as to present Miss Kellogg in her best selections.

THOSE LAZY YANKEE CUT-THROATS.

Texan Patriots Angry at the Thought of Pensioning Union Soldier.

Kaufman (Texas) Sun.

Some two weeks since we published a list of parties living in Kaufman county who are drawing pensions from the United States government on the plea of disability, or wounds received, or diseases contracted during service in the federal army in the rebellion, and made some *caustic criticisms* in reference to the *class of citizens pensioners generally are.* Some of them no doubt deserve pensions. They did good service for the union, and *gloried in shooting southern soldiers,* and *burning southern homes,* and *turning women and children out of doors to suffer from starvation and to die.* Now they are decrepit and unable to make an *honest* living, and *we should feed* and *clothe them. The great mass of pensioners, however, are frauds,* who are sound of limb and body and health as we are, but who, through false statements and misrepresentations, are eking out a *miserable living* by drawing a pension from the government, which every citizen of this government is taxed to pay. *Southern soldiers* who were wounded and who are now unable to work *get no pensions but* must *help support these lazy federal soldiers.* Isn't this enough to make *every true southerner hate the federal pensioner?*

It Was Seventy Thousand.

Louisville Commercial.

The many friends of Mr. O. O. Stealey, the talented Washington correspondent, will be pleased to hear that he has purchased an eligible site on Pennsylvania avenue, near ex-Senator Blaine's new residence, and will build a house next spring. It need not be a secret any longer that Mr. Stealey won $32,000 on the nomination of Mr. Carlisle. Of this amount, he won $18,000 in one lump from Col. George W. Shanklin, correspondent of the *News Journal*. Mr. Stealey has sent a check for $2,000 to the public school library of Jeffersonville. He was for some years president of the school board of his native place, and yet retains a deep interest in her educational interests.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Orders have been issued for the torpedo boat Alarm to be put in condition for special sea service, and she will be commissioned at the Norfolk navy yard during the present month.

The naval board investigating the claims of the contractors for the care of the unfinished monitors is now in session at the navy department, and expects to have its report ready in a few days.

Supervising Inspector General Dumont has been informed by telegraph that George A. Pallister has been designated as inspector of hulls of steam vessels for the district of Portland, Me., vice Joseph M. Dyer, deceased.

Lieut. William E. Whitfield, Surgeon F. M. Dearborne, Boatswain William Jones, and Gunner William T. Devlan and C. A. Young have been placed on the retired list of the navy from the tenth of December, 1883.

The contracts for the supply of metallic label cases and printed wooden tags for the use of the postoffice department have been awarded to Charles R. Penfield, of Lockport, N. Y., and Smith, Egge & Co., of Bridgeport, Conn.

A board of officers of the naval pay corps, consisting of Pay Inspector Thornton and Paymasters Washington and Hay, with Assistant Paymaster J. D. Doyle, recorder, met at the Washington navy yard yesterday to examine Paymaster Arthur J. Pritchard for promotion to be pay inspector.

Commander Charles S. Cotton, ordered as inspector of ordnance at the Norfolk navy yard; Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, to command the Alarm on the fifteenth instant; Lieut. F. W. Greenleaf, to appear before the retiring board; Passed Assistant Engineer F. J. Kenyon, to the Alarm; Assistant Engineer W. H. Alderdice, to duty as professor of of engineering in the polytechnic branch of the Washington university at St. Louis, Mo.; Ensign William S. Hogg, detached from the training ship Jamestown and ordered to the Alarm, fifteenth instant; Naval Cadet N. T. Hubbard has reported his return home, having been detached from the Juniata, ninth of October; Chief Engineer L. W. Robinson, ordered to special duty in connection with Osipee; the orders of Lieut. J. N. Hemphill to special duty in connection with advisory board revoked, and he has been placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant Commander John J. Brice, granted leave for one year from the first of January, with permission to leave the United States.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

A Long List Presented to the Senate for Action—Postmaster General Gresham Confirmed.

The President sent the following nominations to the senate yesterday:

Albert U. Wyman, of Nebraska, to be treasurer of the United States.

Edward O. Graves, of New York, to be assistant treasurer of the United States.

Walter Evans, of Kentucky, to be commissioner of internal revenue.

Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, to be commissioner of patents.

Theo. L. Poole, to be pension agent at Syracuse, New York.

Matthew R. Barr and Henry Ward, to be Indian inspectors.

John S. Tooker, of Michigan, to be secretary of the territory of Montana.

James Lewis, to be surveyor general of Louisiana.

Martin S. Chandler, to be surveyor general of Minnesota.

Edwin H. Nevin, jr., to be naval officer of customs of the district of Philadelphia, Pa.

George F. Leland to be surveyor of customs of the district of Philadelphia, Pa.

John W. Cobbs, to be surveyor of customs of the port of Paducah, Ky.

To be collectors of customs—Noell B. Nutt, district of Passamaquoddy, Me.; Albert A. Gardner, district of Nantucket, Mass.; Henry C. Stafford, district of Erie, Pa.; Charles E. Morris, district of Genesee, N. Y.; James D. Bowie, district of Petersburg, Va.; Henry DeB. Clay, district of Yorktown, Va.; George Holmes, district of Beaufort, S. C.; William Livingston, jr., district of Detroit, Mich.; William H. Pratt, district of Humboldt, Cal.

To be assistant collector of customs—Asa W. Dickinson, of New Jersey, for the port of Jersey City, N. J., in the district of New York, N. Y.

To be collectors of internal revenue—Morris Friedsam, third district of New York; Jacob F. Walther, nineteenth district of Pennsylvania; John H. Sellman, district of Maryland; William E. Craig, fourth district of Virginia; William H. Wheeler, fifth district of North Carolina; Arthur Bingham, district of Alabama; Joseph H. Stone, first district of Michigan; John W. Burdette, fourth district of Iowa; William W. Carter, seventh district of Indiana; Jacob Wheeler, eighth district of Illinois; Edwin Farley, second district of Kentucky.

To be assistant appraisers—Edward S. Fowler and Cyrus A. Stevens, of New York, in the district of New York; William H. Grattan, of California, in the district of San Francisco.

Andrew Mason, of New York, to be superintendent of the United States assay office at New York.

Benj. T. Martin, of New York, to be melter and refiner, U. S. assay office at New York.

Frank F. Claussen, of Louisiana, to be melter and refiner at U. S. mint, New Orleans.

Norman H. Camp, of Vermont, to be assayer in U. S. assay office at Boise City, Idaho.

Jacob E. Fitch, of Louisiana, to be special examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals district of New Orleans.

To be registers of land office—David S. Hoffman, at Lake City, C. I.; Alonzo L. Patchin, at Oberlin, Kan.; Howell P. Myton, at Garden City, Kan.; Wm. R. Brown, at Larned, Kan.; Bernt N. Johnson, at Fergus Falls, Minn.; Everett P. Freeman, at Redwood Falls, Minn.; Henry Espersen, at Lacrosse, Wis.; Adam E. Bloom, at Detroit, Mich.; James H. Chase, at Ironton, Mo.; Louis A. Barnes, at Gainesville, Fla.; George B. Everitt, at Mitchell, Dak.; Henry W. Lord, at Creelsburg, Dak.; David Walker, at Bodie, Cal.; John C. Bradley, at Marysville, Cal.; Jeremiah D. Hyde, at Visalia, Cal.

To be receivers of public moneys: John F. Rollins, at Gainesville, Fla.; Harvey A. Wilson, at Montgomery, Ala.; John T. Hull, at Jackson, Miss.; Currie G. Bell, at Bayfield, Wis.; Andrew J. Hoesington, at Golden City, Kan.; Charles F. Gardner, at Sacramento, Cal.; Thomas J. Sherwood, at Maryville, Cal.; Abram O. Whipple, at Creelsburgh, Dak.; Joseph G. Chandler, at Yankton, Dak.; Warren C. Willits, at Denver, Col.; Paul C. Stetten, at Crookston, Minn.; Robert C. Mitchell, at Duluth, Minn.; John T. Cavlin, at Bozeman, Mon.; Walter S. Hurlburt, at Cheyenne, Wyo.; James Braden, at Walla Walla, Wash.

To be Indian agents—Sanderson R. Martin, of Pennsylvania, at Shoshone agency, Wyo.; John G. McCallum, of California, at Mission agency, Cal.; Alonzo Gebner, of Oregon, at Warm Springs agency, Oreg.; Valentine T. McGillicuddy, of Dakota, at Pine Ridge agency, Dak.; Benjamin W. Thompson, of West Virginia, at Sisseton agency, Dak.; John G. Gasman, of Nebraska, at Crow Creek, &c., agency, Dak.; Samuel E. Snider, of Montana, at Fort Peck agency, Mont.; Elisha W. Davis, of Colorado, at Uintah agency, Utah; James F. Gardner, of Colorado, at Ouray agency, Utah; John W. Scott, of Kansas, at Ponca, Pawnee, &c., agency, Ind. T.; Sidney D. Waters, of Connecticut, at Caville agency, Wash. T.; Charles Willoughby, of Washington territory, at Quinaielt agency, Wash. T.; Edwin Eels, of Washington territory, at Nisqually, &c., agency, Wash. T.; Patrick Buckley, of Washington territory, at Tulalip agency, Wash. T.; Oliver Wood, of Ohio, at Neah Bay agency, Wash. T.

Revenue service of the United States—Thomas B. Mullett, of Ohio to be captain. To be first lieutenants, Francis Tuttle, of Maine; David A. Hall, of Rhode Island, and William H. Roberts, of Massachusetts. To be second lieutenants, George A. Cook, Samuel Howard and Charles C. Fengan, of Massachusetts. To be third lieutenants, David H. Jarvis, of Maryland; Albert H. Ewing, of Pennsylvania, and James L. Sill, of New York.

To be first assistant engineers—James T. Tupper, Horace Hastell, Alexander L. Churchill, Edward F. Hedden, Abram F. Rockefeller, Alfred L. Broadbent, Samuel H. Magee, William H. Warren, Charles A. Laws, Malcolm G. Marsilliot, James Ogin, Alfred Hoyt, Edward G. Schwartz, Henry G. Barrows, William F. Blakemore, Frank B. Randall, Horace C. Whitworth, Wesley J. Phillips.

To be second assistant engineers—Henry C. Henshaw, Charles F. Coffin, Charles W. Monroe, Charles W. Beckwith, Charles F. Dyce, Frederick E. Owen, Charles H. Foote, Eugene R. Webber, Andrew J. Howison, Paul Barnes, N. E. Cutchin, Daniel T. Cross, Eugenious A. Jack, Samuel B. McLenegan, James T. Kelcher, James Fitzpatrick, David McC. French, Oliver P. Remick, Thomas B. Brown, Alexander Dennett, Willits Pedrick, James H. Chalker, Thomas T. Hall, S. W. Morrison, Edward J. Noonan, Charles F. Nash, and William Robinson.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the nomination of Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, to be postmaster general.

CROP REPORTS.

The December Bulletin of the Agricultural Bureau—Cotton, Corn, Wheat, and Small Grains.

The following is an abstract of the December bulletin from the statistical division of the agricultural department:

The season for cotton picking, since the occurrence of frosts, as in the gathering of the bottom crop, has been quite favorable. The local estimates of aggregate product have not been diminished, and the tone of general comment has been comparatively hopeful.

The indications of the December returns favor a reduction of about 13 per cent, from the crop of last year. The percentage of that crop, now indicated for the harvest of 1883, is as follows: For Virginia, 75 per cent.; North Carolina, 87; South Carolina, 76; Florida, 95; Georgia, 82; Alabama, 84; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 92; Texas, 90; Arkansas, 83; Tennessee, 102.

This report points to a crop of about 6,000,000 bales. It is possible that the cotton movement of the year may pass that limit.

The returns of corn production are more conservative than those of October and November from the injury to soft corn by warm, moist weather. North of the fortieth parallel the corn that has been cribbed is in worse condition than for many years. The proportion of unmerchantable corn is therefore large. The final estimate of quantity produced will fall a few millions short of the indications of previous returns, or 23 bushels per acre. This estimate relates only to quantity, and makes no discount for inferior quality, which seriously increases the practical shortage. The losses from packing in masses, or injury of soft corn from mild and wet weather, are treated as after-harvest considerations. An investigation will be made of the extent of such injury.

The wheat aggregate slightly exceeds four hundred million bushels. The oats crop is about 4 per cent. larger than that of last year, and exceeds five hundred million bushels. The yield of rye and barley is a little less than in 1882, and buckwheat is reduced more than one-third.

The December report will include a record of average prices, which are also indications of the quantity grown.

Senator Anthony at the Capitol.

Senator Anthony was accompanied by his physician on his visit to the capitol yesterday, and required the assistance of friendly arms to reach the elevator and in passing thence to the senate chamber. His appearance was, however, more encouraging to his friends than the published accounts of his illness had led them to expect. While at the capitol many senators of both parties took occasion to greet him heartily, and express their hopes that he would soon be restored to complete health. His physician expresses the opinion that he will within a few days be able to assume his duties in the senate. Senator Anthony has not expressed to his most intimate friends his intentions in relation to the presidency of the senate, should the office be tendered him.

The Telephone Case.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling, and other counsel for parties to the telephone interference case now pending in the patent office, made argument before the board of examiners in chief yesterday. The argument will occupy several days.

The Cabinet.

The cabinet meeting yesterday was attended by all the members except Secretary Folger, who is confined to his house by illness. It is understood that the O'Donnell case was considered.

The Court of Claims.

The court of claims heard arguments in the case of Mitchell & Co. vs. the United States, which is a claim under a contract for supplying corn to the army.

Paying It to Stay Away.

Philadelphia Press.

A commendable eagerness is shown among the larger cities of the country to secure the republican national convention. No such desire for the democratic convention is visible. Indeed, most of the cities will doubtless pay the latter party a bonus if it will stay away.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE FREEDMEN'S MURDEROUS HATE.

THE recent occurrences in Virginia and Mississippi, with the customary outcome of more negroes slain than whites, will remind the appreciative reader of Mr. "Orpheus C. Kerr's" ballad:

In Old Virginia, at a rural place,
Where many Africans had come for voting,
The merest handful of the Higher Race
Were looking on, and minor matters noting,
When, at a cry about some vote refused,
The Blacks, infuriate, on the handful bounded,
Their knives and pistols mercilessly used—
And fourteen Color'd men were badly wounded.

In New Orleans—behold the lesson taught!—
When in Convention certain Blacks assembled,
A sound of peaceful throngs outside was caught,
And in the halls the Blacks, blood-thirsty, trembled;
Then through the windows, lobbies, outer gate,
By the unarmed Caucasian race surrounded,
The Freedmen sallied in their murd'rous hate—
And nineteen Color'd men were badly wounded.

The conclusion at which the reader will arrive will, in all probability, be that reached by the poet—to wit, that the southern negroes will

Keep attacking the defenseless Whites
Till all the Color'd races are killed or wounded.

MARK TWAIN wants Bartholdi's statue of Liberty to be converted in a monument to Adam. But there is difficulty in the way.

THE Sunday-school army of the world embraces about 13,400,000 scholars, and 1,600,000 officers and teachers, or a grand total of about 15,000,000.

CERTAIN "high church" members of the church of the Evangelist in Philadelphia have gone to law to find out why they are denied their rights as members of the congregation.

WHAT was probably one of the richest finds of gold ever made in this country, was discovered recently in Amador county, California. A pocket of quarts found less than 100 feet below the surface, and containing about two tons in quantity, yielded from $75,000 to $100,000.

MR. W. N. HALDEMAN, proprietor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (of which Mr. Henry Watterson is editor), has discharged six or seven members of the editorial and reportorial staff of that paper, and also the foreman of the composing room, because they are republicans in politics.

A REMARKABLE offer has been made by the governor and people of Coahuila, Mexico, to the Southern Baptist convention to deed to them property said to be worth $150,000 for the establishment of a college and four high schools, to be entirely under Baptist control, provided the Baptists will raise $40,000 to furnish and endow such schools.

"I AM passionately fond of flowers," said Miss Fusenfeather to Algernon, the other evening. "I always have some kind of a flower about me." "Well, I can tell you," replied the devoted Algernon, "that you must have had a mighty mean kind of flour on last night, for I have worked on the lapel of my coat for am hour, and I haven't got it all off yet."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

THE road from San Jose to the summit of Mount Hamilton, on which the Lick observatory is approaching completion—a distance of twenty-seven miles—was constructed at a cost of $80,000, and has already become one of the famous drives of the state. The road is so smooth, so well maintained, and of such easy grades that a good span of horses attached to a light wagon can easily make the ascent in four hours.

A NEW ENGLAND clearing house is suggested in Boston as a more economical means of collecting checks on interior banks. As long ago as 1877 it cost the Boston banks about $230,000 yearly to make such collections, and this was mostly a loss, the bankers accepting at their face value checks received by merchants in payment for goods. It is said that the bankers at the hub have $1,000,000 of uncollected checks outstanding.

AT Mexico, Mo., the people are having some variety added to life by a ghost or hobgoblin that is thus described. The apparition is simply that of a lean monster man, between eight and ten feet in height, wearing a long cloak, and going about with his head bowed in an abstracted way, but occasionally glaring at those it meets with small, glittering eyes, said to resemble those of a cat or some wild beast. The negroes believe the apparation to be a ghost, the white people do not know what to say.

BAKER PASHA, who is to lead the expedition from Suakin, on the Red sea, to Khartoum, in the Soukan, is the Colonel Valentine Baker who, although not distinguished for high moral virtues, is possessed of undoubted valor, and is recognized as one of the ablest soldiers in the British service. His work in the reorganization of the Egyptian army will be suspended for a time, but certainly England has ample reasons for subordinating everything else in Egypt to the movement for the protection of her interests in the Soudan.

GOV. TERRAZAS, of Chihuahua, having commissioned the frontiersmen of the foothills of the Sierra Madres to come for breech-loading rifles and 1,000 cartridges each for the purpose of crushing, if not exterminating, the Apaches and all other hostile Indians of the mountains, orders that word be sent to all the frontiersmen of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico to join the mountaineers of that state, declaring that they can share in the $250 premium offered on each scalp, and the plunder and animals, arms, and captured ammunition.

TWO CATS, three dogs, two hares, and a pair of pigeons lived together in a restaurant in France. The latter were the tyrants of the place, driving both dogs and cats away from the lighted portion of the floor. The poor cat, aroused by picks and cooing, would often quietly give up her place, but teased beyond endurance, would occasionally bound upon the pigeon without hurting it, or would discharge her nervous tension by giving four or five bounds in the air, and then walk away. One of the hunting dogs would often watch the hares at their play, while the struggle going on in his brain between opposed inclinations was evidenced by a violent trembling of the body.

THE estimated loss of $2,500,000 by the burning of a considerable part of the national palace at Brussels last week indicates the gravity of the calamity. Many of the documents destroyed were invaluable. The palace was the equivalent of our capitol at Washington, or the London houses of parliament, but rather more sacred on account of the treasures stored in it and the reminiscences which surrounded it. Fortunately, it was not a great picture gallery, like many European palaces, though it contained some splendid paintings. The parliament chambers were among the most elegant extant. The National palace fronts on a beautiful park, with the royal palace on the opposite side, and that of the Prince of Orange on the left. The other surroundings are delightful.

ACCORDING to the San Francisco (Cal.) *Call* there is now in that city a young Englishman who has set himself a task whose magnitude, difficulties, and dangers might appal the stoutest heart. His programme is as follows: He intends to winter in San Francisco, and in the spring proposes to start from that city on his wheel eastward by way of Ogden, Omaha, and Chicago, and crossing the Atlantic from New York, will ride from Liverpool to Dover. He will cross the English channel to France and ride through Europe into Asiatic Turkey, thence through Persia and Turkestan into the Chinese empire, and make his way down the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang to Shanghai, and thence by vessel to San Francisco, consuming a year in the traveling. He says he considers the trip from San Francisco to Reno the most difficult piece of road for a bicycle, and looks with some dismay at his proposed trip through Asia, where a bicycle has never been seen, or perhaps heard of.

MRS. W. G. NOAH, one of the great actresses of fifty years ago, is still living in Rochester, N. Y. Very old play-goers will remember her as Mrs. McClure. Her maiden name was Mary Anne Meek, and she was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1808. She began her stage career in 1826, and three years later married Frank McClure, a nephew of late Bishop Onderdonk, who had abandoned the study of divinity for the stage and joined the dramatic company of which Miss Meek was a member. Mrs. Meeks played rival engagements with Fanny