

The Daily Journal.

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WILMINGTON, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 6,995

Our Daily Journal.
BY TELEGRAPH.
DELANO.

HOW HIS RESIGNATION WAS ACCEPTED.
His Letter to President Grant—The Answer—Cause: Eight Years of Anxiety and Toll—Regrets, &c.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

Resumption of the Bank of California
Crisis on Inflation; The Old Catholics and Marriage, &c.

GOLD 16 3-4.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE JOURNAL |
SUNDAY'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Delano's Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The following is a letter of the Hon. C. Delano, resigning the office of Secretary of the Interior, with the President's letter of acceptance:

It may be stated, that on the evening of the 23 inst., the date of the President's letter, Mr. Delano is company with a friend, called the President at Elizabeth, N. J., to urge the acceptance of his resignation.

It is probable that the President will appoint his successor from Pennsylvania, and that his name will be announced tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

Mr. President: I have the honor to transmit with this note my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior. You have been aware for sometime of my earnest desire to retire from public life, and you have understood the reasons in connection with my private business and domestic afflictions, which have produced and intensified this desire last fall. In December I requested you to accept my resignation. You asked me not to delay upon it, and I pressed a desire that I should remain in your Cabinet until the end of your administration, or as long as I found it agreeable to do so. At your request and solicitation I declined then to insist upon your acceptance of my resignation, telling you, however, that I must resign during the early part of the ensuing year. When that period arrived, and during the months of April and May, you advised me again not to resign, which advice agreed with my own judgment. The reasons for this conclusion need not be stated here. Since you were called by your fellow-citizens to perform the duty of Chief Magistrate you have invited me, without the solicitation of myself or friends, so far as I know and believe, to take charge of two important and responsible public trusts—the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Interior Department. I was Commissioner of Internal Revenue from March, 1869, to November, 1870—a period of one year and eight months. The results of my administration you know, and they are not, I trust, entirely unknown to my fellow-citizens. The difficulties of this position, and the diligence, care and labor required of me in discharging its duties you also understand, and of these I trust the public has some correct appreciation. I assumed the duties of the Interior in November, 1870, and have discharged them to the best of my ability for a period of four years and eight months. They have been laborious, difficult and delicate. They have embraced the supervision of the General Land Office, Indian Bureau, Pension and Patent Offices, Bureau of Education, and numerous business unknown to any except those connected with the public service. The business of the Land Office is very extensive, and involved the adjustment and the settlement of land growing out of the railroad grants so liberally and profusely made a few years since, and the Mexican and parish grants made before we acquired California and New Mexico, and also those growing out of our mine law and large mining interests. To say nothing of those that are under our homestead and pre-empt system. These came the head of the Department a vast amount of judicial labor and responsibility, which is not generally understood. The Indian Bureau, as you know, is full of intricate, delicate and various questions growing out of numerous Indian treaties, and the imperfectly defined relations existing between the Government and the Indian tribes. The execution of this service is greatly embarrassed by the remote location where much of it has to be performed, thus preventing contact, and personal supervision, as well as by the want of salaries large enough to command talent and responsibility equal to the duties and responsibilities of the position. Many of the important duties of the head of the Department are connected with the material and personal interests of individuals, these interests are often large in amount. The Secretary in doing most necessarily reflect the claims of some of the parties and thereby not unfrequently finds himself assailed by the misrepresentations and falsehoods of the different claimants. I feel confident that a thorough and impartial examination of the public service connected with the execution and all the bureaus attached to the Interior Department will show to all candid and fair-minded men that it has never been in a more prosperous or better condition than it is now, and I feel sure that the most scrupulous examination will sustain the opinion here expressed, and that it will also lead to the conviction that great improvements have been made under your policy in the service connected with the Indian Bureau. I abide to these matters

briefly, to remind you of the exhausting labor which fidelity to my duties during the last six years and four months has demanded of me, and to show you that one of my age requires rest and recuperation. During all those years of toil I have had your support, your sympathy, and as I believe, your entire confidence. Had I been otherwise, I should have long since retired, as I have said. Your political favors have come unsolicited, and therefore have been highly appreciated. You have always lightened my burdens by cheerful, prompt and cordial co-operation. When our official relations are severed, I shall always continue to cherish for you the highest regard, founded as it is upon my unqualified confidence in your matchless patriotism; in the accuracy and solidity of your judgment, and the high sense of justice which has always characterized you and from which, in my opinion, nothing can tempt you intentionally to deviate. I have the honor to be, with great sincerity,

Your friend, and ob't servt,
C. DELANO.

The following is the President's reply:

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 22,
Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 5th of July, tendering your resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, was duly received, and has been held by me until the time, without action, because of the continued perception which I believed, and still believe, was being unjustly heaped upon you through the public press. I only now take action, because the time is rapidly approaching when the Secretary of the Interior will have to commence his labors preparatory to rendering his annual report to accompany the Executive Message to Congress. I therefore accept your resignation, to take effect on the 1st of October, leaving a little more than two months from the introduction of your successor, until the assembling of Congress. In accepting your resignation I am not unmindful of the fact that about the time of the meeting of Congress, one year ago, you stated to me that you felt the necessity of retiring from the Cabinet, and asked me whether I would prefer your resignation as to your successor confirmed by the Senate during the last session, or whether I would prefer it in vacation. My answer was that I would prefer not having it at all. That was my feeling at the time, and I believe that you have filled every public trust conferred upon you with ability and integrity. I will rely trust that the future will place you right in the estimation of the public, and that you will continue to enjoy its confidence as you have done through so many years of public and official life. With continued respect and friendship, I subscribe myself,

Your ob't servt,
U. S. GRANT.

CALIFORNIA.

Resumption of the Bank of California—William Sharon, President.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The Directors of the Bank of California met on Saturday, and organized by electing Wm. Sharon, President; R. N. Lloyd, treasurer; James R. Kenne, secretary.

An assessment of 20 per cent was levied on the subscriptions to the Guarantee Fund, amounting to \$1,500,000, this with the coin now in hand, will give the Bank between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 to open with.

The Bank will re-open either Saturday, Oct. 2d, or early in the following week.

A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on Monday or Tuesday to consider the date of opening.

Great enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting on Saturday, a determination being evinced to push matters to a successful termination.

FOREIGN.

STATE NEWS.

Time-Wanted.

ROME, Sept. 26.—Cardinal Simoni telegraphs the Pope that the Spanish Government is taking time to consider his clement, and will doubtless arrive at an understanding.

FRANCE.

Bonapartists in Secret Session.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Bonapartist Council which met in secret session at Aachenburg, Switzerland, at the chateau of the ex-Emperor Eugenie, for the purpose of determining the future policy in view of the present aspect of affairs in France, and the growing strength of the Republic, has resolved upon the following party programme:

The first point decided is that Prince Imperial shall undertake in person the exclusive direction of the Imperialist policy.

The Empress, who is unpopular with a large section of the party, on account of her pronounced ultra-monarchism, has alienated the regency confided upon her by the late Emperor, and leaves the young Prince to the control of others more in accord with the prevailing sentiment of the party.

It is settled that the Prince Imperial will be guided wholly by M. Roche, thus restoring to prominence the wing which has steadfastly opposed all concessions to the Constitutional policy of M. Emile Alix.

MONDAY'S DISPATCHES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Striker on Trial.

CLARFIELD, Sept. 27.—The trial of John Sweeny, President of the Miners' National Association, for conspiracy, is progressing.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Factor 27th.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 27.—Whistles, guns and bells sounded at work hour this morning, those who signed the propositions went to work. Several mills did not get hands enough to make it an object to start. The Borden Borden Mills started with nearly a full complement. Some one thousand

striking operatives attempted to enter the yard. They stood the supervisor of the weaving room, who attempted to remonstrate with them. The Mohawk Mills had some thirty or forty panes of glass smashed. The strikers have applied to the Mayor for assistance, who replied, that as they had refused to go to work they must not expect anything from the city authorities. Their proposal applying to Gov. Gaston. The police dispersed the crowd by exhibiting their revolvers. The Mayor called out the Third Regiment. The operatives have lost all sympathy by to-day's operations,

NEW YORK.

Stanley in Africa.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Advices have been received from Henry M. Stanley, dated village of Kagehi, district of Melimbari, March 1st and May 15th, stating that he had reached the Victoria Nyanzi Lake, having accomplished the remarkable march of 720 miles in 103 days. During the journey his two white companions Edward Peacock and Frederick Barker succumbed to fever. With his diminished force Stanley made a close survey of Lake Victoria Nyanzi.

OHIO.

Carl Marx vs. Infidelity.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Carl Marx spoke here to-day. The following is a synopsis:

Before proceeding to discuss the issues of this country, I owe you a preliminary statement of a personal nature, as I am told that my appearance in the campaign has been represented as part of a concerted plan to lead the independent voters of the country into the ranks of the Republican party, and commit them to support its candidates in the coming Presidential election. That story is an invention, as I know of no such plan. If it existed, I should not be a party to it. Independent voters have minds of their own, and I respect them too much to believe that they can be transferred to this or that side by any individual or combination of individuals. Besides, I not only do not seek to convert anybody else as to the Presidential election of 1876, but I do not mean to commit myself. I reserve to myself entire freedom of judgment in that matter, to be exercised when the exigency will arise, and I advise everybody else to do the same. My relations to the Republican party are not secret, as I have deemed it my duty as a Senator and citizen to combat the errors and the transgressions of the set of politicians that controlled it, and to attack the abuses grown up under it. In a measure, I thought it was right, when I did so, and it is an unbroken record of opinion, when I say I think so now. Whether the Republican party will put itself in a position to deserve support in the Presidential election of 1876, remains to be seen. Whether the Democrats will do so, also remains to be seen. My opinion has long been, and I have not concealed it, that the patriotic men of the Republic might be better than depend on others. Proclamations have been issued by the Democratic leaders of Ohio, stating that this State campaign is to be of decisive effect as to the issues of the Presidential election of 1876, and in the very front of these issues they have placed one which involves not only the national interests, but the character, good name and the whole moral being of the American people. An attempt is being made to secure the endorsement by the people of the greatest State of the West, of one of the greatest in the Union, of a financial policy, which if followed by the National Government would discredit Republican institutions the world over; expose the American people to the ridicule and contempt of civilized mankind; make American political, as well as business life more than the bothe of gambling and corruption, and plunge the country into all those depths of moral and national bankruptcy and ruin, which, as all history demonstrates, never fail to follow a course so utterly demented in its wickedness. The success of the infidelity party in Ohio will be the signal for the general charge along the whole line to submerge the best principles, and leave helpless in the rear the best leaders of the Democratic party, and to capture the National power, if a tumultuous rush. This is no matter of mere local concern. It is a National danger which all good citizens should unite to avert, and which can only be availed by the defeat of infidelity here.

WASHINGTON.

Panama Quoted.

WASHINGTON.

Merchant Tailoring.

PARIS AND EVENING WEAR.

PERCALE SHIRTS.

Merchant Tailoring.

WASHINGON.

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