THE JOURNAL.

NEW BERNE, N. C.

SDAY, APRIL 6, 1882.

Humbug.

re is a vast deal of humbuggery in newspaper business. Whenever a paper is started in a community is the usual custom for the editor to nounce that the main design of the paper is to advance the material interests of the section in which it is published; to promote the morality of his fellow-creatures; and sometimes he even proposes to take care of the whole State of North Carolina!

This has been done so often that it is expected for every local paper to adopt the plan, and if the editor announces that he publishes a paper solely to make money, the community is startled and quickly rebukes such unheard-of doctrine.

For our part we look upon the establishment of a newspaper just as upon any other business enterprise. A company starts a factory in a city; its object is to make money for its stockholders; and while the city in which this factory is located gains many benefits from having it located in it, no one is shamed enough to suppose that was the object of the owners of the factory.

So we announce that our design in commencing the publication of the JOURNAL in New Berne is just that of all other men in commencing a new enterprise—to make money. We are not vain enough to suppose that the community is waiting for us lead it on to active exertion and general prosperity. We recognize the fact that a good newspaper with an extensive circulation does do a great work in whatever place it is published; but so also does a good school, a large factory, and enterprising business men—although that is not the primary object of any of them. It is a fact that a good newspaper, rightly conducted, helps to educate and elevate its readers, but it is the veriest hypocrisy for editors, except of religious journals, to pretend that that is their main object and design.

The profession of journalism is a *business* enterprise, and no man need expect to succeed in it by mere professions of regard and esteem for his fellow mortals; but success follows strictly on the editor giving to his subscribers value received for the price of the paper.

Price of Labor.

High priced labor makes a prosperous country. Where labor is cheap money and power are confined to the hands of the few, while the people at large live in poverty and want.

It is interesting to compare the wages of the skilled workmen of the United States with those of Europe, and in so doing we can see the reason for the more rapid advancement made by this country. Take the prices paid for labor in Sweden as a sample, as given below and compare it with the average prices paid in this country:

Blacksmiths per week	$4.05
Machinists " "	5.24
Carpenters " "	3.32
Stone Makers " "	3.30
Bricklayers " "	4.45
Coopers " "	3.37
Stone Cutters " "	4.05
Shoemakers " "	2.24

By contrast we note among our latest exchanges that the painters in Brooklyn are insisting on having their wages raised from $2.50 to $3.00 *per day*; the marble cutters of New York are demanding $3.50 a day after April 1; and even the hod carriers will not work for less than $2.50 a day—prices nearly equal to a week's work of his Swedish brother.

We are glad to note that the industries our country can afford to pay such prices. A man can not feel the blessings of freedom if he is forever in straitened circumstances and his family in want. Well paid, intelligent labor is the bulwark of our free institutions.

Employment for Woman--Silk Culture.

There are few avenues open to the intelligent Southern woman to make money. The traditional policy of our age is to raise them dependent on their fathers and husbands for support; and, often, hasty and unhappy marriages are the certain results of this system of training.

There are many paths of manual industry trod by progressive Northern ladies, which are practically closed to us in the South because of "public opinion," the iron-bound system of social ethics which forbids cultured ladies putting their hands to practical, remunerative employment. A lady must not practice telegraphy, nor set type, nor work in numerous other public employments, although the drudgery and confinement of *private* domestic employment, to which they are often forced to submit, is a much greater physical and mental task.

While this sentiment is to be deplored and it is to be earnestly desired that woman should be so raised that she can have an equal showing with the male sex in making a living by manual labor, if it should ever be necessary; yet this sentiment to some degree does exist, and if new employment can be obtained for the weaker sex which does not conflict with the social code, it is worth serious consideration.

It is believed that silk culture will meet this want and furnish this employment to a partial extent. The work is said to be simple and light, and a lady can attend to silk worms that will produce cocoons worth from $300 to $500 without in the least interfering with light household duties, and the time required to do this is only about five weeks, beginning about the first of April. Of course it is understood that the trees must first be provided—the mulberry or osage orange—and after that the work is light and naturally adapted to woman's skilled fingers.

The principles objection to successful silk raising in this country as laid down by Prof. C. V. Riley in his "Manuel on the Silk Worm," are (1) inexperience of our labor, and (2) the want of a ready market for cocoons.

The first objection can be easily met by *educating* the labor. What can be done in France and Italy can certainly be accomplished in the United States. American skilled labor has always competed with the best in the world whenever there was pay enough to induce competition; and industrial schools on silk culture will soon be started if there is the proper demand.

The second objection is rapidly disappearing, and in fact hardly exists at this time. S. A. Lanier & Co., silk culturists and reelers, of Alabama, advertise extensively for cocoons; and allege that there are now in this country over two hundred silk mills; that the number is rapidly increasing, and that the fast increasing demand for silk is the chief reason why silk culture is profitable now and was not a few years ago.

Star Route Counsel.

Mr. Richard T. Merrick of Washington, D. C. has been retained by the Government to assist in the prosecution of the Star Route swindlers His reputation gained in his argument before the Electoral Commission in 1877. is that of a distinguished and brilliant advocate.

He was employed by the State of North Carolina some time ago to assist in reclaiming the "exoduster fugitive," Sam Perry of Lenoir county. Dr. G. K. Bagby, the State agent managing that case, spoke in very flattering terms of Mr. Merrick's speech on that occasion.

News—Advice.

Until our Local Reporter gets better acquainted we will be under many obligations to our friends in New Berne for all items of local news coming to their notice. Now please take notice that we said *news* and not *advice*. We know exactly how we want to run a newspaper, and don't believe advice would do us a bit of good; but fresh, crisp news is always acceptable in this office.

The Onslow Rail Road.

The proposition of Mr. Best, of the Midland railroad, to the people of Jones county will scarcely prove acceptable to them, we think. A railroad through that county would be of considerable benefit to the people; but would it benefit them to the amount of $50,000 is another and a more serious question. The lower part of Jones has already very fair commercial facilities through the medium of Trent river, and as the county is small, its real and personal property listing on the tax books only about $800,000, it is a matter of grave doubt whether her people could afford to be taxed so heavily for a railroad.

American Manufacturing.

American manufactures are slowly but surely finding their way into every country of the world. The inventive genius and restless activity of our people have produced articles of convenience and utility from the smallest used in daily life to the highest and most important inventions.

In selling in foreign lands the American has to come into competition with cheap labor; for the teeming millions of people that inhabit the old world and are engaged in producing every species of manufactured merchandise, must be fed; and in the rivalry of these nations labor necessarily becomes cheap. And yet it is to our credit that this country bids fair in the future to rival, in its trade, any and every nation on the globe.

With this view of American business capacity it is a little strange to hear the conflict in Congress concerning Protection for American Manufactures

If American manufactures can compete with foreign wares abroad most certainly it ought to do so at home, where it has the advantage of proximity and thus of less freight.

On the other hand how is it possible to advocate Free Trade and raise sufficient revenue to run the Government? The United States must have an annual income of $250,000,000 or $300,000,000 to pay interest on public debt and the incidental expenses of government. How is it proposed to collect this revenue? There are but two possible modes. One is by a direct tax upon the people and the other s to collect it on imports. We take it that the people prefer a tariff to direct taxes. They are willing that those who buy the most imported goods pay the most tax.

So there are two sides to the Tariff question and a medium position is the safer here as on almost all other controverted questions. It would be best to raise all the money necessary to support the Government by a tariff, and let this tariff be so adjusted that it shall fall as much as possible on the luxuries of life; and never laid for protection of American manufactures. In the infancy of our Government, when our people were without capital, or experience, or skilled labor a "protective tariff" was highly necessary to give American manufactures a foothold in the commercial world; but now when the inventive genius and industry and accumulated capital of the American has enabled him to take a front rank with the most advanced of the manufacturing nations, it is urging an idle and silly claim to demand duties on imports "for protection."

It is worthy of note that the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy recognized the injustice of the protective system in the following clause; "No bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties, of taxes, on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all dnties, imports, and excise shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States."

Meeting of County Superintendents.

We have before us the Programme for the annual meeting of the State Association of County Superintendents of Public Instruction of North Carolina, to be held at Chapel Hill on the first Wednesday of July 1882.

The programme is fixed for four day's work and provides very interesting and varied series of discussions on educational topics. On Thursday Superintendent Smith, of Rockingham, is to read a paper on "Our Public Schools and their Critics," to be followed by a discussion on same subject by Superintendent Harper of Lenoir. This part of the programme will have to be amended since the latter gentleman has resigned his position as Superintendent and expects to devote his entire energies to the New Berne JOURNAL. But in so doing he has lost none of his zeal and solicitude for the cause of education in North Carolina, and hopes from time to time, to be able, in his new sphere, to do much more for the cause than he has ever done. Efficient, *free education* is not popular in North Carolina, however much politicians may so affirm, and the press of the State can wield a powerful influence in training public sentiment to that end. We will have occasion in the future to pursue this topic further.

We notice that the talented Superintendent of Craven, Mr. John S. Long, is one of the railroad committee, and we have a suggestion to make to that committee which we can now urge the more freely since we are out of the body. It is that the entire expenses of attending at Chapel Hill should be paid out of the State Normal funds. The Legislature, in appropriating money for the Normal School, provides, we believe, that a certain amount be devoted to defraying railroad expenses of some teachers to and from Chapel Hill. We take it that much more good for the cause of education will be gained by the attendance at the Normal School of a Superintendent, than from any one teacher or perhaps a half dozen teachers of same county. And, again, the salary made by County Superintendents is *not* a sufficient compensation for their services. Therefore we think it right to make and urge the above suggestion.

The Chinese Veto.

The news that the President has vetoed the Chinese bill recently passed by Congress is an indication that the two political parties of the country will make an issue on this question. Although many sound arguments can be given on either side of the question, yet in the end the agitation of the matter is only in deference to public sentiment on the Pacific coast, and both parties have gone more than half way in catering to this sentiment in order to secure the vote. Finally in the passage of this "bill to enforce treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese," the Democrats, by supporting in a body the passage of the bill, have obtained the vantage ground in the California vot; and President Arthur's veto comes in and partially annuls this victory.

The bill in controversy is termed one "to enforce treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese," but a better appellation would be "a bill to abrogate the Chinese treaty," and the President's veto puts his objections on this ground.

The merits of the controversy are as follows: In 1880 the United States entered into a treaty with China in which this clause occurs:

Whenever in the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, or their residence therein, affects or threatens to affect the interests of that country, or to endanger the good order of the said country or of any locality within the territory thereof, the Government of China agrees that the Government of the United States may regulate, limit, or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation or suspension shall be reasonable, and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, other classes not being included in the limitations. Legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation or suspension of immigration, and immigrants shall not be subject to personal maltreatment or abuse.

Both parties pretend to believe that the present influx of Chinese laborers is endangering the interests of the country, and this bill was framed and passed to enforce this treaty, fixing the limitation of this suspension for twenty years. But here comes the difference in opinion; the Democrats claiming that twenty years is a *reasonable* suspension; while the veto takes the ground that it is unreasonable, and virtually a prohibition.

Whether there is any necessity for the Chinese agitation at all, outside of political grounds, may be a doubtful question; but we think the *anti*-Chinese Congressmen need a better argument than any already given and that the veto is right when it alleges that the bill does violate and abrogate the Treaty of 1880.

In a speech made in the House on March 22 1882 by Hon. John Randolph Tucker of Va., a more tenable position is taken and logically maintained. He holds that as *Congress* has given to it by the Constitution the express power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations," and "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof;" so when a treaty is made by the President and Senate, which divests Congress of its Constitutional functions, that this treaty is invalid, even though the Constitution also declares the President "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties."

We give below two extracts from Mr. Tucker's speech—one on the Constitutional question and the other on the so called merits of the case:

The general power to make treaties vested in the President and Senate is met by a specific grant of power to do certain things above referred to. Shall the general authority be limited by the specific grant of power to Congress, or the latter yield to and be submerged by the former? How can both stand in harmony? Clearly thus: The general power to make treaties, to establish the relation of contract between the United States and a foreign country, is for the executive branch. Negotiation of terms of a treaty is for the President and Senate. But before these terms can deprive Congress of its constitutional functions its consent must be obtained and while Congress is not a part of the treaty-making department, neither are its legislative functions any part of the treaty-making department.

* * * * * * * *

We are monogamists. The Chinaman is a polygamist! [Laughter.] God save the mark! Polygamists buying and selling wives and admitting concubines to the home of the isolated and secluded wife! And gentlemen who lately were so earnest in extirpating polygamy from the society of American citizens are indignantly insisting on importing it from China in order to the pollution of the home life of our people on the Pacific coast. [Applause and laughter.]

What is the family relation? The Chinaman is not only a polygamist in such forms that this presence does not allow me to speak of it further, but he owns the child and may sell him into slavery.

What is the relation of the Chinaman (I cannot call him citizen) to the government? The emperor is the high priest of a theocracy, the vicegerent of God, and an autocrat, with absolute and unlimited power over the whole mass of Chinese people, his base and willing slaves. How can you transform such a slave into a citizen of free America?

Adjutant General's Report.

This report for 1881 has just been issued. It gives the total number of troops in the service of the State December 31, 1881, as 1,596, a falling off of 521 as compared with 1880. The First Regiment of Infantry has 407 officers and men, the second Regiment 429, the Third Regiment 269, the Second Battalion of Infantry 210. The Fourth Battalion of Infantry 210. The Fourth Battalion of Infantry, colored, has 238 men, and the one battery of artillery reports 37. The report is comprehensive, cantaining full accounts of the Yorktown expedition and of the Plymouth riot, as well as the general and special orders relative thereto. The following companies are disbanded: Greene County Rifles, of Hookerton; Roanoke Light Infantry, Weldon Polk Rifles, of Mecklenburg county. The State property in their possession is to be returned to the arsonal at Raleigh.—[News & Observer.

STATE NEWS.

Gleaned from our Exchanges.

—Governor Jarvis denies that he is Mahoneizing and that he is after Senator Ransom's place.

—The Hessian fly is in the Granville wheat fields.

—Tar river is getting low for navigation up to Tarboro.

—The Rev. Dr. Talnage lectures in Raleigh on the 12th of this month.

—The Wilmington *Star* comes to us by way of Kinston. Please send to this office.

—Haywood county has a cow that gave birth to three calves on the 11th, all three of whom are living; so states the Asheville *News*.

Raleigh has marketed 55,866 bales of cotton this season.

Pink-eye is prevalent in Durham.

The fly is at work on the tobacco plant, says the Durham *Plant*.

Elizabeth City is moving for a sugar factory.

The Durham tobacco-bag makers strike for higher wages. The women get only $8.00 per month. Not enough!

One hundred and twenty-one tons of guano were sold in Wilson one day last week.

"Nurses are scarce," says the Tarboro *Southerner*. Then babies must be plentiful.

—*News & Observer*: Confederate bonds are again in demand. —The county roads are reported as in fairly good order. —Thirty persons have thus far made a profession of religion at the Person Street Methodist church. —Maj. Moore's roster of North Carolina troops will probably be in six volumes. Volume 1 was issued yesterday. —The Superintendent of Public Instruction has returned from Washington City, where he has been in attendance upon the meeting of the State superintendents —The convicts employd in making the excavation for the new court house are certainly rapid workers. A gang of forty is doing the work, having begun yesterday. A large crowd took a lively interest in the quick movements of the laborers all day.

—Durham *Recorder:* The peach crop was damaged very little by the recent frosts. ——Fifty thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars worth of stamps were sold by Mr. James Dike to our tobacco manufacturers from the 1st to the 27th of March.

—*Daily Bugle:* Mr. S. C. Robertson has just shown us a beautiful specimen of blue soap stone, which Mr. S. Steele has had dressed to ship to Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist, who desires specimens for the Smithsonian Institute. This quary is in three miles of the city and inexhaustible.

—*Wil. Star:* The *Nut Shell* is more newsy than it used to be. ——Mr. Robinson got the nomination through Representative Hubbs. We hear him well spoken of by some here, and learn that he is esteemed at Goldsboro, his home. ——One hundred and sixty-eight members of the House have registered to speak on the tariff. What an immense gas establishment the House has become. When Mr. Hewitt spoke there was a rush of Democrats and Republicans to get near him. His speech is well spoken of.

—Elizabeth City *Economist:* The peach trees are in bloom and it is feared by some that the snow of Friday night may have done some damage. ——The fisheries, we hear, are having fair luck, both as to quantity and quality of catch. ——Gen. Vance, of the Buncombe District, is the oldest in office of the North Carolina delegation in Congress, and he owes it to his knowing and supplying the wants of his constituents. His useful public service we constantly hear commended. ——We hear of a sorghum sugar factory to be started in this town in the near future.

—Asheville *News:* A load of as fine potatoes as can be raised anywhere, were brought into market the other day by a Buncombe farmer, and sold to Powell & Snider for $1.25 per bushel. No Northern potatoes could compare with them in size and quality. ——Just at the present time, the Democratic party of this State is not as happy as they might be. In fact they are not in a condition to exhibit as a happy family. That Council of State did not obey orders, and things are going wrong generally. ——The farmers in the Northern and Western portions of the county are making preparations to put out a larger tobacco crop than usual.

—*Sunny Home:* We learn that the cholera is playing havoc with the chickens in and around town. ——Strawberries have been passing here several weeks from Florida to the northern markets. ——The Rev. Dr. Closs who has been quite sick for several days, is much improved, and we hope to see him out again soon. ——The first indication of the approaching dull times was noticed in our town yesterday. One physician, the railroad agent and two clerks were engaged in playing marbles on the street, while several citizens were looking on with interest. ——Just think of a horse eating chickens! Still, such is a fact. One of our townsmen owns a horse that eats young chickens as fast as a hog. The owner of this wonderful animal informed us that a few days ago he had an old hen to come off of her nest with ten little chicks, and before night the horse had devoured the last one.

—Elizabeth City *Economist:* There is no question that Elizabeth City is in close proximity to the small pox, the most dreadful of all the epidemic scourges of man. It prevails to a large extent along the line of the Railroad in Norfolk county, Va., not more than 25 miles from us. It is principally, but not altogether confined to the colored race. Several white persons and many negroes have already died from the disease. We are no alarmist, but we are a believer in the policy of preventives, and we believe that an ounce of preventive is worth a thousand pounds of cure. And we believe that the obligation is imperative upon the authorities of this town to take such precautionary steps as their judgment may suggest, to prevent the introduction and spread of the disease among us. Let every one be vaccinated. Let the order be compulsory. Let a vigilant police keep out vagrant comers. Let them watch the ingress from the infected districts. We are well now and free from contagious disease. Let us keep so. If otherwise, let us not have to blame those who preside over us. ——Roads in some sections of the county are in a dreadful condition. We hope they will be remedied. ——Office seekers are now at work seeking to obtain the nomination of the different offices in the county. ——We hear that laborers of the railroad have been ordered to the South side of Albemarle Sound. This looks like "Extension."

—Wil. *Review:* There were 523 vegetable and 530 fish carts in market during the past month. ——A few strawberries have been brought into this market. Only 50 cents is the price asked for them. ——From Mr. Alex Sprunt, President of the Library Association, we are sorry to learn that Dr. Talamge, who was to have lectured in this city on the 13th inst., has been compelled to cancel his engagement on account of the railroad schedule. Mr. Sprunt has been very urgent in his appeals to Dr. Talmage, but to no avail; but has the distinguished divine's assurance that he will deliver his promised lecture in this city on his return from Charleston, which will be in a very short time. Dr. Talmage will lecture in Raleigh on the 12th and proceed from thence over the upper route on his southern tour. We are aware that the postponement of the lecture will be a great disappointment to many of our citizens but they have the consolation of knowing that they will not be ultimately deprived of the great pleasure of listening to the renowned lecturer.

Our huntsmen are having fine sport in shooting robbins and cedar-birds, which are now very numerous about here. —The late cold weather has killed many peaches, but there are still enough left if no later frosts destroy them. The old folks say that all the fruit is never killed in the month of March. —Mr. Ed. L. Tysor, of Oakland township, informs us that his little grand-son has a puppy that crows just like a rooster! It seems as if we never will hear the end of Chatham's curiosities.—*Chatham Record.*

—*Farmer & Mechanic:* The colored conventions in various counties to 'pint delegates to the Goldsboro convention, have amused themselves with firing off a variety of resolutions. At Winston, they clamored for the official head of Collector Everitt; at Salisbury, they recommended Maj. J. A. Ramsay for Congress; at Charlotte they clamored for a taste of the importance and dollar and half *per diem* of the Jury Box, and vented several 'specyfycasions agin'" the *Daily Observer* of that city for "sassin'" them with good advice. —The fact the first large ship, the *Goldbringer*, coming with iron for the "North Carolina system" ran aground in Beaufort harbor need not discourage anybody. Southern Railroad stocks are apt to be sufficiently "watered" for all purposes. —L. L. Polk & Co., farm machinery dealers, write us that their advertisement in *Farmer and Mechanic* is paying handsomely, and they shipped goods to *eighteen* counties last week. —There is much talk afloat here. Governor Jarvis went on a visit to Pitt county last week and report ran for several days that the railroaders blamed him for not urging his council (or a member of it) to vote for the call of the special session. It was alleged that he supposed the council would order the call, or stand as a tie, giving him the vote, and that the results surprised and annoyed him.

Rumor on Saturday distinctly asserted that the council were informally discussing the subject of a reversal of its action. Gen. Roberts, being asked as to this, stated that so far as he knew the matter had been finally settled. *Nous Verrons!*

The Latest Telegrams.

Reported Expressly for New Berne Journal.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 5.—A fire at north Attleboro to-day destroyed a number of jewelry manufactories, involving a loss of $125,000, and throwing 250 people out of employment. Insurance very light.

MISSISSIPPI.

A Yazoo City dispatch states that the Mississippi river has fallen forty-nine inches, and is falling at the rate of four inches per day.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, April 5.—The State Credit Democratic Executive Committee have instructed their chairman to call a Gubernatorial Convention in conjunction with a call by the chairman of the other wing of the party in order to unite the two sections,

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, April 5.—El Paso Texas special reports three fine brick blocks, with contents, burned at Hearne. Loss $45,000.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—A petition, signed by the Mayor, Presidents of Cotton Exchange, Produce Exchange and Clearing House Association, and other leading business associations, has been addressed to Congress, earnestly requesting favorable action on the levee appropriation bill before that body, and recommends a Mississippi river commission.

LONDON, April 3.—Hanlon won the boat race with Boyd by four lengths.

LONDON, April 3—3.30 P.M.—Boyd, at the outset, raised the hopes of his supporters, but Hanlan, gathering himself together, with one effort placed himself first after fifty yards had been rowed. He maintained his lead of from one to five lengths throughout the race, occasionally playing with Boyd, and won by four lengths. Hanlan's time, 21 minutes and 6 seconds.

FALL RIVER, April 3.—The spinners at the Sagamore mills, thirty in number, did not resume work this morning.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Complete returns from the municipal elections held in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Connecticut and several other States yesterday indicate very general Democratic gains, but a light vote and only local issues at stake.

The Pacific coast newspapers commenting on the veto of the Chinese bill indicates strong feeling against the President and Republican Manager, in that State, and practically give up the State as not worth contesting. At several places on the Pacific coast the President was burned in effigy last night.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mr. Jonas, of Louisiana, presented a memorial, received by telegraph from various exchanges of New Orleans, earnestly petitioning for favorable action on the Mississippi levee appropriation bill, and opposing any experimental scheming, to which the best engineering talent of the country is opposed. Read and referred.

Mr. Morgan called up his Mexican reciprocity resolution, and after some discussion in which Mr. Morgan said that his resolution contemplated legislative action upon the tariff of the two countries. It passed without objection.

Mr. Jackson from Committee on Claims reported the referring the claims of the State National Bank for cotton taken by the agent of the general government in 1865 to the Court of Claims for adjudication. Ajourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The morning hour having been dispensed with, the House, at 10:25, went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

Pending question was an appeal taken yesterday from the decision of the Chair ruling, in order that the portion of the clause under consideration, which provides for the transfer of claims pending in Quartermaster General's department to the Court of Claims and out of order, that portion which regulates the manner in which that Court shall proceed to adjudgate the claims, the Chair stated that he had not yesterday decided on the point of order as an entirety, but had merely indicated what portions of text would be and what would not be in order. He had separate points raised against them. There were, therefore, he said, no appeals pending; and he proceeded to render his decision, sustaining point of order, and holding that as the transfer feature was in part obnoxious to rules, the whole clause must be eliminated.

Mr. Hiscock, of New York, then offered an amendment, providing that no money appropriation in bills shall be used in the investigation of claims by the Quartermaster General's department.

Mr. ——, of Kentucky, moved to amend the amendment by transferring claims to the Court of Claims when claimants may so desire.

Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, said that grave accusations had been made against officials in the Quartermaster General's department. There were evidences of improper practices existing in this department in the matter of adjudicating claims, which no one could defend and no legislation could permit to continue. He had evidence in his desk to that effect, which he would not now read, because if those practices had prevailed, and officials were guilty—as there was ground to suspect that they were—parties paying blackmail money were as guilty as the receivers. That evidence of improper practices were correct, he had taken occasion to satisfy himself by subjecting them to various members of the House to whom the claimants were known. Some of the criminal parties were, to-day employed in the departments of the Government; some of them had passed out of employment during the past few years, but had left behind them evidences of their official misconduct in their own handwriting. Investigation of this matter would come at the proper time, and that soon. He was willing to warn the House against allowing to continue, for another day, a system of adjustication that was rotten to the core. He was willing that any member should examine the papers which he had in his desk tending to show the corruption which had been charged.

Mr. Reid, of Maine, hoped that the gentleman, instead of having a side show at his desk, would make his charges openly and directly.

Mr. Blackburn replied that charges in papers in his possession seemed to present that men that were engaged as clerks in two departments had been in the habit of taking blackmail to the amount of 5 per cent. commission on claims which they recommended. He meant to say no more.

After further discussion, in which Mr. Blackburn produced evidence implicating clerks in two departments, the House adjourned.

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Farmers Supplies, such as PORK, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE MOLASSES &c

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GROCERIES & DRY GOODS

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

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The place to buy GRAIN SACKS in any quantity and

LORILLARD SNUFF

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Orders taken for

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Mar. 30, 1 y

ROBERTS & BROS

Keep on hand a full line of

Boots, Shoes Dry Goods, Crockery NOTIONS

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Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

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Also keeps on hand full lines of

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A Matthew's Soda Water apparatus, with Counter Top, Marble, and all complete in perfect order.

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PLOWS,

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Cotton, Corn, and Rice

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will enable a Man with one mule to cultivate eight acres per day

Prices very low for cash or approved NOTES.

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Lager Beer

FOR SALE BY THE CRATE.

Also on hand a Full Stock of Groceries,

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