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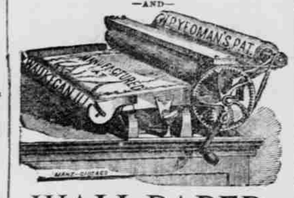

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CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

HENRY C. BOWEN has withdrawn from the Congregational Union.

THE bill providing for the issue of silver coin in place of fractional currency has been signed by the President.

PRESIDENT GRANT has vetoed the bill reducing the salary of the President to $25,000 after the 4th of March, 1877.

THE Emperor of Brazil and his suite left New York on the evening of the 17th, for San Francisco. The Empress remained at New York.

THE ship Victory, from Shields, Eng., for San Francisco, sunk with all on board, off the British coast a few days ago. Twenty-five persons perished.

JOHN R. NOLAN, a burglar convicted of the murder of James H. Noe, a New York merchant, in August last, was hanged in that city a few days ago.

IT is stated that the Irish Rifle Team has concluded to shoot with the American Team in August next. About the first of that month they will sail for this country.

THE Connecticut delegation to the National Republican Convention is said to be in favor of Postmaster-General Jewell for the Presidency, and will present his name to the Convention.

THE Nebraska Democratic State Convention was held on the 19th, and chose delegates to the National Convention. They were uninstructed. Among the resolutions adopted was one demanding a return to specie payment as soon as possible.

THE Lewiston (Me.) Savings Bank has suspended, owing to a protracted run, but it expects eventually to pay in full. The Ballou Manufacturing Company and the firm of George Ballou & Son, of Woonsocket, R. I., have made an assignment. Liabilities exceed the assets by between $150,000 and $200,000.

THE Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have found an indictment against Gen. Babcock for alleged complicity in the safe-burglary conspiracy. Richard Harrington, Hiram C. Whitely, Ichabod Nettleship, T. P. Somerville, Geo. E. Miles and Walter Brown were also indicted as co-conspirators.

THE Labor National Convention, recently in session at Pittsburgh, Pa., adopted, among others, resolutions demanding a strong protective tariff; declaring in favor of the election of President of the United States by the direct vote of the people; demanding the strict enforcement of the Eight-Hour law, and the enactment by Congress of stringent usury laws; and urging upon the different State Legislatures to pass such apprentice laws as will insure competent workmen in every branch of industry.

By the provisions of the will of the late A. T. Stewart all his property and estate is bequeathed to his wife and her heirs forever, and Judge Henry Hilton, who is made administrator, receives $1,000,000. His executors are directed to distribute gifts in sums of $5,000 to $20,000 to certain employes who served him long and faithfully, and in smaller sums to the servants of his household. Bequests are also made to old friends, and to the relatives of his wife. He leaves a letter to his wife, asking her to complete his various plans for the welfare of his fellow-beings, and also requests her to give a sum of money to each employe who has been in his service a number of years.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of a recent date publishes telegrams from some 200 points in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania, where the bulk of the winter wheat is grown, showing the condition of the growing crops of winter wheat and fruit. According to these dispatches Illinois promises well. In a few counties the wheat threatens to prove a failure, but by far the majority of the reports are encouraging. Peaches were injured by the cold spell during March, but apples and nearly all varieties of small fruit look well and promise an abundant yield. Michigan and Pennsylvania report excellent prospects for all kinds of crops. In some parts of the latter State peaches and early apples have suffered, but not seriously. Michigan, however, expects a plentiful yield all round. In Indiana the winter and spring have proved unfavorable for winter wheat and peaches, but apples and small fruits appear to be thriving. Reports from Ohio are to the effect that wheat is badly damaged, except in well-drained bottom lands, and a reduced yield of all kinds of fruit is expected.

Cremation a Failure in England.

WE have not heard much lately of the doings of the cremationists. By the way, the late Lady Amberley was an ardent advocate of cremation, and neither she nor her husband was committed to the earth with "Christian burial." But the London Cremation Society, which was established two years ago, has just issued its first report. The report recapitulates the efforts made by the Council to promote the object of the Society. These efforts have not been very successful. They first sought to ascertain whether cremation was legal, and the counsel whom they consulted decided that "the performance of the process of cremation was perfectly legal, provided that it involved no consequence which could be construed by any one as a nuisance." It then became necessary to devise a machine by which a body could be burned without causing a nuisance, and "Dr. Siemen's patent regenerative gas furnace" was selected as the apparatus by which this desideratum could be secured. But now came a hitch the sum of $5,000 was necessary for obtaining suitable ground for the experiment, and it could not be raised. Finally, the Colney Hatch Cemetery Company came to the rescue and offered to sell a part of their ground at a low figure for the purpose. The offer was accepted, and the machine was about to be put up when some one remembered that the ground had been consecrated, and that the Company might get into trouble if they allowed it to be used for unconsecrated rites. They wrote to the Bishop of Rochester, in whose diocese the cemetery is situated, but he replied: "I cannot consent to the introduction of such a mode of disposing of the bodies of the dead." This ended the matter, and the Society now proposes to dissolve itself and return all the subscriptions that have been sent to it.—*London Cor. N. Y. Graphic.*

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THERE was a large demonstration in Hyde Park, London, on the 17th, to demand the liberation of the Tichborne claimant. The meeting numbered about 12,000 souls.

IN a fight which occurred in the streets of Limerick, Ireland, on the 17th, between the Nationalists and Home Rulers, over 100 persons were wounded, forty seriously and six fatally. The disturbance was quelled by the police with great difficulty.

A ROME (Italy) dispatch of the 17th says negotiations between Spain and the Vatican had been suspended. Spain had announced that it would adhere to the concordat of 1851, except the clause decreeing religious unity, and the Vatican demanded adherence to the concordat in its entirety.

NEWS was received at Vienna on the 18th of bloody engagements near Trebinje, between the Turks and the insurgents, both parties claiming to be successful.

THE city election in Chicago was held on the 18th. Thomas Hoyne—non-partisan candidate for Mayor, received 35,163 votes out of a total of a little over 50,000. Clinton Briggs (Dem.) was elected City Treasurer—majority over 5,000; R. S. Tuthill (Rep.) was chosen City Attorney by nearly 6,000 majority; for City Clerk, Butz (Rep.) has a majority of over 5,000, and Best (Rep.) is elected Clerk of Police Court by over 6,000 majority. A majority of the Aldermen chosen are Republicans.

THE Sny levee on the Mississippi River gave way below Quincy, Ill., on the 17th, because of the high water, and a large portion of the bottom lands on the Illinois side, opposite Hannibal, Mo., was flooded. Houses and barns were doated away. The entire population of the bottom fled to the bluffs, in many cases leaving everything behind them. Over two miles of the track of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad were inundated, and the roadbed was carried away in several places. The damage to property is immense. On the same day the tow-boat Dictator was wrecked while attempting to pass through the draw of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi River at Hannibal, and sunk instantly. Ten lives were lost and great damage was done to the bridge.

ON the 19th, the Paris Bourse was convulsed by the intelligence that 7,000 Montenegrins had joined the insurgents, and that Prince Milan had openly made war upon the Turkish troops. The attempt to revictual the garrison of Nicsics had failed.

AT Washington, on the 19th, the United States Treasury began paying out silver coin for fractional currency. The first to avail themselves of the order were the Treasury employes, who formed in line at the cash room and presented fractional currency for redemption.

THE Democratic State Convention of Indiana was held at Indianapolis on the 19th. The platform adopted contains resolutions calling for the withdrawal of the National Bank notes and the substitution of notes issued by the Government, and demanding the immediate repeal of the Specie Resumption act. Congressman J. D. Williams was nominated for Governor; Col. I. P. Gray, for Lieutenant-Governor; Judges of the Supreme Court—First District, S. H. Buskirk; Second, A. G. Downey; Third, John Petit; Fourth, James L. Worden; Secretary of State, John E. Neff; Auditor, E. Henderson; Treasurer, B. C. Shaw; Attorney-General, C. A. Buskirk; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Smart; Clerk of Supreme Court, Gabriel Schmick; Reporter of Supreme Court, A. N. Martin. Delegates to the National Convention were chosen and instructed to vote as a unit. A resolution was adopted declaring Gov. Hendricks to be the unanimous choice of the Convention for President of the United States.

A CALL has been issued designating Springfield as the place, and the 24th of June as the time, for holding the Illinois State Democratic Convention to select delegates to the National Convention.

ADVICES have recently been received at New York from Kingston, Jamaica, to the effect that the revolution in Hayti had been triumphant. Dominique, the late President, had fled. Vice-President Rameaux and Lerqueta, the General in command of the Government forces, had been shot. Biron Cannal, who was exiled from the country, was then in Port au Prince, and it was presumed would take charge of the Government.

THE Territorial Republican Convention of Montana instructed its delegates to the National Convention to support the nomination of Blaine for the Presidency.

A VIENNA telegram of the 20th says the foreign ambassadors at Constantinople had remonstrated against bringing troops from Bagdad into Europe, on account of the prevalence of the plague in that city. From March 28 to April 1 there were 211 new cases of the disease, and 117 deaths in Hillah and Bagdad, and it had made its appearance on the left bank of the Tigris.

NEWS was received in London, on the 20th, that the natives at Delogoa Bay, in Southwestern Africa, had risen against the British authorities, and fears were entertained for the safety of the missions there.

A LONDON dispatch of the 20th announces that Lord Lyttleton had committed suicide.

THE United States Assistant Treasurer at Chicago began the payment of silver for fractional currency on the 20th, and the stock of $85,000 on hand was exhausted on that day without satisfying the full demand. A supply of $10,000 will be forwarded daily to that city from the General Treasury, which amount it is thought will supply all demands after the first few days.

REPORTS were received on the 20th of further Indian outrages on the route to the Black Hills. Mr. and Mrs. Metz, of Laramie City, were murdered by the Indians in Red Canon, about fifty miles from Custer City, on the 16th. A man by the name of Simpson was also killed, and three others were wounded.

ACCORDING to a Ragusa dispatch of the 21st, a second attempt to relieve and revictual Nicsics, made on the preceding day, has signally failed, and the Turkish army was in full retreat, hotly pursued by the victorious insurgents, and in imminent danger of capture or dispersion.

FIVE men, named Aaron Wilson, Isham Sealy, Gibson Ishtanubbee, Orpheus McGhee and William Leach—one negro, three Choctaw Indians, and a white man—were hanged for murder at Fort Smith, Ark., on the 21st.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, April 15.—Senate not in session.... In the House, the Senate bill to provide for the administration of oaths in impeachment trials was passed. Considerable debate ensued on a resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee relative to the writ of *habeas corpus* demanded by Kilbourne, the recusant witness, the resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to make careful return to the writ, setting out the cause of the detention of the witness, and to still keep him in custody, and not produce him before Judge or court without further order of the House. No vote was had on the resolution.

MONDAY, April 17.—The House Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported in the Senate, with amendments. Various petitions and memorials were presented. At half past twelve o'clock the Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, and the House was notified of such action. Ex-Secretary Belknap soon after entered, accompanied by his counsel. After the Impeachment Managers and Members of the House had appeared, and the formal opening of the court, Mr. Carpenter, for the defense, read and had filed a plea denying the jurisdiction of the Senate to try Mr. Belknap, as he was not an officer of the Government at the time the articles of impeachment were found and presented to the Senate, and that he then was and has since been a private citizen. The court then adjourned to the 19th, to give the Managers time to prepare an answer to the plea.... In the House, a lengthy debate was had on the Kilbourne case, and a resolution was finally adopted—185 to 75—directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to make return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to produce Kilbourne before the court. A resolution was adopted that, in the further proceedings in the impeachment case, the House should appear in the Senate only by its Managers.

TUESDAY, April 18.—Bills were passed in the Senate—authorizing the sale of the *Congressional Record* and other public documents to members of Congress at cost, with ten per cent. additional; the House Deficiency Appropriation bill, with amendments.... In the House a unanimous report was made in the Alabama contested election case of Bromberg *vs.* Haralson, declaring the sitting member (Haralson) entitled to the seat, and the report was agreed to. In the Florida election case a majority report was made that Wells, the sitting member, was not elected, and that Finlay, the contestant, was entitled to the seat.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.—In the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, the Managers of the House presented their answer adopted by the House to the plea of the defense, the answer being to the effect that at the time of the commission of the offenses charged Gen. Belknap was an officer of the United States, and was such an officer until after the House had completed an investigation into the charges against him and were preparing for his impeachment, a fact known to him when he resigned. An order was then agreed to that the respondent file his answer to the replication of the House by the 25th. The Managers their rejoinder by the 25th, and that the trial proceed on the 27th. The Court then adjourned. The message vetoing the bill reducing the salary of the President was laid before the Senate. The House bill to define the tax on fermented and malt liquors was passed. A motion to consider the vote by which the bill in regard to counting votes for President and Vice-President was passed was agreed to—31 to 23—and the bill was placed on the calendar.... In the House, bills were introduced—for refunding the interest-bearing bonds of the United States in United States bonds bearing four per cent. gold interest and having forty years to run; to provide for the coinage of Centennial coins. The report in the Florida contested election case was agreed to, and J. Q. Finlay was sworn in. The Sergeant-at-Arms reported that he had obeyed the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Hallet Kilbourne case, and that the Judge had ordered Kilbourne into the custody of the Marshal.

THURSDAY, April 20.—The Senate unanimously passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch to receive, free from duty, the wedding presents from the Khedive of Egypt. Amendments were offered to the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin. Adjourned to the 24th.... Bills were introduced in the House—to grant to Ohio the swamp and unappropriated public lands in such State; to limit the power of courts to punish for contempt; to enlarge the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill were non-concurred in. Some of the Senate amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill were rejected, and others were concurred in. A resolution was adopted reciting the charges made in a newspaper report affecting the official conduct of a forfeiture in the case of the bark Mary Merritt, seized at Milwaukee in 1866 for a violation of the custom laws, and instructing the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department to investigate the matter. The bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department was taken up and amended.

FRIDAY, April 21.—Senate not in session.... A bill was introduced in the House to regulate the privilege of a writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases. Bills were passed—concerning corporations engaged in the business of distilling; to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department—139 to 94—providing that, after the first of July next the Secretary of War shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers, and possess the jurisdiction, now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior in regard to Indian affairs.

Who Should Bow First?

WHO has not heard ladies express mild surprise because some man who had been presented to them had not bowed to them on meeting them on the street, at the theater, or in the drawing-room? If you ask them, "Did you recognize him?" they will be apt to reply, "Oh, no; of course not. He should have spoken first." Being reminded of the well-defined etiquette bearing on the subject, they are likely to add: "I know that very well; but no woman wants to take the initiative. Men should do that; it's their business; it doesn't belong to us. No one expects us to make ourselves so bold." The truth is, the majority of women are naturally so accustomed to man paying court to them, to his making the first advance in everything, that they can't find it in their sexual sensitiveness, in their severely conventional selves, to obey a mandate they originally issued, and still insist on perpetuating. Not one woman in 10,000 has any fault to find with the rule; in fact, we have never known a woman to object to it. Nevertheless, she seldom follows it in her own case. Sometimes a woman says, as a sort of self-justification, "Supposing I should speak to a man, on meeting him after an introduction, and he should not remember me! How awkward I should appear; how overwhelmed I should be with shame to observe that he did not recognize me. I can't afford to place myself in a position to seem to be cut by any man." If any number of women feel thus, the point of etiquette should be changed in order to save their sensibilities. In truth, however, the objection is not well made. There is not the smallest danger that any man, presuming him, of necessity, to be a gentleman, at least in respect to his observing the ordinary forms of courtesy, would refuse or hesitate to return the acknowledgment of a woman, even though he might not have the remotest recollection of ever having seen her before, or though he were convinced she had confounded him with somebody else. And the fact that he had been recognized by a woman would be the strongest presumptive evidence that he had been present to her. Men are not likely either to forget their feminine acquaintances, or to mistake Mrs. Thompson for Mr. Robinson, or Miss Blank for Miss Dash.—*Appleton's Journal.*

—Munchausen revives in the person of the editor of the Abbeville (S. C.) *Press*. Hear him: "It is said that Mr. W. T. Head some time ago turned an old sore-backed horse out to die, and the animal had been forgotten until it returned a few days ago, with a small oak growing out of its back. It is thought an acorn fell into it, from which the bush grew."

—The water in the Worcester reservoir was only keeping up with the spirit of the age in seeking a larger field of usefulness.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

'Tis Drew, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis Drew.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A FARMER of Santa Ynez, Cal., recently traded 240 mustangs for one blooded stallion.

IF you would pass for more than your value, say little. It is easier to look wise than to talk wise.

A NEW YORK State town clerk wants rest after fifty consecutive years of office-holding. How are his accounts?

IT was all feathers for the ladies' hats, last winter, but for this summer the fashion will demand a profusion of flowers.

"AND why is it," says Pat, "they call this the 'annular' eclipse? Shure, I don't remimber hearin of any last year, or the year before."

NOTHING will dry a woman's eyes and check her sobs quicker, at a funeral, than the detection of a new style of flounce on a neighboring mourner's dress.

"LOOK 'ere now, Malindy," yelled a Vallejo woman to her eldest girl, "don't bend over that well so far. You'll fall in there some day, and then we'll have to tote water."

A BROOKLYN girl is filled with joy because she has achieved her Centennial offer of marriage. Ninety-nine victims had been led to the block, but she will marry the Centennial chap.

JUDGING from the reports in circulation all over the country that the fruit buds have been totally destroyed, there is every reason to believe that the coming season will be an excellent one for all kinds of fruit.—*Exchange.*

MONEY can never be well managed if sought solely through the greed of money for its own sake. In all meanness there is a defect of intellect as well of heart. And even the cleverness of avarice is but the cunning of imbecility.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

THE farmers of Aroostook County, Maine, believe in combination. There is a starch factory in the county, and the farmers have pledged themselves not to raise potatoes for it unless they can be guaranteed at least twenty-five cents a bushel.

A SCIENTIST says: "Eventually, as our globe contracts, there will only be thirteen days in a year." Every day but one will be the first of the month, you see, and that'll probably be Christmas, Fourth of July every two weeks—whew!—*N. Y. Graphic.*

NOW, then, it's the solemn truth and the whole truth. A month ago the editorial rooms of the *Free Press* contained a million cockroaches. Their enemy to-day you can't make one. Half a pound of powdered borax did for them. It's an old remedy and a sure one.—*Detroit Free Press.*

PIERCE COUNTY, Ga., has a novel divorce suit. The parties have been living together for over twenty years, and have grown-up children. One of the grounds for divorce is that "the man was drunk when the marriage ceremony was performed, and they married him to the wrong woman."

A FAVORITE mode of curing intoxication in Sweden and Norway is by using the hair of some of the same dog. The drunkard is put in jail and fed on nothing but bread and wine. He likes it at first, but after a few days it grows very ill-gusting to him, and, if followed up, creates a deep-seated repulsion to all that can intoxicate.

THE Fifth Ward German school in Allentown, Pa., has been closed by the directors until further orders, because "some of the scholars, half-grown boys, are so ill-behaved and boisterous in their conduct in the school-room during recitations that it is impossible to impart instruction understandingly to those scholars who behave themselves properly."

THE busy little Congressman is sending to all the ends of his district the annual supply of garden seed and microscopic measures of fine, rare wheat, all of which is confidently expected, despite the lateness of the season, to spring up, put forth its leaves and blossoms, and bear fruit by the time the next Congressional conventions are held. What a beautiful study is the science of garden truck.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

IT is now the law in New York, by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, that if a bank certifies an altered check, it is not responsible for its payment. The Court holds that the bank's certification was only to the genuineness of the signature, and to the fact that the drawer had the money on deposit. It does not bind the bank to pay the check upon presentation if it appears that the check when certified had been altered. This decision excites the liveliest astonishment of the New York mercantile community.

AN interesting presentation took place at Cochranton, Pa., a few days since, at the close of the public schools. A tin box, said to contain the annual report of the School Board, with the list of teachers and pupils, names of borough and county officers, was presented to the Directors, to be preserved by them and to be transmitted to their successors, and they in turn to their keeping at the end of the School Board term, the year 1976, at which time it may be opened by their officiating Directors. The box was received by Andrew Apple, Secretary of the board, in a few appropriate remarks, and closing with the historical words of Gen. Dix: "If any man opens this box before the year 1976, 'shoot him on the spot.'"

SOMEBODY introduced a resolution in Select Council, yes erday, requiring locomotives passing through the park to use "noise absorbers." It is a happy thought, and after it has been adopted on the railroads, we shall apply for a peremptory mandamus to extend the use of the apparatus to hand-organs, crying babies and long-winded orators. What a blessing it will be when we get all the noise absorbed. We do not know what the form of the proposed machine is. Persons and animals with very large ears must absorb a great deal of noise. It will be very inconvenient to maintain a supply of jackasses, either biped or quadruped, along the lines of the railroads in and around the park; but the experiment might be tried, and councils had better appoint a special joint committee to go out and see how it would work.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Starting Corn.

You can do it on a small scale, for early sweet corn for the table, by planting it in inverted sods and putting it under glass till it is safe to transplant. Cut the sods into squares, so as not to disturb the roots in transplanting. Any one can easily start thirty or forty hills in this way with only a trifling cost, and have this luxury on the table by the first of July or thereabouts. On a larger scale for field culture you can protect the corn from the grub or from the depredations of birds by giving the seed a coating of tar and rolling it in plaster or ashes. We have tried this method on a considerable scale with perfect success. You can soak the seed over night in clear water and then immerse in tar water on the morning of planting, rolling in ashes for the sake of easy handling; or you can simply immerse the seed dry in tar, and roll in lime. The tar, of course, is to be heated so as to render it liquid. This preparation may retard the germ a little, but it is a sure protection against grubs and insects. We do not know that there is any other essential benefit.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

—Fast horses—Those that are safely secured.

DOM PEDRO.

Arrival of the Emperor of Brazil at New York.

THE New York papers of the 16th give lengthy accounts of the reception at that port of Dom Pedro, the Brazilian Emperor, from which we take the following:

The Brazilian steamer Hevelius, having on board the Emperor Dom Pedro and the Empress, arrived in New York on the 15th. Secretaries Fish, Robeson and Taft received the royal party on behalf of the President, going down the bay in the sloop-of-war Alert to meet the steamer. The Emperor received the deputation in the gangway, surrounded by the other passengers of the steamer. After a formal introduction, Secretary Fish delivered a short address of welcome, as follows: "The President of the United States has deputed the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by the Vice-Admiral of the Navy and a Major-General of the Army, to congratulate Your Majesty upon your arrival on our shores and upon the safe termination of your voyage, and to tender his welcome, and that of the people of the United States, on the occasion of your visit to this country. He anticipates with pleasure a personal interview with your Majesty as soon as it may suit your convenience."

The Emperor simply expressed his thanks for the reception given, and seemed more disposed to enter into a friendly conversation with the members of the party than to make any kind of official response. He asked for Gen. Sherman, whom he said he desired very much to see, and was informed that he was unavoidably detained by his military duties in the West. "Ah!" remarked the Emperor, "Gen. Hancock, too; his name is well known in connection with the war." His Majesty then shook hands warmly with Gen. Hancock, and subsequently the members of the deputation were presented to the Empress in the main saloon. Upon returning to the deck Secretary Fish informed the Emperor that the sloop-of-war Alert was in waiting to convey him and the royal party to the city, but the Emperor politely declined the invitation, and reiterated, in a pleasant way, his sentiments in regard to a public demonstration, stating that it was his desire to be regarded only in the light of a private individual, and expressing his warmest thanks for the kind feeling which prompted the official reception. The Cabinet Ministers, Vice-Admiral Rowan, Maj.-Gen. Hancock, and the other officers of the party, then went on board the steamer in waiting, and were taken off to the Alert, which proceeded to the Battery amid ringing salutes. The Emperor chatted pleasantly with those on board, and seemed to create the most favorable impression by his apparent gentleness and unostentatious manner. He inquired particularly about the poet Longfellow, and spoke in affectionate terms of the memory of Prof. Agassiz, with whom he was personally acquainted, and who had formerly visited him in Brazil. Shortly before three o'clock the Alert steamed slowly up to the city, and after rounding the Battery, proceeded to her wharf in Brooklyn.

In a very short time the Imperial party were ready to move. The Empress then appeared and took an affectionate leave of the ladies who had journeyed with her. A carriage, with a team of white horses, was soon occupied by the illustrious travelers, who at once proceeded across Fulton ferry and up Broadway to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

In an interview with a New York *Herald* reporter the Emperor gave his programme as follows: I will go from New York to San Francisco by the Pacific Railway and return overland. It is my wish to visit all the States. I will go to California before the opening of the Philadelphia Exhibition but will return in time to be present at the ceremony of the opening. My object is to pass over the plains before the hot weather comes. I will stay in San Francisco a few days to visit all the points of interest in the city. On my return I will visit Niagara, Montreal and the Mississippi. I want to see the chief centers of industry, to learn something that may be of use to my country when I return. I will leave New York on the 12th of July by the Cunard line for England, where I will stay some time.

Upon learning of the arrival of the Emperor in New York, President Grant immediately caused the following dispatch to be forwarded, which was delivered to the Emperor early Saturday evening, before he went to the theater

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1876.

The President of the United States begs to express his great satisfaction in learning of the safe arrival of his great and good friend, Dom Pedro de Alcantara, in the United States, and extends to him a sincere and friendly welcome on his own behalf and on behalf of the people of the United States.

JOHN L. CADWALADER,
Acting Secretary of State.

Dom Pedro is of commanding stature, being six feet three inches high, strongly built and well proportioned. His manner is extremely winning and gracious, and his kindness of heart and strong love of justice have secured him the enthusiastic love of his subjects. A life-sized photograph of the Emperor will be placed on exhibition at the Centennial.

The Rebellion Not to be Mentioned.

There is a modesty that exalts, and a sensibility that is manly; but pretense to either is simply ridiculous. A man who has been in the rebel army is not expected to have the delicate moral organization of the lady who never told her love, but let concealment prey like a worm upon the damask of her cheek. If the cheek of the Confederate blanched at his prospect on the day of Appamattox, it soon came back to its normal color when he found himself safe. He has since girded up his loins to the performance of an amount of disloyal self assertion that has astonished the people. Yet it would seem that what is a direct outgrowth of his participation in rebellion, which he has no design to conceal, may coexist with a desire that others should never utter the word or speak of the great crime of which he has been guilty.

That the rebellion convulsed the country from one end to the other, and that we are suffering from it now, cannot be denied. That something has occurred which has severely stricken the Nation, and which has greatly outraged public sentiment, is obvious also; and that the people are greatly moved at the turn affairs have taken in the South is equally well known. The idea that there can or ought to be any delicacy in referring to the rebellion and to the disasters resulting to commerce from it is preposterous. With the Confederate squad in the halls of Congress no such restraint is practicable. The Confederate members of both houses have actually gained access to their seats by their known sympathy with the rebellion and by appealing for support to men of the same views at their homes. And the constant and exasperating reference made by them to the rebellion and to the lost cause keeps the South in hot water, and prevents its partaking of the general benefits or progress and prosperity. It really holds the States in the clutch of the Southern Democracy in such a condition of disturbance that the fruits of emancipation are made to wither, and a free South, after all the bloodshed of the war, is a fiction. The reign of slavery has not ceased; the freedom conferred upon the colored man, with citizenship, is not the blessing which freemen in the North enjoy; and the sentiments avowed by the Confederate Democracy become weapons of offense against the exercise of the rights of citizens, both white and black, who are loyal to the country because they are Republicans. This is very discouraging, inasmuch as while such action is allowed there must be a sad deterioration of political institutions; and habits of ignorance and injustice are transmitted by force. Thus the South is held as in a vise by the Slave Power, which has survived slavery, and is under the influence of men who do not wish to see the South enjoy the benefits of a liberal civilization.

This Democratic desire to ignore the rebellion prevails in the Senate as it does in the House, and manifests itself in many ways. A few days since the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under consideration there. The Confederate side of the House had unconsciously labored to cut it down in order to cripple the Government they had fought to destroy, and which had forgiven them. Ah! the ingratitude in that case was not on the side of the Republic. Confederates also assisted in the discussion in the Senate, and there seemed to be some opaque ideas as to the stupidity of paying commercial officers abroad, called Consuls, in the interest of American commerce. Reference was made to our commerce with South America, which had decreased largely, and Senator Cockrell asked a question. The Congressional *Record* gives the following account:

Mr. Stevenson—I will state to the Senator from Missouri that from 1861 to 1874 there was a diminished American tonnage on American ships of 2,277,8-9 tons.

Mr. Edmunds—Between what years?

Mr. Stevenson—Six and seven. A period of thirteen years. I will state further that in 1860 the total American tonnage that entered British ports was 1,747,681 tons, and the British tonnage that year was 1,139,000 tons. That was in 1861. Now we have had the high salaries, and in 1870 the American tonnage entering British ports was 579,676, while the British was 2,727,385 tons, and all our commerce now, I believe, or almost all comparatively, is carried by British bottoms, and not by American bottoms. It is a great mistake to suppose that salaries can increase commerce.

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Mr. Edmunds—Before the Senator sits down, I wish to ask him a question in reference to what he has just said about the tonnage of the United States in 1860 and 1874, or whatever the time was. The Senator says it has vastly diminished since 1860, if I understand him