

# THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED  
AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID C. CALDER,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1875.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

There is said to be considerable excitement among New York bankers over the action of the Internal Revenue Department in regard to bank checks.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision in the Broderick will case.

Further particulars will be found in to-day's telegrams and the great fire at Fort Snare last month.

General Sheridan left Washington to-day for New Orleans. It is said that a portion of the troops now in that city will be withdrawn as soon as the pending compromise is consummated.

There is a rumor that the Austrian minister to Washington has resigned.

A caucus of republican senators has voted to retain the present sergeant-at-arms, and also to retain Dr. Sunderland as chaplain.

C. C. Whittlesley, of St. Louis, a well known lawyer and writer on jurisprudence, is dead.

A member of the Black Hills expedition, who is now in Chicago, says the region is rich in minerals, and that the Indians are willing to sell their claims to the reservation for \$25,000 in cash and an annuity for \$50,000.

A charge is made against Senator Johnson, of Tenn., of having bribed nine members of the legislature to vote for him; the State Senate, yesterday, appointed a committee to investigate.

Mr. John Gammon, a merchant and highly esteemed citizen of Birmingham, Ala., has been arrested on a charge of committing murder and breaking jail fourteen years ago.

One hundred and forty persons met in convention at Columbus, O., to-day, to adopt measures to further the project of securing an amendment to the U. S. Constitution to recognize therein the existence of the Deity.

There was an accident on the Central Pacific Railroad, at Monument, early this morning; for particulars see telegrams.

## NEWS NOTES.

During the last two weeks, a family living in 3-1/2 street, hitherto in moderate circumstances, have suddenly blazed out in all the grandeur of equipage, diamonds and raiment. It is rumored that the head of the house is a plumber by occupation.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

An inch on a man's nose is proverbially of some account, and M. Derriant, of Paris, is likely to know of exactly what account. His nose has taken to growing lately, and grow half an inch in eight days. He is at the Hotel Dieu, in Paris, and all the surgeons of France are rushing thither to see him.

The Philadelphia Ledger says there was a male child born a few days ago to a married couple in Gloucester City, the father being in his eighteenth year and the mother in her seventeenth. They had been married twenty-two years, and this is their first child. Never say fail.

Considerable excitement prevails at Orville, Ohio, owing to the recent discovery of the corpse of an unknown woman in an open grave in the cemetery. The body bore evidence of having lain in its present position for five or six weeks. The hair had been entirely cut off, and the trunk was nude and horribly mutilated.

The Columbus (Ga.) Times has this item: "Mrs. Moore, of Mountain Hill, Harris county, Ga., aged seventy-five years, last year made with her own hands, one bale of cotton. She plowed the land with a hoe, and took to market yesterday, and spent the money for which she sold it in the purchase of such goods as she needed." After reading this paragraph the Augustan Constitutionalist says: "Mrs. Moore is a better 'mammy' than thousands of youngsters in Georgia, who curse lazy negroes, and would not plow an acre of land or make a bale of cotton if the land was made for so doing without a lash."

We heard a keen sighted social philosopher assert the other day, that the rapid physical deterioration of the New England aristocracy may not be dated from the time when they gave up elder and the hearty good living which it typified, and took to tea and mental abstinence instead.

A Massachusetts farmer in Endicott's time ate his four meals a day, measured six feet two inches in his stockings, read the Bible and the papers, and ate four or five. Nowadays he has cut down his apple orchards, starves at home and sells the last of his stock for a horse, and his son at Cambridge, finds his religious speculations in Emerson, until his lean body, being too tired to work longer, goes down to death to prove the truth of these speculations, at the untimely age of fifty-five.—New York Tribune.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

March 3.

Mrs. Mary Clemens, (late Ames), says a gentleman who used to dine frequently with the late Congressman Hooper, gave her this estimate of his character: "He is a man who invites other gentlemen to dinner, does his own carrying, and saves all the tidbits for himself."

Diplomatic officers of the United States absent from their posts without leave less than ten days, suffer no penalty; absent for a longer time, their salary must be deducted for the excess of time of such absence over ten days. So decides Attorney General Williams in a case submitted to him.

The notes of the dying swan are said to be its sweetest, and Judge Poland's speech last night, the last of his political life, as he styled it, was, in the opinion of the House, his best. Judge P., however, in his baggy trousers and blue coat with brass buttons, doesn't look much like a swan.

From the Washington Star, March 4.

General Chipman signified his retirement from the halls of legislation by a spirited run from the House to the Senate with H. R. bill 2,170, to incorporate the Inland and Seaboard Coasting Company of the District of Columbia, for the purpose of having General made excellent time, and arrived at the President's room perhaps a minute before 12 o'clock. The President immediately signed the bill. The bill passed the House last session and the Senate to-day, with a slight amendment. The House concurred in the amendment this morning, and General C. himself enrolled the bill and hastened with it to the President.

## CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

This law of the 42nd Congress prohibits the House from making allowance for election contests. In the late House, on the present March 1, Mr. Smith, of New York, moved the following resolution: "Resolved, That the rules be so far suspended that it may be in order at the time the sundry civil appropriation bill is under consideration in the Committee of the Whole, to move an amendment thereto to pay the expenditures in whole or in part of such parties to contested election cases in the Forty-third Congress as the Committee on Elections may recommend."

This resolution was adopted, and the Speaker explained that the amendment in view was to make an appropriation by Congress, both branches concurring.

In the amendment when presented to the House on the same day, thirteen members of contestants had appeared for payment of their contest expenses, in various sums ranging from between seven and eight hundred to three thousand dollars. The amendment was further amended, as set minutes of the House, and adopted.

EMIGRANT HEAD MONEY.—The New York Herald has the following sensible remarks upon that tax upon emigrants from other countries, called "head money":

"The question of 'head money,' or charging the laborer that enters or emigrates a larger price per head for each passenger, came up before the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, yesterday, appointed a committee to investigate."

Mr. John Gammon, a merchant and highly esteemed citizen of Birmingham, Ala., has been arrested on a charge of committing murder and breaking jail fourteen years ago.

One hundred and forty persons met in convention at Columbus, O., to-day, to adopt measures to further the project of securing an amendment to the U. S. Constitution to recognize therein the existence of the Deity.

There was an accident on the Central Pacific Railroad, at Monument, early this morning; for particulars see telegrams.

## By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Clayton asked for a decision on the point of order on the resolution offered by him and the extra committee for the appointment of a committee to visit Indian territory during recess. Clayton, Morton, Howe, and Sherman argued the resolution was in order; Hamilton and Thurman contended that it was not.

Finally, on motion of Anthony, the whole subject was tabled, 39-25, and the Senate went into executive session.

#### EASTERN.

Postage on Newspapers—Judge Nominated—Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The post-office circular instructions show recent legislation in the post office on transient newspapers at one cent per page.

Kinsmore, nominated for federal judge of the United States district court at Kansas, was judge advocate general of the army of the Gulf under General Butler, who has since been promoted to a higher position. There is much denunciation of the appointment as unfit to be made, and the Massachusetts senators are urged to show their independence by defeating it.

The Supreme Court's opinion in the Broderick will case is now printed. It does not sustain the will against the charge of forgery, but holds that a court of equity has no jurisdiction to set aside the probate of a will on the ground of fraud or forgery.

The lead of the United States authorities cited admit that jurisdiction does exist in cases where there is no other remedy; and of the complaint, the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

## By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Clayton asked for a decision on the point of order on the resolution offered by him and the extra committee for the appointment of a committee to visit Indian territory during recess. Clayton, Morton, Howe, and Sherman argued the resolution was in order; Hamilton and Thurman contended that it was not.

Finally, on motion of Anthony, the whole subject was tabled, 39-25, and the Senate went into executive session.

#### EASTERN.

Postage on Newspapers—Judge Nominated—Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The post-office circular instructions show recent legislation in the post office on transient newspapers at one cent per page.

Kinsmore, nominated for federal judge of the United States district court at Kansas, was judge advocate general of the army of the Gulf under General Butler, who has since been promoted to a higher position. There is much denunciation of the appointment as unfit to be made, and the Massachusetts senators are urged to show their independence by defeating it.

The Supreme Court's opinion in the Broderick will case is now printed. It does not sustain the will against the charge of forgery, but holds that a court of equity has no jurisdiction to set aside the probate of a will on the ground of fraud or forgery.

The lead of the United States authorities cited admit that jurisdiction does exist in cases where there is no other remedy; and of the complaint, the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

## By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Clayton asked for a decision on the point of order on the resolution offered by him and the extra committee for the appointment of a committee to visit Indian territory during recess. Clayton, Morton, Howe, and Sherman argued the resolution was in order; Hamilton and Thurman contended that it was not.

Finally, on motion of Anthony, the whole subject was tabled, 39-25, and the Senate went into executive session.

#### EASTERN.

Postage on Newspapers—Judge Nominated—Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The post-office circular instructions show recent legislation in the post office on transient newspapers at one cent per page.

Kinsmore, nominated for federal judge of the United States district court at Kansas, was judge advocate general of the army of the Gulf under General Butler, who has since been promoted to a higher position. There is much denunciation of the appointment as unfit to be made, and the Massachusetts senators are urged to show their independence by defeating it.

The Supreme Court's opinion in the Broderick will case is now printed. It does not sustain the will against the charge of forgery, but holds that a court of equity has no jurisdiction to set aside the probate of a will on the ground of fraud or forgery.

The lead of the United States authorities cited admit that jurisdiction does exist in cases where there is no other remedy; and of the complaint, the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

## By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Clayton asked for a decision on the point of order on the resolution offered by him and the extra committee for the appointment of a committee to visit Indian territory during recess. Clayton, Morton, Howe, and Sherman argued the resolution was in order; Hamilton and Thurman contended that it was not.

Finally, on motion of Anthony, the whole subject was tabled, 39-25, and the Senate went into executive session.

#### EASTERN.

Postage on Newspapers—Judge Nominated—Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The post-office circular instructions show recent legislation in the post office on transient newspapers at one cent per page.

Kinsmore, nominated for federal judge of the United States district court at Kansas, was judge advocate general of the army of the Gulf under General Butler, who has since been promoted to a higher position. There is much denunciation of the appointment as unfit to be made, and the Massachusetts senators are urged to show their independence by defeating it.

The Supreme Court's opinion in the Broderick will case is now printed. It does not sustain the will against the charge of forgery, but holds that a court of equity has no jurisdiction to set aside the probate of a will on the ground of fraud or forgery.

The lead of the United States authorities cited admit that jurisdiction does exist in cases where there is no other remedy; and of the complaint, the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

On other points the court held that the United States authorities in that country, and in this case is not barred by the statute of limitations, or mistake.

## By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Clayton asked for a decision on the point of order on the resolution offered by him and the extra committee for the appointment of a committee to visit Indian territory during recess. Clayton, Morton, Howe, and Sherman argued the resolution was in order; Hamilton and Thurman contended that it was not.

Finally, on motion of Anthony, the whole subject was tabled, 39-25, and the Senate went into executive session.

#### EASTERN.

</