

was done; this a.m. a number of new miners went into the Warmington mine, and are working under the protection of the militia.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The grand jury in the District of Columbia, have agreed upon a presentment against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for the alleged acceptance of bribes in his official station.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—The South San Francisco Anti-Coolie Club, and Young Men's Universal Reform Society, held a meeting last night, and passed resolutions endorsing the destruction of the Chinese quarter of Antioch, and advocating a similar course in this city unless the Federal Government should take immediate steps to abate the evil. Speeches were made, and highly incendiary letters were read from branches of the Society in the interior, seeking co-operation. The sergeant-at-arms informed the meeting that he had received a telegram from New York, saying that twenty-six hundred stand of arms could be delivered here at ten days' notice. While such talk and action are universally reprobated by the great mass of the thinking people in this city, there can be no doubt that it meets the approval of a large and dangerous class in the community, and that in the event of no action being taken in the matter by the General Government there is grave reason to fear serious disturbances at no distant day.

CHICAGO, 3.—Anthony Gehring, a carrier for the morning papers, killed himself and wife this morning. It appears that at about 7.30 a.m., after having delivered his papers, he went to the house of his mother and dropped his bank book, containing a note requesting a decent burial and pardon for what he was about to do; and then he immediately went home and shot his wife twice, killing her instantly, and by the same means committed suicide. The bodies were discovered soon after weltering in blood, in the house, 39 West Madison St., where the woman kept a laundry. The people were Germans, and had been married only eight months. Gehring was of a most violent disposition, and was very jealous of his wife. The coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

HARTFORD, Ct., 3.—Governor Ingersoll was inaugurated to-day.

NEW YORK, 3.—The sub-committee of the House of Representatives' committee on naval affairs took testimony to-night in connection with Brooklyn navy yard affairs. Startling disclosures have been made. Some of the members of the committee state that it was high time to investigate this navy yard. Their report will contain some astounding facts, and it is rumored that several parties are implicated by the evidence taken. The telegraphic cable between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland is broken, and communication except by direct cable is suspended.

The State legislature adjourned to-day, leaving more debris of legislation than ever before known; about a hundred bills which passed the Senate were left over unacted on by the House.

Late advices from Barbadoes announce that the recent troubles there arose from Governor Hennessy's partiality shown to the negroes.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Glover, chairman of the mines and mining committee, having written Secretary Chandler for certain papers, the latter replies that, owing to the direction of the President, he cannot comply.

OMAHA, 3.—Dr. J. B. Penderey, of this city, has returned from the Black Hills, where he has been the past three months. He reports that the road from Custer City to Fort Laramie is strewn with wagons, the owners having fled or been killed or captured by Indians. During his trip from Custer to Cheyenne he dressed the wounds of twelve men who were wounded by Indians. It is dangerous for small parties to undertake the trip. At Red Cañon, where H. E. Brown was recently killed, a few Indians can hold against great odds, as they secrete themselves in the rocks and shoot down.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—The Senate commission to investigate the Chinese question is now sitting in Sacramento. Yesterday, C. P. O'Neil, a policeman, testified to having been a witness to the sale of a Chinese woman for four hundred and fifty dollars; the woman soon after suicided, not liking the man

to whom she was sold. He also stated that he had been informed by Chinese that they attended the mission schools solely to learn English, and they laughed at the idea of becoming Christians.

Ah Dan, a Chinese interpreter, testified that two Chinese interpreters had been killed in Sacramento for their services in court in procuring convictions, and that a reward was outstanding for his life. He had seen similar notices posted in San Francisco; such notices contain an agreement to employ counsel to defend the murderer if arrested, to recompense him if imprisoned, and to send money to his relatives in China if executed. His testimony concerning the Chinese companies is similar to that heretofore published.

A fire at Pioche, Nevada, this morning, burned about twenty buildings, mostly dwellings; loss not stated.

NEW YORK, 4.

The House committee on printing agreed to recommend that the public printer be presented to the grand jury for indictment, on six charges, all consisting of malfeasance in office; the committee, however, decided that it has no jurisdiction to impeach the public printer, as he is an officer of the Senate.

During Dominique's flight from Port au Prince, and while being escorted by the French consul, the son of Mons. Plasier Pierre stepped up to him and said—"You shall not escape, for I will avenge the blood of my father, whom you massacred on the 3d of May, 1875," and, presenting a revolver, he shot him dead on the spot; his body was then thrown out on a dung heap and left there for thirty-six hours.

Divers have recovered \$5,000 more in gold, from the wreck of the *Schiller*, making an aggregate of \$290,000 saved of the \$300,000 shipped in the vessel.

The following is a copy of a letter from Lawyer Riddle to Blaine, written to-day. Its tone and its promises are very serious and threatening, and may lead to an acrimonious and unpleasant controversy. The furnishing of the letter for publication indicates the deep feeling that prompts the writing:

"Tuesday evening, May 2, 1876.

"Hon. J. G. Blaine:—Sir, you made the occasion and prepared the means on yesterday, from your place on the floor of the House, to assault the reputation of James Walcott Knowlton, then two years and a half in his grave. Had he survived till to-day you would have remained silent, and your Joe Stewarts and McFarlands would have told no tales. He left a widowed mother and two young sisters in Washington, and a brother in a distant city. He was the husband of my daughter, and as dear to me and mine as if born and reared one of my family. It devolves upon me to vindicate as I best may his memory from your aspersions, which I shall do at an early day. No one knows better than yourself that I am moved to this labor solely by duty to my dead.

(Signed) "Very sincerely,
"A. G. RIDDLE."

CHICAGO, 4.—The *Tribune's* St. Paul special says that the Fort Lincoln column, to co-operate with Gibbon's and Crook's commands, from Forts Ellis and Laramie, will start next week. General Terry, the department commander, will probably accompany the Lincoln column and direct its operations. Custer is expected here on Friday, and will go forward immediately to complete the preparations which Major Reno has been charged with during his absence. The three columns—Gibbon's being already in the Upper Yellowstone valley—will move towards the mouth of the Big Horn with such divergence from the direct line as is necessary to gather the main bodies of the hostile and wild Indians. Terry understands that Crook's column will again move northward within three weeks.

OMAHA, 4.—A recent arrival from Custer city says that a great scarcity of food exists throughout the Hills. Sugar is 60 cents a pound, bacon 50, corn 50, flour \$22 a sack in Custer city.

On the 10th April a party of Indians came within one hundred yards of Custer city and ran off thirty head of horses.

The Emperor of Brazil arrived at five a.m. to-day, and went directly east.

NEW YORK, 4.—Jarrett & Palmer

have completed arrangements for the conveyance of their theatrical troupe to San Francisco, on the quickest time on record, to play Henry V.; the train, consisting of mail, baggage, Pullman palace and hotel cars, leaves here on Thursday morning, June 1st, via the Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago & Northwestern railroads, and is expected to reach San Francisco for dinner on Sunday. The New York papers will be delivered at Chicago on the date of their issue; the Mississippi will be crossed the same day. Postmaster Jewell has contracted to have the East India mail carried, and Wells, Fargo & Co., will place their money safe on board at Omaha. Special locomotives will be in readiness at various points to provide against contingencies, and six thousand railroad employees will line the route to guard the way. Tickets of sterling silver, and limited to twenty, will be sold for the round trip, entitling passengers to board on the train and to a week's board in San Francisco, at a cost of five hundred dollars. The representative of the London *Times* will be a passenger.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 4.—The Kissinger & Pickrell herd of short-horns was sold here yesterday. The average price for heifers was \$1,020, for bulls \$1,546; the total amount was nearly \$38,000. Among the notable sales were the Countess of Cornwall for \$2,050, to R. Holloway, of Alexis, Ills.; the Countess of Oxford for \$1,500, to Brown & Sons, Berlin, Ills.; for \$1,500; London Duchess of Bedford, to A. Kimberley, of West Liberty, Iowa, for \$2,700; and Ada the Sixteenth, to J. R. Shelby, of Skannon, Ills., for \$1,500.

MONTREAL, 3.—Because of the decision in the Winslow case in England, the counsel for Worms, lately delivered to the U. S. from Canada, are attempting to secure Worms' return.

PHILADELPHIA, 4.—A man named Crawford was stabbed and instantly killed, to-day, by Jas. McDermott. The altercation arose between a son of Crawford, and McDermott, when the father interfered and kicked McDermott, who in turn drew a knife and plunged it into the neck of Crawford. The murderer has been arrested. The deceased was 40 years old, and leaves a family.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 4.

The President to-day sent the following to the House—

"To the House of Representatives.

"I have given very attentive consideration to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the third of April, requesting the President to inform the House whether any executive officer's acts or duties, and if any, what, have within a specified period been performed at a distance from the seat of government established by law, etc. I have never hesitated, and still I do not hesitate to communicate to Congress and to either branch thereof all information which the constitution makes it the duty of the President to give, or which my judgment may suggest to me, or a request from either house may indicate to me, will be useful, in the discharge of the appropriate duties confided to them. I fail, however, to find in the constitution, authority given to the House of Representatives, one branch of the Congress in which is vested the legislative power of the Government to require of the executive independent branch of the Government, co-ordinate with the Senate and House of Representatives, an account of his discharge of his appropriate and partly executive office, acts, and duties, either as to when, where, or how performed. What the House may require as a right in demand upon the executive for information is limited to what it is necessary for the proper discharge of its powers of legislation or of impeachment. The enquiry on the resolution of the House as to where the executive acts have, within the last seven years, been performed, and what distance from any particular spot, or for how long a period at any one time, &c., does not necessarily belong to the province of legislation. It does not profess to be asked for with that object. If this information be sought through inquiry of the President as to his executive acts in view or in aid of the power of impeachment vested in the House, it is asked in derogation of the inherent natural right, recognized in this country by a constitutional guarantee

which protects every citizen, the President as well as the humblest in the land, from being made a witness against himself. During the time that I have had the honor to occupy the position of President of this government, it has been, and while I continue to occupy that position, it will be, my earnest endeavor to recognize and to respect the several trusts and duties and powers of the co-ordinate branches of the government, not encroaching upon them, nor allowing encroachments upon the proper powers of the authority which the people of the U. S. have confided to me, but, daring to preserve in their proper relations the several powers and functions of each of the co-ordinate branches of the government, agreeably to the constitution and in accordance with the solemn oath which I have taken to preserve, protect, and defend that instrument in the maintenance of the rights secured by the constitution to the executive branch of the government, I am compelled to decline any specific or detailed answer to the request of the House for information as to what executive officer's acts or duties and if any have been performed at a distance from the seat of government established by law, and for how long a period, at any one time, and in what part of the U. S. If, however, the House of Representatives desires to know whether, during the period of upwards of seven years, during which I have held the office of President, I have been absent from the seat of government, and whether, during that period, I have performed and have neglected to perform any of the duties of my office, I freely inform the House that from the time of my entrance upon the duties of my office, I have been in the habit, as were all of my predecessors, with the exception of one who lived only one month after assuming the duties of his office, and one whose continued presence in Washington was necessary from the existence at the time of a powerful rebellion, of absenting myself at times from the seat of government, and that during such absence I did not neglect nor forego the obligations or the duties of my office, but continued the discharge of the executive offices, acts and duties which were required of me as President of the U. S. (Applause from the rep'n side). I am not aware that a failure has occurred, in any one instance, of my exercising the functions and powers of my office in every case requiring their discharge, of my exercising all necessary executive acts, in whatever part of the U. S. I may at the time have been. Fortunately the rapidity of travel and of mail communication, and the facility of almost instantaneous correspondence with officers at the seat of government which the telegraph affords to the President, in whatever section of the Union he may be, enabled him in these days to maintain as constant and almost as quick intercourse with the departments at Washington as may be maintained while he remained at the Capitol. The necessity of the performance of executive acts by the President of the U. S. exists and is devolved upon him whenever he may be within the U. S. during his term of office. By the constitution of the U. S. his civil powers are no more limited or capable of limitation as to the place where they shall be exercised than are those which he might be required to discharge in his capacity of commander-in-chief of the army and navy, which latter powers, it is evident, he might be called upon to exercise possibly without the limits of the seat of the government. Had the efforts of those recently in rebellion against the government been successful in driving the late President of the U. S. from Washington, it is manifest that he must have discharged his functions, both civil and military, elsewhere than in the place named by law as the seat of government. No act of Congress can limit, suspend, or confine this constitutional duty. I am not aware of the existence of any act of Congress which assumes this to be the limit, or restricts the exercise of the functions of the Executive. Were there such acts, I should nevertheless recognize the superior authority of the Constitution, and should exercise the powers required thereby of the President. The act to which reference is made in the resolution of the House relates to the establishment of the seat of government, and the providing of suitable buildings, and the removal thereto of the

offices attached to the government, &c. It was not understood at its date and by General Washington to confine the President in the discharge of his duties and powers to his actual presence at the seat of government. On the 30th of March, 1791, shortly after the passage of the act referred to, Gen. Washington issued an executive proclamation, having reference to the subject of this very act, from Georgetown; a place remote from Philadelphia, which then was the seat of government, where the act referred to directed that all offices attached to the seat of Government should for the time remain. That none of his successors have entertained the idea that their executive offices could be performed only at the seat of Government is evidenced by the hundreds upon hundreds of such acts performed by my predecessors in an unbroken line from Washington to Lincoln. A memorandum of the general nature and character of some of which acts is submitted herewith, and no question has been raised as to the validity of those acts or to the rights or propriety of the Executive to exercise the powers of his office in any part of the U. S.

"U. S. GRANT,

"Washington, May 4, 1876."

It will be observed that the message is dated Washn., without the U. S. or the prefix, "Executive Mansion." Accompanying the message is a memorandum of absences of Presidents of the U. S. from the national capital during each of the several administrations, and of executive acts performed during the time of such absences. Washington was absent 181 days and did some of the most important official business in our history at a distance from the capital. John Adams was absent 385 days, Jefferson 796 days, Van Buren 131, Tyler 163, Polk 37, Taylor 31, Fillmore 60; Pierce 57; Buchanan 57. No mention is made of the absences of President Lincoln or Johnson.

Blaine replies to Riddle thus—

"Washington, May 3.

"Hon. A. G. Riddle:

"Dear Sir—I am totally surprised by the tone of your note touching Mr. Knowlton. I was especially careful to make no reference to him that in my judgment could offend the most sensitive feeling. You cannot but be aware that Knowlton's name has been used for some years past and with vindictive force and frequency this Winter to injure me. Testimony reported as coming from him, but which you know he never gave, has been carried and quoted in all directions, and I had to choose between disproving it and tacitly admitting it with all its damaging implications. But no one, save yourself, can see in my reference to Knowlton's name the slightest disrespect to his memory. On the contrary, it relieves him from the authorship of unfounded calumny. If, however, you judge it to be wise or prudent inexpedient to seek a personal controversy with me over Knowlton's grave, I shall greatly regret and I think in the end you will regret it still more. Nor can I believe that, on cool reflection, you will permit yourself to do anything so uncalled for and in all respects so extraordinary.

"Very respectfully,
"J. G. BLAINE."

Orders have been issued from the War Department directing Custer to resume his command of the Indian expedition under Terry, which has already started. Custer will not take part, but returns to his post whence he came to obey the summons of the congressional investigating committee.

The Schenck investigation was formally closed to-day.

LAWRENCE, Ks., 4.—A meeting of stockholders of the Kansas Pacific and Col. Central consolidated lines was held in this city yesterday for the election of a board of directors. The following gentlemen were elected—Robt. E. Carr, John D. Perry, Carlos S. Greely, Adolphus Meir, Stephen Edgell, Jay Gould, Oliver Ames, Sydney Dillon and James Smith.

CHICAGO, 4.—Freight rates are gradually weakening in absence of fixed prices, and it was stated to-day that a large number of engagements have been made at 10 cents per 100 pounds to New York. This, however, is not known to be the fact, and only shows that such rates are deemed probable. No change in passenger rates east has yet been announced.