

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 4, to TUESDAY, August 10, 1886, inclusive.]

## DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS rapidly closed up its work on Wednesday. The House agreed to the amended surplus resolution, 120 yeas to 63 nays, and the Senate accepted it without a division. It then went to the President. By noon on Thursday the appropriation bills were all signed, including the River and Harbor Bill. To a reporter the President explained that an examination of the River and Harbor Bill in the light of the facts presented to him by Gen. Newton, Chief of Engineers of the Army, and Gen. Parke of the Engineer Corps, with whom the President conferred on the subject, had convinced him that on the whole the interests of the Government demanded its approval. Gen. Newton assured the President that of the items in the bill all but eighteen in number, comprising less than one per cent. of the amount appropriated, were meritorious beyond question, and while he in no manner condemned those, he was unable to give a positive opinion because of lack of complete information concerning them. The President said he had gone over the bill as fully as the data at hand and the time permitted him for that purpose allowed, and while some of its provisions not included in the items above mentioned were probably objectionable, he was satisfied that the most of the improvements provided for were of great importance. The present bill is smaller than that for any like period in several years. The appropriation for the period ending in 1883 was \$18,988,875; that for the period ending in 1885 \$14,948,300; and this for the period ending 1887 is \$14,473,900.

The Morrison surplus resolution failed because not signed by the President before adjournment. The conference committees could not agree on a Fortifications Bill, and it also failed. At four P. M. on Thursday Congress finally adjourned until December.

Mr. Allison, at the close of the session of the Senate on Wednesday, made a very interesting financial statement. There will be, he said, \$10,000,000 more surplus the present fiscal year than there was the last. The total appropriations for the fiscal year 1886-'87 are \$264,783,579; those for the same purposes for the year 1885-'86 were \$219,595,283. The increase is in round numbers \$33,000,000, made up largely of the increase of pension appropriations (\$16,000,000) and of the River and Harbor Bill (\$14,000,000.) Deducting the river and harbor appropriation—which was not made last year—and deducting the increase of pensions, the appropriations for the current operations of the Government are \$2,547,823 in excess of like appropriations for last year. The deficiencies for last year were \$4,000,000, while for this year they are \$13,000,000. If the appropriations as here stated shall be expended during the present fiscal year, and the revenues shall be what they were last year, there will still be a surplus of about \$47,000,000 above the expenditures. In this statement the sinking fund is not included. The permanent appropriations of the Government, including the sinking fund, make an aggregate of \$118,910,000; deducting the sinking fund, a total of \$72,000,000 remains. The total of the appropriations is \$264,783,579, including the entire appropriations for the Post-office Department. This makes the total expenditures, exclusive of the sinking fund, and including the Post-office appropriation, \$336,934,534.

The President on Wednesday withdrew the nomination of H. F. Beecher to be Collector of the Puget Sound District, owing to the Senate's unwillingness to confirm him.

The President has renominated Mr. Matthews (colored) to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was on Tuesday appointed Collector of the Port of New York, to succeed Mr. Hedden (resigned). Mr. Magone is the President's personal choice. He was determined upon fully three weeks ago. He is expected to carry out the letter and spirit of the President's civil-service-reform policy, and to take no part in the factional contests in New York city. Mr. Magone is the most widely known lawyer in northern New York. He was for some time a member of the Democratic State Committee. In 1876 he was Chairman of it, and to his energy, push, and bold methods Mr. Tilden was under special obligation for the way in which he carried this State for the Presidency. In all party matters since 1875 he has been closely allied with the Tilden wing of the party, and has been the trusted political friend of Daniel Manning.

The National Civil-Service Reform League held its annual meeting at Newport, R. I., on Wednesday. George William Curtis, the President, delivered the opening address. Among the resolutions adopted were the following: "We declare our adherence to the following principles: (1.) Appointment for merit only. (2.) Merit to be ascertained wherever practicable by open competitive examinations, and tested by probation. (3.) No removal for partisan reasons or merely to make places for others. We regard with satisfaction the recent circular of the President warning employees of the Government against undue political activity, because it is a public pledge of the sincere and courageous Chief Executive that, so far as depends upon him, this gross abuse and public wrong shall cease. We ask the President to extend the application of the civil-service rules to the District of Columbia, to the postal mail service, to the mint service, to the clerical force of the Indian service, and to the other offices where a smaller number of clerks than fifty are employed; and as much further as may be practicable, for the reason that open competitive examinations provide a better way to ascertain the qualifications of applicants for office than the secret recommendations from irresponsible persons. We ask the Senate of the United States hereafter to consider the nominations to office in open session, so that the people may know the reasons for the appointment or rejection of their servants. Public officers intrusted with the power of appointment and removal should be required by law or executive order to put upon record, in every case of removal, the reasons thereof. Appointing officers, when in the exercise of their discretion they do not select those rated highest on the eligible lists presented to them, should in each case be required to file reasons for such action. Acts which limit the terms of subordinate officers to four years should be repealed."

The American editor, Cutting, was tried at Paso del Norte on Thursday. The Prosecuting Attorney said that the case hinged upon the written agreement between Medina and Cutting called "an act of reconciliation," which was broken and made void by the publication of Cutting's article in the *El Paso Sunday Herald*; that Cutting's breach of contract gave Medina a perfect right to continue his case against the prisoner, and in support of this view he quoted article 656 and section 5 of article 657 of the Mexican Code. The counsel for Cutting then argued that the former action had ended the claim of Medina, that Cutting did not voluntarily break any Mexican laws, and that is why he went so far away to republish his card; also, that if the offence was punishable, there were many reasons why the punishment should be as light as possible. Mr. Cutting was then offered a chance to speak, but simply stated that he could not recognize the court, and that he was in the hands of his Government. The Judge then pronounced him guilty and the court adjourned. On Saturday Cutting was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of \$600. On Monday he was taken into

court, and told that his attorney had appealed his case to the Supreme Court of the State, and that the appeal had been granted.

Secretary Bayard, speaking to a correspondent of the Cutting case, said he saw no reason why a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty should not be reached. He had been assured that such was the desire of the Mexican Government. Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, said some days ago that his Government would promptly settle the matter.

President Diaz of Mexico, in a talk on Wednesday on the same matter, said: "I have no apprehension of difficulties growing out of such an insignificant affair, which is really only a quarrel between two disreputable journalists. I think that the United States Government was a trifle hasty in the matter, owing probably to early and inaccurate and one-sided reports."

The text has been published of an extradition treaty with Japan, which was signed on April 29, 1886, and sent to the Senate by the President on June 9. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. There are a number of provisions to which, it is understood, Messrs. Edmunds and Evarts objected. Chief among these is that contained in article vi. of the treaty, which provides for the detention for two months of a criminal whose extradition has been demanded by telegraph. This time limit, it is thought, is not, in the case of so distant a country as Japan, sufficiently liberal. These details the Japanese Minister is authorized to perfect, subject of course to the approval of the Imperial Government of Japan. The treaty is to be taken up early in the beginning of next session.

The South Carolina Democrats on Wednesday nominated State Treasurer Richardson for Governor, defeating B. R. Tillman, the farmers' candidate. One of the resolutions says: "We heartily endorse the wise, patriotic, and statesmanlike administration of President Cleveland and his Cabinet." On Thursday the Convention, by a majority of four, passed a resolution in favor of civil-service reform.

The Kansas Democrats on Wednesday nominated Thomas Moonlight for Governor. The platform "heartily endorses the present Democratic Administration, and fully sustains the President in his intelligent, manly, courageous efforts to carry into practical effect the principles and doctrines laid down in the national Democratic platform upon which he was nominated as the choice of the national Democracy for the Presidency of the United States."

At the Tennessee election on Thursday the entire Democratic judicial ticket was elected.

The Grand Jury of this city on Tuesday found indictments against Rollin M. Squire and Maurice B. Flynn, charging them with misdemeanor in entering into a compact whereby Squire was to conduct the business of the Department of Public Works in the interest of Flynn. Both men were put under arrest and admitted to \$10,000 bail each.

Samuel J. Tilden died peacefully at Grey-stone on Wednesday morning at 8:45 o'clock. Although he had long been in failing health, his end was unexpected. Messages of sympathy were sent to his relatives by President Cleveland, Gov. Hill, and other distinguished gentlemen. The House of Representatives immediately passed a resolution of condolence.

Mr. Tilden was born at New Lebanon, N. Y., on February 9, 1814, studied at Yale College and the University of New York, and prepared for the law. Early in life he took an active interest in political questions, and when eighteen years old he wrote an analysis of the political situation in this State—when the coalition of National Republicans and anti-Masons threatened the supremacy of the Democratic party here—which was printed in the *Albany Argus*, and was so clever and finished a piece of work that it was generally attributed to Van Buren. As a lawyer he

rapidly gained a notable reputation, and continued his practice until he was nominated for Governor in 1874. His analytical powers were naturally great, and his arguments in court and his examination of witnesses showed the perfection of method. He was employed in many very important corporation cases. Among the minor offices which he held were member of Assembly in 1846, member of the State Constitutional Conventions in 1846 and 1866, and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The Tweed Ring manifested their dislike and fear of Tilden some years before their exposure came, and in 1869 they tried to get rid of him as Chairman of the State Committee, but did not succeed. When in 1870 the Ring charter was prepared and Tweed inveigled a good many honest citizens into its support, Mr. Tilden went to Albany and argued strongly against it. But the charter was passed and became a law. When the exposure of the plundering done under that charter came, Mr. Tilden at once took a leading part in bringing the guilty men to justice. In the State Convention of 1871 he declared open opposition to the Tweed candidates for the Legislature, and in 1872 he consented to become a member of the Assembly, that he might give the lawmakers the assistance of his counsel in straightening out the affairs of this city. His work in finally overthrowing the Ring was very effective. As a part of the warfare against the Tweed Ring came the warfare on the corrupt judges in this city. Mr. Tilden had taken an active share in the formation of the New York Bar Association in 1869-70, and he was very prominent in the work of putting Barnard, McCunn, and Cardozo off the bench. In 1874 the Democratic party in this State nominated Mr. Tilden for Governor. The vote stood Tilden 416,391, Dix 306,074. He took office on January 1, 1875. For many years previous to that time a ring had had control of the canals of the State, and its conduct was scarcely less scandalous than that of the Tweed Ring here. One of the most notable acts of his Governorship was the sending of a message to the Legislature denouncing this ring. The dishonest system was broken up, and the Constitutional Amendment ratified a few years later established the canals on a new and better system of government. In 1876 Gov. Tilden was nominated for President by the Democrats. The election resulted in the famous electoral dispute and the seating of Mr. Hayes by the decision of the Commission. Mr. Tilden was proposed as a candidate again in 1880, but a letter was read from him refusing to allow the use of his name. Since that date he has lived quietly, most of the time at his country house on the Hudson, with occasional visits to his house on Gramercy Square.

The funeral services of Mr. Tilden took place at Greystone on Saturday. A very distinguished company was present, including President Cleveland and Secretaries Endicott and Manning. Simple religious services were conducted by Dr. Wm. J. Tucker of Andover, Mass. The body was then taken to New Lebanon, where it was interred.

The will of Samuel J. Tilden was read at Greystone on Monday afternoon. It is a very long document, bequeathing an estate which is estimated at about \$5,000,000. The disposition for public uses of the bulk of the property is left to the discretion of three trustees, who are John Bigelow, Andrew H. Green, and George W. Smith, Mr. Tilden's confidential secretary. Mr. Tilden gives to his sister, Mrs. Mary B. Pelton, the house in which she lives and the income from \$100,000. For each of the other relatives he sets aside a certain sum to be held in trust by the executors, the income to be paid them during their lives, they, however, to have power to dispose of the principal at death. All the rest of his property is left in trust to the trustees, who are also executors, to be applied to several public uses. The will provides for a free public library and reading-room in New Lebanon, and another free library and

reading-room in Yonkers. It suggests to the trustees the establishment of a great free library in this city.

Mr. Tilden sent this letter to President Cleveland dated February 28, 1885: "Your silver letter is absolutely perfect. It is the only silver thing I know of that transmutes itself into gold."

Dr. John Maclean, President of Princeton College from 1853 to 1868, died in Princeton on Tuesday at the age of eighty-six.

## FOREIGN.

At a meeting of the Parnellites in Dublin on Wednesday, it was resolved that no measure offering less legislative and executive control over Irish affairs than does Mr. Gladstone's bill should be accepted as a settlement.

If the British Government declines to deal with evictions, Mr. Parnell will ask permission to introduce a bill dealing with the subject.

A meeting of Liberal-Unionists was held in Devonshire House, the residence of Lord Hartington, on Thursday. Lord Hartington presided, and among those present were Messrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Rylands, Heneage, Caine, and Jesse Collings. Lord Hartington, in a long speech upon the coming Parliamentary work, proposed that all attitude of hostility towards the adherents of the late Government be abandoned. The Liberal sections should cooperate in an endeavor to secure the enactment of useful legislation, and oppose unitedly all proposals looking to the separation of the empire. He said the consolidation of the party was only a matter of time. Towards that end the Unionists should at once identify themselves with the rest of the Liberals by taking seats in the House of Commons among them. He reiterated his opinion that the split in the party would soon heal. Mr. Chamberlain followed Lord Hartington. He said he would willingly accept the leadership of Lord Hartington, with whom he was in entire and cordial sympathy. He declared that such action as Lord Hartington proposed would speedily restore the unity of the party. The Unionists, he said, were the real victors at the late elections. Mr. Chamberlain's remarks were received with enthusiastic cheers. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the Radical and Whig Unionists should work together, and that the leaders who are privy councillors should claim seats in the House of Commons on an equality with the Gladstonite leaders. The meeting unanimously endorsed the sentiment of the speakers.

Parliament met at two P. M. on Thursday, and proceeded with the usual formalities to reelect the Speaker. The chief feature of interest was the presence of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain by the side of Mr. Gladstone in the front Opposition bench. When Mr. Gladstone saw Mr. Chamberlain, he arose and went over to the Radical leader, shook hands with him cordially, and held a conversation with him and with Lord Hartington. Mr. Gladstone looked extremely well.

After a consideration of Lord Hartington's speech, the conversation of members returned to town goes to show that there is little clearing up in the chaos of parties. Mr. Chamberlain has declared that he will not vote upon any subject which might have the effect of returning Mr. Gladstone to power so long as the latter remains unchanged on the Irish question. If some distinct question of Radicalism versus Toryism arises, Mr. Chamberlain cannot vote against it except at the risk of stultifying himself, nor vote for it without helping Mr. Gladstone's return. Lord Hartington announces that the Unionists will not help the Liberals force a premature expression on the Irish policy from the Conservatives. On the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain's new caucus, the so-called Radical Union, has decided to support Alderman Cook, the home-ruler, against Mr. Henry Matthews, on the latter's seeking a re-

election for East Birmingham on his appointment to the Home Office. In the face of such contradictions no one knows what to expect.

The London Times says: "While it must freely be conceded that the Unionists, if they succeed in their bold effort to reconvert the Liberals to old principles, will be doing the country the greatest service, it is vain to ignore the dangers to which their attempt will expose them. The separatists being numerically larger, the tendency will be to absorb the smaller body. Although Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain will cooperate on the Irish question, ulterior debatable questions that are certain to be raised will divide them."

The House of Commons adjourned on Tuesday to August 19.

Rioting was renewed in Belfast on Saturday evening and continued unabated during Sunday and Monday. Time after time the police fired on the mob, and on Monday the military were called out in force, 1,200 reinforcements arriving from other cities. More than eleven people were killed and 130 wounded. The city, owing to the wreck and ruin of houses, presents a deplorable aspect. Its appearance is similar to that of Paris after the Commune. Comparative quiet was restored on Tuesday, though there were apprehensions of renewed trouble.

The difference which has prevented the British and Russian members of the Afghan Boundary Commission from arriving at an agreement has been settled, and the work of the Commission is drawing to a conclusion.

The state of affairs in Burmah is, and has been ever since the British occupation, one of political discord and social confusion. In consequence of this the British Government in India has decided to intrust the supreme command in Burmah to Maj.-Gen. Sir Herbert Macpherson, Commander-in-Chief in Madras. Five thousand troops will be sent into the country as soon as the cold season commences, to scour it and drive out or subdue the insurgents, and 1,000 additional police will be sent from India to maintain order.

The Emperors William and Francis Joseph met at Gastein on Sunday and Monday, and had a long interview.

A meeting of all the Bonaparte family except Prince Victor will be held on the 15th inst. Prince Jerome Bonaparte will preside. The object of the meeting is to unite the Royalist party. Prince Victor declines to attend, on the ground that he alone represents the Empire.

One hundred and fifty thousand new subscribers have applied for the new bonds issued by the Panama Canal Company. The number has exceeded the most sanguine hopes of the company.

Honorary degrees have been conferred by the University of Heidelberg upon Prof. Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, Prof. Edward D. Cope of Philadelphia, Prof. Othniel Charles Marsh of New Haven, Prof. Simon Newcomb, Superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac* at Washington, and Prof. John W. Powell, director of the Geological Survey.

Prof. William Scherer, the German historian and author, is dead, in his forty-sixth year. In 1864 he obtained his diploma at Vienna, where four years later he succeeded Pfeiffer in the chair of German literature. In 1872 he took the same chair at Strassburg, and in 1877 at Berlin. His published works deal specially with German literature and history. Among them are: 'Monuments of German Poetry and Prose' (1864), 'Religious Poets of the German Empire' (1874), 'The Origin of German Prose Romance' (1877), 'History of Alsace' (1871), and a 'History of German Literature' (2d ed., 1884).

The Presidents and ex-Presidents of the Central American republics of Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Guatemala have been in Mexico arranging a plan for the union of those states in one confederation.

## THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

THE Senate has adjourned without ratifying the new extradition treaty with Great Britain, but it would be a mistake on the part of intending embezzlers and defaulters to suppose that their interests were considered in the premises. The effect of non-action is to continue the existing immunity for every species of crime that anybody may choose to commit except "murder, piracy, arson, robbery, and forgery," the five offences named in the Treaty of 1842; since anybody committing a crime can put himself on British territory within a few hours, and generally before the crime is discovered. In a paper contributed by Mr. George H. Adams of New York to the *American Law Review* (July-August) it is shown how the mere fact of the enumeration of these five crimes has tended to make extradition more difficult than it commonly is between countries which have no such treaty. Murder, for instance, means the taking of human life by premeditation. It excludes all homicides, however heinous and unjustifiable, of less degree than murder, and excludes, of course, unsuccessful attempts to commit murder. Forgery under the treaty is held to be the act or acts known and described as forgery when the treaty was made—that is, forgery at common law. In the Eno case it was held that, although the statutes of both countries had declared the acts committed by Eno to be forgery, yet since they were not so in the year 1842, he could not be extradited. In a case quite as remarkable it was held in this country that, although a fugitive from English justice had, in the opinion of the court, been guilty of forgery at common law, yet, since the English courts had held that it was not forgery at common law, the party could not be extradited. Indeed, remarkable ingenuity has been put forth on both sides to reduce the existing treaty to its lowest terms. Diplomacy has sometimes aided in the escape of rascals of high degree, as in the well-known case of the forger Winslow, who was apprehended in England. An act of Parliament passed subsequently to the Treaty of 1842 prescribed that stipulations should be made with governments to whom fugitives were surrendered that they should not try the surrendered person for any other offence than that for which he was extradited until he should have had an opportunity to return to British territory—this by way of protecting political refugees. Secretary Fish refused to give any such stipulation as to Winslow, not because it was desired or intended to try him for any other crime than forgery, but because the Treaty of 1842 was absolute in its terms and called for no stipulations. So Winslow went scot free, and all extradition between the two countries was suspended for a time. It should be added that the authorities, both American and foreign, were opposed to Mr. Fish's contention in this case.

The laws of the two countries respecting the punishment of crime and their administration are so nearly alike that if no such thing as an extradition treaty had ever existed, it would be easy for either country to provide for the rendition of criminals by passing a law naming all

the crimes in the calendar, and providing that persons should be delivered up, on proper demand, to any country which should enter into-reciprocal relations as to those crimes. This is what Great Britain has done by the acts of Parliament of 1870 and 1873, and her offer has been accepted by nearly all civilized nations. By reason of contiguity of territory and identity of language, unusual facilities are offered to our criminal classes for escape to British jurisdiction. So much has the highway to Canada been thronged with fugitive bank officers and embezzling clerks, that a large portion of the public have come to regard British courts and society as having strong prejudices against the rendition of criminals, if not a secret liking for those who run away with other people's money. The facts are precisely the contrary. We have had the option of accepting the terms of enlarged extradition, which includes all crimes, from murder down to fraudulent bankruptcy, any time in the past thirteen years, and we have that option now. We are not even confined to the Phelps-Rosebery Treaty. It rests with us to put an effectual bar across the thieves' highway to Canada. If there is a flourishing colony in Montreal composed of people who are "wanted" in New York and other American cities, the fault is altogether our own. Any safe-blower or counterfeiter who can get across the border with his plunder is secure (provided his act was not accompanied by violence to any person so as to bring it under the definition of robbery), simply because we have chosen that it should be so. Why we have so chosen is because we had a "miff" with Great Britain about the Winslow case, ten or twelve years ago, and because our State Department has adhered to the untenable position taken by Mr. Fish.

The non-action of the Senate in the Phelps-Rosebery treaty must be ascribed to the doubts entertained by our politicians regarding the political effect of the dynamite clause in the treaty. This species of crime was not embraced in the English extradition acts of 1870 and 1873 because it was not then known. It is a more recent invention. Supposing, therefore, that the "miff" arising out of the Winslow case has been gotten over by lapse of time, or by change of administration, so that the two countries can take up the subject of extradition in a suitable spirit, the question would naturally present itself to the negotiators, Shall we follow strictly the lines of the general law of Great Britain, or shall we take the opportunity to add any new crime that may have been spawned by the powers of darkness since that law was passed? The use of dynamite as a persuader to social change is not confined to either country. The Chicago Court-house is as much exposed to blowing up as the Tower of London or the Parliament-house at Ottawa. Shall we improve this occasion to provide for the recapture of this class of offenders? It would have been easier for Minister Phelps to have accepted the English statutory schedule of crimes. Lord Rosebery could not have refused to negotiate on that basis since it was a completed part of English legislation and diplomacy. Nor could Great Britain consist-

ently refuse to ratify the remainder of the treaty now if the Senate should strike out the dynamite clause. Probably the treaty will be ratified after some further delay, but the debate and the vote upon it ought to be public. There are few questions upon which a keener interest is felt.

## THE "POOR NEGRO."

ONE of the most important developments of the late session of Congress has been the exposure of what may be called the "poor negro" humbug. Ever since the black man was emancipated and enfranchised it has been the rôle of Republican politicians to profess a lively concern about his future, and to assert that one of their chief aims was to secure him in the possession of all the white man's rights and privileges. On the day after the election of 1876, when Mr. Hayes supposed that Mr. Tilden was to become President, he lamented the result chiefly on behalf of the negroes, who would lose the protecting care of a Republican President. In every national campaign the Republican managers have appealed to hesitating voters to support their candidate, on the ground that the safety of the colored race depended upon the maintenance in power of the Republican party.

It has long been obvious enough to careful observers that there was a vast deal of hypocrisy about these professions, but so long as the Republicans remained in power, it was impossible to expose the humbug. A single session of Congress under a Democratic President has sufficed to show the truth. Mr. Cleveland applied a test to the Republican Senate which has demonstrated conclusively the real temper of Republican politicians toward the negro. For the office of Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia, the President nominated Mr. James C. Matthews, a colored man of marked ability resident in Albany, whose fitness for the place is not questioned. The office is a lucrative one, and, naturally enough, the selection of a negro to fill it was exceedingly distasteful to the many white applicants. But, of course, a Republican Senate would care nothing for such objections, and it was to have been expected that the nomination would be promptly confirmed. Instead of this, the committee to which it was referred delayed action upon the case for many weeks, and, when it was finally brought to a vote, almost all the Republican Senators refused to vote in favor of Mr. Matthews.

The adherence of the Senate to the secrecy of executive sessions unfortunately prevents the publicity which is always desirable in the case of contested nominations, and especially in such an instance as this. But the main facts about the rejection of Mr. Matthews are notorious. A pretence was made that he was rejected because he was a non-resident of the District of Columbia, but that this was a mere pretence is perfectly obvious when one reflects that a large number of white Democrats have been confirmed without opposition by the same Senate for Federal offices in Territories where they did not reside. The real reason why Mr. Matthews was rejected was because he was a Democratic negro,