The Press.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1860

FIRST PAGE.—The Record of Upland Court; Dan Rice on the "International" Prize Fight—A Suggestion; Fuller Particulars of the late Transactions at Vera Cruz; Democratic State Executive Committee. FOURTH PAGE.—The Mormon Mails; Marine Intelligence.

California Affairs.

The newspapers received from California by the late mails give somewhat fuller particulars of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention than were received by the telegraphic accounts from the West of the news brought by the overland mail. It is said that the principal contest in the Convention was not so much caused by conflicting views in regard to Presidential candidates as by a desire to determine whether Senator LATHAM or ex-Governor WELLER should secure the election of their friends to Charleston. The names of the delegates chosen are as follows: JOHN BIDWELL, Butte county; G. W. PATRICK, Tuolumne; JOHN S. DUDLEY, Siskiyou; WM. BRADLEY, San Joaquin; NEWELL GARGOTT, Monterey; JOHN A. DARRINGTON, Shasta; AUSTIN E. SMITH, San Francisco; JOHN RAINES, San Bernardino. Of these, BRADLEY alone is friendly to the WELLER faction.

The resolution offered by Mr. GWINN, declaring STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS the *last* choice of California for President, was laid upon the table by a vote of 282 to 65; and this vote, coupled with a resolution declaring DICKINSON the first choice of the Convention for President, and the defeat of the motion to instruct the delegates positively to support DICKINSON by the decisive vote of 55 ayes to 296 nays, is regarded by the friends of Judge DOUGLAS as a favorable indication—inasmuch as the delegation is at liberty to vote as it pleases, and as it has no mandate to proclaim DOUGLAS the *last* candidate of the State was most emphatically defeated. It is, therefore, probable that the delegates of California will at least be quite ready to acquiesce in his nomination, if their votes can secure it, and perhaps to espouse his cause at an early period of the ballotings of the Charleston Convention.

Business and political topics evidently sink into insignificance in California in view of the intense excitement prevailing in regard to the Washoe silver mines, and the reported new gold discoveries in Southern Oregon. The Washoe mines have been made the basis of many new joint-stock-company operations, and as dabbling in these fancies has grown to be a favorite employment with the adventurous spirits of the State, some large fortunes are reported to have been already made by the sale of claims. Thus, a ninety-sixth interest of the Ophir Company share of the Comstock lead was sold about the beginning of February, for two thousand dollars, and by the end of that month it was resold to another party for ten thousand dollars. Another individual is reported to have sold his interest in the Mexican claim for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The Nevada *National* says that the citizens of Grass Valley have received, for a small portion of their purchase, with an investment of twenty thousand dollars, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that they can dispose of the balance for more than five times that amount, or seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The California papers are full of warning to speculators against the fallacious nature of the hopes entertained in regard to the Washoe mines, but for the present their warnings appear to be unheeded; and it is calculated that, notwithstanding the uncertainty of the business of silver mining, the amount of capital required to work silver mines successfully, and the severity of the climate, that at least twenty-five thousand California miners will emigrate to the Washoe region during the coming summer. The speculators, who are now paying such extravagant prices for claims in this region, appear to suppose that it is rich as the famous mountain of Potosi, in Bolivia—which, though it has been riddled with tunnels and shafts, and surrendered its treasures for hundreds of years, is still being worked. But it is feared that these hopes are, to a great extent, delusive, and that, at all events, many of the emigrants are inevitably destined to meet with great disappointments, and to be subjected to great hardships and privations.

Important discoveries of gold are also reported in the vicinity of Jacksonville, in Southern Oregon. A correspondent of the *Alta California*, writing from that place under date of February 22, says that some of the quartz in that region has been found to be unusually rich. From three hundred and fifty pounds of it one company obtained, by their machine—a primitive Mexican grinder—in twenty-six hours, four hundred and forty ounces of gold, which will assay about $16 per ounce. He states that two of the company, in about six hours, took out a new supply of quartz, which they estimate to contain $50,000 worth of gold; and that from the quartz immediately before them they can take out, by another day's operations, $100,000 worth of gold. Several other companies in the vicinity cherish sanguine hopes of making large fortunes.

Another prominent topic of interest in California is the recent disgraceful and inhuman massacres of Indians. The first series of these butcheries was committed under the authority of the State, by a man named JARBOE, who recently rendered the following account of his transactions to the Governor:

"On the 16th day of September, in Eden Valley I mustered into the service of the State of California twenty men possessing the requisite qualifications, mounted on horseback, and armed with rifles and pistols. Up to that time the Indians had killed nineteen settlers and about six hundred head of stock in the region of country spoken of, and were daily committing their depredations. I endeavored to make a treaty of peace with them, and sent my interpreter out to their camp, who talked to them; he was a friendly Chumac Indian. They replied that they would kill every white man they could, and all the stock they could find—giving no reason for such determination to come out and fight. I did not attack them for some days afterwards, still hoping I might get along without bloodshed. On the night of the 20th September they came to the Eden Valley and drove off some stock; I followed and fought them with a detachment of ten men; and from that date to the 24th of January, I fought them twenty-three times, killed 263 warriors, the number of wounded was not known, took 303 prisoners, sent them to the Reservation. In the several engagements, I had four men severely wounded, as well as myself."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that the pretext upon which these murders were perpetrated is false, for Major JOHNSON and Lieutenant DILTON testify that not one white citizen in the Indian region had lost his life at the hands of the Indians during the last year except one person, who was killed for revenge, and who deserved his fate—and as to the stock, admitting that six hundred cattle had been stolen, they were taken by nine thousand Indians who had been driven from their lands and fisheries, and were literally starving to death.

But the massacres by JARBOE were at least made under the sanction of the authority of the State, and had a tangible pretext to justify them, and he has been far outranked in infamy and inhumanity by a Captain BROWN, of Eureka. This white savage has recently massacred a large number of peaceable, unarmed, and unoffending Indians, whose only crime was that when their starving red-faced brothers applied to them for assistance they rendered it. The San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following account of his operations:

"As there were brave men before Agamemnon, so there are brilliant Indian killers since Gen. Kibbe; for instance, up in Humboldt county, in which lies Humboldt Bay, and through which the famous Eel river pours its hurried, tumbling waters into the Pacific, the peaceful Indians in that vicinity have lately been suspected of furnishing ammunition to their starving brethren in the Reid Hills, and certain it is that the Reid Hill boys had shot down and dragged off some of the 7,000 or 8,000 cattle that graze the beautiful fields east of the Reid woods, and remote from the residences of the stock-raisers. According to Sheriff Van Ness, who writes such an account of the affair as he would be willing to have read by his gallant neighbors in the nearest white key-shop, last year about one-eighth of all the grazing-stock was killed by somebody. It was a tough case, and noble the sufferers avenged their loss. Between 3 and 4 o'clock, of Sunday morning, the 26th of February, five white men went down to Indian Island, and massacred 8 peaceable Indians, (not the Reid Hill fellows, nor the ones suspected of cattle-killing,) of men, women, and children, 50 according to Sheriff Van Ness, and according to another witness 120! The express messenger says that we the latest, dirtiest bit of low hundred yards or so, Barnum's 40 were killed, of whom three-fourths were women and children; that on the beach, where there were 40 or 50 other Indians, many also were killed; and that, at all the points of attack, from sunrise on that fine Sunday morning, not more than two hundred were butchered. A report came in the intimation that the farmers and citizens generally of the Eel River country were on hand and assisted at the handful of destroyers, and made such a clean sweep of the survivors, whose chief aim was, that when the survivors reached their hiding place they spared their wives and children to shoot."

The correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the following account of these butcheries:

"A most cowardly and brutal butchery was enacted on the islands in Humboldt Bay, in the rancherias along Eel river, and on the shore to the south and west of Eureka, in this State, on Sunday morning, February 26. The victims were Indians, including men, women, and children, and the perpetrators a body of white men who inhabit the surrounding country. It seems that the farmers and stock-owners having failed to obtain the sanction of Governor Downey to war against the miserable savages, who have been for a long time in a starving condition in consequence of having been driven from their hunting grounds into the mountains by the white settlers, organized secretly a vigilance committee, and divided their forces into several gangs, who, at a given hour, were to attack the various Indian villages, and spare neither age, sex, nor condition. The design was carried out in a fearful manner, as the following particulars disclose:

"At Indian Island, opposite the town of Eureka, and distant but a few hundred yards, more than forty Indians were killed, three-fourths of the number being women and children. On the beach, south of the entrance to the bay, forty or fifty Indians were also killed. Report says all that were tree-shaped were killed. It is also reported, and it is no doubt true, that a simultaneous attack was made upon the villages on Eel river. From what was known in Eureka not less than two hundred Indians—men, women, and children—were killed on this Sabbath morning.

"Mr. Van Ness, the sheriff of Humboldt county, who came passenger on the Columbia, confirms the above, and adds the subjoined still more horrid details. He says that the butchery on Humboldt Bay was committed by some forty men who had come from Eel river on horseback. They hitched their animals at the south end of the bay and seized a boat belonging to Captain Buhne, the pilot, with which they crossed to the opposite shore, and entered upon their hell-work. Before daylight they had slaughtered every man, woman, and child they could find. They then proceeded to Indian island, up the bay, and re-enacted the bloody tragedy which they had performed on the main land, and returned to where they had hitched their horses and rode off. The sheriff estimates the number of Indians slaughtered along the bay at eighty, including women and children. It is probable that the butcheries committed in those places constitute but a portion of the horrid slaughter of that morning. These forty men were evidently detailed for bay duty, whilst other divisions of the gang prosecuted their fiendish part of the work in the interior. The heart sickens at such badness. The massacre of Glencoe was excused by the Master of Stair, with some showing of plausibility, as a State necessity; but here, the only excuse—and the paltry pusillanimity of it rather adds to the degree of the crime than takes off in justification of it—was that a few starving Indians, battling to sustain the lives of themselves, and wives, and children through the rigorous severity of the long winter months, killed a few head of cattle."

The San Francisco *Herald* contains the following comments upon the Indian butcheries in California:

"Washoe is at discount. Mining, however lucrative, is little better than loss of time and misapplication of talent. The most profitable business in California is Indian killing, Indian scalping, Indian massacring. According to the redoubtable Captain Jarboe's account, one Indian scalp is worth forty dollars, and Indian blood is cheap at a dollar a drachm. But 'mighty men of valor' look for other more profitable fields of military glory, when the warrior's renown, must be achieved. The fire of emulating the heroic deeds of Fernando Cortes, Francisco Pizarro, 'The man who killed Tecumseh,' and other celebrated Indian fighters' is not to be extinguished except by deluges of Indian blood.

"The sweet gratification of knowing how much one may do for one's country in this manner is considerably heightened by the reflection that the very best policy to prevent a recurrence of Indian ravages has been adopted, viz: that of destroying the women and children as well as the bucks. The reputations of the Pharaohs and Herods of former ages have been fairly eclipsed, demonstrating the singular fact, that a greater refinement in civilization is apt to be accompanied by a corresponding increase in cruelty and infamy. The sublime examples of courage and self sacrifice heretofore set by our hunters of Indians has not been thrown away—far from it, for every day furnishes incontestable proof of the glorious improvement made by the successors of their illustrious predecessors.

"With a laconism worthy of Julius Cæsar, Commodore Perry, or the London *Punch*, the incarnadined Captain Jarboe reported, that in one month he fought twenty-three battles, killed 263 warriors, and took 292 prisoners, and these brilliant achievements were performed with but twenty men, and as he is nearly a battle a day, and about twenty-eight Indians and a third for each *enlistment*. But what is all this compared with the chivalric performances of Captain Brown, of Eureka, who, with but four desperately brave and disciplined followers, is reported to have slaughtered scores hundred and twenty unarmed and unsuspecting Indians, in one night, on Indian Island? Who will presume to question the courage and indomitable spirit of Captain Brown after so wondrous an exploit?

"As might have been expected, the Captain was not allowed to be alone in his glory. Magnificent deeds find magnificent imitators, and several other butchering parties fleshed their maiden swords at Buckeport, Humboldt Point, Elk River, Table Bluff, Eureka, and Mattole Valley. Of course, it is not to be expected that these gallant defenders of their country's honor can leave their large interests, lose their valuable time, and risk their precious lives for nothing. It would be the height of ingratitude to insinuate such an outrage. Did not Napoleon go to the throne because of his military skill and heroic achievements? Did not England lavish honors upon her Wellington? Did not Cromwell obtain a Dictatorship by reason of his skill in human butchery? Is not Nena Sahib renowned all over the world on account of his dexterity in slaughtering women and children?

"Who, then, in the face of these comparatively second-rate examples, will dare to arrest the recompensing hand of a grateful State—of agrieved, bleeding, down-trodden, Indian-scourged California—or stay her from a munificent acknowledgment of the heroic deeds done in her service? We therefore propose to the Legislature to create the office of Indian Butcher, with a princely salary, and confer it upon the man who has killed most Indians in a given time, provided it be satisfactorily shown that the Indians were starved at the time, and the greater portion of them were squaws and papooses."

Punch's Pencilings.

The new number of *Punch*, just received, has a couple of whole-page engravings touching upon the domestic and foreign politics of England—something, but not much, in the old vein of pleasant satire. The first, called "The News Boy," presents DISRAELI and Lord JOHN RUSSELL. The former, attired as a footman, in full livery, with his curls *not* in powder, stands at the door of a fashionable London mansion, in a proud attitude and with a contemptuous look sneering at Lord JOHN, who, dwarfed down to the size of a news boy, and habited accordingly, carries a trumpet, inscribed "Finality," in his right hand, has a bundle of papers, marked "Reform Bill," under his arm, and has his left hand up to his mouth to assist him in vociferating "Second Edition! Reform Bill." This is intended to be a cut at the Reform Bill which his little Lordship lately introduced—a milk-and-water humbug, very different from the great measure of 1832, which he also ushered into Parliament.

The other engraving, called "An Uncommonly Civil War," introduces Mr. Bull and the Emperor NAPOLEON interchanging courtesies. John Bull, all smiles and broadcloth, is handing a bucket-full of English coal to his distinguished but dreaded neighbor, with "Allow me, my dear Emperor, to introduce to your notice these beautiful diamonds!" The Emperor has a bottle of claret and glass which he holds to his friend, saying, "And let me, cher M. Bull, offer you a glass of this excellent light wine!" To which *Punch* slyly appends, "N. B.—We know who has the best of it!"

Public Amusements.

Mrs. Nevins' Sacred Concert will be given, this evening, in the Unitarian Church, corner of Tenth and Locust streets.

Carl Wolfsohn's and Carl Hohnstock's fifth Classical Concert will be given on Thursday evening, in the Foyer of the Academy of Music.

The young ladies of the Monroe Grammar school, (*the pupils?*) give a musical entertainment at Musical Fund Hall on Thursday—the proceeds to go for the purchase of a piano.

Thiodon's Theatre of Art, Music, and Mechanical ingenuity, at Sanderson's Exhibition Rooms, remains open this week.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO DAN RICE.—A number of our prominent citizens have tendered to Dan Rice, the enterprising and indefatigable manager of the Walnut-street Circus, a complimentary benefit, which will be given on Saturday evening next. The unwearied attention he has devoted to his business during the season now closing, the infinite variety of brilliant performances he has produced at great expense, and the strict care with which, while delighting his audiences with every imaginable novelty appropriate to his establishment, he has excluded everything calculated to offend the tastes of the most fastidious, or to bring a blush upon the cheeks of modesty, have rendered his Great Show an institution that has attained the highest degree of popularity with our citizens. He has richly deserved the proposed compliment, and this feeling will doubtless find expression by the presence at the Circus on Saturday evening of thousands of the admirers of his performances in the ring, and of his skill and liberality as a manager.

THE HEART OF THE ANDES.—Mr. Church's picture, which has been visited by a great many persons in this city, continues on exhibition, at the Academy of Fine Arts, Chestnut street, and will certainly be withdrawn next Saturday. It is very well worth seeing.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF 1,300 LOTS SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS.—There is now arranged for examination at store No. 428 Chestnut street, a large and varied assortment of English and American silver-plated ware, fine cutlery, rich bronzes, Paris fans, fancy goods, &c., &c. Also a large quantity of unfinished work, 50 cases glass ware, &c., &c., to be sold on Wednesday morning next, March 28th, by B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—Birch & Son, No. 914 Chestnut street, sell this morning, by auction, a large assortment of superior household furniture; also, stereoscopic pictures and boxes.

LARGE SALE—Stocks and real estate to-day at 12 o'clock, noon. Thomas & Son's, eighth spring sale. See advertisements and pamphlet catalogues.

LARGE SALE OF NEW CARRIAGES.—Mr Herkness' spring trade sale of new carriages will take place on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The vehicles may now be examined at the bazaar, Ninth and Sansom street.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

[BY SPECIAL TELEGRAPH FOR "THE PRESS."]

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES!

Abstract of the Testimony taken before the Committee on Public Expenditures, (John B. Haskin, Chairman,) to Investigate Corruptions in regard to the Disbursements of the Public Printing Fund.

[We are indebted to "Occasional" for the following important despatch:]

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1860.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

I send the following extracts from the great report of Mr. Haskin, laid before the House at four o'clock this afternoon.

This evidence was continued in testimony taken before the committee, showing Wendell to have been printer *de facto* last Congress, and to have paid Harris & Steadman, the printers *de jure* of the two Houses, some seventy-eight thousand dollars for the privilege of doing the work, and that George W. Bowman, present Senate and Executive printer, pays John C. Rives, who actually does the work, sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. for doing it, reserving to himself a clear profit of thirty-three and one third per cent. of the amount paid by the Government. If the Senate and Executive printing amounts in the aggregate to as much during the sessions of this Congress as it did during the sessions of the Thirty-fifth Congress, Mr. Bowman will receive from Government some forty-odd thousand dollars for doing absolutely nothing.

Mr. Cornelius Wendell, who executed the entire public printing for six years, immediately preceding the election of the present Senate printer, George W. Bowman, Esq., in January last, testified that the whole public printing during that period of time might have been done fifty per cent. less than the price paid by Government for doing it. He furnished the committee with a statement, from which it appears that, under a different system, there might have been a saving effected by Congress, in printing alone, during that time, amounting to the gross sum of *seven hundred and forty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty-five cents*, not including the *Congressional Globe*, upon which an estimate of a saving of two hundred and forty thousand dollars, for the like period, might have been made.

It appears that the profits of the public printing usually given by the President to his personal favorites and partisans, twenty thousand dollars per annum was appropriated to the support of his personal organ in Washington, and his partisan presses in Philadelphia.

The committee can see no propriety in Congress continuing this fund under the control of the President to pay in exclusive newspapers in Washington of an expensive executive character, sinking nineteen thousand dollars per annum, which official organ of Government is constantly disgracing the country by its defamation of personal character, and its scurrilous attacks upon all who differ with the Administration in regard to its measures. There is not one redeemer feature about this unscrupulous journal which would justify Congress in allowing to remain in the hands of the President the patronage with which he has heretofore sustained it.

Isaac Hill, a bedfellow of Duff Green, who recognized as an exponent, in part, of the views of the British Government, and is an independent and able journal, wielding immense influence over the people of England, and unlike the *Herald*, *Times*, and *Tribune*, of New York, and the *Press*, of Philadelphia, newspapers of immense circulation and position, creatures and controllers of public opinion in our own country, this home organ is notoriously destitute of all their characteristics, and is a mere tender to the prejudices of the Executive and to the political aspirations of his Cabinet advisers. Two of its editors, it appears by the evidence, were Government officials, one of them probably receiving two salaries—one in his capacity of Assistant Secretary of State, and another as editor.

It further appears that each of these editors used the columns of this journal, nurtured and supported out of the public printing plunder, to abuse Congressmen who to justify his efforts to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas, his abandonment of the principles upon which he was elected, and his betrayal of the Northern Democracy. In this connection, your committee deeply regret that the confidential letter put out, in the fall elections of 1858, the same doctrine which he expressed in his celebrated Du Quesne letter, written on the 22d of November, 1858. In that letter he said:

"I shall assume the privilege of advancing years in referring to another growing and dangerous evil, the last age, although our fathers like ourselves, were divided into political parties, they did not carry the conflicts with each other, yet we never heard until within a recent period of the employment of money to carry elections. Should this practice increase, public voters and their representatives in the State and National Legislatures shall become infected, the fountain of free government will then be poisoned at its source, and we must end, as history proves, in military despotism. A Democratic Republic, all agree, cannot long survive, unless sustained by public virtue. When it is corrupted and the people become venal, there is a common sense of the free use of liberty, which must cause it to wither and die."

It appears that but a few weeks before this letter was written large sums obtained out of the profits of the public printing were used with his implied consent for the purpose of controlling the Congressional elections in Pennsylvania and New York.

In the Berks-county district of Pennsylvania a part of this money was used, but, notwithstanding, the old Jackson Democracy of that district rebuked this corruptibility, for which they deserve all praise—and defeated the President's favorite and present minister to Austria—John Glancy Jones—and elected to the present Congress in his stead Major John Schwartz; the only district in that State saved from wreck by the use of the profits of the Executive printing, and other Executive patronage, being that of Colonel Florence.

These facts prove that Congress, in voting much larger sums for public printing than have been required to do the work, has placed in the hands of the President immense patronage, with which he has tried to offset the overwhelming condemnation of his course, such as never since he occupied the Executive chair. Such centralization was deprecated and feared by the fathers of the Republic.

Among other suggestions, the committee recommend, as an immediate reform, the adoption of a joint resolution cutting down the present rates paid for public printing forty per cent.

OCCASIONAL.

THE WAY IN WHICH THE PUBLIC PRINTING IS FARMED OUT.

Cornelius Wendell sworn—Examined by the Chairman:

Question. Were you the printer *de facto* of the last Congress?

Answer. I was.

Q. Who was elected printer of that House?

A. James B. Steadman.

Q. You are the printer of the House until you are superseded?

A. That is the custom. I hold over until another printer is elected.

Q. He was elected printer of the Thirty-fifth Congress?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he ever perform the duties of that office?

A. No, sir.

Q. When did you commence performing the duties of printer to the House?

A. Immediately on his election.

Q. Will you be kind enough to state, in as concise a manner as possible, the terms upon which you became the printer *de facto*, as between you and Mr. Steadman, the printer elect of the Thirty-fifth Congress?

A. I stipulated with him to do the work for sixty-four cents in the dollar.

Q. Sixty-four cents on the dollar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is, where you received one dollar for certain printing, you got sixty-four cents out of it for doing the work?

A. Yes, sir.

Q., by Mr. Fouke. He got thirty-six cents out of the dollar and paid the balance?

A. Yes, sir. Afterwards that arrangement was set aside and I gave him a stipulated sum and took the chances. He was very anxious for money and I bought him out entirely.

Q., by the Chairman. Your first agreement with him was to do the work for sixty-four cents on the dollar paid him by the House?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And subsequently; be kind enough to state about what time you bought him out entirely for a stipulated sum.

A. He was elected in December, and in May following, I think; I gave him a stipulated sum.

Q. How much was that?

A. Thirty-four thousand dollars.

Q. That was the whole bonus you paid him for selling out to you the right of serving the House?

A. No, sir; subsequently to that about a year, rather than have a row in the House about the matter, I paid him $1,800. It was a black-mail operation with him; he threatened to resign, and make a muss generally.

Q. Were any other parties interested with him in the profits of the printing on his election?

A. Yes sir; Mr. A. D. Banks, Mr. Washington McLean, Judge Walker, and some two or three others, who held minor interests.

THE PROFITS ON THE PUBLIC PRINTING, AND WHO GETS THEM.

Q. Were you the printer of the 34th Congress?

A. I was elected printer of the 34th Congress.

Q. Can you state from recollection the amount of money paid during the 34th Congress for the printing done for the House of Representatives?

A. I think it was about $230,000; I am not positive; it was some considerable sum over two hundred thousand dollars.

Q. Can you state from recollection the profit?

A. No; I could not come very near it from the fact I was doing the Senate and executive work, binding and all together, and kept no distinct account of the profit. I should imagine the profit ran near forty-five cents.

Q. Forty-five cents on the dollar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you state the aggregate amount paid for the printing of the House during the 34th Congress?

A. It was in the neighborhood of $200,000; I think about $212,000, if my memory serves me. I have all these figures to a cent.

Q. Can you tell what was the net profit on the work done for the 34th Congress?

A. I think it ran in the neighborhood of forty cents; some of the work is not so profitable as other; because I do not the same style. The price depends upon the style. Therefore we may do one hundred thousand dollars worth of one kind of work and make forty cents profit on the dollar, and we may do another kind and make sixty or seventy cents profit on the dollar. The prices are fixed by law, and the establishment scale is varying.

Q. Are you doing the printing for the present House of Representatives?

A. Messrs. English & Larcombe are doing the work at my office.

Q. Who is doing the printing for the Senate?

A. C. Rives.

Q. Who is the printer of the Senate?

A. George W. Bowman.

Q. Do you know the profits received by Mr. Bowman upon the printing done for the Senate? Do you know the profits of the Senate printer?

A. I understand Mr. Rives gives him thirty-three and a third per cent.

Q. He gives that amount to Mr. Bowman?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the aggregate cost of the Senate printing during the 34th Congress?

A. It was about $100,000; I think one hundred and four or one hundred and five thousand dollars; it was a trifle over one hundred thousand.

Q. by Mr. Somes. I want to know what the net profits now are.

A. I am informed that Mr. Rives testified before a committee of the Senate that he gave Bowman thirty-three and a third per cent. of the gross amount, but that he could afford to make it. And that his object in doing that was to break Wendell down. So I have been told by the reporter of the Senate committee. In speaking of profits gentlemen must bear in mind that it ought to be calculated upon the aggregate amount of work done. For instance, we give up the Senate, House, and executive printing and binding, and, with the facilities I have for doing the work, I would say the profits would range about fifty cents on the dollar all supposed, including my investment, perhaps.

Q. Do you recollect the aggregate amount paid for printing post office blanks during the 35th Congress?

A. I think it averaged about $60,000 per year.

Q. Do you know the profit on that job, the amount who was paid by the Government for doing the work?

A. One-half, sir.

Q. Do you know what their several interests were?

A. I understand that Mr. Banks' interest was one-half, Mr. McLean's one-third, and Judge Walker, I think, informed me that he had a quarter interest.

Q. Had Mr. Steadman, at the time of his election, any facilities here in Washington for the work which the public printer would be compelled to do?

A. None whatever.

Mr. Clopton. I would like to ask Mr. Wendell what per cent. would be a reasonable profit on the cost of the House printing. I take it that you have said about the House printing is applicable to the Senate printing?

A. Yes, sir. Take the average all through—Senate, House, and executive—and the work costs not over fifty cents on the dollar. As an evidence of that, I did the work. I think, for two years for fifty cents on the dollar, and made money by it. I took it. I think, from the estate of General Armstrong, who died while he was printer. That was the House printing alone. I had facilities then, for I was doing the Senate printing as manager for Tucker, and took the work from the Armstrong estate and from John C. Rives, who succeeded General Armstrong.

THE PRESIDENT, THE PRINTING PLUNDER, AND HIS ORGAN.

Q., by the chairman. Was there any condition affixed to your doing the work of the 35th Congress, by which you were to own and conduct the Government organ, *The Constitution?*

A. No, sir.

Q. That was a voluntary enterprise?

A. Yes, sir. The editor of the organ is generally supposed to command the patronage of the President. There is a good deal of this work at the disposal of the President—say an aggregate of one hundred thousand dollars per year, more or less.

Q. At the disposal of the President?

A. Yes, sir. That patronage the organ has commanded for years, it being impossible to keep a paper up here without Government support.

Q. Is this one hundred thousand dollars' worth of patronage you speak of at the disposal of the President personally?

A. The law provides that it shall be under the control of the heads of the departments; but if the President signifies to his Cabinet that he would be pleased to see A, B, or C get it, as a matter of course they will obey his wishes. It has been a matter of custom for the President to dispose of it. Mr. Buchanan has done it, and his predecessor, Mr. Pierce, did it. I never had any intercourse with the Cabinet in the matter; my intercourse has been direct with Mr. Buchanan, and was so with Mr. Pierce.

Q. You say the aggregate amount paid for the executive printing per year is $100,000?

A. From $85,000 to $110,000. I think it will average $100,000.

Q. Do the profits on that printing average fifty cents on the dollar?

A. A portion of it averages much more; but the average on the whole of it is about sixty-five cents on the dollar.

Q. Was there ever any understanding with you while you had the printing that a portion of the profits should be used towards sustaining the organ?

A. Yes, sir; it was given for the purpose of sustaining the organ.

Q. Was there ever any understanding between you and the President as to what portion of the profits should go towards sustaining the Government organ?

A. No, sir; I cannot say there was a direct understanding. I understood it, and I supposed he did.

Q. There was no distinct sum fixed upon out of the profits?

A. No, sir. The understanding was that the paper should go on.

Q. And that that patronage should support it?

A. Yes, sir. I never had anything to say about editing it.

THE PRESIDENT CHANGES HIS EDITORS OFTEN.

Q. Who was your editor?

A. Mr. Appleton, Mr. Wm. A. Harris, Mr. Sidney Johnson, and Mr. R. W. Hughes. They were changed often.

JUDGE BLACK AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE APPLETON WRITE FOR THE "ORGAN."

Q. I ask whether you can state, from your own knowledge, that any of the heads of the executive departments wrote editorials that were published in the *Union?*

A. My impression was, I may say, Judge Black wrote for it. I think he wrote several articles, but I do not know positively that any other heads of the Cabinet did. That's my impression. I could not swear positively, never having taken manuscript from them. Appleton was appointed as editor after he went into the State Department.

Q. Were he articles on general politics?

A. On general politics.

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON BOWMAN ON THE STAND—HE DRAWS A FINE DISTINCTION BETWEEN A SUB-CONTRACTOR AND A FOREMAN.

George W. Bowman, sworn. Examined by the Chairman.

Q. Where do you reside, and what is your occupation?

A. I reside in this city, on H street, between Tenth and Eleventh. I am editor and proprietor of the *Constitution*, and printer to the Senate.

Q. How long have you been printer to the Senate?

A. I think it was the 17th of January, I think, the day on which I was elected. The 17th of January of the present year.

Q. How long have you been the editor and proprietor of the "*Constitution*"?

A. Since the 15th of April last.

Q. Do you perform the public printing yourself, or have you contracted it out?

A. I have contracted the public printing just in the way a man would who was a printer, and undertook to discharge or oversee everything pertaining to the public printing. I employ Messrs. English and Larcombe, Buffington and Bro. for me, for which I pay him at the rate of 67½ cents on the dollar of all printing that shall be executed and passed by the Senate committee of Public Printer.

Q. How much money have you invested, as Senate printer, in the work you are now carrying on?

A. What money have I invested? I have Mr. Rives, as I stated in the beginning, employed to execute the work for me upon the profits.

Q. Have you invested any money? Does he not do all the work? Has he not all the material?

A. He has the material, I think.

Q. He owns the presses, materials, and everything with which the work is done?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you made any investment for the purchase of presses?

A. No, sir.

Q. by Mr. Hindman. The presses are your investment for the purpose of doing the work?

A. Yes, sir; and I have control of the office just as much as it belonged to me, for the execution of the work I have to do.

Q. by Mr. Somes. Mr. Rives is a sub-contractor under you?

A. No, sir; he is simply employed as a foreman by me.

Q. I understood you to say that he did the work? You stated just now that you had invested no money.

A. He is employed by me as my foreman, just as I employ a foreman in *The Constitution* office, to superintend the composition, read the proofs make up the forms, and attend to the business of the office. I give it all the personal attention required.

Q. Is the Chairman of Rives in this public printing done, which you were elected to do?

A. Yes, sir. Rives' office, the Globe office, on Pennsylvania avenue.

Q. Who owns the building in which it is done?

A. I understand I have never inquired.

Q. Who owns the type used in the composition, and the presses?

A. Mr. Rives.

Q. Who purchases the paper?

A. The Government. It has nothing whatever to do with the purchase of the paper.

Q. Who employs the hands who set the type and work the presses?

A. Mr. Rives, as my foreman, simply as my foreman.

Q. Have you invested a dollar in this concern of Mr. Rives' where the printing is done, which you were elected by the Senate to do?

A. I have invested with Mr. Rives as my foreman, and he furnishes the office and the material.

MR. WALL AND BOWMAN DODGES.

Q. Are the profits of the Senate printing, or any part of those profits, appropriated towards sustaining the Government organ, known as *The Constitution*, or any other newspaper?

Mr. Hindman. I object.

The witness interrupting. By my election as Senate printer, there was no appropriation made in any way for the support of any newspaper out of the profits thereof.

HISTORY OF THE POST OFFICE BLANK PRINTING.

Q. You have said that you printed the post office blanks for a number of years?

A. Yes, sir; for eight years I was a contractor with the Department.

Q. Do you state that you were for eight years a contractor with the Post Office Department?

A. Yes, sir; as the lowest bidder under the contract system.

Q. When did those eight years expire?

A. I think in 1852 or 1853.

Q. From that time did you do the work as a sub-contractor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For whom?

A. I executed the work for the public printer under a sub-contract.

Q. For the public printer?

A. Yes, sir; and also as a sub-contractor under Mr. Wendell.

Q. You did the work under Mr. Wendell?

A. Yes, sir; I was sub-contractor under Mr. Wendell, at the same rates?

A. My first acquaintance was at the rate of fifty-five cents. I have said sixty-five cents and subsequently I work for forty-five cents on the dollar, paid by the Government.

Q. Do you remember what is the aggregate annual *cost to the Government for the printing of the post office* blanks?

A. From $40,000 to $45,000.

Q. A year?

A. Yes, sir.

THIS PRINTING IS GIVEN UNDER GENERAL BOWMAN TO A KNOW-NOTHING!

Q. State the circumstances of the transfer of the work.

A. On the election of General Bowman, the work came into my hands.

Q. State the circumstances of the transfer, you having had the work up to that time.

A. I understood General Bowman had said that I should not be employed to do the work. I did not so read him. I understood from some quarter, I have forgotten that the work was lying idle, that nothing was done, and I came here and made an offer to the Post Office Department to go on with the work. The evening of the day I made the offer to the P. M. General, Mr. Quail, a friend of General Bowman came to Willards' Hotel, and asked me whether I would want to go on with the work at the same terms. I replied that I had already made an offer to the Postmaster General to do the work, and that shortly the proposition would be made by Congress to give it out by contract. I declined to make any arrangement with Mr. Quail, on behalf of General Bowman. Afterwards I understood that it was given to Mr. Jewett, of Buffalo, New York.

Q. Who is Mr. Jewett?

A. He is the publisher of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, the leading Know-Nothing organ of the State of New York.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PRINTING PLUNDER.

Cornelius Wendell recalled:

Q. Has the President been in the habit of dispensing the Public Printing?

A. It was done by contract until 1858. I think then the contract expired, and it reverted to the printer of Congress, and I was printer of the House, and editor of the organ, and it reverted to me.

Q. That was in 1858?

A. I think it was in 1856.

Q. From 1856 who exercised the control over the giving out of the Post Office blank printing?

A. The President and Postmaster General, through the Postmaster General. In December succeeding Mr. Buchanan's coming into power, he gave it to Mr. Rice for a time.

Q. Did you sub-contract it for Mr. Rice?

A. Yes, sir; that was the understanding that I should continue to do the work as heretofore, and have the control of it. Mr. Rice receiving, I think, forty-three cents in the dollar.

Q. W-a there any understanding when this work was given to Mr. Rice that any newspaper was to be supported out of it?

A. *It was understood that it was for the support of the* paper of Philadelphia, to the understanding.

Q. The understanding between whom?

A. The understanding between the President and the Postmaster General.

Q. by Mr. Hindman. How did you know that?

A. From conversations I had with Mr. Rice. I insisted upon having more of the profits of the printing to support *The Union*, as it was one of those rather unprofitable jobs of the contract, and Mr. Rice was very clamorous to have a share for the *Pennsylvanian*, and we finally settled on forty-three cents on the dollar. I then made a contract with Mr. Rice, I think, for two years for me for forty-five cents, or fifty cents on the dollar. He did not know at the time for forty-five cents, and a portion of the time for fifty cents. I had also the executive binding, which Rice thought ought to satisfy him, but he said he was not satisfied with the profits and the expenses of *The Union* being very large. I insisted that I should have all the profits of the post office blank printing, and I consented to give it to him.

Q. by the Chairman. You stated that $20 000 were to be allowed out of the profits of the executive printing to the President; and to pay $10,000 per annum out of the profits of the printing for political purposes?

A. Yes, sir; I understood that was the proposition Mr. Baker, the collector of Philadelphia, came down to procure aid for *The Pennsylvanian*, and finally I had to accede to giving $20,000 per annum, $10,000 per annum of which Mr. Baker obtained for *The Pennsylvanian*. I have been informed that $10,000 of the $20 000 was for *The Pennsylvanian*, but my obligation is with Mr. Bowman for $20 000. That obligation existed, still exists, and there has been no action had in relation to it, owing to Mr. Bowman's refusal to carry out his part of the engagement, which was that I should do the Senate work for him in case he would contract printer to the Senate. I paid Mr. Bowman $5,000 in advance when he took *The Union*, and the balance I secured to him by giving him the Senate work, which he could not have