# New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXXV.....No. 10,906. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## WASHINGTON.

### KILBOURN REFUSES TO ANSWER.

THE SECRETS OF THE REAL ESTATE POOL STILL CONCEALED—THE WITNESS TO BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Special Committee appointed by the House to investigate the District Real Estate Pool will report Hallett Kilbourn to the House to-morrow as a recusant witness, and will move for his immediate arrest. Mr. Kilbourn and his counsel, Judge Black, hold that the Real Estate Pool, having settled with the trustee of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. as debtor of the Government of the United States, that firm has no further interest in the matter, and that the investigation is an unwarranted inquisition into private affairs. The Committee, on the other hand, assert that the United States had an interest in that settlement between the pool and the trustee of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., and on this account House has a right to know the basis on which the settlement was made. The only way to learn this is to examine the books of the pool, ascertain what property it held at the time settlement was made. How much had been previously bought and sold, and what its profits had been. The House will without doubt sustain the Committee, and should Mr. Kilbourn persist in his refusal to answer, it will commit him for contempt. It is reported to-day that Mr. Kilbourn has said that if he discloses the names of the parties in the pool the only political effect will be to show that ex-Congressman Eldridge of Wisconsin, a Democrat, was one of them.

### CLEWS TO THE SAFE BURGLARY.

REASON TO HOPE THAT THE WHOLE TRUTH IS COMING OUT—TESTIMONY THAT WILL BE PRODUCED—STARTLING DISCLOSURES EXPECTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—There seems to be more reason to hope that the whole truth in regard to the notorious District Safe Burglary conspiracy will come out in the investigation by the House Judiciary Committee than has before existed. Nettleship, in his confession to District-Attorney Wells, corroborated the testimony of Michael Hayes, one of the men employed to plan the safe burglary, and who was examined by the special committee of 1874, and additional missing links are reported to have been supplied by the confession of another of the employés of the conspirators.

A very important witness, whose presence it is hoped will be secured in a few days, is expected to connect the men who actually did the work with those who employed them; and if this is done there may be another surprise caused by the disclosures which will follow, second only to that which was occasioned by Belknap's fall.

### CADETSHIP BRIBERIES.

RAMBLES OF THE BEARDSLEES IN ALABAMA—NOTHING WHATEVER HEARD FROM MR. HAYS SINCE THE EXPOSURE—BAD CASE AGAINST MR. PURMAN OF FLORIDA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The investigation of the Charles Hays bribery case has not as yet been begun by the House Committee on the Judiciary. Witnesses were subpenaed last week, and are expected to reach here this evening or to-morrow morning. Mr. Hays, in recommending the appointment of young Beardslee to a cadetship at West Point, certified that he had resided more than two years in the Town of Choctaw, Ala. There is no town of that name in that county, and young Beardslee was never in Choctaw County in his life. This county is one of the most remote and inaccessible in the State, the nearest railroad to it being the Mobile and Ohio, which extends through Mississippi not far from the Alabama line.

After Mrs. Beardslee applied to Scott Lord for an appointment for her son, and was informed that an appointment would only be made after a competitive examination, she went to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and spent a few weeks there. During her stay she made many inquiries in regard to the price of property there, representing to the citizens that she was well pleased with the climate of that section of Alabama, and that she contemplated purchasing property there, in order to make it her Winter residence. After she had been there some time her son arrived, and they remained a short time together. Subsequently they visited Birmingham, an important manufacturing town on the South and North Railroad of Alabama, but not in Mr. Hays's district. After a short stay there they returned to the North.

Nothing has been heard from Mr. Hays since the introduction of the resolution directing the pending inquiry, but he has been officially informed of the proceedings by the Committee on the Judiciary, and will of course be afforded an opportunity to reply to the accusation if he applies for it.

The House Committee on Civil Service Reform has secured several important witnesses from Florida to testify in regard to the sale of a cadetship by Representative Purman of that State. The slight investigation of this matter made by the Committee on Naval Affairs failed to prove the alleged bribery; but if the reports of citizens of Florida who have come here as witnesses are supported by the evidence, the case against Purman is considerably worse than has been anticipated.

### THE 3.65 DISTRICT INTEREST.

PAYMENT BY CONGRESS IN A FAIR WAY NOW TO BE MADE—FAVORABLE ACTION IN THE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The only business of any importance transacted by the House to-day was the adoption of the report of the Conference Committee on the bill directing the payment of the interest on the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds. This interest has been in default since the 1st of February, and the delay in providing for it has been almost inexcusable. Mr. Holman, who succeeded in defeating the report by postponing it when it was last before the House, made strong objections to it to-day, and was seconded in his efforts by several leading Democrats. But the vote, when the yeas and nays were called, stood 108 in favor of the report to 78 against it.

The adoption of this report must not be taken as an approval of the acts of the Commissioners, or of the Board of Audit. Under the act of June, 1874, it was incumbent upon the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the District to issue bonds in exchange for all certificates issued by the Board of Audit, and as no special limit of the amount of bonds to be issued was fixed by law, it being entirely dependent on the amount of claims audited and allowed, it is impossible to say just how many of these bonds ought eventually to be recognized as having been issued in exchange for honest claims against the District of Columbia. This question will probably be settled by the investigation of the Committee on District Affairs, and in the mean time, since Congress has guaranteed the interest on these bonds, it was bound to provide for its payment, and ought to have done so six weeks ago.

### SECRET NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

BAITS FOR CURIOSITY IN WASHINGTON—A WOMAN UNDER GUARD AT WILLARD'S—AN EDITOR WITH AN ITCHING PALM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs is conducting its investigations with great secrecy. While no very startling disclosures have yet been made, the Washington public seems daily to be expecting them. Among the better authenticated rumors afloat this evening, is one that a favorite editor of the Administration has been discovered taking toll of naval contractors for securing fat jobs for them. He has not yet been examined, although his victim has. Another report, about the truth of which there is no doubt, is that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has a woman under close guard at Willard's Hotel. No person is allowed to see or communicate with her without permission of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the only one who has been in her room since her arrival has been Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the Naval Committee. The circulation of such reports as these keep the Washington politicians constantly on the *qui vive*.

### THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

A REPORT 100 PAGES LONG ON HOW TO MAKE THE ROADS PAY THEIR BONDS—SEMI-ANNUAL PAYMENTS INTO A SINKING FUND—NO SINKING FUND CONTRIBUTIONS, NO DIVIDENDS.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—On motion of Mr. Lawrence of Ohio, the House Judiciary Committee was recently instructed to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to secure the Government against loss on account of the subsidy bonds issued to the various Pacific railroad companies. The subject was referred to a sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Knott and Lawrence, who to-day submitted to the full Committee their report, embodying a number of important recommendations. The report, which was prepared by Judge Lawrence and makes 100 pages of manuscript, goes into an elaborate examination of the relations which exist between the Pacific railroads and the Government. It shows by detailed statistics and computations that, after applying all the means now provided by law for the disbursement of the interest advances, there will be a deficiency of at least $150,000,000 in principal and interest when the Subsidy bonds mature. This result is arrived at without allowing the Government to calculate compound interest on its advances. It is argued that the companies will not be able to pay this sum in addition to their first mortgage indebtedness to private parties, and the belief is expressed that they do not expect to. The sub-Committee thefore recommend the passage of a bill of which the main features are as follows:

*First:* The Government is to retain in the Treasury all money which is or may be due to the companies, and apply it to their indebtedness to the United States.

*Second:* It requires each company to pay to the Government semi-annually such sum as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and which invested at interest will, at the maturity of the subsidy bonds, create a fund sufficient to pay the principal.

*Third:* It requires the creation of a similar fund to pay at the maturity of the subsidy bonds the amount of the interest not then reimbursed by services, and by the five per cent of the net earning now required to be paid into the Treasury.

*Fourth:* It prohibits each company from making any dividends while it is in default of complying with any of these requirements for semi-annual payments.

*Fifth:* It gives the Government a right of action to recover all money due or to become due, and to take possession of any, or to operate any road in default.

The bill also, among other things, requires the Secretary of the Treasury to report to Congress what may be reasonable rates for Government transportation. The amounts of semi-annual payments, to create a fund for the payment of interest, are to be prescribed from time to time, according to the amounts realized from the five per cent of net earnings and the retention of charges for Government business. The report says the proposed bill "adds nothing to the obligation of the Companies as to the payment of interest. It leaves the question open whether the Companies should pay the interest as it accrues, so that if the Government at any time desires to ask the Supreme Court to review the recent decision, this can be done." Prominent members of the Committee are of opinion that the main recommendations of this report will be adopted and reported to the House.

### NAVAL EXPERIMENTS.

WASTEFULNESS NOT APPARENT EXCEPT IN THE ORDNANCE TESTS—$35,500 SQUANDERED ON NORMAN WIARD BURST GUNS.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—An official report has been made by the Navy Department in response to a resolution of the House, inquiring as to the manner and to what extent the various appropriations made by Congress since July 1, 1869, to test the usefulness of patents and inventions, have been expended. Mr. Hanscom, the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, says the number of articles and processes for which tests were ordered is 49. As in many instances no report of the test or of the merits of the particular invention or process has ever been received, it is inferred that the articles were often not offered for trial at the naval stations designated. Wm. Wood, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, says that under the cognizance of the Bureau there have been tested 190 patents and inventions relating to improvements in the machinery of naval vessels at a total cost of $2,936. It is the custom of the Bureau, he says, to grant permission to all applicants to have tests made where there is a reasonable prospect of obtaining useful results and information, but all expense of making said experiments to be without cost to the Government. The very limited expenditure has been made on applications that established their usefulness to such a degree that the actual cost of the labor and material only was paid, and the inventions kept in effective operation without any royalty being paid from the appropriations of the bureau for their use. It appears from the statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance that the Nut Island experiments by Norman Wiard resulted in no good, the guns either bursting or being thrown aside; $35,500 were paid to him for those experiments.

### CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

SERENADE TO MR. MORTON AND MR. PINCHBACK.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 13, 1876.

A largely attended meeting of colored persons to-night passed a series of resolutions, declaring, among other things, that "the Senate, in refusing to seat Mr. Pinchback, professedly on technical grounds did an unjust act affecting the colored race, ignored the rights of a sovereign State, bowed to caste, and aided proscription, rebellion, and anarchy." The resolutions also condemn Senators Edmunds and Paddock for voting against Mr. Pinchback, and eulogize Senator Morton, whose course, they say, "makes him a fitting person for any position in which law and justice may be equitably administered and defended by an honest and resolute person." These resolutions were supported by Frederick Douglass, George T. Downing, and others, and were unanimously adopted. A procession was then formed, and proceeded to the Ebbett House, where Senator Morton was complimented with a serenade. The colored speaker who informed Senator Morton of what had taken place at the meeting, and the character of the resolutions, said that heretofore the colored people could only thank their friends, but now they could express their gratitude in votes. Senator Morton responded, saying among other things that Mr. Pinchback was fairly and legally elected, and had the sympathy of the entire Republican party throughout the country, and that the great battle of human rights would be fought in the coming Presidential contest. The procession then proceeded to Capitol Hill where they serenaded Mr. Pinchback, who returned thanks in a speech.

TERRITORIAL BILLS.

The House Committee on Territories has agreed to report favorably on the Oklahoma bill to establish a Territorial Government in the Indian country, and is now engaged in perfecting the details of the scheme. At the meeting to be held to-morrow morning, it is possible that the bill may be completed, and if so it will be reported to the House the first time the Committee is called. The same Committee also voted recently to report favorably on the bill enabling the Territory of New-Mexico to be admitted into the Union as a new State, and instructed Mr. Culbertson to call it up in the House whenever an opportunity offered itself. The passage of a similar bill by the Senate last week has caused the Committee to postpone pushing this matter before the House until the Senate bill has been received, referred to the Committee, and carefully examined. It is possible that the Committee may conclude to adopt the Senate bill as a substitute for the one already agreed to.

$10,500,000 MORE TO ALABAMA CLAIMANTS.

The House Committee on the Judiciary will to-morrow make a report on the Geneva award. The majority will report in favor of distributing the amount which will remain of the award after paying the claims already adjudicated, to three classes, namely: Actual losers on the high seas by reason of Confederate cruisers; second, actual losses to those who paid war premiums; and third, insurance companies as secondary losers, on the principle that although as a whole they realized profits, their profit would have been greater but for the destruction by cruisers of the particular vessels they insured. There would in case of the passage of the bill be distributed to the first class, $1,500,000; to the second, $5,000,000, and to the third, $4,000,000. The majority of the Committee recommend that the balance of the award named, $2,500,000, be covered into the Treasury. It is understood that a second minority report will be submitted.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 13, 1876.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard Col. Lyford, Commissioner John Eaton, and Prof. Baird, in behalf of the display to be made by the several departments at the Centennial. They ask an additional appropriation of $500,000. The Board asked about a million dollars last year, but Congress appropriated only $505,000. They now ask for the residue. With its aid the Government Exposition will be a magnificent display worthy of the nation.

Representative Fort of Illinois to-day introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, providing that on and after July 1 there shall be a tax on all sales or contracts for sales, verbal or written, of gold and silver, at the rate of one-twentieth of one per cent. A failure to make a return of the sales, or the rendering of fraudulent returns, is to be punished by a penalty of $200, besides the payment of the tax due, to be assessed by the Collector on the best information he can obtain.

Secretary Bristow says that the report of the unearthing of astounding corruptions in California is "news" to him. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue also says that he has received no information in regard to these statements.

The Senate Committee on Railroads heard an argument by President Borst of the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to-day in advocacy of the bill now before the Committee providing Government aid for that project.

The Controller of the Currency has called upon the National Banks for reports, showing their condition at the close of business on Friday, the 10th day of March.

[*For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.*]

## *DR. BACON ON PLYMOUTH COUNCIL.*

WHERE PLYMOUTH FAILED TO MEET THE REAL POINT AT ISSUE—THE REAL CONGREGATIONAL MODE OF DISMISSING MEMBERS—DESCRIPTION OF A SCANDALOUS MAN.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-HAVEN, March 13.—In place of his regular lecture on Church Polity to the middle class of the Theological Seminary this afternoon, Dr. Bacon lectured to both the upper classes on the late Brooklyn council. To-morrow he will finish the subject by discussing the proposition for a mutual council and the Andover proposition. He gave the lecture, he said, as a physician would give a clinic, that both theory and practice might be explained. He said:

The instance before us may be used to illustrate the nature and functions of an ecclesiastical council. The body convened by invitation from Plymouth Church, and is called an "advisory council." It had no jurisdiction in the sense in which courts of law have jurisdiction, nor in the sense in which the church courts of the Presbyterian system have jurisdiction. It could only give advice on certain matters referred to it for that purpose. Why there has been so much painstaking to denominate this an Advisory Council, I don't know. There is not in this respect one hairbreadth of distinction between the Brooklyn Council of 1876 and the Brooklyn Council of 1874. Indeed, all councils, according to the Congregational theory of the church, are advisory, nothing more, and are of themselves incompetent to any act of ecclesiastical power. A mutual council is an advisory council agreed upon by two parties who have consented beforehand, expressly or implicitly, to accept the advice. An *ex parte* council is an advisory council, invited by an aggrieved minority in a church, or an aggrieved individual in a church, to give advice in a case in which a mutual council has been refused. An ordinary council is advisory. It advises, or refuses to advise, that the proposed ordination take place. The Council now under consideration was called, like any other council, to give advice, as messengers of the invited churches, on certain points submitted to their attention by the inviting church in its letters convening the council.

The letter-missive was, in some respects, unfortunate—not so precise and explicit as it might have been. They are growing in the grace of explicitness in Plymouth Church. Its introductory statement seems to misconceive the ground on which the good name of Plymouth Church had been called in question. There has never been, within my knowledge, any remonstrance or complaint concerning the principles and rules adopted many years ago by Plymouth, and published in its Manual. The letter does not state, frankly and clearly, the main question on which the advice of the Council was most needed. That is the reason it has been misunderstood. That main question was: What ought this Church to do, which it has not done, toward removing the great scandal connected with its name? But that question was not distinctly put. It would have been better, and would have prevented some misunderstand and misrepresentation, if the question concerning the completeness and sufficiency of the investigation made by the church in 1874 had been made a question by itself, distinct and conspicuous, instead of being involved as a mere incident to some other questions, which could not be answered fairly without raising that. That is one of the points on which it is said the Council exceeded its commission.

The issue raised by the first and second questions in the letter-missive is one on which there was no great need of asking the advice of so great a council. By propounding those questions, the church unwittingly exposed itself to the imputation of labouring to divert the attention of the Council and the public from what is really the main question, and I said this very thing in the Council itself. The answer of the Council to these first and second questions is explicit enough in saying some things, which there was not much need of saying; but I must confess that it fails to say the one thing which ought to have been said, not for the benefit of the Plymouth Church only, but for the benefit of all our churches. It distinguishes broadly enough and fairly enough between the profession by which a man becomes a member of Christ's visible and catholic church, and the "special covenant" by which he becomes a member of a particular church.

The one thing which it does not say, and for want of which it goes wide of the mark, is just this: The ancient rule and usage by which, in certain cases, a church "withdraws its watch and care" from a member, or, in the words of an ancient platform, "declares itself discharged of any further inspection over him," is a rule for cases in which a church member, "not otherwise scandalous," has "fully withdrawn and divided himself from the communion of the church to which he belongeth." That platform was made in 1680, in London, by leading ministers, called Presbyterian and Congregationalists, who found themselves dissenters after the Revolution in England and the act of Toleration, separatists alike from the national church. not a member notoriously scandalous may be got rid of in the same way with a member of unblamed life and Christian faith, whose only fault is that he has gone to some other church (Episcopal or Baptist), and was not courteous enough to ask for a letter, which he did not need in entering into his new relations, was not heard of of lately. In the case which gave occasion for the former council, a man who was notoriously scandalous—not merely as an postiate for all that our churches recognize as Christianity, but as a slanderer (unless the pastor of Plymouth Church could be proved to be an adulterer), and against whom complaint had been made in the church for that slander, was got rid of, not by expulsion, but, as the clerk of the church made haste to inform the astonished public, by simply "taking his name from the roll," "without reflection upon him" and in "accordance with the facts," he having "ceased from his membership" four years previously. So in the case of Mrs. Monroe, more recently. On the assumption (which we all make) of Mr. Beecher's innocence, she was notoriously scandalous—openly (though not in a formal complaint) charged by Mr. Beecher with slander and perjury; but in the exercise of what was thought to be "a wise discretion," the Examining Committee and the church chose not to censure her as a scandalous member (though she importunately demanded a trial on that issue), but gently "dropped" her with "no further implied censure than such (if any) as necessarily arises out of the fact" that for a considerable period she had chosen not to commune with that church in the Lord's Supper or in public worship. "A wise discretion!" So the hunted ostrich, using its own "wise discretion," buries its head in the sand to avoid the hunter, leaving its great bulk exposed to his arrows.

## *SEEKING FOR REFORM.*

A PRIVATE MEETING AT DELMONICO'S TO DISCUSS NATIONAL REFORM—THE CITY ADMINISTRATION.

About twenty Reform Republicans, among them Joseph H. Choate, held a meeting last evening at Delmonico's, which was strictly private and of two hours' duration. These gentlemen are prominent among 100 or more Republicans and perhaps half a dozen Democrats of advanced views, who have been dissatisfied with the present Administration, and are desirous of saving the party and the country from another spectacle of official corruption at the very seat of government. There is said to be among them a unanimous feeling that a third party could not hope to succeed, and that the recent disclosures at Washington have so opened the eyes of the more infatuated Republicans that the Republican party will have all the strength and moral energy necessary to lead the reaction in favor of political honesty. The part this band of Reform Republicans played in the framing and acoption of the recent Union League Club reform resolutions indicates, it is thought, that they are only aiming to graft healthy principles on the parent stock. They are preparing an address to the country embodying their views on the political situation and the reforms which they deem necessary to the future prosperity of the Republic.

The Executive Committee of the New-York Municipal Reform Association met last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Among the members present were Jackson S. Schultz, Dorman B. Eaton, J. H. Hale, John I. Davenport, Charles Watrous, F. B. Thurber, George C. Wetmore, H. F. Spaulding, Sinclair Tousey, Charles H. Isham, William H. Lee, and J. C. Hoe. John I. Davenport, counsel for the Senate Committee of Investigation into Municipal Affairs, read the outlines of the proposed report on the municipal departments, in which the committee expose the abuses of the several departments, proposes reforms, and advocates reduction in the number of employés and of the salaries of those retained. The Association proposes to obtain a headquarters, and the question of a suitable site was discussed without result. The question of sending a committee to Albany to influence needed reforms was also laid over.

### DISASTROUS FIRE AT NORWICH.

NORWICH, March 15.—Fourteen persons were burned in the Alms-house on Sunday night. Most of them were from 60 to 70 years of age. Seven bodies were taken from the ruins to-day, burned to a cinder, and unrecognizable. Five inmates were injured by jumping from the windows, two of them fatally. The entire number of inmates was 54. The Coroner's inquest began to-day, but was adjourned.

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

BOTH PARTIES NERVOUS AND ANXIOUS.

NEITHER SIDE LIKELY TO WIN A COMPLETE VICTORY—THE REPUBLICANS CONFIDENT OF THE GOVERNORSHIP BY 500 OR 600 MAJORITY—LITTLE BETTING, THE MONEY OF POLITICIANS BEING IN THE CORRUPTION FUND—A REPUBLICAN CALL FOR MILITIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CONCORD, N. H., March 13.—The leaders of both parties are nervous and anxious to-night, although they try to keep up a show of confidence in to-morrow's result. The contest will be very close, and it is probable that neither side will win a complete victory. According to the statements of the best informed Democrats, made to their friends, they expect that there will be no choice of Governor by the popular vote, and that they will have a working majority in the House, six and perhaps seven of the twelve Senators, and three of the five Councilors. The Republican State Committee claim to have full faith that they will elect their Governor by a majority of 500 or 600, and a plurality of 1,000, and that they will have a fair majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. They concede three Councilors to the Democrats, and are disposed to admit that the Senate will be a tie. This is the most moderate Republican estimate given—not for effect, but as the actual belief of men who are in possession of all the attainable facts on the Republican side.

Comparing these two predictions, it will be seen that the issue cannot be accurately predicted, but that the success of the Republican candidate for Governor would seem a more probable contingency than that of his opponent. All talk about the complexion of the Legislature is mere guesswork. There are 146 towns in the State that have been trustworthily Democratic for the past six years, 118 that have uniformly given Republican majorities, and 115 that have varied and are therefore now classed as doubtful. Of these latter, 58 have given Republican oftener than Democratic majorities, and 57 have been carried more frequently by the Democrats.

Closing meetings were held by both parties in this city to-night, and also in most of the large towns of the State. The excitement was very high, but there is not much betting. All the money the politicians are willing to risk on the election has been put into the corruption fund on one side or the other to buy votes. The Republicans in Manchester, in their selfish eagerness to gain power in their own city have been trying to persuade Gov. Cheney into taking a step that would prove suicidal to their party in the State. One hundred of them signed a petition on Saturday asking him to call out the militia to guard the polls in the Fifth Ward, and a number of leading men, including ex-Gov. Straw, gave an indorsement to this extraordinary request. There is no particular danger of a riot there, and the only purpose of stationing troops in the ward would be to overawe the Democrats who control it. Gov. Cheney had the good sense to decline to accede to the request. No greater piece of political folly could be imagined than for a Governor, in peaceable New-England, to order soldiers to the polls when his own reelection was at stake, or indeed at any time. The cry of military interference with the freedom of the ballot would not alone go through the State, but would be taken up all over the country, and would help the Democracy more than all the exposures of corruption they can make.

By one of the intricacies of New-Hampshire law, a town up in the mountains called Hart's Location elected a representative to-day. The Republicans carried it, and their papers raise a shout over the result. There are only 13 voters in the town, and but seven of them voted. But it was a glorious victory the organs say.

### THE THREE TICKETS.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT IN THE PLATFORMS—THE STATE TICKETS—VOTES OF PAST YEARS.

The second State election of the centennial year will take place in New-Hampshire to-day, when the people will vote for State and County officers and a new Legislature, and decide the question of holding a Constitutional Convention. A considerable part of the long platforms of both parties present the usual differences of opinion, but agree upon the following points: (1) A tariff for revenue only; (2) a sound currency based on and convertible into coin; (3) preservation of the common school system; (4) opposition to a third term; and (5) sympathy with the new temperance reform movement. It is believed there will be a falling off in the Prohibition vote this year, but enough votes may be cast to throw the election into the Legislature, as in 1871, 1874, and 1875. The Legislature of 1875-76 is Republican by only 7 majority on joint ballot, the Democrats having a majority of 2 in the Senate and the Republicans 9 in the Council. The Council is Democratic by 1 majority. The three State tickets are as follows:

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| *For Governor*..... | *Person C. Cheney, | Daniel Marcy, |
| *Railroad Commiss'r*... | Wm. A. Pettee, | Thomas Dinsmore, |
| *State Councilors*..... | I. Chas. A. Foss, | Wm. Rand, |
| | II. C. A. Hackett, | M. H. Marston, |
| | III. John M. Parker, | E. H. Burnham, |
| | IV. Albert S. Scott, | Jonas Livingston, |
| | V. E. W. Farr, | Jeremiah Blodgett. |

*Renominated.

| | Prohibition. |
|---|---|
| *For Governor*..... | A. S. Kendall. |
| *Railroad Commissioner*..... | J. A. Roberts. |

The following summary of votes for the past five years will show the closeness of the struggles in the State:

| | Rep. | Dem. | Pro. | L. Ref. | Total. | *Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875 ... | 39,293 | 39,121 | 777 | —— | †79,236 | No choice |
| 1874 ... | 33,158 | 35,103 | 2,057 | —— | 171,475 | No choice |
| 1873 ... | 34,923 | 32,016 | 1,078 | 1690 | 66,039 | 2391R |
| 1872 ... | 38,751 | 36,384 | 473 | 511 | 75,835 | 1,158R |
| 1871 ... | 33,892 | 34,700 | 314 | 782 | 69,729 | No choice |

* Including 19 scattering votes; † 42 scattering votes; ‡ 43 scattering votes; § 41 scattering votes. ‖ For Mason (Lib.) The following Governors were elected by the Legislature: 1875—Person C. Cheney (Rep.); 1874 and 1871—James A. Watson (Dem).

### ORDER TO BE PRESERVED.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 13.—This afternoon's *Mirror* publishes a communication from Gov. Cheney addressed to petitioners for the military, in which he says: "Should the civil authorities require aid, I am prepared to act promptly in giving them every needed facility." Mayor Gay also publishes a proclamation setting forth that every voter shall be protected, etc.; and calls upon all citizens to aid in preserving good order, etc.

## *GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.*

### REPUBLICANS SUCCESSFUL IN MAINE.

BOSTON, March 13.—In the municipal election at Augusta to-day the Republicans elected their Mayor by 350 majority, and carried every ward in the city. In Belfast the Republicans elect their Mayor by 8 majority, and have a majority in both Boards of the City Government. At Camden the Republicans elected all their officers.

BANGOR, Me., March 13.—A large vote was polled at the municipal election to-day, 3,519, against 3,207 last year. W. B. Hayford (Rep.) was elected Mayor by 325 majority. Last year Mr. Laughton (Dem.) had 164 plurality. The Republicans elect six Aldermen out of seven—the first time for a number of years.

BIDDEFORD, Me., March 13.—The city election was the most hotly contested for many years. Mr. Burnham (Dem.) is elected Mayor by 40 majority. Last year the Democrats elected their Mayor by 152 majority. The Republicans gain Councilmen in two wards and Alderman in one, and in one ward the vote for Alderman is a tie.

### LIEUT.-GOV. DAVIS GUILTY.

JACKSON, Miss., March 13.—The Senate, by a vote of 32 to 4, found Lieut.-Gov. Davis guilty, as charged in the articles of impeachment, one colored and five white Republican Senators voting in the affirmative, and four colored Senators in the negative. The finding will be formally announced on Wednesday.

## *TREASURER SOOY SENTENCED.*

A TERM OF THREE YEARS IN PRISON.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—Josephus Sooy, jr., the defaulting ex-State Treasurer, was this morning brought up for sentence. He was unattended by counsel, consequently there was no motion for arrest of judgment, as might have been expected. The Chief Justice alluded to the serious character of the offense, to the respectable social position of the defendant, and to the fact that in his case there were no mitigating circumstances. Mr. Sooy was then sentenced to confinement in the State Prison for a term of three years, and until the costs of prosecution are paid. He wept bitterly on hearing the sentence. He is a man over 60 years old, and has a family who are highly respected. He was attended by his son Mark, whose constant devotion to his father throughout the trial excited general admiration.

## *THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.*

### TWO DAYS' FIGHTING.

DESPERATE BATTLE—THE ABYSSINIANS DEFEATED BY THE EGYPTIANS—KING KASSA REPORTED KILLED.

CAIRO, Monday, March 13, 1876.

Intelligence has been received here reporting that on the 7th inst. the Abyssinians attacked the Egyptian intrenched camp at Goodrah and were repulsed. On the next day Prince Hassan, with several battalions, made a sortie and captured an important adjacent position and afterward returned to camp. On Thursday the Abyssinians renewed the attack, and were again repulsed with great loss.

An extra edition of *The Daily News*, just issued, contains the following dispatch, sent from Alexandria, Egypt, on Sunday night:

On Wednesday night last the Abyssinian army crossed the river Decassa [Dekka (?)] and attacked the intrenched camp of the Egyptian army, when severe fighting took place. On Thursday the Abyssinians were repulsed and retreated to Adowa. King Kassa, the Grand Vizier, six chiefs, and 5,000 Abyssinians are reported to have been killed in the trenches. Prince Hassan and Gen. Loring escaped unhurt. Rhatib Pasha was wounded. The Egyptian losses were heavy, but the victory was complete.

### DETAILS OF THE EXPEDITION.

THE LEADING OFFICERS—STRENGTH OF THE KHEDIVE'S FORCES—THE ABYSSINIAN ARMY.

The expedition which has just gained an important victory over the Abyssinians left Massowah about Jan. 14. It consisted of about 15,000 infantry and a few hundred cavalry, with troops of camels and mules and three batteries of artillery. The Commander-in-Chief, Ratib Pasha, rendered himself noted in the time of the late Said Pasha by attempting suicide because he had been publicly insulted by his august master. Gen. Loring, who is really in command, is a North Carolinian who fought bravely in the Mexican War, and lost an arm in the assault on De Belen gate. He held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the regular army prior to the civil war, in which he was on the Confederate side. He is still in the prime of life, and has been largely instrumental in reorganizing the Egyptian army. Gen. Loring is accompanied by several American officers, including Cols. Dye, Field, Derrick, Major Loss, Capt. Porter, and Dr. Wilson. The officers of the expedition are all of the Caucasian race. The soldiers are mainly Arabs. Prince Hassan, who was present at the battle on Thursday, is the Khedive's third son. He was educated at Oxford, and studied military science at Berlin.

The Abyssinians under King Kassa are supposed to number about 80,000, half of whom are said to be armed with modern weapons. The last war in which the Abyssinians were engaged was in 1868, when the country was invaded by the British. All of the tribes except that of King Theodore being friendly to the invaders, their famous march to Magdala was only a triumph of engineering skill and military foresight. The British expedition consisted of 12,000 men, and cost about $60,000,000.

### THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

GEN. LORING AND OTHER AMERICAN OFFICERS IN THE FIELD—THE EGYPTIAN DESIGNS—NUBAR PASHA'S RESIGNATION.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

CAIRO, Jan. 24.—All is quiet at the seat of war. No offensive movement on either side has been made since the disaster to the Egyptian forces last Fall, in which about 2,000 men, nearly the whole Egyptian force in Abyssinia at that time, were surprised and cut to pieces. Since then troops have been hurried forward to Massowah, the port of rendezvous on the Red Sea. No one but the Khedive knows exactly how large a force there now is on the frontier, but probably there are 15,000 to 18,000 men in that quarter. The object of the war, at first, was doubtless to punish the Abyssinians for repeated incursions upon Egyptian territory, and at the same time to "rectify the frontier" so as to take in several Abyssinian provinces. But the severe check which the Khedive's forces received at first has imparted to the war a different phase—that of retaliation and revenge for a bloody defeat. The Khedive means to make the next blow he strikes a hard one, then to exact payment in territory and treasure for the war—in short, to conquer a peace. The army in the field is nominally under the command of Ratile Pasha, but Gen. Loring is the actual commander-in-chief. Of our American officers, besides Gen. Loring, there are at present with the army in Abyssinia Gens. Field and Dye, Cols. Lockett, Graves, and Derrick, Majors Losche and Dennison, Surgeon-Major Wilson, and Capts. Porter and Urgens. Cols. Ward and Reynolds, Major Martin, and Surgeon-Major Johnson are here, but the last named has just received orders to go the frontier. Cols. Mason, Prouty, and Long are at present on exploration service in Central Africa. Major-Gen. Charles P. Stone, Chief of Staff, is here, with his headquarters at the Citadel, and, under the Khedive, probably directs all the military operations. It is not too much to say that he is the most important and useful man the Khedive has in his service.

The resignation of Nubar Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a few days ago, which caused "Egyptians" to fall £10 in the London money market, caused some excitement and surprise. It was at first supposed that his resignation was connected with the mission of Mr. Cave, as this Minister was chiefly instrumental in bringing that about, but it is now quite certain that it may be assigned to other causes. It is pretty certain that the Khedive does not like some of the provisions and restrictions in the new judicial convention which the too liberal Minister caused to be inserted therein. In the first place, it should be stated that Nubar Pasha is an enlightened man, fully in accord with the spirit of the time. He is an Armenian and a Christian. He is in the habit of going to the Khedive and telling him bluntly what he thinks of his policy. It is known that he has opposed this Abyssinian war from the start, declaring it to be a mistake and a wrong, and he has not hesitated to denounce the Turkish policy which encourages the Khedive to carry it on as covertly hostile to him. His belief of it is that it is the policy of the Ottoman Government to promote the war so that the Khedive may ruin himself thereby, and thus render him powerless and dependent. The probability is that these views of the Minister are sound, but his opinions are not in favor at the court just now.

### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, March 12.—Patrick Calahan committed suicide at Salmon Falls, N. H., this afternoon by drowning himself in the river.

MONTREAL, March 13.—It is said that 30 bodies have been removed from the Roman Catholic cemetery at Hull during the Winter.

WOODVILLE, Ont., March 13.—Mrs. George Clark committed suicide on Saturday by hanging herself to a tree. Domestic troubles are said to have been the cause.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 13.—Charles J. Mahoney of this city, a traveling agent, in alighting from a New-York Central train while it was in motion this evening, was run over and killed.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—During a thunderstorm this morning the spire of the First Church at Fairman was struck by lightning. The flames were extinguished with but little damage.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 13.—James Hagney, for the past two years a mail agent on the Delaware and Pennsylvania Railroad, was arrested on Saturday for alleged robbery of the mails.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 13.—A girl 12 years old, daughter of John Hatfield, has been missing from her home in Newport since Friday morning. Her mother fears that she has been foully dealt with.

MILFORD, Penn., March 13.—Ezra P. Stephens, a prominent citizen of Rockland, N. Y., committed suicide on Friday. He had been melancholy for fear of arrest for illegal voting at the recent election.

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

### FRENCH POLITICS.

M. GAMBETTA ON THE NEW CABINET—THE AMNESTY MOVEMENT.

PARIS, Monday, March 13, 1876.

A meeting of Republican Senators and Deputies was held here this evening. About 300 were present. They resolved to uphold the resolution previously taken, affirming the necessity of superseding those functionaries who are opposed to the Republic.

M. Leon Gambetta made a speech, insisting upon the necessity of this measure. Referring to the new Ministry he said: "The Republican party should await its acts and programme without distrust, but also without confidence."

On Saturday next Victor Hugo will move in the Senate for a general amnesty for offenses committed since 1870. M. Raspail will make a similar movement in the Chamber of Deputies on the same day.

### HOSTILITIES IN TURKEY.

RAGUSA, Monday, March 13, 1876