TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

THE WAR CLOUD DARKENING.

Indications from Russia of the Coming Conflict.

THE BISMARCK QUESTION.

A French Election—International-ist Riot in Italy.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 9, 1877.

The news from the East this morning is meagre, and those who occupy themselves with speculating on the chances of peace or war have few facts upon which to base their theories. The feeling that Russia means war in any event is gaining ground from day to day, and every new move of the Russian diplomatists tends to give color to the belief. Having practically abrogated the Treaty of Paris, and to a certain degree obtained the sanction of Europe for direct armed interference in Turkey, there is now little left for Russia to do than prepare her armies for an immediate advance and to seek the pretext necessary to justify an appeal to arms. The attitude of the Bosnian Mussulmans bids fair to supply that needed *casus belli*, and if they are too slow for Muscovite purposes a very slight amount of provocation from Slavonic emissaries or Russian agents would easily produce the desired result. In the meantime we hear of nothing from Russia but warlike preparations and rumors of an early hostile movement.

THE STRUGGLE NEAR AT HAND.

Advices from Berlin state that, notwithstanding the authoritative statement to the contrary, the intelligence that the Czar will not go to Ems this summer, as has been his custom, is regarded as evidence of the outbreak of a Russo-Turkish war in a few weeks. Should the Porte comply with the protocol, Russia will find new means to make war inevitable. Telegrams from Odessa received in Vienna, report that hurried preparations are making in all the ports of the Black Sea to meet an apprehended attack of the Turkish ironclad fleet.

TURKISH ANXIETY FOR PEACE.

An extraordinary council of Ministers was held in Constantinople yesterday. Transmission of the decision arrived at has not yet been allowed. It is expected that definite resolutions will be adopted regarding the protocol, the question of disarmament and the negotiations with Montenegro, and will be communicated to the Chargés d'Affaires to-day. Some uneasiness prevails as to the result of the deliberations. Whatever the decision may be the opinion seems to be gaining ground that the Porte will yield on the question of disarmament. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* announces that in compliance with the request of the Czar, Turkey has consented to be the first to disarm.

The *Times*, in its leader, considers its special announcement from Berlin that Turkey has agreed to disarm first may be premature, the precise character of the decision being yet unknown. A Vienna correspondent declares that the temper of the Turkish Parliament regarding the protocol will not admit of any attempt at compromise.

A FINAL DECISION COMING.

The *Times* correspondent at Vienna says this morning that, as is always the case on the eve of great decisions, rumors are circulating in direct opposition to each other. They merely indicate that the decision is still pending. Everything, however, tends to hasten it. There has been no lack of advice from England, who now takes the lead in negotiations with Turkey. Not a day has passed since the protocol was signed, that the British representative has not conferred with the Turkish Ministers; nor have these conferences been without result, for the rigid, uncompromising attitude which the Porte was inclined to assume at first toward the protocol, regarding it as insulting and unfit for discussion, has, to a certain extent, given way to better counsels. It would now seem that the danger of an absolute refusal is more or less obviated and that Turkey is inclined, not indeed to accept, but to negotiate about eventual acceptance. As a first preliminary, however, the withdrawal of the Russian declaration is demanded, which is considered an insult by Turkey. The point about peace with Montenegro should, in the view of the Porte, also disappear.

As for disarmament Turkey proposes to have regular diplomatic intercourse renewed when direct negotiations might go on through ambassadors by telegraph. As to the Russian declaration there is not much probability that Russia will withdraw it, for she is bound to it in the face of Europe. Even if Turkey is made to see this, it is almost certain that she will not send a special envoy to St. Petersburg, as such a mission is looked upon in Constantinople as a demand by Russia that Turkey should sue for peace at St. Petersburg.

THAT RETIREMENT OF BISMARCK.

It is now asserted in Berlin that Prince Bismarck will provisionally be contented with four months' leave of absence, but will not quit Berlin before the closing of the Reichstag. It is now doubted whether the question will be settled before the reassembling of the Reichstag.

A FRENCH ELECTION.

The second ballot for member of the Chamber of Deputies for Bordeaux took place yesterday. M. Mie (irreconcilable radical) obtained 7,271, and M. Caduc (opportunist republican), 6,128 votes.

INTERNATIONALIST RIOT IN ITALY.

Thirty armed Internationalists, says a telegram from Naples, made their appearance at Ceretto, in the Terra de Lavoro, on Saturday. They fired upon the carbineers and wounded one. Several of the band were arrested and the arms of the others have been seized.

MR. CUSHING TAKES LEAVE.

General Cushing, the American Minister, had a farewell audience with the King on Saturday.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

The *Times'* special from Calcutta reports there is little change in the aspect of the famine in India. The number of natives on the relief works has increased 30,000 during the past week, chiefly in Kermoul, Bellary and North Arcot.

INDIAN AGENT CLUM.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8, 1877.

Indian Agent Clum has demanded an investigation of what he declares are false charges made by General Kautz.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE SIMMS.

STATEMENT OF THE FAMOUS NEGRO REGARDING HIS FREEDOM.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 8, 1877.

The *American* this morning published an interview with Thomas Simms, the negro captured in Boston in 1851 under the Fugitive Slave act, when General Devens was United States Marshal. The General's friends say he raised money and bought Simms' freedom. This is denied by Wendell Phillips. Simms says he was not freed until 1863, in Mississippi, when he entered the federal lines.

NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

HARTFORD, April 8, 1877.

To-day members of the New York East Conference occupied pulpits in most of the city churches. In the First Methodist, where the Conference meets, Bishop Peck preached in the forenoon, and Rev. Dr. Foss, of the Wesleyan University, in the afternoon. Deacons and elders were ordained after the sermons.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1877.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION—ATTEMPT OF PACKARD'S FRIENDS TO FORESTALL PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The interruption of telegraphic communication by a storm in the Gulf States yesterday left Washington without news from New Orleans until this afternoon. A private despatch says that the version of the interview had on Friday between the Presidential Commission and the friends of Packard is one-sided and was given to the papers in violation of an understanding by which the several interviews of the commission with the rival parties should not be made public. The Nicholls party kept faith, and hence are unrepresented in the showing of facts made to the commission.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S VISIT TO ST. LOUIS.

General Sherman will leave about Thursday next for St. Louis, whither he will accompany his family, who go there to reside for the summer. He will be absent hardly more than a week. His preparation for this trip gave rise to the unfounded report that the headquarters of the army were to be moved to St. Louis.

THE HERO OF THE SECOND BULL RUN IN WASHINGTON.

General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, arrived in Washington last night. His visit has no significance. He comes simply on a brief pleasure trip and to pay his respects to President Hayes.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORSHIPS—CASES OF ADDISON LOW AND MR. BURNETT, OF ST. LOUIS.

The removal of Mr. Addison Low, Steamboat Inspector for the New York district, was made by direction of the President and with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It seems that complaint led to an inquiry whether any cause for removal existed. The matter was referred to General Dumont, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, who reported that there was ground for complaint in the fact of Mr. Low's alleged neglect and non-discharge of duty. Thereupon a change was made.

The reinstatement of Mr. Burnett in the St. Louis district was effected on representations made by Mr. D. P. Dyer, the District Attorney there. The rescinding of the order of removal was in this case in accordance with the recommendation of General Dumont, who reported against the removal. Both positions are Presidential appointments.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1877.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU—PROGRESS OF SETTLING UP THE BUSINESS OF THE DEFUNCT INSTITUTION—THE COLORED SOLDIERS OF THE WAR AND THEIR CLAIMS.

The work of settling up the affairs of the late Freedmen's Bureau, now in charge of the Adjutant General of the Army, is progressing slowly, and the expenses of the concern are steadily decreasing, though it cannot be stated with accuracy as to when the business will be entirely finished. It is now confined strictly to the payment of claims of colored soldiers and sailors and their heirs, for bounty, arrears of pay, prize money, &c., and could be moved forward more rapidly were it not for the fact that many of the claimants whose claims are unpaid reside at remote or inconvenient points, or have changed their places of residence since filing their claims, and their present locations are unknown. The law requires that the money must be paid directly to the claimant by the disbursing officer of the government, and cannot be paid to an attorney, as in other cases. This law was passed to protect the colored people from sharpers, it having been found that they were often swindled by such persons, who collected the money as attorneys, but never paid a dollar of it to the claimants. There are now only four offices for the payment of these claims. They are located at New Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, and Washington, D. C., the whole under direction of Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant General United States Army. The force employed consists of four commissioned officers, seventeen clerks and seven messengers and janitors. The offices have been reduced from time to time as circumstances justified, and corresponding reductions in the clerical force have been made. During the past year three offices were closed and twelve clerks and two janitors dismissed. Every effort is being made to ascertain the whereabouts of claimants whose claims have been allowed, and the Adjutant General recently addressed a circular to each Senator and Representative in Congress from the Southern States, calling their attention to the fact that all colored soldiers or sailors, or their legal representatives, who have received notice from the Treasury Department that certificates have been issued in settlement of their claims for pay, bounty, prize money, &c., and who have not received the amount due them, can now be paid promptly without further expense to claimants, so soon as his office shall have learned their post office address. He therefore requests such Senators and Representatives to notify all claimants within their reach of such circular, and in conclusion says:—

It is desirable to pay as many claimants as practicable prior to June 30 next, for after that date there may be delay in, and, after a few months, an entire suspension of payments, owing to the limited appropriation made by the recent Congress, $15,000 only having been appropriated to conduct the work of paying, instead of $50,000, as estimated for by the War Department. Your aid in the matter, as indicated, will not only benefit the colored claimants, but prove advantageous to the public service.

It is estimated that upon the 1st of July next there will remain upaid about two thousand claims which have been allowed, aggregating $300,000, and that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, there will be received from the Second Auditor approved claims amounting to $240,000, making a total of $540,000 to be paid from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878; but on account of the very small appropriation to carry on this work during the next fiscal year payments may have to be suspended. The whole amount disbursed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, was $526,374, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, $290,677. The appropriation to defray the expenses attending the payment of bounties, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1876, was $75,000, of which $55,268 was expended. The whole number of colored soldiers mustered in during the war was 169,624. Of these 86,923 were mustered out, 20,236 were discharged for physical disability, 31,866 died, 14,887 deserted, 1,514 were killed in action, 1,344 were missing in action and the others remained in service, were discharged for various causes, transferred to the navy or other branches of the service.

SEA COAST FORTIFICATIONS—DEFICIENCIES IN ARMAMENT OWING TO WANT OF APPROPRIATIONS—OUR HARBORS DEFENCELESS AGAINST IRON-CLADS.

The armament of the sea coast fortifications with suitable guns has been urged upon Congress by the Ordnance Department of the Army for years past, but it is claimed that the appropriations have been entirely insufficient for that purpose. The amount appropriated at the last session for the armament of sea coast defences, including heavy guns and howitzers for flank defence, carriages, projectiles, fuses, powder and implements, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto during the next fiscal year was but $100,000. Experienced ordnance officers contend that it should have been at least $1,000,000 to properly arm those defences. The Ordnance Bureau now has on hand fifty 8-inch rifled guns, converted from the ten-inch Rodman smooth bores by lining them with a wrought iron tube, which are to be placed in the fortifications, though they are not the proper gun for that purpose. It is agreed that nothing smaller than a twelve-inch rifled gun should be used in the sea coast fortifications, but we have none of that calibre, although platforms have been constructed and there is every facility in our fortifications for mounting at least 2,000 effective guns. It is calculated that the eight-inch guns will penetrate eight inches of iron at a distance of 1,000 yards, but there are many ironclads which are covered with a greater thickness of iron, and our eight-inch guns would not do much to stop their progress.

It has been said that we have not a gun in any of our fortifications of sufficient calibre to stop a powerful ironclad from coming into any of our harbors; and that the only reason why we are in this condition is that necessary money is not appropriated to manufacture guns. We have officers and workmen who know how to do it as well as those of any nation upon the face of the earth. Several experimental guns have been made during the past two or three years, but no money is available to test them, and they are of no use. The 12-inch Thompson rifle breech-loader, the 9-inch Sutcliff rifle breech-loader and the 10-inch Woodbridge rifle muzzle-loader are all new guns and should be properly tested. The projectile for the Thompson gun weighs about 700 pounds, and costs about $75, though the same projectile in experimental tests can be used over and over again by being dug out of the bank into which it is fired. The usual charge of powder for a gun of this calibre costs about $40. Experienced ordnance officers also argue that in regard to small arms we are worse off to-day than we were in 1861. At that time we had 100,000 muzzle-loading muskets; now such guns are out of use and breech-loaders are the only guns used. But as there has been no appropriation for their manufacture the government could not arm more than 50,000 troops to-day if the necessity for raising an army should occur.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MORE COMPLICATIONS ARISING—CHAMBERLAIN ESTABLISHING A NEW BASE FOR HIS CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1877.

It appears that new complications have arisen in South Carolina affairs. Governor Chamberlain and his friends, it is said, have determined to make an effort to continue to assert his claim to be Governor, on the ground that if neither he nor Governor Hampton are properly inaugurated then Chamberlain holds on under a clause in the constitution of South Carolina, which provides that all officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their office until their successors are elected and qualified. Mr. Wright, the third Judge of the Supreme Court, holds this doctrine.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PROGRAMME.

Governor Chamberlain, who arrived at Columbia yesterday, insists that the Legislature must meet, if at all, under his call, and either order a new election, recanvass the vote or do whatever is to be done, as the case may be.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

CONGRESSMEN NOTIFIED TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES—THE TWO YEARS' CRUISE OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1877.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the various Representatives in Congress from districts entitled to a cadet at the Naval Academy to fill vacancies in that institution notices requesting them to nominate a candidate for admission to appear at the Academy and be examined on the 10th of June next. About one hundred such notices have been sent out, and nominations are now being received in reply thereto. Those who pass the June examination will immediately thereafter enter the Academy; but those who fail will return to their homes, and the member from their district will be notified to name another candidate to be examined in September.

A TWO YEARS' CRUISE.

There will be no graduating class at the Academy this year, but under the new law the first class will be ordered to sea to spend two years, and upon their return will graduate. The old law fixed four years as the course of study, and under that law those who entered the Academy in 1873 would have graduated this year; but the act of March 3, 1873, increased the course from four to six years and provided that the two additional years should be spent at sea. Consequently all cadet midshipmen who entered the Academy in 1873 and subsequent years have to go through a six years' course before graduating.

A FARMER'S FEARFUL FATE.

BURNED TO DEATH IN SIGHT OF HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

MONTROSE, Pa., April 8, 1877.

The family of Robert Hill, of Harmony township, Susquehanna county, were awakened Thursday night by their house being on fire, and had only time to partially dress themselves and escape from the building. After reaching the yard Mr. Hill thought he could save some valuable papers that were in the lower part of the house, and foolishly rushed back into the burning building. He succeeded in getting the papers, and was making his way back, when a falling beam struck him and pinned him fast against the wall. He was beyond the reach of his wife, and could not extricate himself. He was in plain sight of his wife and two children until entirely wrapped in flames. He had $600 in money on his person.

FIRES.

HOTEL AND OTHER BUILDINGS BURNED.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 8, 1877.

About five o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the City Hotel at Norwalk, Ohio, which, together with the contents, was totally destroyed, many of the guests barely escaping with their lives. The fire also destroyed Wheaton Brothers' meat market, John Lee's liquor store, J. M. Harkness' livery and sale stable and two saloons. The contents of all the buildings except the hotel were saved. Total loss, $20,000; insurance very small.

A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., April 8, 1877.

The large three story block on Railroad street, owned by N. M. Johnson, was partially burned last evening. Loss to building and occupants, $6,000; partially insured.

A SUMMER RESIDENCE IN THE MOUNTAINS DESTROYED—FORESTS ON FIRE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 8, 1877.

A summer residence, on the mountain top, opposite this city, was destroyed by fire at noon to-day. It belonged to Philip Herman, of New York city. Loss about $12,000; insurance unknown. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The forests in the neighborhood of Rockland Lake, in the Highlands, are burning. About two miles of standing timber are on fire, and the flames are still spreading. The damage is not yet stated.

KNIFE FACTORY BURNED.

HARTFORD, April 8, 1877.

The factory of the American Knife Company, at Northfield, was burned Saturday. The amount of loss is unknown. One hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

NAVIGATION OF THE DELAWARE.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 8, 1877.

Navigation of the Delaware and Hudson Canal begins Thursday, April 12. Freight on coal remains the same as last season.

HAIL AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 8, 1877.

There was a heavy hail storm here at seven o'clock P. M. to-day.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 9—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England, northerly to easterly winds, threatening weather and rain and slight fall in temperature with rising followed by falling barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, threatening weather and rain, with increasing northerly to easterly winds, falling barometer and no change in temperature, followed in the western portion of the lower lake region by rising barometer, north to west winds and clearing weather during the evening.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, partly cloudy, colder weather, northeast to northwest winds, rising barometer, and in the southern portions light rains during morning.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light rains followed by cooler clearing weather, northerly to westerly winds and low but slowly rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, clear or fair weather, northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer and slight change in temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or fair weather in the southern portions and rain in the northern portions, wind shifting to south and west, with slight changes in temperature, and rising barometer in the southern portion.

The Savannah River will rise rapidly at Augusta; the Tennessee, Cumberland and Lower Ohio rivers will rise rapidly.

Cautionary signals continue at Charleston, Smithville, Wilmington, Lookout, Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Norfolk, Baltimore, Cape Henry, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, New London, Wood's Hole, Newport, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Chicago, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	36	35	3:30 P. M.	49	55
6 A. M.	37	34	6 P. M.	46	44
9 A. M.	41	41	9 P. M.	39	41
12 M.	47	49	12 P. M.	34	39

Average temperature yesterday 42¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 41⅛

THE LOST BRIG ROANOKE.

THE STORY OF MUTINY AND MURDER NOT CREDITED BY THE OWNERS—MAGUIRE'S STORY ACCEPTED BY THE UNDERWRITERS—STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN WHO RESCUED HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1877.

The despatch from Boston announcing the fact that suspicions were entertained in that city that the wreck of the brig Roanoke, from Philadelphia, had been attended with the horrible accessories of mutiny and wholesale murder, for the purpose of robbing the passengers and safe containing $50,000, was received in this city to-day with much surprise and indignation. Inquiry of the shippers who owned the Roanoke, Dallett & Co., and of the officials of the two insurance companies interested, promptly brought out the fact that no importance is attached to the statements in the Boston newspaper.

MAGUIRE'S STORY BELIEVED.

Maguire's story is believed implicitly by all who have most at stake in this matter, and the investigation will not be reopened. The best proof of this is the fact that the underwriters will pay all loss. Maguire was sought and found by the HERALD correspondent and he reiterated what he had before said in his first statement upon his arrival here, denying all the sensational assertions in the Boston despatch.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN CARSON.

Captain Carson, of the Annie Todd, the vessel which took Maguire, the only survivor, from the wreck, has just arrived in Philadelphia. To-day he had a long conversation with a member of the house of Dallett & Co. The Captain stated to the HERALD reporter that Maguire and Finn were the only ones on the wreck when his vessel sighted them. Finn fell to the deck and was drowned before he could be got off. He was lashed by one arm. There was a dead man in the wreck with his lip cut off. Maguire, who was very much exhausted when taken off, did not contradict himself in his story in the loss of the Roanoke, but on the contrary stuck to the same story all the time.

NOTHING SUSPICIOUS.

Captain Carson thought that there was nothing at all suspicious in his assertion that men had jumped overboard. Whoever knows what the madness is that comes from a lingering death from thirst would understand how likely the victims are to make away with themselves in their frenzy.

As the result of your correspondent's investigations it may be stated that there is no good reason for believing the horrible suspicions concerning this man Maguire that seem to be entertained in Boston.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PENSACOLA—REVOLUTIONARY TROUBLES—PROVIDING FOR THE ABSENCE OF A PRESIDENT.

PANAMA, March 28, 1877.

Since the departure of the last mail for New York, March 22, there have been no arrivals here either from South or Central America. The United States flagship Pensacola is still in port. She is, however, preparing for sea, and will likely leave in a few days, bound north. It is proposed by the foreign residents at Panama to give Admiral Murray and the officers a complimentary ball before the Pensacola leaves.

Advices just received from Barranquilla are to the effect that an important battle is likely soon to be fought at Rio Hache. Some nine hundred troops were sent from Savanilla, on the 7th inst., for Rio Hache, by the Liverpool steamer Mexican. It is believed their landing will be resisted. Troops ordered from Carthagena to Rio Hache refused to go.

Letters received at Panama from Barranquilla say that on the night of March 20 a telegram had been received there from Bogota announcing the retreat of General Velez to Abejorral and the subsequent occupation of Mantzales by General Trujillo.

General Ponce states that General Acosta has taken Soledad, the encampment of Casibianco. If this is certain Generals Acosta and Trujillo must, by this time, be within reach of each other.

The National Congress has elected as *designados*, to take the Executive power in case of absence, absolute or temporary, of the President, the following gentlemen:—General Julian Trujillo, General Serjio Camargo, Dr. Pablo Arosemena.

A heavy norther prevailed yesterday at Aspinwall. Most of the steamers have been compelled to haul out for safety.

THE YALE-HARVARD RACE.

NEW HAVEN, April 8, 1877.

Representatives of Yale and Harvard failed to agree on a place for the next race last night, the former desiring to row at Springfield and the latter at New London. The race will be rowed June 29.

HYDROPHOBIA.

KEENE, N. H., April 8, 1877.

Thomas Jordan died to-day of hydrophobia, after three days of intense suffering. He was bitten in December. A boy was bitten by the same dog and grave fears are entertained for his welfare.

MURDERER OF HER HUSBAND.

LEBANON, Pa., April 8, 1877.

Mrs. Sidney Miller, wife of Joseph S. Miller, the man who was murdered near here last week, has been committed to prison by the Coroner to answer to the charge of wilful murder. The victim was buried today and his funeral was attended by nearly 3,000 persons.

A PROMINENT CITIZEN DROWNED.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 8, 1877.

Joseph P. Conner, a prominent citizen of Columbia county, and Vice President of the State Agricultural Society, was drowned, together with his wife, at a place called Upper Lime Bridge While driving home from church to-day their horse took fright, and, rushing down a steep bank, leaped into the canal. The buggy was overturned, with Mrs. Conner beneath, and before assistance arrived both were drowned.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Julia Wilson, a colored woman, died last evening at her residence, No. 239 West Twenty-ninth street, under suspicious circumstances. Dr. T. S. Sumner, of No. 343 Third avenue, who attended her, has refused to give a certificate. Coroner Ellinger was notified, and a post-mortem examination will be made to-day.

A CRUEL MOTHER.

A woman, who gave her name as Elizabeth O'Connor, entered the Seventh precinct station house last night and requested lodgings. She was accompanied by four small children, ranging in age from three to eight years. Sergeant Fuller, who was in charge of the desk, granted her request, and she was shown to the lodging room. In a few minutes afterward James O'Sullivan, an officer belonging to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, entered the station house and informed the sergeant that he would make a complaint against the woman of forcing the children to beg and that they were neglected. The woman was brought before the desk to answer the charge, and likewise the children, who, on being examined, were found to be all suffering from sores and vermin. The mother was arrested and locked up and the children were cared for by the police.

ANOTHER MISSING MAN.

John Dunlap, of No. 452 West Thirty-second street, was reported last night at the Central Office as being missing. He is described as being about five feet eight inches in height and having dark blue eyes. He was dressed in a dark suit. He left his home on Saturday morning to go to work and has not been seen since.

WATER WASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In to-day's issue of your valuable paper I find several items about the "Supply of the Croton Water," and I knowing, from my own observation, a good deal about the enormous "waste" of the water, would state some facts. There are thousands of people who leave the water closets in their houses running continually, day and night—yes, months and years. Some to prevent them from smelling, others to keep them from freezing in winter. Then again there are thousands of houses where there are leaky pipes and faucets, which are kept in this bad condition for months until some one of the Croton Department gets wind of this or the Water Inspector comes around, and even then these leaks are neglected for months. Again, in summer time people will keep the water running so as to keep it cool when they want to drink a glass of water, others will keep the hose playing in the yard from early morning till late at night, others again will keep at it all day, wetting their flowers in the garden. Now, Mr. Editor, taking all this in consideration, it is not to be wondered at that some people will not get the water above the second or third floor, because it they leave it run below, it cannot very well come all the way up. It cannot be expected that the Commissioner of Public Works can be all over town and keep a lookout for all this, but he should employ men who will do their duty, and not only come to a man's house, ask him how many faucets he has in the house, how many closets, &c., but who would also examine them to see whether these are in good condition or not. This, I know, has been done in a certain large hotel in this city, and this, I think, is not the way to inspect the water pipes; but a thorough inspection should be made, and the guilty or neglectful party brought to the notice of the Croton Department. This, Mr. Editor, is my view of the scarcity of Croton water.

A CITIZEN, AND ONE WHO KNOWS.

APRIL 2, 1877.

OBITUARY.

REV. WILLIAM A. MUHLENBERG, D. D.

The Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, one of the most eminent divines of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, expired last night, at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, at his residence in the St. Luke's Hospital building. His death was caused by senile epilepsy, from which he has been suffering for more than six weeks. During his sickness he was constantly attended by Doctors W. H. Draper and C. W. Packard, the regular visiting physician of St. Luke's Hospital. He passed away quietly, surrounded by a number of his relatives and friends.

Dr. Muhlenberg was the son of Henry M. Muhlenberg, of Philadelphia, and was born in that city September 16, 1796. His family had long resided in Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of Trappe, Montgomery county, and several of his ancestors played no mean part in the history of the country. His great grand father, Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, was a clergyman of the German Lutheran sect, and was the founder of that Church in America. He left two sons, both of whom achieved considerable distinction. The elder, Peter John Gabriel, was ordained a clergyman of the Lutheran Church, but when the Revolutionary War broke out he preached a sermon on the text, "there's a time for all things, a time to preach and a time to fight; and now is the time to fight;" then, reading his commission as colonel, he mustered the male part of his congregation as a regiment and plunged into military affairs, in which he obtained great distinction, retiring on the close of the war with the rank of major general. He afterward held the position of United States Senator for about a year. His brother, Gotthilf Henry, was also a clergyman, but his chief distinction arises from his works on the botany of this country.

The subject of the present sketch received his early education at the school of Dr. Abercrombie, in Philadelphia. He afterward entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with honors in 1814. He immediately devoted himself to the study of theology, and obtained ordination as a deacon immediately on reaching his majority, in 1817. He then attached himself to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and became assistant to Bishop White, of Philadelphia, who is regarded as one of the founders of the Episcopal Church on this side of the Atlantic. By Bishop White he was ordained priest after three years, and in 1821 he was appointed rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster, Pa. While in this position he commenced his long career of public benefactions by causing the establishment of the first public school which existed in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia.

In 1828, Dr. Muhlenberg moved to Flushing, L. I., where he founded a school. This institution quickly developed into St. Paul's College and became a very considerable seat of learning. Dr. Muhlenberg remained at its head, as principal and rector, for about eighteen years, until he accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Holy Communion, the erection of which was completed in 1846. This church stands on the corner of Sixth avenue and Twentieth street. It was built by Dr. Muhlenberg's sister, Mrs. M. A. C. Rogers, as a memorial of her deceased husband, under the condition that it should always remain a free church.

On St. Luke's Day, of the same year, Dr. Muhlenberg drew the attention of his congregation to the great want of a church hospital which was then felt in this city, and announced that half the morning collection of the church would be laid aside as the first contribution toward providing one. The amount was $31. "When do you expect to complete your hospital?" asked a friend, smiling at the smallness of the sum. "Never," said he, "if I never make a beginning." But these $31 proved a fruitful germ. The building fund rapidly swelled to $200,000, and the hospital was built. The site chosen is on Fifty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The building consists of a chapel, surrounded with wards, so arranged by means of sliding partitions that all the inmates may hear divine service from their beds when it is read in the chapel. The hospital is open to members of all religious denominations, but it is supported chiefly by the generosity of the Episcopal denomination. It possesses a considerable permanent fund, and receives large contributions annually. The yearly expenditure is about $60,000. The number of patients accommodated during the year ending St. Luke's Day, 1876, was 960. There are now accommodations for about 200 patients. Several free beds have been from time to time established. A children's ward is one of its peculiar excellences.

The foundation stone was laid in May, 1854, by Bishop Wainwright, the chapel was opened for divine service in 1857 and the ceremonies of opening the hospital for patients were performed by the Rev. S. Cooke, May 13, 1858. In 1857 Dr. Muhlenberg assumed the position of superintendent and pastor of the new hospital, a situation which he continued to hold till the moment of his death.

In 1845 he organized the first Protestant Sisterhood which ever existed, and put the hospital under the charge of its members. This society is said to be the prototype of the many semi-conventual Protestant orders now existing in England, as well as of various charitable ladies' associations in this country. This Protestant Sisterhood has also taken charge of a day school which he established in connection with the Holy Communion Church.

His last great work, and, perhaps, that one which will bear the greatest fruit in the future, was the foundation of the Christian Industrial Community of St. Johnsland. This is a plan to provide cheap and comfortable homes, with the means of social and moral improvement, for deserving families among the working classes; to maintain a home for aged men in reduced circumstances; to care for friendless children and youths, especially cripples, and to assist young men who desire higher education with a view to the ministry. A space of about 500 acres was procured, and homes for children and old men and a church were erected at a cost of about $50,000. The whole scheme has been very successful, the homes are constantly full and many families have been located on the land in suitable dwellings.

Dr. Muhlenberg was a little above the average height, and was active and well made. He had a large and well formed head, an oval face, intellectual features and a very kindly expression. He possessed a profusion of silver gray hair. His appearance was dignified and venerable, and he was remarkable for his courtesy and kindliness of manner. He was never married. He possessed good literary abilities, and many of his sermons, which have been published, display great excellence. His delivery was simple, but fervent and impressive. His hymns also are remarkable for religious enthusiasm, those entitled "I Would Not Live Alway," and "Ring the Bells of Heaven," being especially popular.

But it is as a successful philanthropist that he will be chiefly remembered, for it was only when struggling against the misfortunes of man, that his modesty and want of self-assurance allowed his mind to put forth its full energies. Dr. Muhlenberg presented the truest type of Christian character. His whole life was devoted to his fellows. He took no relaxation. Without display, almost in secret, he accomplished the greatest works, and it is only now that he is dead that his real place will be known as one of the most efficient philanthropists of the day.

ENRICO PETRELLA.

A cable despatch from Genoa, Italy, announces the death of Signor Enrico Petrella, the well known Italian composer. The deceased was born in Palermo, Sicily, in 1813, and was a student of the Conservatory of Naples. He was the author of several operas which created considerable enthusiasm in Italy, among them being "Elena di Telosa," "Marco Visconti," "Precauzioni" and many others." He made his début in Naples with an operetta called "Il Diavolo Color di Rosa," and most of his productions were produced either in that city or in Milan.

M. GREGORY GANESCO.

A cable despatch from Paris announces the death of M. Gregory Ganesco, a well known publicist and politician of that city. M. Ganesco was born in France, of Roumanian parents, and acquired considerable notoriety as the publisher of the *Courier de Dimanche*, the first organ of the liberal opposition during the early days of the second Empire.

CHARLES CARR.

Charles Carr, proprietor of the Phœnix Iron Works, in Trenton, N. J., died on Saturday morning, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Forty years ago he received a kick in the abdomen from a horse, which produced a tumor. He did not suffer much from it until Monday last, when he became very ill from its effect on the bowels. Dr. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, and Dr. James B. Coleman, of Trenton, performed an operation, which gave but temporary relief, and during the last two days the sufferer showed signs of rapidly approaching death. Mr. Carr was a self-made man. In 1847 he commenced work as a pattern maker in the Phœnix Iron Works. A few years afterward he and a partner opened a factory in Decatur street, and in 1861 he purchased the establishment wherein, fourteen years prior to that time, he had worked as a mechanic. He gave employment to between 100 and 200 men, and his works continued in full operation, in spite of the depressed condition of the times. He was a member of the Common Council of Trenton during three successive terms. He was widely known as a citizen of a pure and noble mind, an excellent business man and a philanthropist. Strong hearted men wept over his remains, and the city of his residence has suffered a great loss by his death.

A COLORADO ASSASSINATION.

[From the Trinidad (Col.) Enterprise.]

One of the most dreadful and damnable murders that has been recorded against this country was committed in Colfax county, New Mexico, last week. The victims in this horrible tragedy are Mr. William Maxwell and his son, and the manner of their murder is so far unknown. They were found on Saturday by parties who were passing, Mr. Maxwell in his house over on the Carricosa, and his son, a boy of seventeen, some distance off near their team, which was harnessed to the wagon loaded with poles. Both were shot through the head, we understand, and had the appearance of having been in that condition since the day before. Mr. Maxwell had a negro working for him, named William Breckenridge, who was lately discharged from the army, his discharge papers being dated at Fort Wallace. Breckenridge arrived at Trinidad on Saturday evening, riding Mr. Maxwell's horse. He visited his wife Saturday night, and on Sunday morning attended to business which had been intrusted to him by Maxwell, as he says. All his actions here appear straight enough, or can be easily accounted for, and on Monday morning as he was leaving town, going in the direction of Maxwell's, he was arrested on the strength of a telegram from the Sheriff of that county.

When the telegrams were received here and it was known that the darky had been arrested, there was for a few hours the most intense excitement, and had it not been for the calm counsels of cool men there would have been an attempt at lynching, which would have been met by force from men who believe in law and order; but when the circumstances connected with Breckenridge's movements became public the popular clamor for a summary execution subsided. Breckenridge is still in jail here and the Sheriff of Colfax county is also here awaiting a requisition from the Governor of New Mexico to take the prisoner back to his Territory. Mr. Maxwell came to this country from Iowa late last fall, and after looking about concluded to locate in Colfax county. Soon afterward he purchased the Dimmick herd of cattle.

Later, from good authority—not from the officers, however—we learn that Breckenridge has confessed the double murder and also gives the particulars. As we understand it, he first shot Maxwell just outside his tent; that when he took aim at him Maxwell saw the movement and turned his head, and the ball entered the side of his head and went clear through. The black fiend then went down the road and met the boy about three miles off, coming up with a load of poles. He got behind him and shot him through the head, and the victim rolled off on the ground. Maxwell was found by a man named Morrisey, and a man named Gray found the team standing in the road, some distance from the tent, and the horses badly famished; he unhitched them, and, after caring for the horses, started down the road and found the boy some distance back. We also understand that Breckenridge has waived his right to a requisition and has offered to accompany Sheriff Burleson to the Taos Jail, provided he and other well known citizens will pledge their word that he shall not be lynched.

A CALIFORNIAN SHOT DEAD.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 24.]

SANTA PAULA, March 24, 1877.

T. Wallace More was