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The Intelligencer.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS WERE "DEFEATED" IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Complete returns from New Hampshire, with the exception of one small town that last year gave twenty Democratic majority, give Straw, for Governor, 34,010; Weston, 31,981; Blackmar, 1,059; Mason, 698; Straw's majority over all, 272. The Republicans also have two of the three members of Congress, four of the five Counsellors, nine of the twelve State Senators, and at least fifty-two majority in the House. This is pretty good for a "defeated" party. The vote for Governor is 7,217 less than last year.

WHERE THE EPIZOOTIC CAME FROM.—A correspondent at Benton writes that the horse disease known as "the epizootic," originated among the ponies of the Pigeon Indians. Last spring the Indian ponies in the British possessions were all sick with a disease that developed all the symptoms which characterized the late horse epidemic; but at that time it was thought by the white traders to be the distemper. A good many animals, for want of proper care, died. The disease was afterwards reported to be among the ponies of the tribes further east, until finally it broke out among the ponies and horses in Canada.

A Queer History.

(From the Ypsilanti, Mich., Sentinel.)

More years ago than almost anybody now here can remember, there lived on the east side of the river a family consisting of the mother and several small children. At the time when our story begins there was no bridge across the Huron, and at seasons of high water a sort of scow attached to a rope stretched across the stream was used as a ferry. The woman of whom we speak was employed on the west side of the river, and by some means was thrown out of the scow while returning home, as well as another passenger, and both were drowned. Thus these small children were left wholly uncared for, except by the casual assistance of the very few scattered emigrants. The body of the second person drowned was recovered almost immediately, while that of the woman was not found until some time afterward, when the water had subsided. During this period the children, too small to fully realize how their mother could be thus suddenly snatched away, especially a little girl among them, disconsolately strolled up and down the stream, calling for their protector. With what care they got they grew to man and womanhood, but a melancholy had settled upon the girl, which never left her, and at length she was placed with the hope of recovery, in an institution in the State of New York. Eventually the male children became the owners of 160 acres of land in this country, on which there is a good house, barn, etc. They then sent and brought their sister back to live with them; and the family whose whole history it would be too long to follow, consisting of two men and the sister, still cling together and live almost as solitaires. But the greatest singularity is their repugnance to living in a house. It will seem incredible when we say that with a comfortable house of their own, two of them have lived the whole winter, and are still living and sleeping out of doors. One yielded to the weather or the importunities of the neighbors, and took lodging in a house; the others continue their strange way of living. How do they live, the reader is ready to ask, with the thermometer 30 below zero? Their kitchen is an enclosure of logs, simply breast high, without the least sign of a roof. The logs serve to keep away cattle and animals. Their sleeping apartments, not in this enclosure, are rail and logs laid up slanting, so as to leave a low hollow, which is filled with autumnal leaves, in which they bury themselves deeply, and as it seems warmly. This mode of life is their choice, for at the same time that they eat in an open pen, and sleep in leaves, a tenant occupies their house, and a well-kept horse lies in a warm stable.

Under all these circumstances such is their respect among their neighbors that the latter feel the reluctance of natural politeness against any pressing interference with their domestic affairs. But many is the anxious look on our fierce wintry mornings cast toward the woods, where these almost hermits are known to be, to see if the smoke of their breakfast fire is curling among the trees, or whether its absence indicated that they were stiffy frozen in their wintry beds. Up to the present time their smoke still curls, and long may it wave. We like originality, and something out of the common place. But here is a psychological study for somebody. It is very evident that those children, by their misfortunes and circumstances, received a bend, a mental distortion, that no subsequent experience or training can correct. We could give the names of principals and witnesses in this singular case, but it is not necessary, as the scene is so near that any man about here can verify it for himself, and names would be no corroboration to distant readers.

THE Kentucky Senate has voted for abolishing from the statutes the disgraceful law permitting the flogging of petty criminals in the public shambles. The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* speaks favorably of the prospect of a like action on the part of the House, and at last, says that paper, "this barbarism may be expunged from our criminal code." It is Delaware's turn next to take action looking to the abolition of a practice which is at war with the sentiment of the age.

IN a very warm dispute, which gradually grew personal, one of the sons of Archduke Charles, of Austria, said to the other, "You are the greatest ass in Vienna." Highly offended at the quarrel, the Emperor interrupted them and said with becoming indignation, "Come, come, you forget that I am present.

THERE is at least one member of the Forty-second Congress who has not taken and who will not take his extra $5,000, whatever others may do. The Hon. W. H. Upson's opposition to the steal did not cease when the iniquity became law.—*Akron Beacon.*

'FRISCO.—The new directory of San Francisco shows the population of that city to be 188,323, being an increase during the year of about 10,000. The directory shows also that there are 11,000 Chinese, and 1,550 negroes in the city.

"HE who invests one dollar in business should ingest one dollar in advertising that business."—*A. T. Stewart.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

Exclusively to the Intelligencer.

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SENATE---EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Senate met at half past ten o'clock this morning.

On motion of Mr. Morton a bill congratulating Spain on the passage of the Porto Rico bill was unanimously passed.

On motion of Mr. Anthony a resolution was adopted for printing twelve hundred copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Alcorn desired to offer a resolution authorizing the Committee on Levees of the Mississippi to sit during the recess.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, objected, because legislation was thereby contemplated.

Mr. Windom favored the proposal to have the Committee sit, but no quorum, the resolution laid over.

The case of Clayton was resumed.

Mr. Morton made a report on the memorial of the members of the Missouri Legislature in the case of Bogy, declaring that the memorialists do not present facts sufficient to justify an investigation.

The Committee on Elections was therefore unanimously discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Anthony desired to have considered his resolutions heretofore referred, declaring that the failure to act on the case of Patterson was not meant as an approval or disapproval of Patterson's conduct in the Credit Mobilier matter.

Mr. Norwood preferred that Clayton's case be considered.

Mr. Norwoods report dissenting from the conclusion of the majority, was read.

Mr. Morton made the following report from the Committee on privileges and elections to whom was referred a memorial of 37 members of the Missouri Legislature in regard to the election of Louis V. Bogy to the Senate of the United States, from that State have had the same under consideration. The memorial sets forth that the recent examination by the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Missouri, touching the corrupt use of money in the election of Bogy was imperfect, and that it was not full and fair, and that in the opinion of the memorialists if the investigation had been conducted with more vigor, and with the purpose of revealing real facts in the case, other and more important evidence would have been produced showing that there was corruption in Bogy's election. The memorial, however, does not state what additional facts can be proved nor indicate with any certainty the character of the new evidence that may be produced. The committee understand that the only duty which they have upon this reference is to report to the Senate whether the memorial presents such facts as would justify the Senate in instituting an examination in regard to the election of Mr. Bogy and are of the opinion that it does not. Such a proceeding is of a grave character and should not be set on foot without such statement of evidence that could probably be produced as would appear to make it the duty of the Senate to proceed to an investigation. The evidence taken by the committee of the Legislature of Missouri also accompanies the memorial and has been examined by the committee. It is not the province of the Committee upon this reference to inquire whether judgement be pronounced by the House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature, upon this evidence, was correct, but they express the opinion that the evidence is not of a character to require of the Senate an investigation committee; therefore, ask to be discharged from further consideration of the memorial and evidence touching the election of Louis V. Bogy to the Senate of the United States.

The Committee was unanimously discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the payment of per diem to pages and committee clerks to April 15th.

Mr. Boreman offered a resolution authorizing the chief clerk to revise the Manual and to print one thousand copies of the same.

Mr. Anthony asked the Senate to take up the following resolution, heretofore offered by him, whereas at the last session of the Senate, the resolution was reported from the Select Committee on evidence effecting certain members of the Senate, that James W. Patterson be, and he is hereby expelled from his seat, as a member of the Senate, and; whereas it was manifestly impossible to consider this resolution at that session without serious detriment to public business; and, whereas it is very questionable if it be competent for the Senate to consider the same after Patterson has ceased to be a member of that body; therefore

Resolved, That the failure of the Senate to take the resolution into consideration is not to be interpreted as evidence of approval or disapproval of the same.

Resolved, That Mr. Patterson have leave to make a statement, which shall be entered upon the journal of the Senate and published in the Congressional Record.

Mr. Norwood, who was entitled to the floor, preferred that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Clayton case. In addition to the views presented by him in his minority report, he proceeded to explain the testimony, showing that Clayton as Governor wielded his executive power in a manner far from being right. From the beginning of the Senatorial canvass to its close, Clayton did other things showing his election was corrupt both in its inception and consummation. Clayton could not have come to the Senate but for these things and the additional fact of corrupt use of money in his transaction with White. The Senate has, under the evidence presented, the right to declare Clayton not entitled to a seat.

Mr. Wright said he would have all elections free and unbiased as far as possible. He should not object to the passage of a law providing that the seat of a Senator shall be declared vacant if it should be shown he had left his seat here in Legislature, at the time of his election, or understood, either in person or through friends to influence his election. There was no testimony that should influence the mind of a single Senator as a juror showing that Clayton ever improperly thought to influence registration or a political Convention in Arkansas. He was understood to say that there was nothing whatever to impeach his first or second election, and that Clayton's conduct in connection with his election was without a parallel in our politics.

Mr. Norwood said that Mr. Clayton never pretended to deny any statement that White made; the declaration stood uncontradicted that the $5,000 paid to White for resigning as Secretary of State, came from the Senator from Arkansas. Mr. Clayton, replying, did not deny White's testimony. White did not say anywhere that he (Clayton) paid him money for his resignation.

In reply to Morrill, of Vermont, Mr. Clayton said he did not contribute any part of the $5000 of money or bonds.

Mr. Norwood, on resuming, said that when Clayton was on the stand, he did not explain that the money and bonds were not his property. He did not then explain as he did now that he was simply an agent for transferring the property from the debtor to the creditor. Mr. Norwood referred to the testimony to sustain his views previously expressed, referring to witness McConnell.

In that connection Mr. Dorsey said that when McConnell first came to that State he attached himself to a newspaper. He was a professional liar, a wanton and vile slanderer; a man who laid in the gutter and slept in the station house. This testimony was unworthy of belief.

The question was then stated on the resolution of the Committee; namely, that charges made and referred to the Select Committee for investigation affecting official character and conduct of Hon. Powell Clayton, are not sustained.

Mr. Salusbury said he would decline to vote as he had not had time to examine the testimony.

Mr. McCreery remarked that he paired with Mr. Cameron, although he did not know how Mr. Cameron would vote were he here. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevenson said he should decline to vote, the charges were to serious to justify the conclusion. Time had not been afforded to enable him to properly weigh the testimony.

Mr. Stockton would decline to vote for the reasons assigned by other Senators. It would take a week to summons the testimony and place it before the jury.

Messrs. Casserly, Thurman, Ransom and Kelly, severally declined to vote for the reasons similar to those above stated.

Mr. Carpenter remarked—I desire to join the Democratic party on this occasion, and decline to vote.

The resolution was agreed to by yeas 33, nays 6, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Chandler, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry, of Connecticut, Ferry, of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Janes, Lewis, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill, of Maine, Morton, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, West, Windham, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Cooper, Dawes, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Merrimon, Norwood.

Absent, or not voting—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Brownlaw, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Clayton, Conkling, Dennis, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton, of Missouri, Hamilton, of Texas, Hamlin, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Morrill, of Vermont, Oglesby, Ransom, Saulsbury, Schurz, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, and Wadleigh.

Mr. Anthony called up his resolution which appears in a previous part of today's proceedings in relation to Ex-Senator Patterson. He proposed a modification, namely, that J. W. Patterson have leave to file a statement which shall be published in the *Congressional Record.*

Mr. Boreman thought it altogether improper that this privilege be accorded, as Mr. Patterson was now a private citizen.

Mr. Stevenson said that he had no personal feeling, but thought it would be a bad and mischievous precedent to give official stamp to the statement which Patterson had made as a private individual. He had a right to make it, but he protested against giving an official endorsement to the pamphlet which contained an inaccurate statement. To treat it in the way proposed would destroy the moral effect of the committee which made the report in the case.

Mr. Anthony said he did not impugn the committee.

Mr. Stevenson said he did not so understand him, but Patterson had published 45 pages of printed matter in direct answer to the report of the committee, and containing statements that are not true.

Mr. Anthony remarked that Mr. Patterson, standing here in the closing days of the session, had a right to demand the consideration of the resolution reported by the committee recommending his expulsion. It was said all over the Senate that it was impossible to consider the resolution at this time, and that it could not be done without a sacrifice of the public business; but that if Mr. Patterson would waive his right to be heard it the Senate would pass on the subject at this special session. He saw several passages in the pamphlet which he would advise Mr. Patterson to leave out. While the acknowledged difficulties are in the way he thought something was due to a man charged with crime affecting his honor, which was more than his life.

After a long debate the subject went over.

Mr. Morton offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to communicate the resolution passed by the Senate congratulating Spain on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico to the Government of that country.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, leave was given the Committe on revision of laws, to sit during recess, at Washington or elsewhere, a proviso being added that no money be paid beyond the actual expenses of the Committee. The Vice President appointed Boutwell to supply the vacancies on the Committee on Elections and Privileges, and on the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate went into Executive session and afterwards adjourned.

THE GOODRICH MURDER.

Two Women in the Case.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The latest theory in the murder of Goodrich is that he was murdered either by a woman or by parties instigated by a woman. It appears that the deceased was intimate with two women, one of whom he had married. One or the other of these two caused the deed. Two letters are in the hands of the officials. One is addressed to the deceased's father and demands reparation for the conduct of his son, and the other is addressed to Goodrich himself, upbraiding him for infidelity.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, March 25.—The General Assembly re-assembled this afternoon after four day's recess. In the House bills were introduced to amend the divorce laws so that action for alimony may be commenced by a non-resident of Ohio; to authorize colleges to change their locations and maintain academics auxillery thereto.

New Horse Disease in Maine.

PORTLAND, March 25—A new horse disease appeared at this city. It effects the legs, and making them so weak that it is difficult for the animal to stand. No fatal cases as has yet been known.

WASHINGTON.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: R. B. Hayes, Assistant Treasurer, Cincinnati; John A. Campbell, Governor of Wyoming; John W. Farland, Receiver of Public Money, Detroit; Geo. L. Torbert, Postmaster, Dubuque; E. S. Hammond, New Jersey, Agent for the Indians of Colorado River Agency, Arizona; J. A. Tonner, Arizona, Superintendent of Indiana Affairs, Arizona Territory; George Ingalls, Illinois, Agent for the Piute Indians, South Eastern Nevada Postmasters; John R. Blackwell, Litchfield, Illinois; William Sutley, Racine, Wisconsin; William S. Lasure, Grinnell, Iowa; Cyrus Hall, Shelbyville, Illinois; T. R. Calam, Constatine, Wisconsin; Edwin A. Clifford, Evanston, Illinois; L. B. Johnson, Cambridge City, Indiana.

BRIDGING ST. CLAIR RIVER.

The Secretary of War has appointed Majors G. K. Warren, T. B. Comstock, Godfrey Weitzel and W. E. Merrill to inquire into and report upon the practicability of bridging, consistently with the interests of navigation, the channel between Lakes Huron and Erie at such points as may be needed for passing railroad trains across said channel.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Register of Public Lands, W. W. Martin, Independence, Kansas. Receivers of Public Moneys: E. N. Nicolls, Independence, Kansas; Eldridge W. Little, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Postmasters: David W. Clemmer, Dowagcer, Michigan; George L. Torbert, Dubuque, Iowa; William Lutley, Racine, Wisconsin.

The Civil Service Board of the Treasury Department held the second of a series of examinations, to-day, for the purpose of filling forty vacancies in the $1,200 clerkship department.

As applications continue to be forwarded to the President, and State Department for appointments to the Vienna Exposition, a statement is made, by request, that all the appointments authorized by law have been made.

The Convention of General Railroad ticket agents will adjourn to-morrow. The rates which they are arranging will go into effect in May next. The changes are trifling and do not effect 5 per cent of the points to which tickets are sold from Atlantic cities.

General Whittlesy, formerly an officer of the Freedmans' Bureau, was this morning conveyed to the Government Insane Asylum. The General has been suffering for some time past with paralysis and went to the Asylum for treatment under the advice of his physician and friends.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters; Mrs. Thomas B. Wood, Franklin, Indiana; Charles H. Howard, Osago Mission, Kansas; W. W. Keneyon, Howell, Michigan; Lemuel D. Well, Grass Lake, Michigan; Frank White Collector of Internal Revenue, 7th District of Indianr; Alonzo B. Carroll, Collector of Internal Revenue, 2nd District of Missouri; James K. Hayden, Collector of Internal Revenue, Washington Territory.

General J. B. Gordon, Senator from Georgia, was tempororily called to the Chair this morning, by Vice President Wilson, and presided over the Senate a short time. This is the first time an Ex-Confederate has filled the Vice President's chair.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The storm centre now in Kentucky will probably move eastward as a well developed cyclone over the middle and Atlantic States, where the second storm centre is now apparently about to form. For the middle and east Atlantic coast brisk and possibly high winds with snow will prevail on Wednesday morning from West Virginia and lower lakes, westward to the Mississippi; brisk North and West winds with rain and snow, followed Wednesday night by clearing weather, northerly winds will continue in the western Gulf States, with falling temperature winds veer to northwest with falling temperature in the eastern Gulf States, and to the southwest and west with rain in the South Atlantic States, during Wednesday morning. Cautionary signals continue on the middle and east Atlantic coasts, and are ordered for Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville and Mobile.

Religious Revival at Denver.

DENVER, COL., March 25.—E. Hammond, the revivalist, has been laboring here in Denver about ten days. The Governor's Guard Hall, holding about fifteen hundred people, has been filled every morning and evening, and at some of the evening services many were unable to enter the hall. Sunday evening the neighboring churches were open to admit those from the crowded hall. Hundreds, adults as well as children and youths have been converted and the interest continues this week unabated and perhaps increased. The Presbytry of Colorado, in session here Saturday and Monday, added fifteen to twenty ministers to Mr. Hammond's working force, and the daily newspapers admit that much good is being accomplished through religious efforts.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—The commissioners to procure a site for the new Government buildings, in this city, opened the propositions for grounds for such buildings to-day. There were five propositions; none of them were complete for the entire site. The price for the whole site, as indicated by the bids, will range from $590,000 to $735,000. Two sites proposed were within a square of the present Government buildings; others were from two to six squares distant.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, March 25.—A bill was passed in the Senate to create a county of Garland. A memorial to Congress was introduced, asking the Government to settle the claims of the Southern Methodist Publishing house. A bill was introduced in the Senate calling the Constitutional Convention to meet on the 2nd of December next.

Rain, sleet and snow fell to-day. Heavy winds and quite cold weather. River falling very low.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—The Liberal Republican County Convention held a secret session yesterday afternoon, but it is known that they took no action on the recent nominations for city offices, but decided to leave every member of their party free to vote as he pleases.

A brisk snow storm prevailed here for two or three hours this morning.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Impending Labor Strikes.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Rumors of an approaching strike cause a great uncertainty in many branches of trade and industry. Nothing is known of a positive nature except that the Master Carpenters' Association have decided that they will no longer be governed by the 8 hour rule. Many of the employers have arranged their business to guard against strikes. The representatives of the working men, on the other hand, disclaim that any strike is intended. It is evident that there is a want of unanimity among the workingmen on the subject. The Manhattan Gas-light Company apprehends no strike, although from this date its workingmen's wages have been reduced from $4 00 to $3 50 per day. Another Gas Company, located in Down district, do fear that their men will strike, but in that event, they have arranged to secure new men.

The officials of the district steamship line at this port, think that the bill now pending in the Legislature, for increasing by one dollar per head, money from emigrants, is against the interests of the city, as emigrants are already taxed two dollars per head, and the bill referred to will cause an additional injustice.

The postoffice authorities turned over to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court, the package of bonds valued at $17,000, which has been lying in the post office addressed to Bidwell, one of the alleged Bank of England forgers. The other packages of bonds which are address directly to Duncan, Sherman & Co., are expected and will be attached as soon as they come into the hands of the firm. Geo. McDonnell one of the alleged forgers was brought before Commissioner Gutman this afternoon, and was confronted by Sergernt Webb, of the London detective force, who produced the warrant of the Lord Mayor of London for his arrest. The prisoner's counsel raised the point that there was no proof before the Court that the Lord Mayor had jurisdiction in such cases, but it was overruled. Francis Grey whose expenses paid her by the British Government. Testified she lived in London; new prisoner, who had furnished her money to come to America, promising to meet her in Liverpool but did not keep his appointment. She returned to London and was there arrested. Two weeks were granted for preparation of evidence for the bank, and the accused was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

The Goodrich mystery is yet unsolved. It is stated that the building of a row of brown stone fronts on DeGraw street, Brooklyn, involved the supposed murdered man heavily in debt, and that he was not wealthy as at first supposed. The following is a description of the missing gold watch: "Herr Predtway, 19 lines of red gold, frosted; No. 11,232, Jules Jurgersen, Copenhagen." It appears that the so-called bloody shirt found in the house where the murder was committed had no blood stains whatever on it; had no buttons torn off, and was simply soiled. The Chief of Police of Brooklyn still holds to the theory that Mr. Goodrich committed suicide, and that financial embarrassment was the cause.

Frederick Heggi, accused of the murder of Siegfried, appeared as a witness and identified Noyes and was brought here to identify McDonnell. Detective Farley testified to the arrest of McDonell on the Thuringia. An affidavit was submitted that a full deposition has been forwarded from London.

The gas companies are determined to refuse any demands for increased wages and the adoption of the eight hour system, and are confident that if a strike takes place it will result in an utter failure. Every precaution has been taken to secure a continuance of work. Final action will be taken by the workmen at a meeting next Monday.

It is reported that the city real estate of the Harlem Company, equal to a dividend of thirty-five per cent, will be divided among the stockholders.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 25.—John Savage, jr., late cashier of the Lechmere National Bank, was to-day arraigned, charged with embezzlement. He pleaded not guilty and gave bail of $10,000.

Judge Clark, of the United States Circuit Court, this morning listened to a petition presented by the assignees in bankruptcy of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad; praying for instructions from the Court, as to the sale; of the equity of redemption; whether the property shall be sold as a whole or in parcels; and, whether it shall be disposed of at public auction or private sale. A full hearing was fixed for Tuesday, April 29. The suit of the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, ordered by an act of Congress, will probably be tried here.

The horse railroad companies manifest a determination to protect the horseshoers who have taken the places of the strikers in their shops, and have called upon the State police for that purpose. To-day one of the strikers was arrested and committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail, for assaulting one of the new men.

Terrible Outrage in Tennessee--An Old Woman Taken from her Bed and Hung.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—A widow woman named Housden, sixty years old, living nine miles south of Nashville, was taken out of her bed by unknown parties last night, carried to a common gallows erected for dressing hogs and hung until she was dead. It is supposed from tracks ditcovered that two men committed the deed. The cause of the outrage is unknown.

CHICAGO.

Another Severe Snow Storm.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The snow storm which began here last evening continued during the night and to-day, culminating to-night in one of the worst storms of the winter. The wind blows a gale from the northeast, and at least eight inches of snow has already fallen. There is yet no abatement of the tempest. Street railway travel is entirely suspended.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—The propeller Messenger, of the Englemann Transportation Line, arrived here to-day, after being icebound fifty-six days, on the east shore.

A northeast snow storm has prevailed here since yesterday at noon; but has caused no interruption to travel.

Balloon Ascension from Reading.

READING, PA., March 25.—W. H. Donaldson, the aeronaut, made an ascension at 2:30 P. M., yesterday. His course was northeast and he has not yet been heard from.

LIVING UNDER WATER.

Extraordinary Discovery--A Prussian Surgeon in Chicago Experimenting with a Dog and Child under Water.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The *Times* of this city publishes this morning a long and circumstantial statement of an extraordinary experiment alleged to have been made by an ex-surgeon of the Prussian army, named Louis Schultz, now residing in this city, by which he has demonstrated the ability not only of his dog, but of his infant son, to live and move under water with as little apparent inconvience as experienced by the amphibia. The writer asserts that he has himself seen the infant, now scarcely six months old, enter a large bath tub filled up, and especially for the purpose, and diving to the bottom, remain there for several minutes, picking up bits of candy thrown into the water by the father. The dog appears, from the account given, to be scarcely the equal of the child in his amphibious acquirements, notwithstanding that Schultz, with commendable consideration, began his experiments with the canine. This may, however, have been due to the priority of the birth of the latter. The mother of the boy, it is stated, is not at all pleased with the experiments upon her offspring, and expresses a desire that the authorities should put a stop to it.

Railroad War at Youngstown, O.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—A railroad war of some magnitude is now in progress at Youngstown, Ohio. About a year ago the stockholders of the Liberty & Vienna Railroad Company sold that road to the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, receiving in payment part cash and part in bonds of the latter company. Owing to some subsequent misunderstanding the matter was brought before the Courts, and for the past four or five months the A. Y. & P. Co. have held control of the former road by virtue of an injunction which expired at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time there appeared upon the premises two of the principal stockholders of the Y. & V. R. Railroad with a large force of men, who tore up the track, cut the wires, stopped all trains, took possession of the rolling stock and are now in forcible possession of the road with a force of 200 or 300 armed men. Mr. McCreary, President, and other officers of the A. Y. & P. Railroad are at Youngstown and it is reported that a special train has left Pittsburgh with reinforcements for McCreary, who is backed by Tom Scott and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Great excitement prevails. There is imminent danger of a riot.

Everything is quiet at Youngstown this evening. There was much excitement there to-day, but no riot. McCreery, President of the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad, filed an affidavit this morning before a Justice of the Peace, who had John Stambaugh, Hugh Hamilton and several other Directors and partisans of the Liberty & Vienna Railroad Co. arrested and brought before him on the charge of willfully destroying property belonging to the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad. The hearing was postponed until Saturday. The defendants claim they acted for the owners of the property and had a right to do as they did. It appears that only part of the Liberty & Vienna Railroad was sold to the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh and part payment made in cash, the balance in bonds of the latter company, was tendered but the Liberty & Vienna Company refused to accept them and claim they still own the road, never having deeded it.

The Apaches on Their Reservation.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The following has been received here:

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, March 11.

To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Washington, D. C.:

Cochise with one thousand of his band, is on reservation at Sulphur springs.

[Signed.] H. BENDELL, *Supt.*

Homicide in Wisconsin.

WINONA, March 25.—Isaac Page, of Homer, shot and killed Frank Eaton during a quarrel this afternoon.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—James C. Kennedy, formerly of Albany, died at Washington, Tuesday.

—A youth aged 14, played hanging at Boston Saturday, using a wheel-barrow for a platform, which canted over, and he was soon after found dead.

—A fire at Waco, Texas Sunday night, caused a loss of $50,000. Insurance $20,000. Fort & Trice, Goldstein, the Peter McClelland estate, G. B. Woods and H. H. Wilkinson are the principal sufferers.

—Boats run to Newburg on the Hudson river, Tuesday morning for the first time this season.

—The Neva *Journal*, established at St. Petersburg for the purpose of advocating an alliance between Russia and France, has been suspended.

—The steamer Grace Irving has been found where she sunk, off Duxbury, Mass., and will be raised.

The mill of the American Powder Company blew up, Monday, killing two workmen, one named Wentworth, and injuring three others.

—A squadron of German naval vessels has been ordered to cruise in Spanish waters.

—In the case of Fralich, condemned for murder at Syracuse, New York, Governor Dix has written to the Judge declining to interfere. The Judge has refused a stay of the execution Friday.

—John Keddie and his son Andrew, Scotch emigrants, who arrived at Boston in the steamer Malta, Monday, under the name of Scott, were arrested on a cable dispatch from Edinburgh, charging them with serious frauds.

—In the Massachusetts Senate on Monday, a resolution was reported by the Committee on education, allowing Agassiz museum, Cambridge $50,000.

—The fire in Phoenixville, near Providence, Tuesday morning, destroyed eight buildings, four of them business houses, involving a loss of $150,000. The principal lossers on buildings were W. B. Spencer, Secard Phillip Duffee, John C. Conley, Lawton and Collins.

—An extraordinarily large mass meeting of German Catholics was held on Tuesday night, at the Philadelphia, Pa. Academy of Music. The vast auditorium was crowded. The object of the meeting was to extend sympathy to the Catholics of Germany.

—A railroad acident is reported on the Grand Trunk Railroad near Gilead, 80 miles above Portland. No particulars.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 25.—Twelve members of a secret socialist society have been arrested at Yedes. Two of the prisoners are Spaniards, and style themselves representatives of the government at Madrid. Other arrests in the same quarter are reported.

There has recently been serious disturbances among the cadets at St. Cyr. General Cissey, Minister of War, to-day visited the institution and sentenced ten of the students to a month's imprisonment.

River News.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—River 27 feet and falling. Arrived, the Charmer from Evansville; Henry Probosco from Memphis Departed, the R. R. Hudson for Wheeling. Tow boats with coal from Pittsburgh, Lake Erie No. 3, J. T. Dravo, J. S. Neal. Raining since dark.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—River rising. Ten feet two inches in the canal; 8 feet 2 inches in the chute. Raining nearly all day; cold and snowing to-night. Business fair despite the unfavorable weather.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—River about stationary. There was a heavy snow storm all day, and to-night is one of the most boisterous of the winter. Mercury several degrees below freezing point.

THE JOYLESS AMERICAN FACE.—What is to be done to prevent this acrid look of misery from becoming an organic characteristic of our people? "Make them play more," says one philosopher. No doubt they need to "play more;" but, when one looks at the average expression of a Fourth of July crowd, one doubts if ever so much multiplication of that kind of holiday would mend the matter. No doubt we work for too many days in the year, and play for two few; but, after all, it is the heart and the spirit and the expression that we bring to our work, and not those that we bring to our play, by which our real vitality must be tested and by which our faces will be stamped. If we do not work healthfully, reasoningly, moderately, thankfully, joyously, we shall have neither moderation nor gratitude nor joy in our play. And here is the hopelessness, here is the root of the trouble, of the joyless American face. The worst of all demons, the demon of unrest and overwork, broods in the very sky of this land. Blue and clear and crisp and sparkling as our atmosphere is, it cannot or does not exercise the spell. Any old man can count on the fingers of one hand the persons he has known who led lives of serene, unhurried content, made for themselves occupations and not tasks, and died at last what might be called natural deaths. So long as the American is resolved to do in one day the work of two, to make in one year the fortune of his whole life and his children's, to earn before he is forty the reputation which belongs to three score and ten, so long he will go about the streets wearing his present abject, pitiable, over-wrought, joyless look. But even without a change of heart or a reform of habits, he might better his countenance a little, if he would. Even if he does not feel like smiling, he might smile, if he tried; and that would be something. The muscles are all there; they count the same in the American as in the French or the Irish face; they relax easily in youth, the trick can be learned. And even a trick of it is better than none of it. Laughing-masters might as well be paid as dancing-masters to help on society.—*From Bits of Talk, by H. H.*

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