National Republican.

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DISTRICT INVESTIGATION

TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES EXAMINED ON SATURDAY.

QUESTION OF VERACITY BETWEEN C. E. EVANS AND W. W. WARDEN—G. R. CHITTENDEN RECALLED—WHAT NICKERSON THINKS OF SEVERAL PEOPLE—MR. BUTLER ON PIPES.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

SATURDAY, April 18, 1874.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

TESTIMONY OF C. E. EVANS.

C. E. Evans sworn and examined.

By the Chairman: Q. Mr. Evans, I am directed to make some inquiries of you in relation to your work. You were a contractor, I believe, in this city! A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had the contract for the work around P-street circle, had you not? A. Yes, sir; for the concrete, and, I believe, setting the curb also.

Q. Did you use the gutter and cobblestone on Connecticut avenue in doing your work; that which you found upon the street there? A. I do not know that I understand your question.

Q. It is stated here that all the gutter and cobblestone on Connecticut avenue, from K street to the boundary, were used by you or your company in doing this work; is that true or not? A. I do not know.

Q. Did you personally supervise this work? A. No, sir.

Q. Who did supervise it? A. I had superintendents at the head of three different departments. I was absent the most of my time from the city. I will say, however, that if we used any stone I have no doubt it is charged to us by the board.

Q. Did you use any of the gutter stone around P-street circle? A. I cannot say.

Q. Did you use any of the gutter stone on Massachusetts avenue? A. I do not know.

Q. Had you any controversy in relation to the work around P street circle with John O. Evans; and, if so, what? A. None whatever, that I can now call to mind.

Q. Was there any contest between you and John O. Evans as to who should do that work? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any difficulty with John O. Evans in relation to any work? A. None whatever; none that I can now remember.

Q. Did you have any stone crushers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many? A. Five.

Q. Did you crush the stone taken from I, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you do with them?

The Witness. After I crushed them!

The Chairman. Yes, sir.

A. I presume, of course, they went on the streets for macadamizing, though I bought those stone for the Government.

Q. Do you remember the extent of your contracts with the Board of Public Works? A. Not definitely; I do not.

Q. Do you remember the aggregate? A. Somewhere near a million of dollars, I think. That is not definite; it is only from my recollection.

Q. Did you have any partners in your work? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were they? A. Thomas J. Fisher, of New York, had an interest in the work with me.

Q. Any one else? A. No, sir; but some of my employees to whom I promised an interest in the earnings on certain conditions.

Q. Did any one else share the profits with you in any way: A. No, sir; there has been no profits to share.

Q. Did you contribute any portion of these earnings to any persons whatsoever? A. No, sir.

Q. Or promise to do so? A. None but to the parties I have named.

Q. Mr. Fisher and your employees? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with any member of the Board of Public Works in relation to the distribution of profits. A. No, sir; you are speaking of the profits of my work?

Q. Yes, sir; on contributions arising out of your contracts? A. No, sir; not that I can now call to mind.

Q. You never had any relation with any person for a contribution except your partner, Mr. Fisher, and your employees? A. I think there is one exception to that, sir.

Q. Will you state that exception, if you please? A. And yet that was an employee. It was not a member of the government! I was to give an employee—another employee—a certain proportion of the profits on a few blocks of pavement; but that was really an employee.

Q. An employee of yours? A. Yes sir.

Q. Was he an employee on the work? A. No, sir.

Q. What do you mean by an "employee?" A. Well, it was a man who undertook to settle my accounts with the board, I being absent meeting a representative here. There was no member of the board had anything to do with that, nor anybody but this one party that I know of.

Q. He was to settle your accounts? You employed him to settle your accounts with the board? A. That was part of his duty, to settle my accounts.

Q. What was the balance of his duty? A. That was all of his duty.

Q. Was that after the work was done? A. No, sir; while the work was in progress. That was only part of the work also.

Q. Who had the management of your work there? A. My work was divided off in departments—the laying department, mixing preparation, of material and laying upon the street, was for the most of the time I was here, under the charge of Mr. Sumner Bullard, of Brooklyn.

Q. Who had charge of your books? A. Mr. H. W. Mitchell.

Q. Who had charge of your payments? A. Mr. Mitchell—my payments to my employees and everything here in the District.

Q. He was your business manager? A. No, sir; I called him my clerk and cashier.

Q. He drew checks? A. Yes, sir; on the bank.

Q. And made settlements? A. In the District; yes, sir. That is, he made settlements, except in New York, where I purchased materials.

Q. Did he continue in your employ until the end of your work? A. He did.

Q. Where is he now? A. I think he is on the sea, between here and Portland somewhere. He started by a sailing vessel. He was summoned here, and in attendance for some time before your committee.

Q. Do you refer to him in your statement in relation to accounts? You say you agreed to pay a portion of your profits to somebody. Do you refer to him? A. No, sir.

Q. To whom do you refer? A. I refer to Mr. W. W. Warden.

Q. An attorney here? A. I believe that is his—I do not know that he is an attorney.

Q. Mr. Worden was to settle your accounts with the Board of Public Works? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Mr. Mitchell still in your employ at this time? A. Yes sir.

Q. What was your contract with Mr. Warden? A. An interest in three or four blocks of pavement, which I was to give him.

Q. What blocks? A. On K street. If I remember correctly, they were between Third and Seventh or Fourth and Seventh.

Q. How much were you to give him? A. I agreed to give him all the profits above the actual expense of laying the pavements.

Q. For what? A. Well, sir, he was to settle my accounts with the board.

Q. For that particular work? A. For that particular work.

Q. Had he anything to do with any other work? A. Well, for all my work. Oh, any interest in any other work?

Q. No, sir. You say he was to settle your accounts with the board for this particular work? A. No, sir; he was to settle my accounts with the board, and I was to give him this interest in this particular work.

Q. He was to settle your accounts with the board for all the work done by you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that a wooden pavement? A. Concrete.

By Mr. Thurman: Q. Where does the wooden pavement begin on K street? A. I do not recollect.

Governor Shepherd. It begins at Ninth and runs west. The concrete is on the east side, and runs to Third.

Mr. Thurman. From Ninth to Third?

Governor Shepherd. No, sir; from Seventh to Third. The reservation there fills up the balance.

By the Chairman, (to the witness:) Q. Have you had a settlement with the Board of Public Works? A. No, sir; I have failed to get one as yet.

Q. You failed to secure the settlement with the board? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they paid you for any portion of your work? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What portion? A. I think they owe me about $100,000 balance.

Q. An unsettled balance? A. Yes, sir. I am speaking—it is a sort of guess-work. I worked in the District here at arm's length. I was in New York, and worked through employees.

Q. You say you were to give Mr. Warden an interest in four blocks or three blocks? A. It is the work done on K street. I really cannot remember whether it was three or four.

Q. What were the profits upon that work? A. I cannot tell you now, sir, only by approximation.

Q. Well, that will do! A. Probably somewhere between $3,000 and $4,000. Those are estimated figures.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Who is Mr. Warden? A. I cannot tell you any further than that he is a citizen here, I understand.

Q. What is his occupation? A. He told me that he was an attorney; a sort of general agent; a press reporter.

Q. A press reporter? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you not know him as a correspondent of newspapers in this city? A. Only through his own—not in the city.

Q. Not a correspondent of the city newspapers, but a correspondent in the city of newspapers? A. He so informed me; that is all I know.

Q. How long have you known him? A. I think I met him first in New York early in July last, to the best of my recollection.

Q. That was the first time you saw him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often have you met him since then? A. It would be impossible to tell; a great many times.

Q. What time did you make this contract with him? A. I think it was early in October; possibly the latter part of September.

Q. How frequently had you seen him prior to the time you made this contract with him? A. Not very frequently.

Q. How came you to select him as the party to make your settlement with the board of Public Works of all your contracts? A. I would like to make a statement first before I answer that question. My statement is this: That I have now a suit pending against Mr. Warden for embezzlement; that is the polite word given to it, I believe; and I am advised by my lawyer to request the committee not to ask me to disclose all the facts about this case of Mr. Warden for fear that it will seriously injure me in my suit, by advising him of my whole line of action.

The Chairman. We will take your statement privately. We desire to do you no harm, sir.

The Witness. I do not know that there would be any objection to that. I do not like private consultations, as a general thing.

The Witness. We want to get at the facts and if you prefer to give them in private, rather than in public, we have no objection.

The Witness. I prefer to give them to the committee in private.

[The committee then retired with the witness.]

The committee having returned to the committee-room, the chairman said:

We will state to counsel that, on consultation, it was thought best by the committee, as well as by the witness, that whatever statements he should make should be in open committee, so that no testimony has been taken by the committee, nor any question put to the witness touching this matter while we have been in the other room.

The Witness. I would like the chairman to give the reason for that.

The Chairman. Mr. Evans states that he prefers, if his testimony is to be taken, that it should be taken publicly; if we are to use his testimony at all, he desires it to be given publicly.

By the Chairman: Q. How came you to select Mr. Warden as the party to make the settlement? A. I think it was mainly from long importunity on matters between him and myself, or rather on his part—importunity on his part; mainly and principally that. Mr. Warden represented to me that he had a great deal of influence, and understood that there was great difficulty between me and the board, and a number of times—innumerable times—came to me holding up his great influence, and all that sort of thing; and this was the result of those conferences, mainly.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. With whom did he profess to have this influence? A. He professed to have influence with almost everybody in the District; but he specially said that he had influence with, as he called them, "Jim Magruder and Alec R. Shepherd."

Q. Did you have any conferences with any other persons than Mr. Warden with respect to whether he had this influence or not, or had any influence with those parties? A. Only with the gentleman who introduced him to me or me to him, in my office in New York, in July last, in relation to the influence he had.

Q. Who was that party? A. That was Mr. ——, a newspaper reporter, whose name does not just come to me now. He was a young man, with whom I got acquainted here. Mr. Copeland, I think, is his name; a small, short gentleman—a very nice gentlemap.

Q. After the interview in New York were you often in Washington? A. Yes, sir; I think as often as once every ten days.

Q. Did you make inquiries here in relation to Mr. Warden and his relations to the parties with whom you were dealing in this city? A. I do not think that I made any inquiries, sir. I cannot call to mind that I did.

Q. Then you wish to be understood that upon the statements that were made to you by Mr. Warden and Mr. Copeland you entered into an arrangement with Mr. Warden, by virtue of which he was to settle your accounts and get the profits on this work as a compensation? A. Mainly so.

Q. Mainly so? A. That is to say—will you let me tell this in my own way. You ask me questions.

Q. I will be glad if you will give me the whole story. A. Well, it is very short. To tell you the whole story of the relations between myself and Mr. Warden would perhaps take a long time, but I can condense it, for all material points, to a very few words, if you will allow me. Mr. Warden represented himself to me at that interview as the head, or chairman, or president, the general head of the press association of the city—of the newspaper correspondents in the city. I do not remember the exact words he used, but the impression he left on my mind was that he was the principal man among the newspaper correspondents here. I think—I am satisfied—that I am not going to do him any injustice in this statement. He was going to obtain a contract for me. He was very earnest to obtain for me a large contract of over 500,000 yards of pavement, and wanted me to give him an interest in that. He thought at first that he ought to have a dollar a yard interest. I am not certain whether it was Mr. Warden who mentioned the dollar a yard, but somebody did to me. I think it was he. He never obtained that contract. Time after time he wanted me to go and see the Governor. He had it all arranged. I stayed away from the Governor. I avoided the Governor on this subject. I never asked the Governor, or any member of the Board of Public Works, for a contract on Mr. Warden's account, to the best of my knowledge. I did, however, sometime in September, 1873, say to Mr. Warden, "If you can procure me a contract for concreting the streets immediately adjacent to my works, where the haul from the works to the street will be short, I will give you a very liberal interest in those." He asked me to name the streets. I did so, on a piece of paper. In my presence he wrote a letter, which he read to me, to the Governor, asking him for a contract for the Evans Conrete Company on those streets. I do not know that he sent the letter. After that he repeatedly assured me that everything was right; that the contract was right; that he only had to apply for it to get it; and that I could have until the end of 1874 to lay it in. I think it was the end of 1874; some time in 1874; I would not be positive about the time in 1874; I still stayed away from the Governor and from the members of the Board of Public Works, and had nothing to say to them on this subject. He informed me that he had made repeated appointments with me to meet Governor Shepherd, both here and in New York. One morning, I think it was in October, as I was going up to the Governor's office to see him in reference to the settlement of my accounts, he met me and went up with me. "Now," he says, "we will fix this; everything is right; I am going to get that contract." He went in ahead of me and saw the Governor a moment, or a very short space of time. I followed him in. Mr. Shepherd turned to me and said very distinctly, "Evans, I will give you no more contracts until you finish your work." I think those were the words. He complimented me on that occasion by saying that I was the best man on promises that he ever met, and the slowest performances.

Mr. Harrington. The great American promiser.

The Witness. He and Mr. Warden had a still further conference on the subject; but I did not get the contracts; I did not apply for them; Mr. Warden did not obtain the contracts, to the best of my knowledge.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. You have no knowledge of the contracts ever having been awarded to you? A. None, sir; and I never spoiled for them, to the best of my knowledge. The Gov-

(See Second Page.)

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE OVERFLOW OF RIVERS.

PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY SET BACK—BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION REVIEWED—LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL—TREASURY CLERKS SALARIES REDUCED.

SATURDAY, April 18.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INVESTIGATION OF INDIAN CONTRACTS.

Mr. AVERILL, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the following resolution, which was read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the resolution passed by this House on the 26th day of March last, directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the matter of contracts for Indian supplies and transportation for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1873, and June 30, 1874, be so amended and enlarged as to require said committee to make a thorough investigation into all frauds, malfeasance or irregularity, if any, connected with the administration of Indian affairs for the years named, and that said committee make report thereon as required by the resolution aforesaid.

THE ARKANSAS QUESTION.

Mr. HYNES had read a resolution recitING that the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, who was sent to Little Rock to summon witnesses to appear before a committee of the House, had sent on a telegram to the Sergeant-at-Arms, a telegram dated Little Rock, April 16, in these words: "Everything is a tumult here. Telegraph office seized. Almost had a fight to send this." And reciting further that nothing had been heard from him since that date, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report what measures are necessary to be adopted to protect the House in its correspondence with its officers.

Mr. BANDALL and Mr. WOOD objected to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. HYNES claimed the floor as a privileged question, holding that the exposure of the private correspondence of the officers to censorship was a question of high privilege.

The SPEAKER decided it not a question of privilege, and the resolution was withdrawn.

CONDEMNED CANNON DONATED TO NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. DONNAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill granting ten condemned cannon to the municipal authorities of Concord, N. H., for monumental purposes to commemorate the battle of North Bridge, April 19, 1775, and asked its present consideration for the reason that to-morrow was the ninety-seventh anniversary of the battle and one year from the Centennial anniversary. The bill was passed.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE FLOOD.

Mr. COBURN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the resolution introduced by Mr. Moore, and asking that the President be requested to issue rations and clothing to the sufferers by the inundation of the lower Mississippi.

Mr. COBURN advocated the passage of the joint resolution, and had read the correspondence between Governor Kellogg and the President, and some telegrams giving an account of the suffering.

Mr. MOREY also urged its passage on the ground that its magnitude made it a national calamity.

Mr. WOOD said the people of Louisiana had suffered enough under the usurpation of the Kellogg government, and it was the duty of Congress to aid them now.

Mr. ALBRIGHT said he was glad there was something that would move the bowels of compassion of the gentleman from New York.

The resolution was passed as follows:

That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to direct the issue temporarily of supplies of food and disused army clothing sufficient to prevent starvation and suffering and extreme want to any and all classes of destitute or helpless persons living on or near the lower Mississippi river, who have been rendered so by reason of the present overflow of the Mississippi river.

THANKS OF CONGRESS TO SIR LAMBERTON.

Mr. COX introduced a resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Sir Lamberton Loraine, of the British frigate Niobe, for his conduct toward the Virginius prisoners at Santiago de Cuba, and had read a letter from Thurlow Weed expressing his surprise that such action had not already been taken by Congress. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BROMBERG introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the reports of the Freedmen's Trust and Savings Banks now in the possession of the Comptroller of the Currency. Adopted.

Mr. MONROE offered a resolution directing the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service to inquire into the expediency of providing for the election of postmasters by the people. Referred.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Mr. COBB, of Kan. I ask an order of the House to print the testimony taken before the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads relative to the Pacific mail steamship subsidy for the use of the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. RANDALL. I would like to have that testimony made complete. There was one meeting of the committee at which the testimony was not taken down in short-hand. I do not think there is anything which greatly needs publication.

Mr. COBB, of Kan. The Committee on Appropriations, having in charge the post office appropriation bill, have expressed a desire that the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads should reach a conclusion on this subject at the earliest day practicable.

Mr. RANDALL. We have reached a conclusion and so has the Senate, by declaring that the contract is null and void, and that this company is not entitled to a dollar. I object to the printing of the testimony.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill (H.R.No.3030) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1873, and June 30, 1874, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, ordered to be printed, and made a special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. HOLMAN. I reserve all points of order on this bill.

The deficiency appropriation bill, which was reported to the House to-day, appropriates three and a quarter million dollars. The largest item is for Indian service, which amounts to one million and a quarter; for the War Department there is $75,000; for the State Department, $100,000; for the United States Mints, $150,000, the largest portion of which goes to the branch mint at San Francisco. The balance is divided among the other Departments except the Navy, in which there was no deficiency. A clause is inserted prohibiting the renting of any building unless an appropriation is first made therefor.

Among the local items are the following: For Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, $10,397; for the Insane Asylum, $10,000; for the Reform School, to repay money lost by Jay Cooke & Co., $12,257.83; for the District of Columbia Fire Department, $36,000.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole after ordering that debate on the pending paragraph should cease after one hour on the

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SCOFIELD in the Chair in the absence of Mr. WOODFORD, the regular chairman.

The paragraph under consideration was the one making appropriation for the clerks in the office proper of the Secretary of the Treasury. The opposition was mainly to the bureau system adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, placing a chief of bureau at the head of each bureau, with a high salary, which has heretofore been paid by the Secretary out of a fund appropriated to enable him to make extra compensation for faithful and efficient services.

The total amount appropriated by the bill for clerical force in this office is $829,800, and among the pending amendments was one offered by the committee to reduce the salary of the chief clerk and of seven heads of bureau from $3,000 to $2,500.

Messrs. HOLMAN, BECK, KASSON, DAWES, WOOD, O'BRIEN and others opposed the bureau system, and Messrs. GARFIELD, KELOGG and SPARKSWATHES defended it, and urged the necessity of adequate salary to secure experienced and competent men for the discharge of responsible duties.

Mr. CLYMER moved a *pro forma* amendment, and took occasion to reply to a reference made by his colleague [Mr. KELLEY] some weeks ago to the administration of Mr. Buchanan, in which he severely criticised that administration.

Mr. KELLEY replied to Mr. CLYMER at length.

After a continued debate between Messrs. CLYMER, BECK, KELLEY, and DAWES, the vote was then taken on Mr. GARFIELD's motion to reduce the salary of the chief clerk of the Treasury to $2,500, and it was adopted. The clerks in the Secretary's office, of Internal Revenue, and Independent Treasury were stricken out. The salaries of the heads of bureaus in the Secretary of the Treasury's office proper were reduced to $2,500 each, that of seven principal clerks to $2,000 each, and that of disbursing clerks to $2,200 each.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that female clerks shall receive the same pay as male clerks for like service. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend by striking out the clause providing for one chief of clerk rank and one clerk of class one, to assist the chief clerk in superintending the Treasury building. Rejected.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment to reduce the salary of the chief clerk in the Engraving Architect's Office from $2,000 to $1,800. Adopted.

Pending a proposition to fix the salary of chief clerk of the First Comptroller at $2,000 the committee found itself without a quorum, and the roll was called, when a quorum appeared. The amendment above was rejected.

Mr. DUELL offered an amendment to increase the number of clerks in the Second Comptroller's office, pending the consideration of which the committee rose, and the House of 4:30 p. m. adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BURIAL OF LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, April 18.—The funeral of Dr. Livingstone took place this morning in Westminster Abbey, and was attended by a great crowd, including a full representation from the Royal Geographical Society.

The Queen and Prince of Wales sent their carriages as marks of respect for the deceased. The Baroness Burdett Coutts sent a beautiful collection of flowers to be placed on the coffin. There was a special funeral service early to-day. Another will be held by Dean Stanley to-morrow.

Dr. Livingstone's grave is in the centre of the west part of the nave of Westminster Abbey, near that of Stephenson, the celebrated engineer.

SENTIMENTS OF MOURNING IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, April 18.—In this city to-day the public buildings were closed and draped, and flags were at half mast, in recognition of the funeral of Dr. Livingstone, in London. There was a general manifestation of regret for his memory by the citizens.

THE REPORTED FLOOD IN THE THAMES.

LONDON, April 18.—The expectation of another great rise in the tide of the Thames and another of that stream this afternoon caused the members of parliament to throng its banks and fill the bridges which cross it. The water did rise to the usual height, but no damage was done, and the tide is now ebbing.

Dispatches from Calcutta state that the condition of the famine-affected districts is improving.

THE CLAIMANT GEN. HORN.

Dr. Kenealy has applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a new trial for Orton, the Tichborne claimant, on the ground of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's misdirection to the jury and misbehavior towards the claimant, and that the verdict was contrary to the evidence. The application was refused as to Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's conduct on the legal points, and as to the abuse of jurisdiction the court reserved its decision.

FUNERAL OF MINERS.

LONDON, April 18.—The miners killed by the explosion at Dunkerfield were buried to-day. The funeral was attended by 10,000 persons.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

Arrived out, steamers Nevada, Adriatic and Pommerania.

GLASGOW, April 18.—The steamship State of Pennsylvania has arrived out with her piston broken.

FRANCE.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF LEDRU ROLLIN.

PARIS, April 18.—Ledru Rollin is suffering from an affection of the heart, and a council of physicians has informed him that he must at once abstain from politics.

SPAIN.

RESUMPTION OF OPERATIONS AT BILBAO.

MADRID, April 18.—Active operations were resumed to-day before Bilbao. General Manuel de la Concha has resumed the command of one corps of Marshal Serrano's army.

Hostilities in the North are suspended in consequence of the excessively bad weather.

A CARLIST GENERAL CAPTURED.

BAYONNE, April 19.—The Carlist General Saballo and all his staff were recently captured by the Republican troops near Visby, but Saballo, with some of his officers, subsequently escaped and crossed the frontier into France.

REINFORCEMENTS OF THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

MADRID, April 19.—The army in the North has been heavily reinforced. It now numbers 40,000 men, and has 70 pieces of artillery.

GERMANY.

CONDEMNATION OF THE BISHOP OF NANCY.

BERLIN, April 19.—The German tribunal at Lavers has condemned in contumacium and imposed a heavy fine on the Bishop of Nancy for his charge to the clergy issued last July.

SWITZERLAND.

THE CONSTITUTION TO BE REVISED.

BERNE, April 19.—Partial returns indicate that the plebiscite taken on the revision of the Federal Constitution has resulted in a majority of over 100,000 votes in favor of the revision.

SOUTH AMERICA.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND THE MONTEVIDEAN AUTHORITIES.

LISBON, April 19.—The mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro has arrived. A rupture had occurred between the Argentine Republic and the Government of Montevideo because President Sarmiente had arbitrarily closed the river Uruguay against vessels from the Oriental ports. It was hoped, however, that a settlement of the difficulty would be effected.

The sentence of the Bishop of Pernambuco had been commuted to simple imprisonment. The report recently current in Paris that he had been pardoned is not confirmed.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, April 8.—The new President of Colombia, Santiago Pares, has taken his seat. The State troops sent up the Bayens river to punish the Indians and open up the Cauche forests, have been driven driven back with a loss in killed and wounded. The Indians attacked the expedition three times, and would listen to no overtures for peace.

DISCOVERY OF LARGE DEPOSITS OF GUANO.

The reports of discoveries of extensive guano deposits in Peru are confirmed. It is estimated that they contain eight million tons.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

NICARAGUA SURVEYS COMPLETED.

PANAMA, April 8, via NEW YORK, April 19.—The United States Commissioners, having finished their inspection of the Nicaragua route for a ship canal, arrived here on the 4th inst., and on the 6th took passage on the United States ship Saranac for Darien. Mr. Sorrestorn, the civil engineer of the Nicaraguan Government, accompanies them, and will go with them to Washington as a special agent of his Government.

The Central American republic remains quiet.

CUBA.

NEW ENTERPRISE FOR SANDOMS.

HAVANA, April 18.—The *Diario* recommends the farming out of the custom-houses of this island to a company. It believes Concha will accede to this with the greatest pleasure. The *Diario* regrets the renting of the custom-houses in a moral view, but believes it necessary in the interests of the economy.

LOUISIANA.

DRAWING OF MIXED JURIES—COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DISTRIBUTE RELIEF FUND—BILLS DISAPPROVED.

[Special to the National Republican.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 19.—The system of drawing juries under the new criminal law is universally applauded. The grand and petit juries are composed of the very best citizens of both colors. This does away with the professional jury system so long in vogue here.

The Mayor and Chamber of Commerce, in response to Governor Kellogg's request, have appointed a committee to receive and disburse, in conjunction with the State authorities, subscriptions for the relief of the overflowed districts.

As by the constitution the Governor cannot regularly veto bills passed the last five days of the session, Governor Kellogg, having received several objectionable bills, in order to remove any uncertainty, publishes executive notices that quite a number of bills will not be approved.

NEGROES HANGED IN GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A dispatch from Thomasville, Ga., states that four negroes were hung, three of them named E. McCormier, Nimrod Austin, and Charles Walker, for the murder of a planter named Hall, and the other one, Webster Lyons, for poisoning his wife with strychine.

Threats had been made that they would be rescued by some five hundred negroes from Florida and portions of Georgia, but the military were held in readiness, and no attempts to carry out such threats was made. They were all hung in the jail-yard, and after they were hung the sheriff admitted the public, mostly negroes, to view the bodies before they were taken down.

ANOTHER WALL-STREET LOBBY COMING.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Several members of the Chamber of Commerce committee on revenue reform go to Washington to-night to answer questions and give information to members of Congress. Others of the committee will follow during the week, and a delegation will remain in Washington until the bill for the repeal of the collection of revenue by means of money rewards is passed or defeated.

SITUATION IN ARKANSAS.

BROOKS SEEMS TO HAVE THE INSIDE TRACK TO-DAY.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. BROOKS—BAXTER'S APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT—GEN. GRANT'S TELEGRAM TO COL. ROSE—CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WITH THE MAYOR OF LITTLE ROCK.

The following dispatch was received here Friday night:

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 17, 1874.

Attorney General Williams, Washington:

In your dispatch to Governor Brooks I infer that you intend to be understood as saying that the President cannot recognize him as Governor until his right has been fully and finally recognized by the courts. I understood from your dispatch to Governor Baxter that the President could not recognize him as Governor until his right has been settled by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will not be in session until June. Now, what are we to do in the meantime? Governor Baxter has issued a proclamation putting this county under martial law, and armed men, pretending to act under his orders, are patrolling the streets, stopping peaceable and unarmed citizens, and seizing the authority of the city officers at defiance and arresting the police. Not only this, but private property is being forcibly seized and appropriated in a lawless manner.

The enclosed dispatch was sent to-day by Governor Baxter to the President. Under the circumstances, I think it is doing the Federal Government will not interfere. You will readily see that the city is here to become a scene of bloodshed, and over a district that the city authorities are responsible for and which they have not the power to settle under the case of facts stated, and placed where an appeal to either one of the parties claiming to be Governor leaves the city authorities liable to the charge of being the partisans of the one appealed to. I desire to ask you if the Federal Government is powerless to protect the lives and property of 30,000 inhabitants who are situated as we are. If you will instruct the officers in command of the arsenal to aid the city police in making the arrest of men who are openly violating the law and disturbing the peace, I could preserve the peace of the city without being compelled to take sides with either of the contending factions. This question of who is the rightful Governor can only be settled by the courts, a thing that may not be done for the next twelve months, and I now implore you, in the name of peace, to aid me all in your power until the other question is settled.

PHANEUF KRAMER, Mayor.

Saturday morning after consultation with the President, the following reply was telegraphed:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, April 18, 1874.

Frederick Kramer, Mayor, Little Rock, Ark.:

You must be aware that the President cannot interfere in the domestic difficulties of a State except in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States. He cannot recognize a call made upon him for military and by the mayor or acity. He has instructed the officer commanding United States troops at Little Rock, to prevent bloodshed. This is all he can do under existing circumstances. I will ask for a telegram in inquiry, whether the United States are powerless to protect twenty thousand people situated as the citizens of Little Rock are if the people of Arkansas have not patriotism enough to settle a question as to who shall hold a State office to be settled peaceably and carefully, and not bring upon their State the disgrace and ruin of civil war?

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

The sheriff of Little Rock has telegraphed the President asking for United States troops to assist in clearing the city of armed men. The above telegram of the Attorney General covers his application.

CONFUSION OF AFFAIRS ON SATURDAY.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—The *Democrat* this morning publishes dispatches received last night from Little Rock, Ark., via Duvall's Bluff, their transmission having been refused at the Little Rock telegraph office. They give the following statements regarding affairs between the contesting parties which are interesting, though rather partisan in tone:

The embargo on the telegraph lines was removed this morning, and accumulated dispatches have been pouring in during the day from all parts of the State offering aid in men and material to Governor Brooks, and counseling firmness in maintaining his position at any cost. All parties and classes unite in commendation of his course as that of right over usurpation.

BROOKS LEGALLY ELECTED.

It is admitted by all that Governor Brooks was elected by a majority of the votes of the gubernatorial election, a fact which Baxter himself has repeatedly admitted, while claiming the office by virtue of promotion of the lieutenant-governor elect. Baxter seized the telegraph office tonight, and will allow no dispatches to be sent or delivered excepting those of the Associated Press and his own. He has proclaimed martial law through his so-called Brigadier General Tom Dockery, Military Governor of the city, and issues "General Order No. 1." The call falls still-born, and is ridiculed and treated as a stupendous farce, somewhat augmented by the doughty Brigadier General and Military Governor.

Baxter has appointed his State officers and military organization from the Bourbon Democracy and chivalry of Arkansas, and his partisan appeals to the country for men and aid fall in the expected enthusiastic response he hoped for. Jacksonport, upon which he confidently relied for reinforcements of two hundred men, responded at a public meeting called by two volunteers.

BROOKS WELL ARMED AND SUPPLIED.

Governor Brooks holds the State-house with a force of several hundred men, which will be reinforced by three hundred more to-night. Arms, ammunition and supplies are plentiful, and barricades have to-day been thrown up in the State-house yard, and every means taken to prevent surprise by the opposing forces. Two field pieces command the approaches from the street and river, and the windows are bristling with bayonets.

The aspect is anything but promising for a successful assault, since an enfilading fire upon the attacking forces must result most disastrously. Gov. Brooks has possession of the executive office, the records, the great seal of State, and his countenance and the support of Chief Justice McClure, the Secretary of State, the auditor, treasurer and all State officers, besides leading men of the Conservative, Democratic and Republican parties are a unit. The aspect is very threatening, with no collision as yet, though deep mutterings are heard of a portentious storm.

BAXTER REINFORCED.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18.—Three hundred men from Pine Bluff, 1,000 from Washington, 100 from Batesville and 50 from Saline county reinforced the Government troops this morning. The 300 men from Pine Bluff are nearly all colored men. They came with colors flying and a band playing.

The Governor is now holding a consultation with his generals. His intention is to surround the State House and cut off its supplies. The State House party has been pressing colored people into service. The Governor says he will prevent bloodshed if possible; but, by the Eternal, the insurgents must and will be put down! One thousand more men are expected on the train this evening. Brooks has sent out numerous recruiting officers, but they are not to be permitted to return. Brooks now has possession of the street in front of the State-house, and his sentinels can be seen passing their posts from a point near the City Hall. General Ira McHarton, an old West Point graduate and Federal officer during the late war, has command of the colored troops from Pine Bluff. The State-house party captured Capt. de Sam Houston this morning as he was passing near their lines. He knocked down the lieutenant of the guard, but was dragged in the lines by force. He was afterward released.

COURT RECORDS WANTED.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18.—Governor Baxter this morning applied, in writing, to N. W. Cox, clerk of the Supreme Court, whose office is in the State-house, to supply him with a transcript of the records of the court in the case of Brooks vs. McClure, wherein the court decides in favor of Baxter.

The clerk replied that Chief Justice McClure, the only dissenting judge on that occasion, who had sworn Brooks in, had the original, and a transcript could not be furnished the Governor.

The United States flag floats from the balcony of the Anthony House, and a brass band enlivened matters this evening by discoursing musical that point. Several companies of militia arrived from the country this evening to reinforce Baxter. Brooks has made formal complaints before Col. Ross, post commander, that parties have been deprived of their liberty by Baxter's forces, and has asked that the United States troops interfere to protect them. Col. Ross has declined to interfere, as he has in cases where Brooks' troops have arrested citizens.

Baxter refuses to make any complaints, stating that he is able not only to protect himself, but all the citizens, and asks no assistance. Baxter still holds the telegraph office, but Brooks has tapped wires in front of the State House, and has an operator in that building.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR BROOKS.

Evening.—Brooks has issued the following proclamation:

To the People of Arkansas:

Elisha Baxter, pretending to be Governor of the State of Arkansas, on the 15th instant issued a proclamation placing the county of Pulaski under martial law, and has called, so I am informed, upon the militia to aid him in resisting and setting the laws at defiance. I am charged by the constitution and enjoined by my oath of office to see that the laws are promptly and faithfully executed.

An attempt to set aside the civil law by one who has been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction not to be Governor of Arkansas, and at a time when the President of the United States has notified him that he cannot recognize him as Governor until he shall have appealed to the Supreme Court and there have his rights adjudicated, cannot be longer tolerated. I desire to avoid bloodshed and a destruction of private property; but while this is so I cannot sit idly by and see private property of citizens of the State taken without compensation by an armed mob, and peaceful citizens halted and maltreated within sight of the capitol.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' WARNING.

In the interests of peace and good order I request and command all persons who may have been misled into rallying to the standard of the disorderly to lay down their arms and return to their homes within twenty-four hours. If this injunction be disregarded I shall be compelled to take such measures as will, in my opinion, result in suppressing the disorders and restoring the peace and quiet of the State. I do not want to be placed under the necessity of proclaiming martial law; but if my request is disregarded those disturbing the peace and consequences of what is in store for them, or of the punishment that may be meted out.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the city of Little Rock, this 18th day of April, Anno Domini 1874.

JOHNSON BROOKS, Governor of Arkansas.

By the Governor:
EDWARD CURRY, Secretary of State ad interim.

THE SITUATION SATURDAY NIGHT.