National Republican.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 106. WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1877. FIVE CENTS.

A POLITICAL RESUME.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION NOT YET FORMED.

A Series of Objections to be Laid Before the President by the Nichols Party — What Packard Says About the Tax Collections—Hampton and Chamberlain to Arrive Here on Tuesday.

The situation yesterday resolved itself into a state of supreme quiescence. All the great questions attending President Hayes' inaugural having been at least partially settled public opinion is no longer agitated over what the probable immediate action of the President will be, but all are patiently waiting the results of what has already been begun.

Of course there are malcontents, as they always are, and doubtless will be regardless of any action that might be taken. A prominent Democrat, who seems to appreciate the intricacies of the situation which President Hayes found upon succeeding to the Presidency, recently remarked that the President and his Cabinet held the same relative positions as the traveller and the urchin, when the former approached a cross-road both leading to the same point, and asked the question, which is the best way to go? The urchin, smiling his know-nothing smile, replied: "Well, sirrah, you can take either road you like, but whichever you do take, before you get half way you will wish to the Lord you had taken the other."

But this cannot be said to be applicable to the President's journey through the mud and mire of his official life as a Chief Executive. He sees before him two roads, leading to commendation on one side and condemnation on the other. His choice will not be one of mere change. He will carefully weigh the highest consideration, and when he does act it will be from a firm conviction of right and a desire to insure happiness to the greatest number.

His course thus far has naturally been productive of complaint, and, to some extent, bad feeling. The Nichols and Hampton men, who claim to have had assurance of recognition, feel aggrieved as they see their bright hopes momentarily overshadowed with uncertainty.

The Packard and Chamberlain men, on the contrary, who appear to have been fighting a forlorn hope for their official existence, when even some of their previous old party friends gave their sympathy to the opposition, now that their rival opponents are depressed, without knowing why, feel elated.

By way of illustrating this last observation, the following is submitted: A prominent member of the Chamberlain committee, when asked, "What do you gentlemen expect from this proposed conference with the President?" replied, "We expect Chamberlain's recognition." "Upon what grounds do you draw your conclusions?" He answered, "Upon the grounds that Chamberlain has been sent for, which we regard quite significant, and the fact that Hampton's friends don't relish the proceedings."

The two rival Governors may be expected here about Tuesday night next. The letters were forwarded to them by mail on Friday night, and will reach them late Sunday or early Monday morning. That they will both come is regarded as positive—Hampton because he has telegraphed his word that he would come if requested to do so by the President, and Chamberlain because he may see in the dim future some loophole which has heretofore been obscure.

What will result from this conference is a matter that admits of a multiplicity of conjectures. Hampton's friends still insist that he will not be a party to any compromise, claiming that his title is strengthened by the course, and that he has nothing to concede. Chamberlain's adherents, on the other hand, without giving any special reason for their apparent rejoicing, claim that the President will stand by the Republican Governor of South Carolina.

The general impression, however, is that the conference will lead to Hampton's recognition. The President is desirous to have as little strife as possible in the State, and will suggest an understanding of general amnesty to all offenders in the State. There are some officials now under indictment, and others about to be indicted. Besides these there are many under indictment for Ku-Klux conspiracies, and, as the amnesty will extend to all alike, the benefit will be mutual between the parties.

While these speculations and rumors are going on with respect to South Carolina, the gravest apprehension is felt over the condition of affairs in Louisiana. The Nichols men are exceedingly dissatisfied with the result, and assert their dissatisfaction at every opportunity. On yesterday and the day before they have been holding frequent consultations, and have at last agreed upon "a series of objections," covering near ten pages of paper, in which they go over the old grounds of complaint, and declare that the delay in matters pertaining to Louisiana will work serious detriment to the interests of the State. This paper will be laid before the President between this and Tuesday night, together with a general statement of the views of the Nichols party regarding the situation.

In this connection it may be stated upon the highest authority that the commission which will visit Louisiana will not be for the purpose of finding out any new facts, nor of deciding any question. The Administration is already fully informed of all the circumstances in the case, and its decision already agreed to. But the ultimate and only object of the commission will be to harmonize the two Legislatures, so that whichever Governor is recognized harmony and order will prevail, and the Executive and the Legislature may be made to pull accord with each other.

Despite this, however, Packard's party are also assiduously at work, using every means in their power to secure recognition.

Among other things which will be presented to the President to-morrow is the following letter, received yesterday, which explains itself:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1877.

Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I perceive in nearly all the Western papers a great parade made of the alleged fact that Burke, appointed by Nichols tax collector of the First district, is making large collections of taxes—as much as $20,000 a day.

I have caused inquiries to be made into the truth of these statements, and find them in all essential particulars false. Burke is collecting no money at all. He cannot collect legal taxes, for all the books, papers and tax rolls of his district are in the hands of my officers, and he cannot get at them. He cannot collect legal licenses, for the law requires that all licenses shall be signed by the treasurer, and the State treasurer (elected in 1874) acknowledges my government, and will only issue licenses to my tax collectors. What Burke is collecting is simply the 5 per cent. scrip which Nichols issued some time since to the merchants and others upon whom he levied his forced loans, promising that so soon as his government should be recognized this scrip would be received and credited against their taxes.

If, as I have no doubt, the statements that Burke can collect and is collecting taxes to a large amount have been used to our prejudice by our unscrupulous opponents, will you please see that the President and his Cabinet are put in possession of the actual facts?

Very respectfully, S. B. PACKARD.

The Louisiana commission is not yet made up—the only one who has accepted the invitation to act being ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, who, many claim, will also be forced to decline on manifest reflection. Governor Brown is directly and largely interested in the Texas Pacific road, and as his action on the commission in favor of either side is likely to make for him many enemies, it is not supposed that Colonel Tom Scott would jeopardize the interests of his road by allowing him to remain as its vice-president. Mr. Brown is too deeply interested in the road to run any such risk, hence it may be regarded as extremely probable that he will decline to act as soon as the others are appointed.

The President has been in telegraphic communication with several gentlemen on the subject of the commission, but for various business and other reasons they have declined to act. Among others mentioned in connection with the commission are Honorables E. R. Hoar and Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; Robert Ingersoll, of Illinois; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; Herschell V. Johnson, of Georgia, and John Young Brown, of Kentucky. From present indications it is probable that the committee will be difficult to constitute, and that it will not be ready for starting before the middle or end of the week.

THE CABINET YESTERDAY.

A Talk Over the Selection of the Commission—Discussion of the Civil Service Rules, and Their Expected Promulgation Tuesday.

Contrary to general expectation, the Cabinet held another meeting yesterday morning, lasting from 10 o'clock until near 1. The subject of the Louisiana commission was talked over and several names considered. Without coming to any decision, the matter was laid over to await answers from those invited to act.

The civil service rules were then discussed, and it is said that the matter progressed far enough to warrant the belief that they will be formally prepared and promulgated by Tuesday next.

The Cabinet then adjourned. It was generally believed that another session would be called later in the day, but such was not the case.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE TREASURY.

Trying to Convert $250,000 Worth of Stolen Bonds Into Money—Arrest of the Conspirators in Newark, N. J.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEWARK, N. J., March 24.—An important conspiracy against the Treasury was brought to light here last night by the arrest and imprisonment of Thomas P. Somerville, a criminal lawyer, and George Engel, a reputed farobank keeper and forger, both of Newark. Somerville applied to ex-Detective Nettleship last November, stating that a friend had $250,000 of stolen Government bonds, and offered large inducements to Nettleship to secure an accomplice in the bond department in Washington to convert them into money. Nettleship pretended to favor the plot, but quietly conferred with Secretary Morrill. This resulted in laying a trap—Nettleship assuming to make the negotiations, and they were to receive the money last night at his house in this city. Government officers were ready, and Somerville and Engel were both arrested while on the point of making the transfers. Some of the bonds were stolen from the Ocean Bank of New York. All had been canceled and registered, and were therefore worthless. The swindlers had substituted other names for those in which they were registered, and thus they hoped to get them cashed through an accomplice. The names of Perry Hemsley, Leonard Kean and J. Ogden Snow had been fraudulently inserted in the bonds taken last night. The captives were taken before United States Commissioner Whitehead and committed to jail for examination next week. Their bail is fixed at $10,000 each.

TWEEDS COMPROMISE.

He Turns Over $250,000 to the City—Review of the Other Compromises Made with Ring Leaders—One Million Recovered in All.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, March 24.—After many weeks of talk and speculation it seems as though some compromise were to be effected between the city and Tweed. No more suits against him are to be brought to trial, and is even rumored that he is to be released next Wednesday from Ludlow-street jail, where he has been confined ever since his return from Vigo, and to be suffered once again to take the air of freedom.

These negotiations are suspected to have been carried on between Charles O'Conor, on behalf of the people, and John D. Townsend on behalf of Tweed. The overtures are thought to have been suggested by the prisoner himself, and to have been constructed upon the plan adopted with reference to Woodward. In a letter which Tweed sent from Ludlow-street jail to Mr. O'Conor, expressing his disgust at various legal complications, Tweed proposed to make all the amends in his power, provided proceedings against him were stopped. These amends consisted in the transfer of his property, as well as of his interest in claims against the city. The prosecution looked upon these propositions not with disfavor, but of course the negotiations incident to the transfer proposed have necessarily been protracted and slow.

PROTRACTED NEGOTIATIONS.

The old man's abode in Ludlow-street jail could scarcely be an object of envy to any one. The execution under which he was held there was known as the $6,000,000 suit. If the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision against him Tweed might be detained in jail interminably. Fraud has been alleged, and since the fraud has been discovered, he could not have been released, even had it been shown that he possessed no property. Even had he been released by some ingenious contrivance he would immediately be seized and held in custody under an order of arrest against him in the $1,000,000 suit. Should this fail he could have been arrested on some one of the numerous criminal indictments pending against him, and be held in very heavy bail.

The negotiations, however, once began, proceeded as fast as circumstances would permit, and the details of the settlement have been slowly arranged. The proper deeds, papers, &c., have been drawn up, and are only awaiting signature. Tweed's property and interest in property have been gradually cleared from the incumbrances, mortgages, deeds of conveyance, &c., which were placed on them by means of miscellaneous transfers, &c., and assignments have been drawn up of Tweed's interest in various claims now pending against the city, though brought in the names of other persons, and comprising claims for street cleaning and other work. The interest in these claims, together with the disentangled property, is by the terms of the settlement to be turned over to the people. The whole amount of property to be transferred by Tweed to the people will not probably exceed $250,000, and this is little enough.

This settlement with him is one of a series of settlements. For instance, the claim against Woodward was settled for less than $150,000 last December. The claims against Keyser, Garvy and Ingersoll are as good as settled. By the decision of Judge Westbrook the $7,000,000 suit against Sweeny is set down peremptorily for trial in June, but it is asserted absolutely that no trial will be had, but that the case will be compromised. The criminal indictments against Sweeny are not considered of any weight. Ex-Surrogate Hutchings, the son-in-law of Conolly, went to Europe recently for the purpose, as is thought, of getting some kind of a settlement in regard to the ex-comptroller, and it is believed that some plan of compromise will be entered into with regard to him. The claim against the late Auditor James Watson's estate was settled some time ago. By all the settlements it is not considered likely that over $1,000,000 will be obtained by the people. But even this little is not worth refusing.

Failure of a New York Commission Merchant.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, March 24.—Walter C. Adams, of the Star line of Texas packets, and commission merchant at 181 Pearl street, has failed. The liabilities amount to $400,000, and the assets are valued at $300,000. A large part of the indebtedness is held by creditors in Europe, and it is probable that the failure will be settled under the bankrupt act, as it is deemed best for the creditors. The main cause of the failure, it is alleged, was the bad faith of European correspondents, by which a large quantity of merchandise was thrown on Mr. Adams' hands in Belgium and Germany.

Defaulting Bank Cashier.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

BOSTON, March 24.—Albert Brown, cashier of the First National Bank of Springfield, Vt., is alleged to be a defaulter to the amount of $60,000, and friends of the bank are much disturbed, as the loss will mostly fall upon them. It is claimed that Brown used securities which were left with him for safe-keeping, besides being guilty of other irregularities. He is a victim of Wall street speculation. The directors of the bank claim that it will lose little, if anything.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Visitors from Wisconsin, Louisiana, Mississippi and Other States—Place-Seekers and Hand-Shakers Still Besieging the President.

There were a large number of callers at the White House yesterday, and the President, when not engaged with his Cabinet, was busy shaking hands and exchanging compliments with the visitors. The army of office-seekers who usually make up the greater portion of the visitors seem to have become disheartened, and were not nearly so strong in numbers yesterday. The throng was mainly composed of strangers in the city and residents who had not yet had an opportunity to pay their respects. The crowd was larger than usual, but included many ladies, and consequently was more orderly and respectable. The Cabinet meeting did not adjourn till after 12 o'clock, but the crowd was patient and amused itself by inspecting the public portion of the building.

STRANGE MEETING OF TWO VETERANS.

There were two soldiers in the crowd whose appearance and actions attracted more than the ordinary attention. Both were minus a leg, and both used the same style of crutch. Their general make-up was similar, and they had both lost about the same length of leg. They were utter strangers to each other, and came in at different times. They were seen in various parts of the house, and were almost always taken for one and the same person. Each viewed the sights on his own hook, and was for a time entirely oblivious of the presence of the other. They had both wandered all over the house to their heart's content, and brought up in front of the corridor, near the President's office, about the same time.

Their astonishment at the accidental meeting was mutual, and the perplexity revealed in their faces, as each saw before him his actual counterpart—one leg and all—created considerable merriment among the bystanders. Their mutual losses and the similarity of their station in life drew them together at once, and the salutation of one of them—"We ought to be well acquainted"—was so droll and appropriate as to increase the mirth of the spectators who had silently watched and enjoyed the meeting. The two Dronios became fast friends, and were soon lost to all surroundings in rehearsing the time and cause of their dismemberment, which, from words that were overheard, occurred in the late war.

AN IRISH-AMERICAN DELEGATION.

Yesterday morning, by special appointment, a large delegation of Irish-American citizens was received by President Hayes. Among the delegation were Hon. Patrick O. Hawes, Nebraska; Thomas McMahon, esq., D. C.; Thos. F. Russell, esq., Iowa; Judge P. I. O'Connor, Alabama; James D. Powers, esq., New York; Peter McNamara, esq., D. C.; Capt. P. Donnelly, New Jersey; J. D. Felthousen, esq., Illinois; John Morgan, esq., D. C.; Capt. Griffin Hallinan, Kansas; Patrick Moloney, esq., D. C.; Dennis Kenney, esq., Maine; Capt. J. F. Barrett, D. C.; Capt. Dennis O'Connor, Vermont; Capt. M. J. Hurley, esq., D. C.; Hugh McCaffrey, esq., D. C.; Maurice Fitzgerald, esq., D. C.; James F. Nolan, esq., D. C.; Patrick Quirk, esq., D. C.; Charles Curtin, esq., D. C., and many others.

The President, with Messrs. Schurz, McCrary, Sherman, and Thompson, of the Cabinet, together with many Senators and Congressmen, received the delegation.

The President was addressed by the chairman of the delegation as follows: Mr. President, in the name of the Irish people of the District of Columbia and of the United States, we call to pay our respects to you as the Chief Magistrate, or the executive power of our united and enlightened republic. It affords us pleasure to fully indorse your peace policy and the subordination of the military to the civil power, and also of the restoration of good government and honest administration of affairs in all the States of the Union. Few Presidents have had the same opportunity that you now have to unite all our heterogeneous nationalities, destroy sectional feeling and make the Republic what it was intended by its founders it should be, "a government by the people, of the people and for the people," for this is now the only country in the world in which all races, like many rivers flowing into one mighty ocean, can unite for self-preservation and self-elevation.

The Irish people in particular have the greatest interest in preserving the liberties of this Republic, for they were in it at its birth, and in every battle by land and by sea since the Irish valor and Irish genius have shown conspicuous. Our Montgomery, at the very dawn of freedom, sealed his devotion to American independence on the battlements of Quebec. Our boy, Jackson, upon the field of Waxsam, in North Carolina, refused to black the despot's boots, and his uplifted arm, which saved his life from that despot's deadly weapon, afterwards tore down the flag of the despot's government at New Orleans, and conquered the veterans who had coped with the victorious legions of the great Napoleon; and, coming down to our time, you have seen during the late war the deeds of valor performed by Irish-Americans on the bloody fields of the South; you beheld Tom Smythe perform deeds of daring until his existence seemed to be a charmed one to his comrades on the field.

This delegation belongs to that race, and many who are now present participated in the glorious battles for the preservation of the Union, and we feel a pride in saluting you today as President of the most enlightened, most liberal and most powerful people on the face of the globe.

In conclusion, the chairman urged the appointment of Michael Scanlon, esq., late editor of the *Irish Republic*, as a representative Irishman to some national position.

The President made a brief and courteous reply, and promised to duly consider the application.

VISITORS FROM WISCONSIN.

Shortly after the President, by special appointment, received the Wisconsin Republican Association, who were accompanied by the lady members of their families, and numbered about one hundred persons altogether. They were marshaled by their president, Captain E. H. Turel, and were introduced to President Hayes by Senator Howe, who made one of the party. Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior, was present during the reception, and expressed his pleasure at meeting so many of his old friends, saying he considered he had some claim on their cousin by reason of his former residence there. It will be remembered that Mr. Schurz was Lieutenant Governor of this State before the war. The visit lasted half an hour, and the President was as agreeable and social as ever.

The idea of visiting bodies taking their wives with them is a new one, and, judging from its success yesterday, will become as popular as it should.

OTHER DELEGATIONS.

Messrs. E. John Ellis, W. M. Levy and E. B. Wheelock, constituting a delegation from Louisiana, had a lengthy interview with the President after the Cabinet meeting, but the nature of their business is withheld.

A delegation from Mississippi, composed of ex-Senator Pease, Judge Tarbell, General McKee, Hon. Mr. Morphie, an ex-member of Congress, and Judge Harris, the present Attorney General of the State, was also granted an audience by the President. They were together a long time, and had the affairs of that State under consultation.

VISITORS, SOCIAL AND OTHERWISE.

Among the other persons who saw the President during the day were Senator Christiancy and Representative Blair, of New Hampshire; Senator Dorsey, Judge Stoughton, Hon. Mr. Nash, of Louisiana, and Wm. E. Chandler, esq.

Senator Morton called during the Cabinet meeting, and the President, accompanied by Secretary Evarts, came down stairs and received him in the Red Parlor. Senator Morton left for Indiana last evening, and called to say "good-bye."

The President took a carriage drive in the afternoon with Secretary Schurz. Secretary Evarts called during his absence, but did not wait for his return.

A delegation from North Carolina, numbering about a dozen, also called during that time and so did not see the President. He has a special engagement with them for Monday.

Hon. Mr. Speed, Attorney General under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, called in the evening, and had quite a pleasant chat with the President. Mr. J. Briggs also saw the President during the evening.

INDISPOSITION OF MRS. HAYES.

Mrs. Hayes was not feeling very well yesterday and received but few callers. Notwithstanding the fact that it was publicly announced that there would be no reception a large number of strangers called to see if it was really so, and "wouldn't Mrs. Hayes just see them for a minute." Mrs. Hayes was still suffering from a severe headache, and, sending her regrets, asked to be excused.

THE DUAL GOVERNMENT IN LOUISIANA.

The Stock Exchange, Board of Underwriters and Clearing-house Association Pronounce in Favor of Nichols and Repudiate Packard.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—The Clearing-house Association to-day adopted a preamble and resolutions reciting that S. B. Packard is said to countenance the assertion that the principal merchants and business men of this community are willing to recognize him as Governor; and whereas such assertion is untrue, and his claim to be Governor provokes increased distress, disturbs confidence and depresses trade abnormally, the members of the Clearing-house Association representing banks and bankers of this community, and enjoying close and active personal relations with all its business interests, and in daily correspondence with all principal parties of this Commonwealth, do hereby solemnly declare that no belief should be reposed in said assertion.

The resolutions adopted were of the same tenor as those adopted by the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, recognizing Francis T. Nicholls as Governor of the State, and protesting against the recognition of Mr. Packard. The Stock Exchange at a meeting to-day adopted similar resolutions by a vote of 40 to 4; and the Board of Underwriters also adopted similar resolutions.

THE TURF IN CALIFORNIA.

Betting on the Race Between Rarus and Bodine—Goldsmith Maid Matched Against Rarus for Next Saturday.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The pools last night on the Rarus-Bodine race, to come off at Oakland to-day, averaged nearly even, closing with Rarus the favorite at about four to three. Next Saturday Goldsmith Maid and Rarus will trot at San Jose for a purse of $2,000; $1,000 is also offered as a speed premium in case the fastest time ever made in the State, 2:18¼, made by Occident at the State fair a few years ago, is beaten.

THE RACE AT OAKLAND PARK—RARUS WINS IN THREE STRAIGHT HEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—A match race between Rarus and Bodine came off at Oakland park to-day. The weather was favorable, but the track on the inside was a little heavy. Rarus won the race in three straight heats, beating Bodine by a length in the first heat and half a length in the second heat. Time, 2:23, 2:20¼, 2:22¼. John Splann drove the winner, and John Crooks drove Bodine, Budd Doble, who was to have driven the latter, being absent.

THE BROOKLYN BANK ROBBERY.

Whiting Still Refuses to State What He Did With the $10,000—New York Detectives, However, Think They Have Got a Clue.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, March 24.—G. L. Whiting, late book-keeper of the Brooklyn bank, who robbed that institution of $160,000, was to-day in the Brooklyn Court committed to jail for trial. He still refuses to say what he has done with the missing $10,000, alleging that he spent it, but in what manner he would not tell. New York detectives have got a clue to the missing $10,000 of the money stolen by Gilbert L. Whiting from the Brooklyn bank. It appears that while he was stopping at Vandyke's house, in the Bowery, he was intimate with a chambermaid and friend of hers, who is said to reside in Forty-sixth street. It is said that Whiting gave her some money, and it is well known that on last Thursday night the girl disappeared with her friend, and detectives are now searching for both, with the hope of recovering the money.

HEAVY BOND ROBBERY.

Brooklyn Detectives Working up the Case—The Party Implicated Traced to a House in Brooklyn.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, March 24.—Several of the Brooklyn detectives have been set to work late this afternoon upon a case in which the greatest secrecy is maintained, but from what can be learned there has been a heavy bond robbery. The bonds are said to be Government bonds, and the amount is said to be $200,000. A New Jersey detective traced the party implicated to President street, Brooklyn, and then communicated with the Brooklyn police. Judge Walsh issued a search warrant for the house on President street where the bonds are believed to be concealed. They have not at present writing been found, however.

NOTE.—This may have some connection with the matter reported from Newark to-day.

Benjamin Noyes, President of the National Life Insurance Company Arrested on a Charge of Conspiracy.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 24.—This afternoon Benjamin Noyes, president of the National Life Insurance Company, left for New Jersey in charge of Deputy Sheriff Stevens and a detective, of New Jersey. It is understood that he is not to be imprisoned in New Jersey. Noyes was arrested on the charge of conspiracy in retaining the assets of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, and refusing to give them to ex-Gov. Parker, the receiver of the New Jersey Life Insurance Company.

Unloading the Cargo of the Rusland.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 24.—The Rusland's cargo remained untouched this morning, the surf being so high. This afternoon the sea went down some, and good progress was made, about forty tons of the cargo being taken out and put on board the lighters. It was generally supposed that there was no water in the forward part of the steamer, but on unloading it is found that there is considerable water in all the compartments.

News From the Brooklyn Bridge.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, March 24.—The chief engineer of the Brooklyn bridge announces that within a few days the guide wires of the East-river bridge will be lowered into a position about one hundred and forty feet above mean high water at the middle of the river. While they are in this position a red flag will be kept flying from the "cradle" over the middle of the river.

Funeral of the Late James Kingan.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, March 24.—The funeral of the late James Kingan, produce and provision merchant, whose mysterious disappearance was so shortly followed by the discovery of his dead body at a way station on a railroad in Canada, took place this morning, and was largely attended.

Another Bank Closes its Doors.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

TROY, N. Y., March 24.—The National Bank of Gloversville closed its doors this morning. Two thirds of its capital, one hundred thousand dollars, is tied up in worthless paper. It is claimed that no one will lose by the suspension.

Nominations for Mayor.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

CHICAGO, March 24.—The Democratic city convention nominated Perry H. Smith for mayor.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Mayor George W. Johnson was to-day nominated for re-election by the Democrats.

Death of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Senerino De La Barrera, Spanish consul, died suddenly today from poison. It is not positively known whether the poison was taken by mistake or intentionally, but it is believed to be a case of suicide.

DEMOCRATIC DUPLICITY.

AN INTERESTING LEAF FROM PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

Inconsistency of the Democracy—How they Prepared for a Coup D'etat in the Organization of the Next House.

In detailing the proceedings attending the organization of the Forty-first Congress in Thursday's REPUBLICAN, reference was made incidentally to the fact that the Clerk of the House possessed no power to enforce order by directing the arrest of any member, for the reason that there was no officer to make the arrest until after the organization had been completed, and a Sergeant-at-Arms elected. On that occasion Republicans demanded the arrest of Democrats, but Mr. McPherson did not for a moment presume to make the attempt to enforce the demand. The Democrats of the last House of Representatives, determined to make an effort to secure the organization of the coming House by fair means or foul, anticipating, perhaps, that their Clerk would resort to means which would very naturally cause excitement and disturbance pending the organization, resorted to a scheme whereby they hoped to head off Republican objections by investing the Clerk with powers never heretofore conferred upon that officer. And herein we propose by comparison to give the public an evidence of Democratic inconsistency and duplicity.

The Forty-first Congress, which closed its session on March 4, 1871, was one of the most important to the interests of the country, and its sessions were attended with a great deal of excitement. Questions of reconstruction largely occupied its time. The business was delayed frequently by the dilatory motions which were resorted to by the handful of Democrats then in the House. There were only fifty-seven of them, but under the rules they had the power to obstruct the legislation whenever they saw fit to do so. In view of this fact it was proposed in the last hours of the session (after 5 o'clock on the morning of March 4) to amend the forty-second rule so as to cut off opportunities for dilatory motions by adding the words, "But after the previous question is moved no motion shall be entertained except to adjourn, to fix a day to which the House will adjourn, and to lay on the table, and the said motions shall not be repeated; and after the previous question is seconded no original motion whatever shall be entertained except a single motion to adjourn."

The Democrats were up in arms at this proposition. They denounced it as a deliberate attempt to deprive the minority of their rights. Mr. Brooks said that under its operation not only would political questions be decided without regard to the rights of the minority, but that under its operation successful resistance to jobs would be impossible. But the most serious objection urged against it was that it was an attempt on the part of one House to make rules for a succeeding House, whereas each House had a right to make its own rules, and this objection was recognized as valid by many Republicans.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, a Republican, said: "Let the Forty-second Congress make its own rules," and the sentiment was responded to affirmatively from both sides of the House.

As a result of the opposition the proposition received only sixty-four votes, and it was rejected, while those who proposed it did not even attempt to get the yeas and nays on it. Mr. Eldredge, alluding to the Republicans who had voted against it, said: "There are some honest men, thank God, on the other side of the House." It was bad policy, and was so recognized by a large number of Republicans, and by all Democrats. Among the Democratic members of the House were Mr. Adams, Clerk of the last House, and Messrs. Holman, of Indiana; Knott and Jones, of Kentucky; Swann, of Maryland; Wells, of Missouri; Schumaker, Cox and Wood, of New York, and Randall, of Pennsylvania—all of whom were also members of the last House.

Now, honest, simple-minded people would naturally suppose that these gentlemen would be consistent upon a like proposition to make rules for a succeeding House when it came up a few years afterwards. But not so.

At midnight on March 3 last, Mr. Sayler, from the Committee on Rules, reported an amendment to the rules so as to invest the Clerk with the same authority as the Speaker in the matter of the preservation of order while the Clerk presides at the time of the organization. In other words, he was to have authority to call upon the Sergeant-at-Arms of the last House to arrest any member of the House about to be organized who might insist upon his rights as a member, just as Mr. Brooks did at the organization of the Forty-first Congress. The new rule evidently meant mischief. It meant that the Democrats were paving the way for a *coup d'etat* in the organization of the next House. Besides, it was making a rule to govern the House in the Forty-fifth Congress. It was a tenfold more atrocious proposition than that made at the close of the Forty-first Congress, for while that was really in the interest of legislation, and was calculated to advance the business of the country, this was revolutionary in all its intents and purposes. Never before had it been assumed that the Sergeant-at-Arms of an outgoing House was an officer of the incoming one until after he had been re-elected.

Mr. Banks said that nothing but the anticipation of extraordinary and unexpected danger could justify such an extraordinary rule, and Mr. Garfield properly insisted that the outgoing House could not make rules for the incoming one. The rule was forced through, every Democrat voting for it, including the gentlemen above named, who were so indignant at the attempt to adopt a rule in the Forty-first Congress to govern the Forty-second. In the latter case the Republicans divided. They helped the Democrats to defeat the proposition. But when the Democrats wanted to push a matter through they were solid. There was not a break in the ranks. And this was Democratic consistency!

We have said that the new rule meant mischief, and that is what it was intended to do. But good parliamentarians hold that it will avail nothing; that it gives the Clerk no more power than he possessed before its adoption, and that he will not dare to attempt to enforce it for the purpose of carrying out any mere partisan project in the organization of the House. The rules of one House are not the rules of another until after they have been readopted. This has been held to be so by both Republican and Democratic Houses. This leaf from parliamentary history is, however, but another evidence of Democratic duplicity and inconsistency and of the extremities to which they will resort to accomplish a party end and secure the next House.

THE GEORGIA MARSHALSHIP.—There is quite a fight going on with respect to the appointment of a United States marshal for Georgia. The commission of Major W. H. Smythe, the present incumbent, expired on the 23d instant, but so hotly has the matter been contested between Senators Gordon and Hill that no appointment has yet been decided upon. Major Smythe, though a Republican, has the strongest indorsements of the citizens of Atlanta, and after eight years of service he comes again as a candidate without one spot upon his reputation. Senator Hill, however, has filed a written protest against his reappointment, and has nominated one Foster Blodget, a person who a few years ago was compelled to leave the State on account, it is stated, of some irregularity in his accounts of a trust fund. Senator Gordon opposes Blodget, and nominates Col. Alston. Besides, there are about ten other candidates. The present indications are that Major Smythe will be reappointed, but in case he is not, the appointment will undoubtedly fall upon Col. Alston, in preference to Mr. Blodget. Mr. Hill was much criticised in his State for his support of Blodget, as there are many other Republicans in Georgia more capable and deserving.

MINOR CAPITAL TOPICS.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.—Yesterday Asher Shirk was appointed storekeeper and gauger for the Third district of Texas.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL APPOINTED.—The President has appointed Robert L. Hutchinson as U. S. Marshal for New Jersey.

MINISTER TO BERLIN.—It is said that the President is opposed to the principle of sending our foreign officers to their native countries as the accredited ministers of the United States, and for that reason the report is generally discredited that Secretary Schurz has been tendered and is considering the Berlin mission.

CUSTOMS APPOINTMENTS.—The President made the following appointments yesterday: Joseph C. Jewell, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Evansville, Indiana; Henry C. Wayne, to be Surveyor of Customs for the port of Savannah, Georgia; Henry B. Wells, to be Collector of Customs for the port of Brunswick, Georgia.

PENDING CHANGES.—There are quite a number of changes to be made in the customs service of the Government. Collectors and surveyors are usually appointed for four years, and, as a consequence, there are many commissions expiring about this time. Some of the old officers will be reappointed, while many will be superseded by new appointees. The changes will be announced as they are made.

THE SOUTHERN AGREEMENT PAPER.—Governor Kellogg positively denies the statement published in the *Sun* and other papers that he had claimed to have seen a paper signed by Hon. Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster with reference to Southern affairs. Mr. Kellogg says not only has he never seen such a paper, but that he never even heard of it until two nights ago, when it was spoken of to him by a Democratic editor. He does not believe the story.

CORRECTIONS.—It appears that the letter of Private Secretary Rogers written by direction of the President to Messrs. Hampton and Chamberlain was incorrect as published in several minor particulars, which fact, however, was quite perceptible from the general context. The most material one was where the word "removing" was made to read "renewing," in the line as to the best methods of removing the impediments to the peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State government in South Carolina.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT LEAVES FOR CINCINNATI.—Ex-President and Mrs. Grant, who have been the guests of Hon. Hamilton Fish since President Hayes took formal possession of the White House, left for Cincinnati on the 7:40 o'clock train last evening. They are on their way to their home in Galena, Ill., preparatory to their contemplated Eastern tour. Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris remain in the city as the guests of Mrs Judge Dent. The ex-President and Mrs. Grant were unattended, and occupied a section of a palace car.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS SOUTH.—The Secretary of War, in accordance with the request of the President, has made a statement of the Federal forces in Louisiana and South Carolina, which is as follows: In Louisiana the 3d, 13th and 16th regiments of infantry; in the Department of the South, twenty-three companies of artillery and the 2d and 18th regiments of infantry. Most of these companies are stationed in South Carolina. It is the intention of the Government upon the withdrawal of these troops from South Carolina and Louisiana to order them to Northern ports, on account of their having so long been stationed in Southern latitudes.

NAVAL ORDERS.—Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, U. S. N., who has been stationed at Baltimore since 1871, has been detached from office and ordered to special duty at the Navy Department. Pay Director A. W. Russell, lately on duty at Philadelphia, has been ordered to Baltimore. Commodore Aaron V. Hugher is ordered to command the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., on 2d of April next. Commodore J. M. B. Clitz is detached from the naval station at Port Royal on 2d of April and ordered to proceed home and await orders. Lieutenant Chas. M. Thomas, from duty connected with the Centennial, and ordered as executive on board the receiving ship St. Louis, at League Island, Pa.

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.—The rumor is afloat that it is in contemplation to have certain changes made in the Cabinet of President Hayes at no remote period of time. Particularly is it stated that the Secretary of War and the Attorney General are to exchange positions, and some journals have gone so far as to assert that Mr. Schurz will leave the Interior Department and accept the mission to Berlin. In all this there is not a word of truth. Nothing of the kind is contemplated. The Cabinet will remain as at present constructed, and gentlemen who are seeking information for their respective journals may rest satisfied that the process of disintegration will certainly not commence at this early day. As far as known all the distinguished gentlemen who have accepted position at the hands of President Hayes are entirely satisfied. The duties of their respective assignments are entirely agreeable, and it is not proposed to institute measures likely to create embarrassment to the Administration.

ARMY ORDERS.—By direction of the Secretary of War Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, assistant inspector general, is detailed to inspect certain quartermaster's stores, clothing, equipage and materials on hand at the Philadelphia depot of the quartermaster's department, for which Capt. John F. Rodgers, military storekeeper, is responsible. Major Alexander Sharp, paymaster United States army, will report in person to the paymaster general for duty in this city. Major R. D. Clarke, paymaster, is relieved from duty; a board of survey to consist of Maj. J. M. Whittemore and First Lieut. Frank Heath, of the ordnance department, will assemble at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, No. 2132 Market street, Philadelphia, on the 28th of March, to examine into and fix the responsibility for damage to certain articles of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, for which First Lieut. Emmet Crawford, receiving officer, is responsible. Second Lieut. Charles Byrne, 6th infantry, will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, and repost as witness to court of inquiry; afterwards he will return to his station.

CORRECTION OF THE FISH-STEPHENS INTERVIEW.—Hon. A. H. Stephens sent for Senator Gordon, of Georgia, yesterday, and desired him to correct the report of a conversation between himself and Mr. Fish, late Secretary of State. Mr. Stephens stated that he did not see the report until his attention was called to it; that the report was in many respects incorrect. What he did say was, in substance, that the South needed, more than anything else, home rule and riddance of the evil of carpet-bag officeholders. In reference to President Hayes, Mr. Stephens said that if he aimed at a pacification of the country, it would require great firmness on his part in adhering to the principles of his inaugural address. What was wanted was non-intervention and the withdrawal of troops from the support of either government in South Carolina or Louisiana. He also said that in conferring offices in the Southern States the President should look to those men who had the confidence of the people of the Southern States, without reference to present political creeds or associations. He should do as Washington did in the beginning. He appointed Hamilton and Jefferson both as members of his Cabinet when he knew that they were di