AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

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ARCADE THEATRE—Variety entertainment—*Si Sutes.*

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NOTICE.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return rejected Communications; and to this rule we can make no exception.

Indications.

Warmer, clear or fair weather, light westerly to southerly winds, and slowly rising barometer.

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National Republican

W. J. MURTAGH.....PROPRIETOR.

FRIDAY.....APRIL 6, 1877.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Treasury Department is about to be reorganized.

The arguments in the Ottman trial were begun yesterday.

The Cabinet yesterday simply discussed Departmental news.

Ex-Secretary Robeson repels the League insinuations.

No definite news has been received from the Louisiana disputers.

A grand Nichols mass meeting takes place in New Orleans to-day.

The Very Rev. Father Bonaventura Keller, of Utica, N. Y., is dead.

The House of Commons reassembled yesterday. The protocol will be laid before them to-morrow.

Another reduction of 250 will take place next week in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Hon. D. H. Chamberlain returned to Washington yesterday, and started at midnight for Columbia, S. C.

The skeleton of a man, supposed to be that of a miner, has been found in a Laurel swamp, near Oakland, Md.

Geo. Sharp, jr., a diamond merchant of Atlanta, Ga., is missing, together with diamonds valued at $60,000.

Charles Bradlaugh, the agitator, was arrested yesterday in London, charged with publishing an immoral pamphlet.

Nine vessels and crews, aggregating $53,475 of property and ninety-five, men are missing from the Long Island fishing fleet.

The Reading railroad engineers have agreed to withdraw from the Brotherhood and accept the proposition offered them by the president of the road.

A bold attempt was made yesterday by six men to abduct Mrs. Geo. W. Watson, a wealthy young lady of Massillon, Ohio, from a railroad train in Iowa.

Some of the South Carolina office-holders holding commissions from ex-Governor Chamberlain refuse to give up their positions until legally "bounced."

Abe Rothschilds who murdered Bessie Moore at a hotel in Texas a short time ago, and fled to Cincinnati, was captured, and now is on his way back for trial.

The King of Abyssinia proposes to surrender his American prisoner if he can receive in exchange, a certain trader whom the Khedive has made a Pasha.

Prince Bismarck will not await the decision of the Reichstag concerning his leave of absence, but proposes to leave Berlin as soon as the weather permits.

Mr. Hall remains in London in the strictest retirement. The reporters of the London journals have made persistent efforts to interview him, but without avail.

Matters in Mexico wear a very threatening aspect at present. Diaz is sick in bed, and a spirit of revolt has spread throughout the army, and revolution is imminent.

A German, named Blucher, was arrested yesterday on the charge of bigamy, it having come to light that he has three wives living besides the one he married in this city.

A terrible explosion occurred in the white lead house of John Jewett & Sons, New York, yesterday morning, causing the death of two members of the firm and severely wounding a third.

The Montenegrin delegates, in an interview with Safvet Pasha yesterday, requested a positive reply, either of acceptance or refusal. The Minister responded that he could not give a definite reply at present.

About three hundred workingmen waited on the mayor of Ottawa yesterday and demanded work or bread. They then sought an interview with the premier, but he refused to see them. A vote of censure was passed on him by the workingmen, and the men dispersed.

An agreement was entered into yesterday between the four great railroads to-wit: the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio, with regard to the regulation of freight rates. The war among these companies is now probably ended.

THE whisky thieves will find no mercy at the hands of Secretary SHERMAN.

THE Dutch have taken Holland, and the Republicans have been equally fortunate in Rhode Island. When will wonders cease?

GENERAL BANKS is now looming above the Speakership horizon, and he makes as formidable impression as does a full moon on a balmy spring night.

THE trial of the Chief of Police and those three detectives, whom the criminals of Washington love so fondly, will begin shortly in one or two places.

MEXICO is in her normal condition. Another revolution is about to be inaugurated by MEDINA for the avowed purpose of placing LERDO in the possession of the Government.

THE Democratic yell about the sale of the Philadelphia navy yard and the distribution of the funds has been a waste of bourbon gas. Every cent will be found properly accounted for.

ALTHOUGH the esteemed wife of the General of the Army will hereafter reside in St. Louis it is authoritatively denied that the army headquarters will accompany her. But what of the gallant General?

THE most heartless biped in existence is the "interviewer." He has selected Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS as his victim and is doing his best to shorten that venerable gentleman's days. If we had an efficient police force such things would not be.

ANOTHER revolution seriously threatens Spain. This will relieve all Christendom. It has been so quiet in Spain for two years that the people began to think something was wrong. Spain without a revolution or evidences of one is like a sailing ship without a sail. Like Mexico, power in Spain is only retained by military exploits and political disruptions.

WHEN anybody says *quo vadimus?* to the President, he smiles assuringly and says he thinks no'. This is the general impression. However, if Mr. TILDEN has another barrel of money to open among the lawyers, he might create a little sensation and brighten up the dull times among newspaper men.

THE PORTE scowls at the protocol which has just reached Constantinople and exhibits a strong disposition to upset the dish prepared for his Sultanship by the Great Powers. Russia, in the meanwhile, keeps her splendidly equipped soldiery on the banks of the Pruth ready to enter Turkey at a moment's notice.

THE whisky men of the country have made a combination by which they propose to raise the price of spirits. This action will be liable to get up a corner on the average toper, and he will have to pull the bonanza with greater success in the future in order to bear the increased expense.

EVERYTHING indicates that the Northern Democracy is on its last legs. The New Hampshire and Rhode Island elections have been overwhelming Republican, and the municipal elections in the West have been of the same agreeable character. The HAYES administration is winning thousands of adherents to the Republican cause.

THE STORY which comes to us of the missing fishing fleet augurs a grave disaster at sea. Nine vessels of the Long Island fishing fleet are supposed to have been foundered in the recent heavy gales along the Atlantic coast, and all on board lost. Nearly one hundred men, stalwart and brave, comprised the crews of these fated fishing boats, and the report of their destruction is embodied in a small and indifferent dispatch as though their loss was of no special consequence. Let a theatre burn, and in its fiery embrace smother and destroy a hundred lives, and the press of the country becomes appalled at the horrible disaster, and days and weeks are spent in commenting on the cause, effect and future prevention of the recurrence of these terrifying catastrophes. But let a hundred brave men and true, who peril their lives on the ocean in the interest of commerce and for the sake of earning their daily bread, go down to watery graves, and but a passing comment is made upon the disaster. Destructive accidents at sea are just as sad as in any other form, and the men who suffer the hardships of sea faring life should be afforded as much sympathy and protection as those who find time to enjoy the drama or, for pleasure or business, journey by rail. Proper protection has never been given to the people in any of these matters, but of them all sea faring men receive the least.

PACKARD'S THREATS AND PRESIDENT HAYES' TITLE TO OFFICE.

Dispatches from New Orleans state that PACKARD says that he can and will make no compromise; that his case is stronger than that of the President, and that the President must know it, and that if he is sacrificed he will be heard from in an unmistakable manner. This is all very fine, but does Mr. PACKARD really hope to frighten the President away from the pursuance of his duty by such language and the implied threat that he will make certain exposures which will be unpleasant to the President? What need the President care for PACKARD's assumption that he (PACKARD) has the strongest case? And in what unmistakable manner will he be heard from? The whole country knows that there has been charges and counter-charges of corruption and fraud in the political contests in the State of Louisiana, and that some of the proceedings have been most disreputable, but we doubt whether Mr. PACKARD could tell anything besides what is fully known already. The whole Louisiana question was pretty thoroughly ventilated by the committees of both Houses of Congress in the last session. When PACKARD says he will be heard from in an unmistakable manner he of course means to convey the idea that he has facts in his possession which could throw discredit upon the President's title to his office. There is nothing that PACKARD or any one else could do or say now that could affect that title.

Let us review the case. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was not by name a candidate for office before the people of Louisiana. Certain electors were voted for, and after the polls had been closed, and the attempt was made to ascertain the result, two parties claimed to have been elected. The one party cast its vote for SAMUEL J. TILDEN for President, and the other party for RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. When Congress met in December it found a condition of things such as had never before threatened to disturb the peace of the country. The statesmen of both parties went earnestly to work to find some constitutional way of solving the difficulty. The electoral bill was finally framed, the majority of both parties acquiescing in it, and agreeing to abide by the result. That result was a solemn finding, after mature deliberation, that RUTHERFORD B. HAYES had received a majority of the electoral votes, and he was elected the President of the United States.

The announcement was made by the Acting Vice President of the United States in the presence of both Houses of Congress, the only body on earth that then had power to give a good title. The fact was certified to Gov. HAYES, who had during the whole of the Presidential campaign maintained a dignified attitude before the country and offered no suggestion of interference. It was neither his duty nor his right to say to the Congress of the United States, "I want you to give me other evidence of my title to the office." He was bound to presume, as every good citizen of the United States was bound to presume, that as Congress had the undoubted right to give him a title it had given him a clear title. With the warrant to the office furnished him by the high authority of the Congress of the United States President HAYES was inaugurated and has been recognized at home and abroad.

How, then, can anything that Mr. PACKARD may allege or do impair the title of President HAYES? Let Mr. PACKARD bring his case before the President, and what can President HAYES do? Can he, without violating his oath of office, deprive the State of Louisiana of the Governor and other officers who have been duly elected and installed? Can he, without violating his oath of office, deprive the people of Louisiana of the Legislature which they have chosen? Can he, without violating his oath of office, deprive the people of Louisiana of the Representatives in Congress whom they have chosen? Can he, without violating his oath of office, deprive the people of Louisiana of the State officers they have chosen? Can he, without violating his oath of office, do anything else than recognize the Government which the people of Louisiana have chosen? Can he, without violating his oath of office, do anything else than recognize the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Louisiana, whom the Senate and House of Representatives may, when they meet, decide were elected by the people of Louisiana? Can he, without violating his oath of office, do anything else than recognize the State officers who have been duly elected and installed? Can he, without violating his oath of office, do anything else than recognize the Legislature which has been duly elected and installed? Can he, without violating his oath of office, do anything else than recognize the Representatives in Congress who have been duly elected and installed? Can he, without violating his oath of office, do anything else than recognize the Senators and Representatives in Congress who may be decided by the Senate and House of Representatives to have been duly elected? Can he, without violating his oath of office, do anything else than recognize the State officers who may be decided by the proper tribunals to have been duly elected? Can he, without violating his oath of office, do anything else than recognize the Legislature which may be decided by the proper tribunals to have been duly elected? Can he, without violating his oath of office, do anything else than recognize the Governor who may be decided by the proper tribunals to have been duly elected? If he can, without violating his oath of office, do any of these things, we do not see how he can do them, and we do not believe he will do them.

The United States, acting through its proper and legitimate channel, decided who was entitled to the highest executive office in the nation, and the people of Louisiana and of South Carolina, as well as of every other State, must decide each for themselves who are entitled to exercise executive functions. This thing of requiring the President to declare whom he would recognize as Governor of a State was an outgrowth of the late war, and it is time now that it was abandoned and that the people settled the matter for themselves, and without Federal interference. The people are the source of power in Louisiana, as they are in New York or Massachusetts. Do the latter States care a picayune whether the President recognizes their Governors or not? If S. B. PACKARD cannot sustain his claim to the Governorship without the aid of Federal bayonets, he is clearly not entitled to the office, in our opinion. If the President should keep him there against the will of the people, then he is not indorsing the assurances given by Representative FOSTER, that it was his desire that the flag should float over States, not provinces.

SCHOOLS FOR THE SOUTH.

The day of the South is just dawning. In the midnight darkness of the past she has stumbled along, cherishing her debasing institution of slave labor and necessary ignorance with all its attendant ends. To educate the slave was to teach him his reserved power, and that would never do. As a consequence the methods of production under this system were primitive. The plantations were worked with implements discarded by the farmer at the North for fifty years. The planter regarded his servant as a means to an end, and not as a fellow mortal to be educated, to be developed into a higher type of humanity. He understood full well "that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Dangerous because no man would suffer himself to remain for one instant in the toils of another after he had become strong in mind as in body. As a result there was no public school system at the South. The effort to keep knowledge from the blacks had its effect by retroaction upon the whites. The rich planter had his private tutor to instruct his children at his home. The poor planter had no instructor, and brought up his family in ignorance. The result of ignorance is brutalism. The worst passions under this system were fostered. The effect upon the educated Southern man was to allow his passionate nature to control his actions. He became imperious, dictatorial, and angry resentment was allowed full sway. The duello was countenanced as the manly way of settling difficulties. An insult must be met by the sacrifice of life, if need be, to avenge the wrong. Thus the heathen days of chivalry were revived. Those days are passing away. The cause of all this ignorance and mediæval living has vanished. To-day the progressive spirit is working. In Georgia we hear that one of her Senators leads the way in this direction by the contribution of lumber for the erection of school buildings for former slaves. This will be followed in time by State legislation, which will not only provide means by which all within her borders may acquire a good common school education, but will also provide that every parent shall compel his children to accept the privileges offered. The law of Massachusetts will become the law of Georgia. The culture of Boston will become the culture of the capital of Georgia and her sister States. Not because the sentiment of Georgia or any other Southern State has arrived at this elevated standard, but because she must accept it in self defense.

The resources of this section are vast. All the precious and useful metals are concealed within its mountains; the soil laughs with abundant harvests. Compulsory labor has been its bane; compulsory education will change the waste places into a paradise, and the prosperity of the past to that in the future will be in splendor, as the faint twinkling of the distant star to the glory of the sun as he sweeps across the heavens at mid-day in the flood-tide of his magnificence.

DISSATISFIED POLITICIANS.

The Northern Republicans who are dissatisfied with the Southern policy of President HAYES have not yet fully shown their hands, and are said to be awaiting the meeting of Congress before making a demonstration. The Southern carpet-baggers are more outspoken, and some of them avow their purpose of going over to the Democratic party. The Democrats are welcome to them, but we don't believe they will have them, because the reason for leaving the Republicans is entirely too palpable. Does Senator PATTERSON, for instance, believe for a moment that he can reach power through the aid of Democrats, after his present Senatorial term expires? Does he not know that they would not trust him with office? It must be apparent, therefore, that his announcement that he will cast whatever influence he possesses with the Democrats of the South, is pure spite-work. He and his ilk hope thereby to embarrass President HAYES' administration in that section. But we think he will early find that his motives will be seen through. While we hear these murmurs of dissatisfaction from the carpet-baggers, there has been nothing of the kind from the native Southern Republicans, or from those whose fortunes were identified with the South before the war. Such men, black and white, those whose material interests are with that section, will give an unhesitating and earnest support of the President's policy. We refer to such leaders, for instance, as MOSBY, LEWIS and SMITH, in Virginia; SETTLE and HYMAN, in North Carolina; WALLACE, SMALLS and RAINEY, in South Carolina; CRUTCHLEY, in Georgia; HAYS and HARALSON, in Alabama; LYNCH and HARRIS, in Mississippi; NUNN, MAYNARD and LEWIS, in Tennessee; PINCHBACK, WELLS, ANDERSON and others whose names escape us at this moment. These men see in the new policy the dawn of the day of peace and prosperity, and they will not be led into opposition to the best interests of their States by the machinations of the carpet-baggers. The native Republicans will be of some use to the Administration. The carpet-baggers will be of none.

REWARDS FOR POLITICAL SERVICES.

To oust one man from office for no cause other than that he has been the incumbent for eight years, and when there is not only no charge of inefficiency or incapacity against him, but when his faithfulness as an officer is admitted, is not carrying out the principles of civil service reform. Much less is it carrying out these principles when the appointment is filled by a Presidential elector. The framers of the Constitution were wise when they provided that no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector for President. The idea evidently was to leave these electors perfectly free and untrammeled in their choice, uninfluenced by any official position they might then hold. Carry out the idea to its logical sequence, and how much greater is the impropriety of appointing a Presidential elector to a Federal office within a few weeks after the inauguration of the President he helped to make by his vote? It looks very much as though the appointment was a reward for political work, and that is not aiding the cause of civil service reform. The true idea of that reform is, as we understand it, to reward faithful officers for faithful services, and thus offer an incentive to honesty, efficiency and faithfulness. In the higher and more responsible offices we believe it to be always the duty of the party in power to appoint political friends to vacancies, but when it is announced that a better civil service is to be one of the ends and aims of an Administration we cannot see the propriety of removing one faithful officer to make a place for another whose efficiency is yet to be tested and whose mode of conducting the office is yet to be made an experiment. We regard the appointment of Presidential electors as specially objectionable, for it opens the door to demands which may be considered in the light of asking for something which it may be suggested the Executive is under some obligations to give. We want to see the civil service purified in all its branches, whether in the offices in the Department of this city or in the Federal positions held in the States. In all cases good officers and good men should be retained.

THE MISTAKE OF THE MINISTRY.

The one great fault of the ministry, and which more than any other stands in the way of its entire usefulness in the sacred mission to which it is called, is its intolerance of opposing views. In all ages and countries this has been the chief stumbling-block of progress in evangelism. Its agencies have been too much under the influences of bigotry and fanaticism, mistaken for firm faith and holy zeal. Since the diversity of human thought established different creeds the world has never enjoyed complete rest from the contests of their adherents, and probably never will until the second coming of the Saviour shall more clearly reveal the Divine will. Hardly a revolution has occurred among civilized nations which has not had its origin immediately or remotely in religious agitation and aggression. Such has been invariably the case in all countries where a union of Church and State gave paramount authority to ecclesiastical law.

Being imbued with high moral sentiments, and these cultivated to the last degree of sensitiveness, there is a sublimated feeling of sanction in the minds of the leaders of the sects that tends directly to proscription, and, with finite beings, to persecution. Each reposes implicitly upon the inspiration received as coming from the source of wisdom and justice, and feels impelled to do its bidding, without testing its title to merit by the general teachings of the Bible and of conscience. Hence the interminable crusades waged by the elder sects upon the later forms of religion, and hence the never-ceasing disturbances of the peace of nations. The Old World is a vast graveyard of the dead slain in the conflicts of the Church, and the New is not without its mementoes of the strife.

But it is not alone by their wars upon heresy that the representatives of the Church generate mischief and beget disorder. They do it by indiscriminate attacks upon all forms of evil or fancied wrongs without stopping to question the probable results. Having a good motive, they regard it as a justification of the means and end. So it was that our late war was in a large degree produced. The institution of slavery was so hateful to the ministry that its members could not brook its existence, and by every weapon at their command they pressed it to the wall until, in self-defense, it was compelled to fight. No considerations of peace, none of charity or mercy, could stay the hand raised to smite it. Though all else were sacrificed its chains must fall, and upon this principle the seige was prosecuted until by a convulsion which nearly lost the liberties of the free the bond were released. Nor was this result satisfactory. The master, murmuring at his loss, the same spirit demanded his chastisement; and forthwith a burden was placed about his neck and the former slave was put to hold it there. And even now, when after years of penitence and sorrow, he protests his acquiescence in the dust, there are those of the original agitators who refuse to believe him, and cry out against the removal of the yoke. The New England Methodists, in conference assembled, have protested in all the old bitterness of language against fellowship with the original inhabitants of the South, and demand perpetual disunion. They reproach the President with having been "bullied" (Christian language!) into compliance with the wishes of traitors and usurpers.

This is the wisdom of ignorance and the religion of the evil one. No one doubts that these gentlemen are devout in their callings, or that they are or intend to be good men, but their zeal outruns their discretion, and their piety is deeper than their patriotism and broader than their knowledge. As representatives of the Church and teachers of the Word, they are entitled to the respectful reverence of the people. But when they turn their attention away from the sacred things to which they are sent, and attempt not only to instruct in matters of which they are ignorant, but to excite envy and ill-will among the people, and induce them to oppose the measures of the Government in the pacification of the country, they become political pests, and cease to have any claim upon the public consideration.

SPECULATING VULTURES.

THERON W. PARK says he can pay 100 cents on the dollar, and, therefore, Wall street feels relieved. It has come to such a pass now that whenever a large failure is reported there is a flutter in Wall street, and the rapid pulsations of the financial pulse are felt in all the speculating money circles throughout the country. Capital seems to stand in constant dread of this great centre of gigantic speculations. Capitalists everywhere watch the movements of the Bears and Bulls with a greater interest than is manifested by children when they first pass under the canvas of a circus and menagerie. The country has lost all confidence in Wall street. The knavish tricks and villainous schemes of unscrupulous gold and stock speculating gamblers have been managed so long as it were with loaded dice, that all the respectability which once gave an air of honesty to the place has gone out from it, and the people look upon Wall street as a grim den of gambling vultures who prey upon each other and the country in a spirit utterly devoid of honor and common decency. These Bulls and Bears are most appropriately named. The iniquity that one faction fails to exercise is exerted by the other faction. They are mortal enemies to each other, and both are dangerous enemies to the prosperity and honesty of the whole country. Day before yesterday, when it was reported that PARK could not meet his liabilities, great consternation prevailed, and immediately the unscrupulous thieves and speculative robbers of Wall street pounced upon each other and everybody else who had interests at stake, and each seemed determined to feed and grow fat upon the misfortunes of the other.

There is one consolation, however, to be found in the present condition of affairs. We are rapidly approaching specie payments. Every step taken towards the goal of resumption hastens the funeral march of this band of public plunderers. When a specie basis has once been secured their iniquitous avocation will be in a great measure gone. The inducements for wild speculations and the chances for bulling bonanza will be so scarce that this rank and poisonous herbage in the financial garden of America will become so thoroughly weeded out by force of circumstances that a spirit of comparative confidence will once more find a lodgment in the hearts of the respectable and honest capitalists throughout the country. The sooner this condition of things is secured the sooner will the season of prosperity set in.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

There is no doubt now but that an extra session of Congress will be convened, and the only question is, when shall it be called? The time has been set in May, June and July by rumor, but as yet no definite steps have been taken in the matter by the President. It is evident, however, that he comprehends the inconvenience of a session in summer time, owing to the heat which always afflicts this community during the months of June and July. The month of May presents every inducement in the world for the extra session of Congress, so long as we have got to have one. By the first of May the Southern difficulty ought to be so far patched up as to be presentable to the National Legislature for its consideration. Certainly the commission visiting Louisiana will finish their labors within the next fortnight, and by the 25th instant their report can be made to the President, and his decision rendered and carried into effect, so that by the first of May everything will be in readiness for the National Legislature. The thirty-one days of May will be adequate time for what legislation is necessary for the interests of the public service, and when the heat of June comes Congress can disperse, and the individual members seek some cool and shady nook where they can think the matter over and become reconciled.

TILDEN VS. HEWITT.

Mr. HEWITT and Mr. TILDEN have fallen out. They have fallen out of each other's affections and into wranglings. The quarrel threatens to take the form of an open rupture. Mr. TILDEN blames Mr. HEWITT with gross mismanagement of the campaign, and particularly of the matters in Congress relating to the settlement of the Presidential question. Mr. TILDEN attributes the loss of Florida to Mr. HEWITT's inactivity. He blames him for not circumventing Mr. W. E. CHANDLER in his splendid fight, which saved the Alligator State to the Republican party by preventing frauds which the Democracy had planned to perpetrate, and would have accomplished but for the timely arrival of Mr. CHANDLER in that State. He blames him for the loss of Louisiana, and says if he had been more energetic the Palmetto State could have been secured to the Democracy. But, above all, he blames him for the course pursued by the Democracy in the House. Those who know Mr. HEWITT will have genuine pity for that gentleman under these charges. Well may he exclaim, "If I had served my God with half the zeal I have served my SAMUEL I would have been a hundred and twenty per cent. better off than I am."

He worked with untiring zeal for Mr. TILDEN. He spent one hundred thousand dollars, and no one but himself knows how many sleepless nights, in the interest of the Bourbon cause, and now to have Mr. TILDEN not only refuse to pay over the amount Mr. HEWITT expended, but also to call him an unworthy servant, is indeed an unkind and cruel cut.

A Combination of Whisky Men.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

CHICAGO, April 5.—The whisky rectifiers of the country have entered into a combination calculated to place the price of their production on what may be considered a profitable basis, and at the same time above the suspicion of crookedness. The dispatch then mentions details of the arrangement.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia, is at Willard's.

Thomas Murphy, of New York, is at the Arlington.

Charles H. Ruell, of Chicago, is registered at Willard's.

Gen. P. H. Jones, of New York, is a guest of the Arlington.

Hon. Wm. D. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, is a guest of Willard's.

Robert M. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, is stopping at Willard's.

John Roach, the New York ship-builder, is stopping at the Arlington.

Stephen G. Clark, of New York, registered at the Arlington yesterday.

John C. Rose, Elizabeth, N. J.; H. Cauce, U. S. N.; M. S. Bonny, St. Louis; J. C. Chillmore, Baltimore, Md.; John Lynes, N. Y.; F. W. Dimmick, N. Y.; Wm. H. Carney, Wheeling, Va., and S. Rugg, Conn., arrived at the Imperial hotel yesterday.

Mrs. C. H. Mallory and family, New York; S. DeForest, New York; A. W. Griswold, New York; C. E. Dunbeth, New York; Morgan Hatch, New Bedford, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. M. E. David, Montreal, Canada; Edward P. Roach, New York; Walter F. Choate, New York; W. Channing Nevin, Philada.; Dr. E. H. Newton, Philada., and Arthur Burt, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dunbar, jr., Brooklyn, are among the arrivals at the Arlington.

M. Fossett, Philadelphia; W. Fobleau, Dalby; J. S. Birney, J. M. Cary, Wm. H. Deshler and F. Chimmy, Pa.; H. H. Wilson and wife, W. A. Newell, H. W. Tweedie and W. T. Blackwell, N. Y.; J. W. Bryant, Iowa; B. Kieta, Texas; D. L. King, Ohio; W. W. Marsh, Omaha; C. P. Huntington, Dr. J. C. Connor and wife, Ed Frazier and wife and James Clement, N. Y., and K. S. Ingersoll, Conn., are among the arrivals at Willard's.

By the death of D. M. Boyd, jr., the Pennsylvania Railroad Company loses an officer of great executive ability and untiring energy. It is very probable Mr. L. F. Farmer, his assistant, will be appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Farmer has many of the qualities which made Mr. Boyd so valuable to the company. He is a man of marked characteristics and is probably better posted upon management of railroads, so far as passengers are concerned, than any man in the country. His knowledge of detail is remarkable, and while he looks to the comfort of the traveling public, the interests of the directors are not neglected.

CELIA'S PREMCRIPTION.

One of the Members of the Zion Baptist Church Hooked off to the Station-house.

Celia Stewart, a coal-black damsel of twenty-three summers, was furnished with quarters last night at the First precinct station in consequence of two warrants having been sworn out against her by Charlotte Greenhood, one charging her with threats of violence, and the other with assault and battery. Officer Kellum, who had the warrants, posted himself in front of Zion Baptist church, and as the large congregation was emerging from the edifice he spied Celia in the crowd and called out, "Is that you Celia?"

"Yes," replied Celia, "here I am."

"Well, Celia," replied the officer, "I want you to go to the station house with me."

"What for?"

"Never mind; you'll find out when you get there."

On arriving at the station, and after having her name placed on the blotter, the officers commenced searching. The only things on her were a twenty-dollar greenback and a physician's prescription. When the money was searched, Celia set up a fearful howl, exclaiming, "Boo! boo! boo! Git me my twenty-dollar bill now, and 'scription, too. O! I wants dat twenty-dollar bill now. Boo! boo! boo! so I do want it. I want dat are 'scription, too; kase I want it, so I do."

Turning to the reporter, she said: "Gemman, gemman; won't you git my 'scription put in the bottle?"

"Oh; I'll attend to it," responded the reporter.

"Thank you; God bless you!"

"Come, now, Celia," command the officer, "let's go down stairs."

This caused Celia to set up a fearful howl, exclaiming, "Oh, don't put me down in the cell; Oh, please don't. Ice done suffin to be down there for. But nigger jest had me vested kase I went to her house to git my clothes; I isn't used to going naked, if she is. Please don't put me down dare wid dese here clothes on, dey will be ruined; fore God, day will. Please let me go to-night, and I'll come back in de morning; bless God, I will."

This ended the controversy, and Celia was locked up to await an introduction to the judge of the Police Court this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

"La Jolie Parfumeuse."

The Oates Troupe last evening performed this opera in a most creditable manner before a splendid audience. Madame Oates was in an unusually lively humor, and her acting fairly sparkled with that vivacity and dash which characterizes her best roles. Miss Keenan was in excellent voice, and her singing was a marked feature of the evening. We cannot speak too highly of Mr. Bowman's superb rendition of his role. It was an artistic and finished a piece of acting as we have seen for a long time. The rest of the cast were as efficient as usual. *Barbe Bleue* is on the bills for to-night's entertainment, and those who desire to witness a charming opera, which teems with beautiful airs, should not fail to attend. *Barbe Bleue* is among the prettiest and most popular of French operas.

The Entertainment for St. Mark's Church.

The entertainment at Willard's Hall last evening, for the benefit of St. Mark's church was very successful in every way. The little drama of "Sunshine Through the Clouds" was presented with an excellent cast, Miss Story and Mr. Taylor particularly distinguishing themselves in the rendition of their parts. Grace Greenwood recited, in her inimitable style, "The new Church Organ." The sweet ballad of "G. Washington and his Little Hatchet," sung by Mr. El. Hay, was one of the most amusing and novel performances that has been presented on the amateur stage for a long while. But the gem of the evening was reserved for the last. It was the acted ballad of "William Brown of Oregon," read by Miss Story. It was unique and laughter provoking.

CALIFORNIA.

Indictments Found Against the Chico Murderers—The Report of the Grand Jury.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The grand jury of Oroville to-day found indictments against E. E. Roberts, Jno. and Chas. Slaughter, T. M. Hamilcraik and T. E. Conway for the murder of the Chinamen at Chico; for arson against Wright, Jones, Jay, the three Slaughter boys, Roberts and Conway, and for attempt to commit arson against Robert, John and Charles Slaughter and Hilderbaum. Those charged with arson will probably be arraigned Saturday, and their trials will commence on the 16th instant. The report of the grand jury closes as follows:

"We find that there has been in existence in our midst an organized band of incendiaries and assassins, whose crimes may be compared to those of the worst criminals ever brought to justice, and we believe some of them are still at large. We urge upon those whose duty it is to pursue with relentless vigor every clue to their identity and punishment." A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed at what is considered the hasty and superficial manner in which the jury has conducted its inquiry, very little effort having been made to secure the indictment of a number of prisoners, including several members of the Council of Nine, who have been set at liberty and have returned to Chico.

A Massachusetts Savings Bank Closed on an Injunction.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

BOSTON, April 5.—An injunction was issued to-day to prevent the North Bridgewater, Mass., savings bank from doing business. The bank commissioner found certain business paper in the assets of the concern, which induced him to seek the injunction. The bank may possibly resume business if the doubtful paper is guaranteed.

A Paper Mill Burned.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

WILMINGTON, Del., April 5.—The fire which consumed Jessup & Moore's paper mill yesterday was more serious than at first reported. The loss is now estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000, upon which there is $125,000 insurance, which is divided among fifteen companies.

Charley Ross.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The police authorities here say the report that correspondence has passed between the chiefs of police in New York and San Francisco relative to a suspicion that Charley Ross is in this city is untrue.

EX-MAYOR HALL.

He Refuses to See the Newspaper Reporters.

LONDON, April 5.—Efforts were made again to-day by representatives of nearly all the London papers to obtain an interview with A. Oakey Hall, but without success. There are numerous rumors and surmises regarding the lady with whom Mr. Hall is living here, one rumor being that she is a relative of Mr. Hall's, and another that she is related to or an intimate connection of a friend of Mr. Hall's in the United States. The ex mayor keeps himself in close seclusion.

HOW MR. HALL SPENDS HIS TIME.

LONDON, April 5.—Since his arrival here Mr. Hall does not seem to be engaged in any business of importance. He has visited nobody and has only made a few excursions to the shops, principally in the immediate neighborhood of his lodgings. He was in the city on Wednesday, but not with any apparent purpose.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Office-Holders Refuse to Resign their Places Until Legally Ejected.

Dispatches from South Carolina indicate that some of the Republican officials intend to insist upon their title to their offices, and to keep possession of them until legally ejected. They maintain that they cannot be dispossessed, as the Supreme Court is at present constituted.

ARKANSAS.

Assassination of a Cherokee—Two Horse Thieves Killed—Arrest of the Bender Family.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

LITTLE ROCK, April 5.—Tom Williams, a Cherokee, was assassinated at Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, on Saturday night.

Two white horse thieves from Fort Smith were killed in the Choctaw Nation on Saturday.

Kansas detectives passed through Fort Smith yesterday en route for Kansas with the supposed Bender family, arrested in Crawford county. The family went under the name of Keafer.

A Georgia Diamond Merchant Missing.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, April 5.—George Sharp, jr., a diamond merchant of Atlanta, Ga., is missing. A cursory investigation shows that he owes to the street brokers over $50,000, for which he had pledged $60,000 of diamonds. He got possession of all these diamonds before he disappeared. A reward has been offered for his capture. Some persons hint at suicide.

Death of Very Rev. Father Bonaventura Keller.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

UTICA, N. Y., April 5.—The Very Rev. Father Bonaventura Keller, provincial of the Franciscan fathers, from New York to the Mississippi, died in this city to-day.

[OFFICIAL.]

[U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR NO. 1.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1877.

The Chiefs of Bureaus of the Navy Department will meet twice each week at the hour named by the Secretary of the Navy, who will preside over them as a Board. In his absence the senior in rank will do so.

Each Chief of Bureau, as directed by the Secretary, will lay before him the actual condition of the affairs of the Bureau; the exact condition of its funds, the supplies on hand, all supplies supposed to be required for its efficiency, and to what extent, and in what manner he proposes to supply them, and any supposed obligation or indebtedness entered into and existing.

The obtainment of supplies for each Bureau; the opening and discussion of bids; the assignment of contracts proposed; the failure of contractors to properly fulfill their contracts; the proposed expenditures of all moneys on estimates, stating their purposes, will be laid before the Secretary by the Chief of Bureau having cognizance of that branch of the Department, and will be passed upon by him, with the assent of the Secretary. If any other Chief of Bureau should regard the subject discussed adversely he will state briefly the ground of his dissent, which will be entered upon the record, but will not control in any manner the proposed expenditure appropriated for the Bureau concerned.

Any proposed increase or decrease of the working force at the several Navy Yards, of an extensive character, will be discussed, and reasons given therefor, and passed upon in like manner as above; and instructions will be issued to the Commandants of the said Navy Yards, when discharges are to be made, to select for discharge those least efficient, and to retain no employees that are not necessary, useful and effective in their vocation, whether hired to be employed by recommendation of the Department or otherwise.

A record shall be kept of the proceedings, which will be read and approved by the board at the next meeting.

R. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

United States Navy Regulation Circular No. 2.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1877.

Paragraph 18, page 37, of the Regulations of 1876, for the government of the navy, is modified as follows:

When an officer in charge of a division is senior in rank to the "Aid or Executive," as a senior cannot be required to report to a junior, unless that junior be in actual command of the vessel or station at the time, the commanding officer will d[illegible] either that a junior officer of the [illegible] shall make the customary reports to the "Aid or Executive," or that the officer of divisi[illegible] "Executive" shall make su[illegible] himself.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON,

General Order No. 231:

Application for orders or revocation [illegible] shall be made by the officer himself, in an informal form, stating the precise ground upon which he bases his claim for a change.

All applications for this purpose made by other than the officer himself will be regarded as exceptional, and will be considered only when the circumstances are extraordinary, and the officer so distant as not to be able to make an official application within a reasonable time, and where the public interests will not suffer by the change.

The application will be placed on file and regarded as official.

R. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DR. NEWMAN'S SERMONS, No. 13, "The Immutability of Christ," on sale TO-DAY at all book stores. mh31-t