AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW NIGHT.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Mr. F. L. Davenport in *Don't Dance.*

AVENUE THEATRE—Variety entertainment—*St Salem.*

TELEPHONE CONCERT at Lincoln hall.

Subscription Rates.

Daily (8 pages) delivered in city, 15 cents per month. By mail, postpaid, $5 per year; $2 for six months, and $1 for three months. Terms invariably in advance.

Advertising Rates.

Daily—25 cents a line for ordinary advertisements. On editorial page, $1 per line. First page, $2.50 per line.

NOTICE.

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

Indications.

Indications much fairer to-morrow which and fair weather during the morning, followed by rain in the afternoon or evening by cloudy weather and rain, falling barometer, and no change in temperature.

THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CAN BE OBTAINED IN NEW YORK AT BRENTANO'S NEWS EMPORIUM, 39 UNION SQUARE.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY REPUBLICAN CAN BE PROCURED AT THE STORE OF MARION A. CROWN, NO. 12 WEST FAYETTE STREET, AND EUTAW HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

National Republican

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

SUNDAY.....APRIL 8, 1877.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Philadelphia tax-office thieves were yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $5000 each.

The war between the telegraph companies has resulted in a further reduction of rates to all points east of the Missouri.

A reaction in public opinion has taken place in Mexico, and another revolution, it is feared, will shortly occur. The usurper Diaz will probably be deposed.

The conservative resolutions that were offered as a substitute for those of Rev. Dr. Mallalieu on Friday, were yesterday unanimously adopted by the New England Conference.

The commission appointed by the President to visit Louisiana were yesterday visited, in New Orleans, by a committee of the Nichols Legislature and also by Packard's Supreme Court, who were heard on behalf of their respective sides.

The pilgrimage committee of Catholics who are going to Rome and other points have secured the entire accommodation of the City of Brussels, and have limited the number of passengers to one hundred. The vessel will leave New York on the 21st instant at noon.

A municipal reform meeting was held in New York last night, at which Hon. William M. Evarts made a short address, in the course of which he spoke in eulogistic terms of Governor Tilden's efforts to reform the municipal government of the city.

There is a change of tactics by Governor Chamberlain and his advocates in South Carolina. Chamberlain does not propose to yield to Mr. Hampton without a struggle. He holds that the contest must be settled by the Legislature, and in the event of no decision, a new election must follow, and that he, as the old Governor, holds over until his successor is duly qualified.

SITTING BULL has gone to meet his cousin, JOHN BULL, in the British possessions.

GENERAL BANKS is rapidly coming into favor as the Conservative candidate for Speaker.

MR. DEAN seems to hold the secret of the Burling Slip enterprise. Will he unravel it for the curious public?

UNCLE SAM'S credit will increase amazingly if Secretary SHERMAN can keep on reducing the public debt as he did in March.

THE fulmination of sanguinary proclamations by the Captain General of Cuba ought to culminate in the destruction of Spanish rule on the Island.

TIMES are getting very, very hard in Chicago. The papers are advertising "fat men's balls." Those who are fond of codfish balls will not care to change their diet.

ROBERT A. PRYOR will speak at the decoration ceremonies in New York. This is substantial evidence that the times and sentiments of the people have changed to a certain extent.

AS EVERYBODY expected, the allegations against Minister SHURMAN, at Peking, are without foundation. The Consul General need not have disavowed the charges, for the people never believed them.

THE Democrats are now screwing up their courage and saying "General GRANT is the WILLIAM THE SILENT, the MARLBOROUGH, the NAPOLEON of to-day, and that he will magnify with the centuries.

MANY of the Northern papers are prophesying a general massacre of negroes if the troops are withdrawn from Louisiana. We do not believe such a thing would occur, for the South knows that negro killing will result in killing the South.

THREE of the greatest enterprises now being considered on this mundane sphere are the inland sea in Africa, a railroad across Asia, and the Central American interoceanic canal. The next greatest improvement that can be made is a back pocket for Dr. MARY WALKER's dress pants.

THE Louisiana commission, after looking over the ground in New Orleans, have concluded that a peaceful settlement can be secured by means of a united Legislature. This is welcome intelligence. With the Louisiana question permanently settled, the country will run along in the grooves of prosperity without a jar.

WHEN a large business firm like the JEWETTS, which has quietly won its way to success and pre-eminence, can be swept away in the twinkling of an eye by violence and bloodshed, committed by themselves one upon the other, the question is, how many possible horrors of a like kind are slumbering neath the surface of first-class society?

THERE is a true ring in Secretary SHERMAN's declaration that soldiers and sailors and their relicts will be served first in the matter of Treasury appointments, everything else being equal. There is no fiction in this matter this time. The country may depend upon it. It can also depend upon this fact, that for the sake of the respectable those that are not respectable will be forced down and out.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC dispatches bring us news of a terrible tornado in Flushing bay by which [illegible] supposed to have been drowned. It seems that in the darkness the schooner on which they were was struck by a vessel and began sinking rapidly. The only survivor of the crew says that although they gave the signal of distress the vessel which had struck their schooner kept on in its course without heeding their cries for help. If the name of this vessel can be ascertained the commander should be made to suffer the penalty of his neglect and infamy.

WHEN SITTING BULL read in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN some time since that fifty thousand whites were preparing to move bag and baggage to the Black Hills, he ordered his tepees to be taken down and immediately set out for the British possessions. It is estimated that he has but one hundred and fifty warriors with him, and about twice that many women and children. His course towards the Saskatchewan river, in which region game abounds and white men are scarce. The news of this departure has sent a thrill of joy through the gold-digging country of the Black Hills, and gives great satisfaction to those who are preparing to start for the charmed bourne.

THE Bourbon press is hard to please. When it was stated that President HAYES had declined to accept presents, they all said it was wrong to say anything about it—that there was no propriety in complimenting a man for doing right. When the President ordered the removal of the troops from the Capitol of South Carolina, they complained because it was not done five minutes after his induction into office. It makes no difference what the President does—whether he acts promptly or not—they are not suited. In fact we have reached the conclusion that the Bourbon press is prejudiced against President HAYES.

IN THE BOWERY, New York, there is a show, and in that show there was a fat woman who is no longer troubled with fleshiness, which has recently proven to be false. This woman was supposed to be the queen of monstrosities, but the *Sun* unmasked the chest, as follows:

"This woman has been found to be a person of ordinary leanness, who is enveloped in a rubber casing adapted to all the articulations and sinuosities of real life, and which is distended by aerial pressure touch to the same way that balloons are distended. This appalling and disgraceful fact has long been kept from the public by keeping the fat woman safely removed from the crowd upon the platform. But the other day a small boy, of an inquiring turn of mind, invaded the platform and punctured her serene circumference in the arm. The astounded crowd of sightseers then beheld their ideal wither and waste away, and finally disappear behind a red curtain very haggard and wrinkled."

WADE HAMPTON's speech at Columbia has the true ring. He said neither too much nor too little, and his words cannot fail to carry conviction to the minds of all that he, at least, of the Southern leaders, is in full accord with President HAYES' efforts to bring peace to the South, and to have the rights of all classes respected. If he can succeed in controlling the turbulent elements in his State, as he manifestly believes he can, he will have done more than any one man to solve the Southern problem. His appeal to every man to constitute himself a conservator of the peace, we believe, will be proven not to have been made in vain, for he has plainly told them that his honor is pledged to the policy of pacification. As HAMPTON says, the destiny of the people of the State is now in their own hands for weal or woe.

HON. JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER was in the city the other day, and was interviewed briefly. It was long enough, however, for him to indulge in a little characteristic braggadocio. According to Mr. TUCKER, President HAYES is only carrying out the Democratic policy, and he has been forced to it, for, says Mr. TUCKER, "Does any one suppose that the people would rest quietly and submit to any other course from a man who has a majority of half a million against him?" We really can't say how the people would act, but, if we recollect aright, we heard just that sort of talk before and during the count of the electoral vote. The people were not going to submit to this, that and the other thing. But, somehow or other, they did acquiesce, and that, too, before they were fully aware what HAYES' policy was to be. And they seem to be mighty well satisfied with the acquiescence. WADE HAMPTON, who is generally supposed to be as good a Democrat as Mr. TUCKER, evidently does not think that the President was forced into any particular policy, but gives him credit for honesty, sincerity and patriotism, for proof of which let Mr. TUCKER overhaul his newspaper for dispatches from Charlotte and Columbia, and, "when found, make a note of."

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

The future of the United States upon the opening of the second century of the existence of the Government is almost as impenetrable as it was in the beginning. Then the principle of free government was untried in the fullness of scope proposed to be given to the will of the people in the administration of the laws, and the question of their competency to the task of self-control remained to be tested by the developments of time. For a period of fifty years, while the country was young and dependent upon its unity for strength to maintain itself against the aggressions of monarchy, there was comparative harmony between the sections and a sincerity of patriotism prompted by the novelty of the experiment, which alarmed the crowns of Europe and rejoiced their subjects to a degree which promised to revolutionize the governments of the earth by the power of a single example of sustained freedom. But with age and assurance came the evils inherent in all society which had been repressed by the common solicitude for the public safety. Diverse institutions engendered adverse feelings and sentiments, and the States representing the one antagonized the interests of the other until the struggle became general to gain the supremacy in behalf of the particular side espoused. The contest continued and culminated in an appeal to arms, which made slaves freemen and freemen slaves, in accordance with the uniform excesses of violence, not because of any intention on the part of the victors to do injustice, but on account of the infirmity of human nature, which rarely judges impartially when deciding in the heat of passion. Since the cessation of hostilities until the present time the record exhibits [illegible] rights by the removal of disabilities, and this state of citizenship has been the basis of local government in the States whose institutions were overturned by the revolution. The result has been that thousands upon thousands of the conquering hordes of the North, weaned from their homes and transformed into wandering vandals by the marches and masteries of the war, joined by numerous jobbing politicians and speculators from their section, have seized the sovereignties of the prostrate States and erected upon the ruined fabrics governments foreign to the people proper and fatal to the peace and prosperity of the country.

These governments having been hitherto sustained by the Federal power as a sort of political necessity, as thought, to render effective the endowment of the colored race with the rights of the citizen, the question is now raised by the people whether the General Government is to be centralized into absolute power as an incident of the war, or whether it is to be in the future restricted to its constitutional authority, and the States North and South alike, left to the unobstructed enjoyment of their reserved rights. On such a question it would seem that there should be but one opinion; but, unhappily, notwithstanding the apparent reason for uniformity of sentiment, there is a considerable body of the people scattered throughout the North and West, but chiefly in New England, whose animosities have not been healed, and whose hearts are so unrelenting as to demand further probation before the people of the South shall be trusted, and an indefinite postponement of the autonomy of the disputed States. In the minds of such, the dangers which threaten and steadily increase in magnitude from the exercise of unlimited power by the Federal Government appear to have no weight, and to their mercy the sufferings of the Southern people, their penitence and protestations of good faith appeal in vain. Their malice has impaired their judgments and poisoned their sympathies, and so blinded and bleared is their vision that they can see no harm arising from the despotism of centralization, nor sorrow nor sincerity proceeding from the miseries of social and political degradation.

But the determination of the people to guard their Government against the approach of absolutism, and to protect the States in their original rights under the Constitution, will not be frustrated by the sinister designs of selfish demagogues, supported by a following of dupes. The question has resolved itself practically into a contest between the good and the bad, the intelligent and the ignorant; and those who take sides against the reformation involved in the purpose will, sooner or later, learn that they have brought upon themselves reproach whose stains will never be obliterated. It cannot be, however, that the confiding masses who in some of the dissenting States now demurely follow the beck of conspicuous leaders will long remain in the jungles of misrepresentation which delude them. The changed condition of the country which will supervene under the liberal hand of enlarged statesmanship will early send a glow of promise to its remotest regions which will light up the dark places and force conviction in the cloudiest intelligences. And those who oppose the march of progress may as well make up their minds to remain in the political barrens for the remainder of their days, while their wiser cotemporaries enjoy the gratifications of power.

It is immaterial what may be thought by the extremists of both parties. If the Southern maniacs and the Northern malcontents of the Republican party shall ultimately join hands with the implacables of the Democracy, as now seems probable, they will be happily met. They should have formed an alliance long ago, because of the natural affinity between them. But they will not have entered the Democratic camp before its better material will have gone over to the Administration in support of principles which commend themselves to all patriots and constrain their cooperation. If this is not so, if a course of government which sinks all party considerations and looks only to the interests of the country, is not supported by the people without regard to party lines, then indeed is the prospect of permanent free government in the United States or elsewhere on earth, faint as the public virtue will appear feeble. A few weeks will tell whether the American people are worthy of the liberties bequeathed to them by their fathers, or whether they are ready to yield them up at the bidding of corrupt politicians. For the present the result cannot be forecast further than is justified by a reliance upon the popular impulse now manifest. If that be the criterion, all is well.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The interest in the contest for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives grows space, and the possibility of the Republicans securing the organization is gaining strength. General GARFIELD is looming up as the principal Republican candidate. A few days ago Mr. POSTER's name was mentioned, but he has written a letter to General GARFIELD tendering him his support. This is, of course, a virtual withdrawal by FOSTER from the contest. General GARFIELD has unquestionably great claims to recognition, and if there is a chance for the election of a Republican his party friends should rally around him earnestly. That he would act with perfect fairness in the appointment of committees and in the recognition of members no one who knows the man can doubt. He has had a wide legislative experience; has served on the most important committees; has always been an earnest, hard-working member, and is thoroughly conversant with the rules. It is, of course, well understood that no Republican can be elected without the aid of Democratic votes, and unless the Republicans themselves act in harmony and union. The Democratic votes must, as another matter of course, come from the conservative element of that party.

If when Congress meets there shall be evidence of an eventual successful issue of the President's Southern policy the chance of electing a Republican who will be in accord with that policy will be excellent. General GARFIELD, we are assured, sustains that policy, and for that very reason he is opposed by the turbulent element of the Republican party, who, we are, however, free to admit, numerous as some politicians would have the country believe, and do not, therefore, have that influence which some are disposed to credit them with. These dissatisfied politicians talk glibly about President HAYES betraying the Republican party. But they must recollect that *they* are not the Republican party by any means. While they talk about the President betraying the party, these men themselves propose to do that very thing, either directly by aiding the Democrats, or indirectly by trying to hold a sort of balance of power in refusing to act with the party that sustains HAYES. There are no indications of such a break in the Republican ranks on the Southern policy as to cause alarm. Many of the stories as to the disaffection are manufactured out of whole cloth. Here is a case in point: It was stated a day or two ago that Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT, of Pittsburg, had said that he would vote for Mr. RANDALL. The Pittsburg *Commercial and Gazette* of Friday definitely disposes of the story as follows:

"The report from Washington, published in an evening paper yesterday, to the effect that Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT had written to General GARFIELD that he would vote for RANDALL for Speaker is authoritatively denied. It cannot be possible that General GARFIELD would give out such a report, as he has nothing with which to substantiate it. Under no circumstances whatever could Mr. ERRETT be induced to vote for RANDALL."

But there are indications that a number of conservative Democrats will act with the large majority of the Republicans in certain contingencies, and that, too, without the least sacrifice of principle. With the peaceable settlement of the Southern political questions, there will not be a really vital political issue to separate the conservatives of the South from those of the North, and they will find that their material interests will be best subserved by an earnest support of the Administration. In their efforts to secure internal improvements they will act with that party which will most surely and effectually aid them. In this connection we may remark that it has been reported that General BANKS has been named as likely to obtain the support of the TEXAS Pacific interest, but it is doubtful whether he can command sufficient strength in other directions.

Mr. RANDALL is still in the city, and is busy urging his claims by personal appeals to the members as they arrive here. His friends profess to be confident, but his cause is weak in the Southwest in consequence of his hostility to the Texas Pacific railroad. In fact, the Northern Democrats, as a rule, are opposed to the construction of this road by Government aid. There are individuals of the party who favor it, and of this class is Mr. SAYLER. If he should be the candidate of the Texas Pacific people he would develop considerable strength in the South, but he would be antagonized by a large Eastern element. The fact, too, that Mr. THOMPSON is a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms weakens Mr. SAYLER in his own State.

Mr. WOOD and Mr. MORRISON, who were spoken of at one time, are out of the field. Both are playing for the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, and each will support the candidate who will favor their aspirations.

Mr. COX and Mr. BLACKBURN are both playing for the Southern vote as the element about which to rally the party, but we doubt whether either of them have much hope of success.

At this moment it looks as though RANDALL and SAYLER would go into the Democratic caucus with the strongest backing, and it is reported that if RANDALL should carry off the caucus nomination that there are a number of members who have determined not to be bound by caucus action, and who will be strong enough to hold the balance of power until they can combine either upon a Republican or upon some Democrat not yet named who will be more acceptable to the Republicans themselves.

"A VASSAL OR A PEER"—WHICH?

The question is being asked among the great Powers of the Old World whether this country "is a vassal or a peer?" Some time ago an American vessel, while sailing up the Congo river with a cargo of coffee, sugar, &c., was assailed by the native barbarians, captured and ransacked. The American flag had been insulted; American citizens had been outraged, and the probabilities are that the deed of violence and insult would have passed unpunished but for the spirit of the English navy. The commander of a British man-of-war was notified of the outrage, and with that pluck and promptness which has always characterized Her Majesty's navy, he immediately sailed up the Congo and battered down a half dozen native settlements and sent the dusky barbarians pell mell into the surrounding forests. Scarcely had this insult to America been punished by England than another one was offered our consul by the Mexican authorities at Acapulco, and thus far no punishment has been inflicted upon the perpetrators of the vicious deed. We understand, however, that Mr. EVARTS is thoroughly investigating the matter, and will, at the proper time, call the Mexican Government to account for the inexcusable violence of its officials. The English way is the best way. When an English subject or the English flag is insulted immediate demand is made for reparation, and if it be not forthcoming, prompt and severe punishment is sure to follow. The Administration, with Secretary EVARTS in the State Department, will undoubtedly protect with zealous care the interests and honor of the nation abroad as well as at home, and the people can rest assured that the recent insult offered the American consul in Mexico will be paid for dearly by the DIAZ Government.

THE BUSINESS OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

While it is very desirable for many reasons that the extra session of Congress should be convened at an early day, one of the principal of which is a fear that it may attempt some sort of financial legislation which would affect the business of the country, there is one very strong reason urged why it would be useless to call the session before there is evidence of a successful solution of the Southern problem. It is well known that the failure of the army appropriation bill alone made a called session necessary. That bill failed for the sole reason that the two Houses could not agree upon the clause in relation to the employment of the States by the military; and it is not now believed that any appropriation bill can be passed unless troops are entirely withdrawn from interference in State affairs. Without that withdrawal Congress would be likely to be engaged for weeks in an unseemly wrangle. If, however, the Southern questions shall be in a fair way of settlement, the questions would resolve themselves into mere matter of detail, which could be adjusted with comparative ease.

While this bill is the primary occasion for the extra session, it is now apparent that other matters of legislation will command attention, prominent among which will be deficiencies in the appropriations for the several departments (notably that for the pay of the navy) for the current fiscal year. If our legislators, however, get right down to business, and do not consume the time in useless political discussions and criminations and recriminations the session need not be protracted. It remains for them to say how far they will run it into the hot weather.

FACTS ABOUT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

An evening paper of this city recently made an editorial statement respecting Secretary ROBESON which was not justified by the facts in the case. It insinuates that the affairs of the Navy Department were not left in a good condition by Secretary ROBESON. But mark how a plain tale shall put this unjust insinuation down.

Secretary ROBESON asked the last Congress to appropriate for the current year $7,000,000 for pay of the navy, and proved to the Naval Committee that that sum was needed to pay each officer and man the amount given him by the law. The House professed to know better, and appropriated $5,750,000. When Congress met last December they were confronted with the demand from the Secretary to appropriate the difference between his estimates and the appropriation, in order to carry out their own laws fixing the pay.

The House again, in its superior wisdom, refused the Secretary's appeal, and appropriated for the deficiency only $1,000,000, instead of in round numbers $2,000,000.

Of course the new Secretary cannot pay $2,000,000 with $1,000,000, and hence "it happens that he finds the funds so depleted that the officers must go without their pay" till Congress appropriates the remaining $1,000,000.

The whole talk about saving or squandering on this appropriation is all bosh. If Congress appropriated for this purpose $50,000,000 the Secretary could not spend more than the $8,000,000 required by the law, and if only $4,000,000 should be appropriated the Government would owe our gallant officers and men at the end of the fiscal year $4,000,000, just as it will owe them at the end of this year $1,000,000. And all through no fault of any Secretary, but entirely chargeable to our last parsimonious House of Representatives with its eyes wide open.

PROGRESS OF THE COLORED RACE.

A strange change has come over the political face of this country within sixteen years. Sixteen years ago four million blacks were slaves. To day every one of them is a free man, exercising the rights of citizenship. Since their freedom this race has progressed with amazing rapidity. They have given to the country several State officers, including a few executives. Two of their number have sat in the Senate of the United States. They have furnished the House of Representatives with eighteen members, seven of whom were in the last session of Congress, and five have been elected to the present one. In the various States of the Union we now find colored men occupying the judicial bench. In the diplomatic service we find two colored Ministers Resident and one consul, and in our own District one of their number occupies the highest gift within the power of the Executive. Quite all of these were born slaves, and remained in bondage until they were emancipated by President LINCOLN.

There is nothing in the history of the world that can compare with the wonderful progress of the negro in America. Their remarkable advancement seems more like a romance than a reality.

THE momentous question now agitating the clubs and cafes of New York is, "Who is the woman with the wart two inches under the left ear that is with OAKEY HALL?"

THE United States consul at Callao, the principal port of Peru, is dead. The news reached here yesterday, and it is said that no less than two hundred and thirty applications for the place have already been received.

THE NUMBER of mysterious disappearances in the cities of New York and Brooklyn within the past three months is 105, of whom 20 are still unfound and untraced. The *Tribune*, commenting upon this subject, observes that "the explanations given for the disappearance in the greater number of cases are calculated to undermine faith in human nature. Especially demoralizing is the disclosure that people write letters foreshadowing suicide, and then go off, without the formality of paying their bills, to another and more comfortable boarding place. Hereafter persons who want their mawkish letters to be accepted as genuine, will be required to leave their remains on the premises."

An Argument Against Capital Punishment.

A remarkable illustration of the value of the electric telegraph, and a strong argument against capital punishment, were furnished on Friday. If there had been no telegraphic station at Windsor, Vt., or if the wires there had not been in working order, JOHN P. PHAIR would have been hanged that afternoon. As it is, he will not be hanged for a week certainly, and he may not be hanged at all. The telegraph often helps to bring men to deserved punishment. In this case, perhaps, it has saved a man from unjust punishment.

However, it may turn out in the end the facts are an argument against capital punishment. Whether PHAIR is or is not the man who was seen by Mr. DOWNING at a time and in a place which would establish an alibi for the convict is a question yet to be answered. If Mr. DOWNING had not recollected until to-day the meeting and the conversation of which he gives an account, it would have been too late to answer the question, and it never would have been known whether the right or the wrong man had been hanged. The situation of affairs then would have been rather uncomfortable not only for PHAIR, but for the advocates of the death penalty. Mistakes are possible even in what seem to be the clearest cases. Is it right for society to put it out of its power to correct such mistakes?

PERSONAL.

Major H. C. Corbin has apartments at the Ebbitt.

Hon. John T. Collins, Georgia, is at the Ebbitt.

Hon. J. H. Manley, Maine, is stopping at the Ebbitt.

Hon. E. L. Plumb, ex-Minister to Mexico, is at the Ebbitt.

Gen. John Pope, U. S. A., has engaged rooms at the Ebbitt.

Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Schauck, Jersey City, are at the Arlington.

Col. C. W. Foster, U. S. A., and wife, are registered at the Ebbitt.

Pay Director J. George Harris, U. S. N., is quartered at the Ebbitt.

Commodore Edward T. Nichols, U. S. N., is quartered at the Ebbitt.

Judge John L. Murphy, New Jersey, is stopping at the Ebbitt.

Gen. J. Condit Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., is a guest at the Arlington.

Hon. H. A. Moore, Pennsylvania, registered at the Ebbitt yesterday.

Hon. William Patton and wife, Springfield, Mass., are guests at the Ebbitt.

C. S. Cannon, E. R. Kellogg and C. P. Dixon, of New York, registered at the Arlington yesterday.

Dr. L. A. Lumby has been appointed examining surgeon of pensioners for the District of Columbia.

Prof. G. W. Atherton, of Massachusetts, arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the Ebbitt.

Judge J. L. Worthey and wife, of Springfield, Mass., were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt yesterday.

Col. J. E. Tourtellotte, U. S. A.; Capt. H. M. Rogers, U. S. A., and Gen. T. L. Crittenden and wife are guests at the Ebbitt.

H. T. Blake, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Benj. Flint and Charles R. Flint, Brooklyn; Charles M. Haskell, Glens Falls, and Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Jewett, New York, are among the latest arrivals at the Arlington.

THE LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

Are Visited by a Committee of the Nichols Legislature—Who Tell Their Story—After Which Packard's Supreme Court are Heard on the Other Side.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—According to appointment made on Friday night, the joint committee from the Democratic Legislature waited upon the Presidential commission this morning at the St. Charles hotel. The consultation lasted two hours. It was secret, and nothing was gleaned further than the fact that the members of the commission were propounding numerous questions as to the state of affairs. The committee made a detailed verbal statement of the status of the government, giving the number of parishes and officials that had acknowledged allegiance to the Nichols government, and will at a future interview present documentary facts. The commission will at an early day next week visit the Legislature and various State officers. When the Democratic committee retired Mr. Packard's Supreme Court judges were admitted to the parlor and begun their argument as to the status of their Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Ludeling and Associate Justice King, and Leonard, of the Kellogg Supreme Court, had a lengthy interview with the commission, and laid before them an elaborated printed brief, showing their title of office irrespective of the question whether Packard or Nichols was the rightful Governor. At 5 o'clock District Judges Marks, Cole and Hunter of the Fourth, Fifth and Ninth judicial districts of the State—each elected on the Republican ticket—had a long interview with the commission and emphatically declared the sentiment of their districts to be in favor of the Packard government. These districts embrace eleven parishes with a total population of 150,694.

An exciting interlude in the interview was the cross-examination of Judge R. R. Hunter, who was asked:

"Who did you vote for for Governor?"

"Nichols."

"Who did you vote for for President?"

"Tilden."

"How long have you been a Democrat?"

"All my life. I was born a Democrat right in this State, and expect to die a Democrat."

"Why do you now desert the Democratic party and support Mr. Packard?"

"Because the Democratic party has left me, and does not protect the rights of citizens, but advocates murder, and I do not approve of murder, and because I believe Packard was squarely elected, and a majority of the white people of my district, Rapides, Grant and Vernon parishes prefer him for Governor."

"General Harlan had a long private interview with Governor Packard in the evening, the purport of which has not transpired?"

"At 5 o'clock p. m. the members of the Nichols Supreme Court, by invitation, called on the commission. The consultation was entirely informal.

THE PHILADELPHIA PECULATION.

The Tax Office Thieves Admitted to Bail—An Honest Broking Firm.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—A hearing was had this afternoon before Magistrate List in the case of P. W. Elder, broker, and his clerk, Thomas W. Scheedler, charged with aiding and abetting in the embezzlement of money from the city. A recent defalcation was discovered in the tax office, through the operations of one of the clerks, Theo. Hanel, who appropriated nearly forty thousand dollars to his own use, and speculated with it in stocks, losing the entire amount. Hanel admitted his guilt before a magistrate, and implicated Eldridge & Scheedler by swearing they knew the money came from the tax office. The accused were held in $5,000 bail each to answer.

Hanel speculated through other brokers, and one of the firms, Ladner Bros., made restitution to-day of the amount passing through their hands. Hanel's transactions with them were prior to January, 1875. They say that a sense of duty as good citizens prompt them to pay over the money, and not from any fear of prosecution, as they were entirely ignorant of Hanel's connection with the tax department.

THE UNSETTLED WHISKY SUITS.

Legal Import of Secretary Bristow's Pledge of Immunity—A Test Case—An Offer at Compromise to Pay One Dollar for Four Hundred Thousand.

There are a number of whisky cases pending before Secretary Sherman which are not covered by the decision published yesterday. These cases are applications for release from civil suits and bond, upon the ground that the petitioners received direct assurances from Secretary Bristow and Solicitor Bluford Wilson that if they would turn State's evidence they would be released from both criminal and civil suits.

One of these cases, that of Roelle, Juntler & Co., of Chicago, was argued before Assistant Secretary French to-day by District Attorney Reed, of Chicago. It was asserted in behalf of this firm that both Secretary Bristow and Bluford Wilson agreed that if the firm would turn State's evidence they should be let off from criminal and civil prosecution. They are now sued for four hundred thousand dollars, and demand that the agreement made by Secretary Bristow be carried out strictly on the part of the Government. In order to get the case before the Department for a decision they offer to pay one dollar, which shall be accepted by the Government as payment in full for the claim of four hundred thousand dollars.

Arrival in Baltimore of the Murderer of the Mate of the Bark New Light.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

BALTIMORE, MD., April 7.—The bark Elverton which arrived from Rio Janeiro, brought George Collins, seaman, charged with the murder of Marshal Tessenden, mate of the bark New Lights, on December 12, last, while on a voyage from this port to Rio. Collins was taken before United States Commissioner Rogers and had a preliminary hearing and was committed to jail for a further hearing Tuesday afternoon next.

Wendell Phillips Requested by Colored Men of New Orleans to Repeat His Lecture.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

Boston, April 7.—Wendell Phillips yesterday received a dispatch from a number of prominent colored men in New Orleans urging him to repeat his Philadelphia lecture in other parts of the country.

THE WRECK OF THE BORDUCK.

Grave Doubts as to the Truth of the Story Told by Maguire, the Only Survivor—Suspicions of Mutiny Entertained.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

BOSTON, April 7.—There are grave suspicions that Wm. Maguire, the sole survivor of the brig Roanoke, did not tell a true story. His statements to Captain Carson, of the schooner which rescued him, were contradicted, and gave rise to the suspicion that the crew mutined and probably murdered the captain and his followers and also the passengers, and that the vessel became unmanageable after they got possession of it.

It does not seem consistent that the passengers would have deliberately drowned themselves while there was the least hope of being saved. In the safe, which was located in the captain's room, were $30,000 in gold, a sufficient incentive for an uprising of the crew. It is surmised that the crew drank freely of liquor, and while drunk went below to get the contents of the safe and had a fight with the captain and the sailors who remained faithful. This is based on the fact that Maguire says that one of the crew, a Finn, threatened to shoot the captain, and the fact that one of the crew was found dead, with his upper lip cut off. When Maguire was taken off by Captain Carson, he said, in explanation, that the Finn got a pistol out of a mess-chest, were lying about the cabin, and that the dead man found on the wreck had his throat cut in a fight with one of the crew on the 28th of March. Maguire is a fitch-cut Frieiman, and when found showed little signs of exhaustion, a fact rather strange, in view of his claim that many of his comrades had died of exhaustion.

FINALE OF THE BENDER FAMILY.

They Die with Their Boots on—Captured and Lynched by a Band of Kansas Vigilantes—A Confession by One of the Band.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

KANSAS CITY, April 6.—It is positively stated that old man Bender and his wife, son and daughter were captured by a band of vigilants and lynched while attempting to escape from Kansas. This statement is based on the confession of one of the party who participated in the lynching, and all the facts in the case are said to have been in the possession of Gov. Osborn and Senator York, brother of Dr. York, one of the victims, ever since the occurrence.

LOUISIANA.

S. S. Cox Declines an Invitation to Address the Nichols House—First Day of the Spring Meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Lieutenant-Governor Wiltz, president of the Senate, and Hon. Louis Bush, speaker of the Nichols House, with members of that Assembly, presented an invitation to Hon. S. S. Cox to address them. Mr. Cox replied that he would be glad to do so, but in the sensitive condition of the public mind here, which a breath might disturb, he preferred not to discuss public matters, but as he believes affairs of Louisiana can be settled by her own people he declined to speak.

The national convention of the order of O. W. M. of Hepsophs will convene in this city April 11. The committee of arrangements are actively engaged in making preparations for the accomodation of delegates at the city hotels. The Alabama, Virginia and Maryland delegations will be received on their arrival Tuesday evening, by the order here in a grand procession with music.

Louisiana Jockey Club spring meeting, first day; weather cloudy and threatening; attendance light, track good; first race, two miles over eight hurdles; club purse, $300. Belding won by six lengths, Woodland second and Hutchinson third. No time kept.

Second Race—Pickwick stakes; mile heats for three-year olds; $25 entrance, h. p.; $400 added; eleven nominations; eight started. King William, 4, 1, 1; John McGee, 2, 3, 2; James' Lynchburg filly, 3, 2, 4; Eva Shirley, 5, 4, r. o.; Commodore Fox, 6, distanced; Hamburg, 6, distanced; Cora Linn, distanced; Hades, distanced. Time, 1:52, 1:51½, 2:04.

Third race, two miles, for all ages, sixth purse of $400, was won by Wardlegg; Rose Butter second, Henry Owings third. Time 3:40. The favorites won first and second races. In third race Henry Owings was favorite, even against the field.

NEW IBERIA, April 7.—A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of citizens of Iberia Parish adopted a resolution endorsing the Nichols government, and pledging support and payment of taxes.

THE BLACK HILLS.

A Private Letter Full of Interest.

[From the Eureka (Cal.) Standard, March 26.]

A lady of this city received a letter yesterday morning from her husband, who is at Deadwood, in the Black Hills, where he has lived during the winter. The writer, under date of March 19, says:

"I suppose everybody in Eureka is watching the news from this region, either with the view of coming here or to satisfy an idle curiosity. The novelty of the Hills, however, is somewhat worn, and nothing remains now but the sound, actual realities of existence. It is amusing to read some of the papers received from the outside containing letters or correspondences from here. No two are alike—one praises up the camp, and the other denies it with invectives.

Most all of these descriptions and accounts are like a woman's talk—no offense, my dear—and have little weight. So many people have to be humbugged, anyway, and they might as well come here and get a little experience as to follow some shadow all their lives elsewhere; for nothing will open green eyes wider and quicker than a mining camp. Nine are always kept in poverty, while one mounts the heap and shouts "Eureka!" This is the case here, or will be before the season is over. The lines are already crowded with people from every point of the compass, representing both the ignorant and skillful miner, the man of means, and the idler.

The roads leading from Cheyenne are lined with parties coming to the new diggings, and many have to suffer all the rigor of a winter in their journey. Two hundred persons left Cheyenne last week for this place, and they are expected to arrive in a few days. Most of them are from the East. At least 1,500 persons are expected to arrive this month, which will be more than doubled next month, and trebled the month following. The country is big enough to hold a thousand times as many, if they can live like brute, on one meal a year. I am satisfied the country is rich, but the influx of population is too million and great. Saloons, generally, are pretty good criterions by which to judge the liveliness of a camp, and if that is the case Deadwood has the deadwood on that point. Night before last a saloon called the Senate opened here, and the receipts of the evening at the bar amounted to $1,100.

On the 10th a bank was started here on a solid foundation—that is, the building will be a fire-proof stone structure, and will be run on a grand scale. From some accounts the vaults will be large enough to hold millions of pounds of gold dust, and strong enough to defy all the crackesmen out of State prison. It will, no doubt, be a big institution, and will give me a chance to send you a chest occasionally of a thousand or two of my surplus dust. At present, you see, it is not safe to send so much in one pile. The express companies, you know, can't be trusted. Religious services are held here regularly by an energetic minister, who expounds the gospel from the level plane of a carpenter-shop. Hand in hand with the good work of the divine, a court-house is being erected, which is to be finished by the 11th of April. Between the preaching and the law, we expect to hold the malefactors in check.

The weather during February was exceedingly pleasant, but it has been very changeable this month, and considerable snow has fallen. The weather now is opening up warm, and there is every indication of intense activity in every department of mining. Reports of new strikes and splendid prospects come in with bewildering rapidity, and it seems as if the air was filled with gossips to disseminate the news. Half the country has not been prospected, and no one knows what may be found to reward the world before the season is over.