AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Mr. E. L. Davenport in *Don't Deuce*.

AVENUE THEATRE—Variety entertainment—*St Salem*.

TELEPHONE CONCERT at Lincoln hall.

Subscription Rates.

Daily (4 pages), by carriers, 50 cents per month. By mail, postpaid, $6 per year; $3 for six months, and $2 for three months. Terms invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Daily—25 cents a line for ordinary advertising. 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.

Partly cloudy or clear weather, with fresh and brisk northerly to easterly winds, slowly rising barometer, and no decided change in temperature.

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

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National Republican

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

TUESDAY.....APRIL 10, 1877.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Treasury Department is investigating the customs service.

The President has made the appointment-at-large to the Naval Academy.

The telephone exhibition at Lincoln hall last evening was entirely successful.

The President has not received any information direct from the Louisiana commission.

To-day is the day appointed for the withdrawal of troops from the State-house at Columbia.

The President has appointed Mr. Alonzo Bell as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Gorham, resigned.

It is very probable that Montenegro will begin hostilities against the Turks at the expiration of the armistice.

General Cortina is now in the hands of the Diaz Government, and has been taken to Vera Cruz for imprisonment.

The Turkish Parliament will soon petition the Sultan for the recall and trial of Midhat Pasha, the banished Grand Vizier.

The annual commencement of the New York Medical College for Women took place to-night. There were nine graduates.

Frederick Zimmer committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, at his residence, on R street northeast, last evening.

Nothing further has been developed in the Jewett tragedy. A wide difference of opinion exists between the coroner and police as to the real cause of Orville D. Jewett's death.

The Louisiana commission had a full consultation among themselves yesterday, lasting three hours, during which time the doors were closed. The balance of the day was taken up in receiving the various delegations that called upon them.

In New York yesterday morning a man named Cornelius Scanlon was bound with a rope and hurled from a window by three Italian rag-pickers residing in the same building, whom he accused of improper intimacy with his wife. Scanlon died almost instantly.

During funeral services over the remains of the late organist, Mr. Schmitz, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, yesterday, the drapery on the organ gallery caught fire, and a serious panic was only prevented by the efforts of the clergy and the presence of mind of the ladies present.

SAYLER says the Republicans cannot capture the next House. But SAYLER is a candidate for Speaker.

THE custom-houses of the United States are going to be overhauled, and you can mark that down as the truth.

THERE is a belligerent disposition shown by the rival Governors of Louisiana. They seem determined to try conclusions by force.

THE glass-blowers of Ohio should not strike, as they propose; for they may break something. It will probably be their savings banks.

A WORD to the inflationists. Down in Buenos Ayres lithography is cheap, but it costs $900 per month in paper money for board and lodgings.

A STRONG movement is on foot among the New York and Philadelphia capitalists to support LERDO in his coming attempt to obtain control of the Mexican Government.

IT IS a settled fact that by the use of the telephone a man can talk across two States with his mother-in-law, and tell her she need not come until next year to make "that visit."

TILDEN's majority in Chicago last fall was 4,971. A few days since the Republicans carried the municipal election by 15,000 majority. What a terrible rebuke this is to the electoral tribunal!

A PLAN is on foot in Richmond among prominent Republicans to submit the claims of the various Republican applicants for the post office to a primary election, at which all persons of both parties may participate.

IT IS hoped that not a cent of the several millions about to be expended for Indian supplies will be used to purchase fixed ammunition. To give the Indians fixed ammunition is worse than giving a raving lunatic the freedom of society.

THE dissolving view continually presented by the Legislatures in Louisiana is interesting. Members desert their respective Houses and return with that dull monotony which makes life simply spiceless. It would be a good idea to drive them into their proper places with a tri-hammer.

THE Democracy of the North is down in the dust, under the feet of the enterprising thirty million citizens who make the life and energy of that great section. If the Southern Democrats want to fall into the same condition, they have simply to continue their alliance with this whipped out element.

THE other day the President told the Secretary of War to tell the General of the Army to inform HANCOCK to order RUGER to instruct Colonel BLANK to have Captain DASH call on a corporal to take away the guard that has been tarrying about the Columbia State-house, and the order will be complied with to-day.

KEOFER is the name of a man who has been arrested in Arkansas on suspicion of being old BENDER, who years ago filled the graveyards of Southern Kansas with his mangled victims. He came from Wisconsin, and the *Chicago Times* says that if he has no stronger claim to the gallows than that he was once a member of the Legislature of that State, it is enough to insure his death.

THE Germans, in remembrance of the great services rendered their countrymen in Paris during the Franco-Prussian war by Minister WASHBURNE, are now anxious to decorate him with the highest order of German knighthood. The decoration is said to be worth $50,000, but until Mr. WASHBURNE retires from office he cannot accept. This is a temptation to retire and give some other fellow a chance.

THE Philadelphia *Press* rallies around the present Administration with enthusiasm, as follows:

Why should we not rally around President HAYES; encourage him in the noble work he has undertaken, and by concession, compromise and forbearance assist him in the reconsolidation of the Union? What a glorious termination it would be to his administration if he could leave the country, which he found distracted by strife of section and race, tranquillized, invidious distinctions effaced, and the rights of all men recognized and protected? His aspirations are for such a consummation, and it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to promote its realization.

THE German papers deny that the proposed resignation of Prince BISMARCK was the result of a disagreement with the Emperor on the subject of Germany's relations with Russia, and that an intended change of policy toward the Papacy, or the fall-ingout with VON STOSCH, Chief of the Admiralty, had anything to do with the Chancellor's retirement. An unwillingness to tax his health and strength and risk his reputation in a prolonged contest with the hostile elements which opposed his favorite measures of reform, and a desire for rest and recreation, are the explanations given by those who assume to know.

THE recent discoveries made by the special agents of the Treasury Department have opened up a mine of fraud which Secretary SHERMAN will work at until its entire resources are exhausted. The frauds are chiefly confined to silk jobbing houses in New York city, and it is said that millions of dollars have been stolen from the Government by their fraudulent transactions. When the exposure of this hot-bed of corruption has been thoroughly made, it will prove to be one of the most gigantic swindles ever perpetrated upon the Government. The Treasury Department officials are pushing the investigation with great energy, and the cry is, "Let no guilty man escape."

SAM CARY is in trouble. It is the way with all who transgress. SAMUEL is a soft money man and naturally avaricious. He receives fifty thousand dollars with which to purchase a Colorado mine, and buying for twenty thousand dollars he pockets the balance. After awhile the court steps in with its scales of justice pretty level and makes SAMUEL disgorge. To disgorge is not so bad as to be so disgraced, but it is said that the fining hurts SAMUEL more than the latter. We nominate SAMUEL CARY as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. They want a man who believes in soft money and likes a great deal of it. He will CARY the State for the Republican candidate.

THE *Courier Journal* says that the result of municipal elections held in various parts of the North within the last few days does not substantiate such Democratic hopes as built themselves upon the notion of a great popular reaction against the Electoral Commission. There has been no reaction at all. On the contrary the Republicans have, as a general thing, made encouraging gains, conspicuously in Cincinnati and Chicago, where they swept the field. Why is it? Can it be that we have made the mistake of the orthodox Kentucky 'Squire, who, bred to strict construction views of the Constitution, resisted the bridge tax, carrying his appeal from court to court, until final judgment was rendered against him, and then saying, as he counted out the amount, tax, interest, costs and all, "There's your money, but far'well civil liberty!" Is the North thoroughly debauched in its political morals, or are we a set of "darned fools" Was it HAYES, and not TILDEN, who got a majority of the votes actually polled at the ballot-box? Is JOE BRADLEY a patriot and a jurist, a hero and an honest man after all? The philosophic inquisitiveness of this assures us that WATTERSON still lives, and that is something, when we think how dull Kentucky will be after he is dead.

THE HARDIHOOD OF CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS ALLIES.

There is no other human weakness equal to the folly of the politician when concerned for the safety of his position. The sanctity of his honor, or even the salvation of his soul, is a matter of minor importance at such a time; and as for the security of the State, that is a consideration he invariably sinks into the sands of the strand which obstructs his purpose. Death, temporal or eternal, is preferable to political demise, and the grave presents no terror to be compared with the yawning chasm of worldly forgetfulness. To die and be forgotten is tolerable; but to outlive memory is the horror of his being. True, it is not agreeable to the mind of any one to pass out of the general recollection, but the world cannot produce another class which, as a rule, will choose infamous memory before honorable oblivion, like that of the politician. To live before the public eye and dwell on the public lip he will accept the reproach and scorn of both. The experience of all nations affords confirmation of this, but none so frequently as that of free countries, where the average ambition aspires to distinction. There is not a Congressional, legislative or school district in the United States which has not its examples of this class—men who are remembered only for their misdeeds in efforts to become or to remain public characters.

But perhaps the most striking illustration of the traits of the genus is in the present attitude of the multitude of expiring politicians in the disputed States. They have for a term of years wielded the powers of sovereignty which belonged to others, apparently unmindful that the time would ever come when they would be deprived of their booty. They have been Governors, Senators, Representatives—Federal and State officials of high and low degree—all on usurped suffrages and stolen capital. But justice has found them out, and the people have resolved that they shall ply their vocations no longer. Yet when asked to retire from the scenes of their exploits, and promised pardon in case they voluntarily withdraw, they insolently exhibit the peculiar qualities for which their class is everywhere distinguished. Like some petty Samson, each particular man seizes hold of the sovereign fabric and threatens to bury himself in the ruins of the State. Rather than to yield their places to those who rightfully claim them, and pass out from the public notice, they vow resistance, and swear revenge upon the arm that sustains the people of the States they have filched, in recovering their own. And to accomplish this they will step at nothing but that which is strong enough to restrain them. The welfare of the States or the good of the country is nothing to them; assuredly not, else they would have spared them and it the plagues of the past and the perils of the present. And in resolving and re-resolving the terrible things they will do, they have grown wild, and manifest distraction.

When Governor HAMPTON and his rival were here to match their strength, or rather to place the rights of the people against the claims of a person, and the people won, as all knew they must and would before the bar of patriotism, the quondam Governor surrendered, and stated that he should accept the situation with the best possible grace, regarding his official career as virtually ended. So also asseverated the distinguished successor of the MCDUFFIES, PINKNEYS and BUTLERS, of South Carolina, in the Senate of the United States—the scion of the adopted citizenship of that State—saying that he should forthwith abjure fealty to all other powers, princes and potentates whatever and true allegiance give to HAMPTON. But, cruel man, he reserved a rod for the Administration, which he avers shall be laid on without stint whenever its offending backbone falls within his reach. There was then to be peace between him and HAMPTON, but war upon the President.

But a change has come over the spirit of the CHAMBERLAIN school of politicians in South Carolina. A new resolve has taken possession of the vanquished breast, and a new bout is to be fought, filled with bewilderment and buffeting. The asinine courage which was to scourge the President for restoring liberty to the State is recruited with bovine propensities, and there is to be a strong game of intimidation played. HAMPTON is not to be embraced, but chastened with the President, and Northern sympathizers are to be touched by the spectacle of expiring misrule. At least such is the hope. But in our opinion all this talk of further contest will turn out to be the bluster that precedes the blubber of weakness. After to-day the tone will be milder again, and soon no note will be heard but that of submission and assent. It will not matter, however. If CHAMBERLAIN chooses to remain in the State-house it is HAMPTON's intention to let him alone until he is ready to depart in peace. It is only a question of time. It will be in keeping with the record of their kind if the CHAMBERLAIN officials maintain their positions before the people to the latest possible moment, at the cost of disgrace and infamy. If they have no renown for honorable deeds, they still will have memory for maudeling.

NO PEACE IN THE EAST UNTIL AFTER WAR.

Russia and Turkey are straining every nerve to get ready for the hastily-approaching armed conflict. REDIF PASHA is for war, and so is GORTSCHAKOFF and Count SCHOUVALOFF. The English press, which has been characterized by peaceful utterances for the past month, says now that only one thing appears certain. If Turkey yields to all that Russia ever demanded, peace is assured. If she does not yield, war is inevitable, and hostilities will in all probability commence within the next six weeks. Montenegro seems determined to enforce her demands for Spues and the right bank of the Moratcha river. These demands Turkey will not comply with. This makes peace between Turkey and Montenegro impossible, and without it there is no hope for peace between the Cossack and Mussulman Powers. The Turkish and Russian authorities fully comprehend this perplexing situation, and are acting in accordance with it. The commander-in-chief of the Sultan's army on the Danube has gone into the field, and simultaneous with this movement we find the Prussian commander of the army of the frontier hastening to the river Pruth to assume command. With this simultaneous and threatening manœuvre comes the cry from Constantinople that the war party openly resists the signing of the procotol, and will not accede in any manner to the demands of the CZAR. It is said that an agent is on his way from the Sultan to St. Petersburg for the purpose of negotiating terms of disarmament with Russia. This will result in a disagreement, and will only hasten the rupture which must sooner or later take place. It is idle to talk of peace between these Powers until after war, for there are no terms which will satisfy the demands of the belligerent parties of either country, and these parties are now the ruling and controlling elements.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

It is said that there will be a thorough reorganization of our diplomatic service within the next year. From the character and apparent determination of Secretary EVARTS we believe that he will use his best endeavors to improve the *personnel* of our diplomatic representation. In speaking of this matter *Noah's Sunday Times* says that it would be an objectionable feature should our Ministers abroad have some little knowledge of foreign languages, especially the French, in addition to other necessary accomplishments. In the German countries it would not be a crime or a disadvantage should the American Ministers or Consuls be able to speak a little German, even though it might savor somewhat of the Yankee twang or Western provincialism. A slight acquaintance with polite literature, ancient and modern, some faint conception of science and art, a small knowledge of history and a little sprinkling of international law would not, in our opinion, injure the general representation of our country abroad.

To properly fill a first-class appointment should require a high order of personal and educational accomplishments. Occasionally, as in the cases of Mr. MOTLEY, Mr. BANCROFT, Mr. SEWARD and, perhaps, a few others, a gentleman of letters is sent abroad, but these are rare and exceptional cases. The men who can run a Congressional district, buy up a Legislature, drink a dozen cocktails before breakfast, elevate their feet higher than their heads with ease and gracefulness, trace a map of the Mississippi river and its estuaries with tobacco juice over their non-immaculate shirt bosoms, play "draw poker" all night, whistle cat-calls, "put heads" on their antagonists and personally possess a sovereign contempt for all grammatical and polite education, are, unfortunately, much more prized for diplomatic preferments than eminent scholars and refined, cultured gentlemen.

THE REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

It has been stated that President HAYES' policy meets with objection from the radical element of the Republican party, and that it will be fiercely assailed in the next Congress. The opposition to it which was expressed by Senator BLAINE no doubt indicates that on this subject there is an honest difference of opinion among Republican leaders. It can hardly be expected that Senators MORTON, BLAINE, and the other gentlemen who prefer the *fortiter in re* to the *suaviter in modo*, should yield the policy which they have defended so long and so earnestly without feeling that their efforts have been wasted, and that in an entirely different theory of treatment of the Southern case a reflection is cast upon them. But while this may possibly be the fact, yet it does not affect the motive behind, nor does it indicate that the policy of either of these leaders, or of the President, is correct. The matter of right is not of this or that leader, but of itself. A difference as to its interpretation may be honestly held by each faction, and yet both have the same end in view. We believe that this is the attitude of the Republican opposition to President HAYES. There is no antagonism to him, but only to his policy. If, however, it shall prove to be the solution of the problem, or even valuable in any degree, we do not think any one will rejoice more heartily in his success than the Senators and others whom the newspapers are now endeavoring to bring into antagonism to the Administration. President HAYES and Senators BLAINE and MORTON are after the same object, namely, the pacification of the South. If they differ as to methods, it does not follow that they are antagonists, and in fact, President HAYES has acceded to them that his plans are experimental, and subject to modification. The wide gap in the party seen by some is, therefore, a mere vision of the imagination.

CRAZY HORSE'S SURRENDER.

The Sioux war seems to be at an end. Old CRAZY HORSE, with his fierce Ogalalas and Arrapahoes, have come into the agency, leaving a few Cheyennes and SITTING BULL with a few warriors in the field. These are said to be hurrying toward the British possessions, and will probably take refuge there to escape the troops, which they believe are pursuing them, but which are in reality not within a hundred and fifty miles of them. The question now arises: What commission had SPOTTED TAIL to treat with or influence those Indians to come in; and if any, what were the conditions on which they surrendered? Certainly the Government cannot grant immunity to such a dangerous warrior as CRAZY HORSE. His last year's depredations and hostility have cost the Government many valuable lives and millions of money, and his punishment should be prompt and severe.

A COMPARISON.

There is a paragraph floating through the press, which announces the startling fact that during the last eight years property in South Carolina under Republican rule has decreased in value $55,000,000. From this fact we turn and point to the following truth: Property in Missouri during the last four years under Democratic rule has decreased in value over $300,000,000. How do the two compare, and in which party is reform most necessary? This comparison can be extended further, and quite as favorably to the Republican party. The municipal debt of Philadelphia under Republican rule is not one sixth as large as that of New York under Democratic domination. Thus it is with every city in the Union. Where Democracy reigns, municipal and State debts are increased with amazing rapidity. Reform is necessary.

DRIFT OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The drift of popular feeling, as evidenced by the recent municipal elections, tells the agreeable story that the Republican party is once more united and strong. In the last Presidential election the large cities of the country gave TILDEN majorities which were amazing; but these same cities now repudiate the Democracy, and roll up fine majorities for the Republican ticket. During the past fifteen years the people have never lost faith in the Republican party, and their recent expressions of approval are significant, and wise politicians will not be slow to heed their import.

PERSONAL

Gov. C. Pound, of Wisconsin, is at the Ebbitt.

John E. Reyburn, of Pennsylvania, is at Willard's.

S. G. Wynkoop, of New York, is stopping at the Imperial.

General L. P. Graham, U. S. A., and wife, are at the Ebbitt.

O. H. Perry, jr., of Lowell, Mass., is stopping at Willard's.

Sol Smith, of New York, registered at the Imperial yesterday.

Geo. R. Ayers, of Philadelphia, arrived at Willard's yesterday.

Judge J. M. Pugh, of Columbus, Ohio, is registered at the Ebbitt.

Edward Archer, of England, registered at the Arlington yesterday.

Joseph Sligman, the New York banker, is a guest of the Arlington.

Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, of St. Louis, Mo., is quartered at the Ebbitt.

Major Jacob Wagner, of North Carolina, arrived at the Ebbitt yesterday.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick and family, of New Jersey, have rooms at the Ebbitt.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Thompson, of New York, have rooms at the Arlington.

Dr. and Mrs. Alex. Tunstall, of Norfolk, Va., are sojourning at the Arlington.

General John G. Mitchell, of Columbus, Ohio, is among the guests of the Ebbitt.

Mr. E. L. Davenport, Miss Geraldine Maye, and Mrs. Maye, are registered at the Arlington.

Gen. James A. Dumont, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, is quartered at the Ebbitt.

D. Moore, New York; J. L. Webster, New Orleans; J. W. Lawler, Nashville; J. E. Cullimore, Richmond; A. Ware, Philadelphia; E. Bennett, Baltimore; R. Gillmer, Philadelphia; A. Lawrence, New York. W. S. Herbert, Indiana, and W. H. Jackson and wife, Manchester, arrived at the Imperial Hotel yesterday.

Prof. Elisha Gray, Robert Strakosch, Gus. Hoelhood, Sig. M. Tagliapietra, S. Trebling and Miss Kellogg, of the telephone troupe, were registered at Willard's yesterday.

Charles Amory, Boston; S. Sherwood and C. W. Bangs, New York; Charles Fitz, New Orleans, La.; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker, New York; R. E. Valentine, Brooklyn; E. W. Hall and family, Whitehall, N. Y.; A. Gunther, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Jaffa and D. H. Louderback, Philadelphia; and R. V. Mathewsen, Holland, are among the arrivals at the Arlington.

Among the arrivals at the Ebbitt yesterday were A. C. Smith, jr., of New York; J. H. Wakefield and J. Dunbers, Cleveland, Ohio; J. W. Puryee, New York; E. H. Parsons, Salt Lake City; J. T. Lenz, Indianapolis; E. H. Lord and H. Spadon, New York; A. L. Conger, Akron, Ohio; Montgomery D. Parker and Mrs. S. Wheaton, New York City; W. P. Hodges, St. Louis, Mo.; D. N. Bertolette, and H. C. Corbin, U. S. A.

Hon. J. W. Pfluger, of the old and wealthy German mercantile house of H. Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and consul for Russia at that port, has been a guest at the Ebbitt House for some days, having official business with the Russian Minister, from whom he has received official and personal courtesies. Consul Pfluger visits New York, from thence will return to San Francisco and take the steamer for his beautiful island home.

Mr. R. W. Mitchell, the well-known "Rob Creighton" of the press, has been selected by Secretary Schurz as his private secretary. Mr. Mitchell is one of the finest stenographers in this country. He served as stenographer to the Court of Alabama Claims for two years and a half. As a writer Mr. Mitchell, under the cognomen of "Rob Creighton," has won well-deserved celebrity, and as a humorous paragraphist he is the peer of Lewis, Burdette, Gregory, Cattin and Bailey. Mr. Schurz will find in Mr. Mitchell a competent and able private secretary.

J. W. McKennore, Philadelphia; A. W. Tinsey, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wellesley W. Gage, New York; Charles Klein, Philadelphia; Charles H. Mullin, Pennsylvania; J. P. Woolman, Montana; George R. Ayers, Philadelphia; Amos Butley, and George H. Smith, New York; J. M. Brookfield, London; John B. Pearce and Frank D. Ottes, Boston; H. Stiles, Newport, R. I.; E. K. Parker, Boston; Charles E. Coffin, Maryland; Thomas U. Walter, Philadelphia; William J. Leonard, New Jersey; George A. Bates, Pennsylvania; William H. Chase and wife, New York, and J. R. Sturgiss and wife, Michigan, are among the arrivals at Willard's.

A MAN BOUND WITH A ROPE AND HURLED FROM A WINDOW.

Cornelius Scanlan's Terrible End—Incurring the Enmity of Italian Rackpickers—Lovely Woman, as Usual.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, April 9.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning, as officer Hatton, of the Fourteenth precinct, was patrolling Mulberry street, when nearly opposite No. 41, an Italian named Dominique Wyman, a street sweeper, came out hurriedly and informed him that a man lay murdered in the yard at the rear of the alley-way. The officer rapped for assistance, and on entering the yard a strange spectacle presented itself—a body almost inanimate, with the side of the face beaten nearly to a pulp, and gagged with a clothes line.

It was securely bound hand and foot and rendered incapable of movement. A few pulsations were still visible, but there was complete unconsciousness. The body was conveyed to the station-house, and the officers returned to the building, which is a rickety tenement, and went up stairs. On the third floor a door and window were found open, and Catherine Fox and Catherine Scanlon were found awake, sleeping in different apartments. On the next floor below eight Italians were found engaged in a lively conversation.

On inquiry it was ascertained that the injured man was the husband of Catharine Scanlon, and the rope was traced to the ownership of three Italians named Angelo Chilela and Felix Chilela, cousins, and Angelo Guaron. Circumstances pointed to a foul murder, as it was known that the woman Scanlon was carrying on improper relations with one of the Italians, Angelo Chilela, and she did not manifest any perturbation on being aroused by the police. Wyman said he heard a heavy thud as of the sound of a falling body before he went into the yard, and that he felt satisfied that Chilela was an accessory at least to his attempted murder.

The open window and the piece of its frame by which Scanlon's body was tied sustained the theory of murder.

Alice Wall, residing in the house, confirmed Wyman's story in all its essential particulars. The three Italians, with the witnesses, were arrested. They were brought before Justice Kilbreth.

Angelo Chilela and Angelo Guaron are men of swarthy complexion, low in stature, and repulsive in physiognomy. Their clothing and faces were filthy. They were unable to speak English, but plead "not guilty." While the investigation was going on word was received from the Chambers-street hospital that Scanlon was dead, having died there at 10:15 o'clock this morning. As he was unconscious from the time of his entrance into the hospital until he died he made no *ante-mortem* statement.

Justice Kilbreth directed to have the prisoners remanded to await the production of further evidence, and the officers are now engaged in that way at the scene of the outrage.

MEXICO.

Gen. Cortina Taken to Vera Cruz for Imprisonment—His Life Believed to be Safe in the Hands of Diaz.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

MATAMORAS, April 9.—Gen. Cortina left this city last night with a strong escort for the mouth of the Rio Grande, where the subsequently embarked on the Mexican man-of-war Liberia, to be conveyed to Vera Cruz, where, it is believed, he will be placed in the Castle of San Juan d'Ulno. His friends are rejoicing that he is beyond the control of Canales, and feel confident his life is safe in the hands of the Diaz Government.

Trouble Among Ohio Glass Blowers and Coal Miners.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, April 9.—Advices from Zanesville state that the window-glass blowers of that city have notified their employers that they shall strike unless an immediate advance is made in their wages. The firm of Karns & Merdman, which employs one hundred men, will shut down their works to-day if a compromise cannot be effected. They state that the workmen are now able to make from six to eight dollars a day, and that in the present condition of the market any higher scale of prices cannot be paid. They were able Friday night to prevail upon the men to blow out the pots already melted, but further than that no disposition is manifested by either party to make concessions. The understanding at Zanesville is that the strike is to become general throughout the country.

Labor troubles of a serious nature are also reported from the coal-mining region of Youghiogheny.

Gen. Cary in Trouble—A Case of Misplaced Confidence.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

CINCINNATI, April 9.—A case of some interest, involving the character of Gen. Samuel F. Cary, has just been decided in the courts here. The suit was based upon a charge that Gen. Cary had taken advantage of the confidence reposed in him by a number of individuals who made heavy investments in a Colorado mine. The court found that Gen. Cary had agreed with his associates and partners in the enterprise to buy the mine for their common benefit for $50,000, took the money to buy it as their agent, bought it for $22,000, and divided the balance between himself and his nephew. The balance of $28,000 the court decided must be accounted for by Cary to the subscribers of stock.

A Resolution Expressive of Gratitude to President Hayes and Wife Adopted by the New England Conference.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

BOSTON, April 9.—At the session of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day, a resolution was adopted expressive of gratitude to President Hayes and lady for banishing liquor from their public and private receptions, and it was ordered that a copy be sent to the President.

Another Defective Bridge—And a Fatal Accident the Result Thereof.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

CLEVELAND, O., April 9.—A fatal accident occurred to-night on the Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road. As a train was crossing the bridge near Malvern, the bridge gave way precipitating the engine into the creek, killing Tho Brennan, James Sharp, and seriously injuring Engineer George Dearborn.

A GERMAN'S COOL SUICIDE

A DISAPPOINTED OFFICE-SEEKER PUTS A BULLET IN HIS HEAD.

End of the Troubles of Frederick Zimmer—His Last and Awl Laid Aside Forever—His Tragic Death on His Own Threshold.

A sad suicide, remarkable for the deliberate coolness with which it was committed, startled the inhabitants of the thinly-settled section of the city in the neighborhood of Eleventh and F streets northeast last evening. Mr. Frederick Zimmer, residing at No. 1118 F street northeast, about 7 o'clock, came to the front door of his house, and calling a neighbor up to him said: "I'll show you how it is done." With this he produced a revolver, and placing it at his own temple fired, and fell a corpse across the threshold. Zimmer had been drinking during the day, coming home towards night. He has lived alone with his wife in

THE HOUSE

where he came so tragically to death for several years. It is a small two-story frame house on the north side of F street, near Maryland avenue. The first floor, front room, is fitted up as grocery and variety store, and the good wife of the house has, in addition to her household duties, managed the store and built up quite a comfortable little trade with the neighbors. In the rear of the store is a little shop, where Zimmer, who is a shoemaker, has plied his trade and lent his form over the dilapidated shoes of the residents of East Washington. Zimmer and his wife have in this way led industrious lives, and peace and happiness have reigned in the little variety store and the contracted shoe shop. About a month ago, or about the time of the change in the Administration, Zimmer became restless and discontented, and made

APPLICATION FOR A GOVERNMENT POSITION

of some kind. He based his claim upon his service in the Union army during the war. Being an unsuccessful office-seeker, his friends attribute his suicide to disappointment. Since the time he got the office fever his awl and hammer have lain idle most of the time. Within the past two weeks he has been controlled by an unaccountable frenzy at times, and was apparently laboring under an aberration of the mind.

He has been violent and abusive, and has threatened to kill himself and wife. His poor wife hardly believed that he would carry any part of his threat into execution, but the tragedy of last night demonstrated how terribly in earnest he was. When he came home last evening there was nothing unusual about his appearance, except that he had been drinking. His wife was not aware that he had gotten the pistol. The first she knew of it was the loud report.

THE WEAPON

with which Zimmer shot himself was a Colt's large army revolver, carrying a ball of large calibre. Three of the chambers were loaded at the time. He placed the muzzle of the weapon close to his head, high up over the right temple, and the bullet crushed through his skull, killing him instantly. The report of the pistol startled the neighborhood, and a wondering and questioning crowd rapidly collected about the house. The body of the suicide was carried from the doorstep, where it fell, into the bedroom inside. The police were quickly informed of the occurrence, and Lieutenant Kelly made an investigation. An inquest will be held this morning.

Zimmer was a man of about fifty years of age, and quite generally respected. He was of rather slender build, with hair sprinkled with gray, and a not unpleasant face. He has lived alone with his wife in a house on F street for a long time, having a grown daughter in the city married to John Gild, a worthy butcher. His disappointment as an office-seeker is generally given by his friends as the cause of the suicide.

A Decoration Tendered to Minister Washburne.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, April 9.—The German Government, through its Ambassador at Paris, has tendered to Minister Washburne the decoration of one of the high orders of German knighthood, as a recognition of his services to the suffering Germans in Paris pending the siege during the Franco-Prussian war. Mr. Washburne has informed the German Minister there that under the Constitution of the United States he cannot accept this decoration; but the Minister retains it for him, in case he should decide to retire from office. The decoration is said to have cost $50,000, and to contain costly diamonds and other precious stones.

Spotted Tail's Return—Surrender of Crazy Horse and His Band of 1,500 Indians.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, April 9.—A Cheyenne dispatch of the 8th says: Spotted Tail has arrived at this agency from the mission to the hostiles, bringing with him Crazy Horse and 1,500 men, women and children, who have surrendered. This leaves only the Cheyennes out still on the warpath in this department. A large force of Indians has been visited at the agencies to bring them in. The Sioux war in that department of the Platte seems to be near a final termination now.

An Attempt to Start a Crooked Whisky Still in Brooklyn.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, April 9.—An attempt to start an illicit whisky distillery at the corner of Broadway and Middleton streets, Brooklyn, was frustrated to-day by United States deputy collectors, who made a descent on the place and captured 3,000 gallons of mash, tubs and other paraphernalia of trade.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.—General Sherman yesterday sent the following reply to the dispatch from General Sheridan, announcing that some 1,500 hostile Indians were coming in under the guidance of Spotted Tail and the scout Joe Merrivile:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, April 9, 1877.

General P. H. Sheridan, Chicago:

Your dispatch announcing the coming in of the Indians is received and fulfills your prediction. Now will there not be too many at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies to be fed and guarded economically? Ought not those agencies to be moved right away to the neighborhood of Fort Randall where one dollar will go further than three or four dollars will at the agencies? Besides, these two agencies are in Nebraska and must be moved sooner or later.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The Indian Bureau would favor an immediate removal if there were the necessary warehouses, &c., and it is possible that the War Department may be able to furnish the accommodations. Commissioner Smith and General Sherman will have a conference on this subject shortly, and there may be some arrangement made for the removal of the Indians to some point where supplies can be forwarded by water transportation, thus saving large expenditures for land carriage.

FOOLING HER LOVERS.

How She Avoided a Leave-Taking Scene with a Score of Admirers.

Last Sunday night a number of young men dressed in faultless attire, purple vests and fine lines, were gathered at the depot to bid a tearful and affectionate farewell to Miss Jeffroy-Lewis, a lady who, during her one week's engagement here, had managed somehow or another to cause a large number of young men, and some old ones, to become unfortunate victims of a violent and well-established regard for her, and, curiously enough, each victim religiously believed that his passion was reciprocated. When the time arrived for the train to roll away from the depot each of those admirers strained his eyes and stretched his neck up Union street to catch sight of Miss Lewis, but in vain, and for the best reason in the world—she did not turn up. At least half a dozen men who expected to take her to dinner at four o'clock were there to receive a final interview and an explanation, and as they scoured up and down the train in search of the object of their admiration, they presented a thoroughly enjoyable sight to numbers of persons acquainted with the circumstances. One old fellow assured the engineer that Miss Lewis was a little late, and offered him $10 to delay the train five minutes, to which the prosaic driver only replied, "Oh, you be d—d," and pulling open the throttle valve of the engine, started off on regulation time. Various reasons were assigned for the non-appearance of Miss Lewis. Last night it was reported that she had walked to Gold Hill to avoid the bother of bidding a number of lunatics goodby; and others, who professed to be posted, said that she was driven to Reno with her agent and took the train at that place. The real facts are that Miss Lewis, determined on a lark, accepted twelve invitations to dinner, and then, disguised as an old woman, got on the train unrecognized by any one, enjoying the fun through a pair of silver rimmed spectacles. Never mind, boys, Miss Jean Clara Walters is coming up this week.—*Virginia Chronicle.*

A portrait of the Hon. George B. Loring is about to be placed with those of the other ex-Presidents of the Massachusetts Senate in the State House, at Boston.

MISCELLANY.

—The Sicilian brigands carry stenograhers, and look with contempt upon old-fashioned timepieces.

—The sleeves of new dresses fit tighter than ever. To laugh in one's sleeve has now become purely metaphorical.

—The city of Constantinople has three hundred and fifty Mohammedan mosques and thirty-six Christian churches.

—The inventor of the self-fastening glove is missing. It is thought he has been assassinated by enraged young men.

—Bonifacio—A Western editor wishes no bodily harm to his subscribers, but he hopes that some of them in arrears will be seized with a revolving fever.

—On a small island in Louisiana are a dozen horseshoe trees, the only ones in the United States, and are supposedly to have been planted by roamers in the Spanish reign.

—Trumpetless pianofortes are the latest novelty in the musical instrument line. It is said that a song or piece of music can be mechanical music at once be transposed into any key.

—In France the annual production of kid gloves is 2,500,000 dozen pairs, valued at 100,000,000 francs. Three-fourths of these are exported. About 10,000 operatives are employed in the manufacture.

—The total population of Paris, according to the census published a week or two back, is 1,988,806; the population in 1872 was 1,862,786 persons. There has therefore been an increase since that year of 126,020.

—Present conundrum—"Mm," says Victor Hugo, "was the momentum of the eighteenth century—woman in the momentum of the nineteenth century." We can't guess, but will never give her up. No, never.

—In 1869 Russia borrowed £25,000,000; in 1871, £18,000,000; in 1873, £5,000,000; in 1875, £12,000,000; in 1876, £15,000,000; in 1877, £12,000,000; in 1872, £12,000,000; in 1874, £12,000,000; in 1876, £15,000,000; and in 1878, £15,000,000, making a grand total of £130,000,000.

—The nearest approach to the South Pole was made by Sir J. C. Ross. He reached lat. 78° S. The coal is greater than in the same latitude north. The ice is perfectly impenetrable, owing, it is believed, to the small extent of land near the South Pole.

—We are told by Calmus that Sphinx, when he wished the relaxation, would set spiders to fight with one another, or would throw flies into the spiders' webs, taking such delight in the spectacle of the conflict that he sometimes laughed outright.

—The most expensive paper in Paris is the *Art*, which sells for a franc in gold; the cheapest is the *Bonne Parole*, a religious weekly, which costs only 12 cents a year. The oldest journal in the city is the *Journal Général des Affiches*, which is now in its 207th year.

—The farmers of the Western American States and those on the California seaboard are actually underselling the Russian corn-growers. In 1867 the grain exported to England by Russians and Americans were as 75 to 25. In 1873 the ratio was reversed, and stood 32 to 68.

—A few days ago a very handsome lady entered the ship and inquired for a "boy." The polite clerk threw himself back, and remarked that he was at her service. "Yes, but I want