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TWEED SQUEALS AT LAST,

AND IMPLICATES A LARGE NUMBER OF MODERN STATESMEN,

Who are Suddenly and Unexpectedly Rescued from Their Respectability and Held-up to Public Scorn and Indignation—The Motive of Oakey Hall's Flight Explained—How the Spoils were Divided and Among Whom—What Some of the Accused Parties Have to Say—A Look at Mr. Tweed in His Prison Yesterday—Opinions of the N. Y. Evening Papers on the Sensation of the Hour.

(By Telegraph to the National Republican.)

ALBANY, April 17.—A synopsis of the confession of Wm. M. Tweed was published here this morning, and, as might have been expected, created a profound sensation among the members of the Legislature and other public men who are now here.

The Confession.

The confession goes back as far as 186', when the ring first began to assume form It gives in detail the story of the various conferences between the writer, Peter B. Sweeny, Richard Connolly, Henry Genet, A. Oakey Hall and others, by which Tweed was elected to the State Senate, Connolly comptroller in 1867, and Hall mayor, January 1, 1869. The steps which led to the drafting of the charter of April 5, 1870, by which the control of the city was fully given over into the hands of the ring, are then pointed out, but the sensational features of the document are reserved for a detail of the methods by which the passage of that charter by the State Legislature was secured. It was necessary, says the confession, to obtain for the measure the support of several influential Republican members. The person whose influence was most valuable Mr. Tweed considered to be State Senator William R. Woodin, of Auburn. He therefore approached that gentleman through State Senator Winslow with various propositions looking to his support, and after several interviews with Winslow transferred to him in person the sum of $200,000, with the understanding that it was to be used in securing the passage of the charter. It was his understanding with Winslow at the time that the money was to be divided between Messrs. Woodin, Samuel R. Frost, of Richmond; Augustus R. Ellwood, of Oswego; Wm. H. Brand, of Leonardsville; Norris Winslow, of Watertown; James Wood, of Genesseo; Isaiah Blood, of Saratoga; George Morgan, of Duchess—all members of the State Senate; and also with Messrs. Van Fulton, Williams, Crowley, Merriam and Beaman for their influence in the Legislature. This money, in various amounts, he has assurances was afterwards paid to the parties named in the compact with Winslow. He was a member of the State Senate at the time, and the persons named voted for his charter.

After the passage of the charter, (which received the signature of Governor Hoffman the same night,) he arranged with Mayor Hall for appointments to all the municipal offices. April 9 the list was completed, with Tweed as Commissioner of Public Works, Peter B. Sweeny at the head of the Department of Parks, Henry Smith at the head of the Police, and John J. Bradley as Chamberlain.

NEW YORK POLITICIANS IMPLICATED.

The confession then proceeds to give, in exhaustive detail, the proceedings of the Board of Audit of May 5, 1870, when so many millions in claims were passed upon, together with the ratio of fraud to the real merit of the separate claims. It gives the circumstances of the division of the spoils between himself, Sweeny, Hall, Connolly and Woodward, through whom the division was made, as well as of the particular amounts set apart for the various tradesmen and mechanics by whom the claims were presented. It implicates Garvey, Ingersoll, Davidson, Watson, and a majority of the members of the Board of Supervisors—among them John Fox, James Hayes, Henry Smith and Isaac J. Oliver.

OAKEY HALL AS GUILTY AS THE REST.

Mayor Hall's proportion was ten per cent. He shared throughout in all the profit, was in full collusion with the various details of fraud, and fully aware of the fraudulent nature of the contracts presented for his signature. He secured from the board of police the John L. Brown street-cleaning contract, and shared in its proceeds. With reference to the document purporting to be a record of the proceedings of the board of audit of May 5, 1870, by which Mr. Hall on his trial secured an acquittal on the ground that he acted only in a ministerial character, Mr. Tweed says it was manufactured after the exposure. Hall came to himself and Connolly after the exposure with that document in his own handwriting and already signed by himself, and asked them to sign it also. Each of them did so, and then Mr. Hall took it away. The resolution was never presented to the board of audit, and was of course never passed by it. The next that Mr. Tweed heard of it was when produced in court, purporting to have been found in the county auditor's safe.

HUGH HASTING'S LITTLE RAKE.

Among the various persons to whom he paid money for their influence in the Legislature, besides those already mentioned, was Mr. Hugh Hastings, *editor of the Commercial Advertiser.* He gave to Mr. Hastings a check for $20,000, dated three or four days after the passage of the charter of 1870, with the understanding that the money was also to go to Senator Woodin. The check, however, afterward came back to him from his bank, where the money was duly paid, indorsed by Mr. Hastings and also by his broker, Jenkins Van Schaick, Mr. Tweed says that he afterwards gave Mr. Hastings, at various times, checks for smaller amounts than the above.

Mr. Hugh Hastings brought Mr. J. Gould to him, continued Mr. Tweed. The circumstances of the arrangements between himself, Gould and Fisk by which the Erie classification bill was passed, which practically enabled the Gould directory of the road to continue indefinitely in power until the bill was repealed, are well known. In return for this the Erie influence, through Gould and Fisk, was used in behalf of Tweed.

RECORDER HACKETT'S SOILED ERMINE.

The confession says that all the painting and bookcases in Recorder Hackett's house were paid for by the city. Mr. Tweed purchased the votes of sufficient members of the Common Council to secure a majority and the passage of any of his measures, and the names of these various persons, as well as many others whose influence was obtained by similar means, are given in the confession, together with the amounts paid to each. He also obtained a majority of the Board of Supervisors by the same means, and the names of the corrupt members are given, with the sums paid to each. Among the members of the Board of Aldermen mentioned are Morgan, Jones and Thomas Coman.

TWEED NAMES HIS WITNESSES.

He gives the names of five persons who he premises, if immunity is given them, will swear to the truth of all his statements. He has preserved all his checks and kept memoranda of all his transactions—all of which will be placed at the disposal of the State. Of the five persons named are E. D. Barber, ex-Senator James Fierce, of Brooklyn; Alexander Frear and Wm. King, Tweed's former deputy as Commissioner of Public Works.

Shortly after the publication of the "secret accounts" in July, 1871, Mr. Tweed says that Francis N. Bixby and ex-Sheriff (then State Senator) James O'Brien came to him and offered to secure him against any further investigation of his bank accounts, his relations with the city, or, indeed, from any further trouble, if he would pay $150,000 towards O'Brien's claim against the city for $196,000 for unpaid fees. The two represented to him that they had such influence over Mr. Tilden, Judge Barrett and William J. Barrett as to immediately quash any further steps in the pending investigation. Mr. Tweed says he paid them $20,000 in cash, and mortgages which they afterwards collected for the rest; and he understands that they afterwards secured the same amount from Connolly upon the same representations. He says that he does not consider that O'Brien's claim has any real merit.

Hugh Smith, Sweeny's particular friend, attended to all the transactions with Judge Cardozo by which judicial action was taken in behalf of the Ring.

THE WATER-METER SWINDLE.

Mr. Tweed says that the Navarro claim of $1,000,000 against the city, now pending in the courts, being for water-meters furnished to the city, is a fraud. The contract with Mr. Navarro was fraudulent, and the metres never answered their purpose.

He mentions Mr. Thurlow Weed by name, but does not connect him with any improper transaction. He mentions Judge Folger, of the Court of Appeals, and George H. Pursor, of New York, as persons to whom he paid money.

The confession concludes with the promise that the writer will be a witness for the city in any suit brought by the city for the recovery of moneys from any of the persons mentioned. He does not ask that the suits against him be quashed, but that he be released from confinement without bail.

WHAT SOME OF THE ACCUSED SAY.

Hugh Hastings.

(By Telegraph to the National Republican.)

NEW YORK, April 17, 1877.

Mr. Hastings was found in his sanctum, and upon being questioned in regard to his transactions with Mr. Tweed and in relation to the $20,000 check and the other checks that Mr. Tweed reports he gave him, he stated: "My transactions with Mr. Tweed were purely of a business nature, and not at all political. Mr. Tweed at that time was energetically pushing the proposed Viaduct Railroad, and of course necessarily associated with many prominent men. I concluded to interest myself with Mr. Tweed in business matters as any one else, and so I did, and the $20,000 check was given to me in a purely business way, and I indorsed it and got the money on it. I knew nothing about Senator Woodin, and the check was not given to me to pay to him or any one else. The transaction was a purely legitimate one." Mr. Hastings stated further that had he illegitimate transactions with Mr. Tweed he would certainly not have put his name on the check, but would have made Mr. Tweed send and get the money and thereby destroy all evidence of complicity on his part. Mr. Hastings says he is not going to Europe, and that he is perfectly willing to go to court, for he can certainly substantiate the fact that his dealings with Mr. Tweed were entirely of a commercial character.

Ex-Judge Cardozo.

Ex Judge Cardozo was asked this morning what truth there was in the "Tweed confession" as regards himself, and he stated, "The story is absolutely without any foundation of truth."

Morgan Jones.

Ex-Congressman Morgan Jones also denied that he had ever received any money corruptly from Mr. Tweed.

Senator Woodin.

Senator Woodin (leading Republican in the State Senate) says he will reply to the Tweed confession so far as it relates to himself from his place in the Senate to-morrow morning. He added: "The confession is absolutely and unqualifiedly false in every particular in its assertions touching my conduct. I never received any money from Wm. M. Tweed, directly or indirectly, either from him or from any other person on his behalf. I never was approached on the subject of New York legislation by any man, living or dead, in an improper manner."

Recorder Hackett Struck Dumb.

Recorder Hacket declined to say anything about the statement that his house painting and bookcases were paid for by the city's money.

The City Hall Agitated.

The sole and only topic of conversation about the City Hall to-day was the confession of Wm. M. Tweed. Some rolled the revelations of certain notable names in connection with the alleged corruptions as a sweet morsel under their tongues, while other parts of the confession astounded many. The City Fathers were demoralized by it, and forgot to attend to their committees and constituents. The cracked-boot Democracy discussed the affair in the corridors, and wondered what would be the end of it.

It is said that Mr. Tweed's confession will be made the basis of civil or criminal prosecutions against the men whom he charges with corruption. It is believed that these exposures will have the effect of killing all legislation this year at Albany that relates to this city. The men who stood out against the infamous charter of 1870 were duly credited, but it is known that they were personal enemies of Big Six. What astonished most people was the magnificent donceur that Tweed says he gave to Senator Woodin, "the great modern reformer," to pass the charter.

"Boss" Tweed in his Castle.

Early this morning a reporter called on Mr. Tweed at the Ludlow-street jail. Mr. Tweed had just finished his breakfast, and was engaged in reading the morning papers, all of which lay scattered before him on a table in the centre of his pleasant sitting-room. He followed with a keen eye the dispatches from Albany, and as he read occasionally made notes. The sunshine was dancing on the flags of the court-yard just outside the window, suggesting the liberty which is nearing the old man. He was no more cheerful than usual; he was no more depressed. If his countenance had any expression it was that which comes when a long mental strain is over, when a fearful night is past, and the morn, however ashen-cheeked and sombre-eyed, is at hand. There are no signs of hasty preparation for leaving to be noticed in the sitting-room and bedroom of the "Boss." His pictures hang calmly upon the walls, his books have that picturesque confusion born of constant use. The popular impression created by a published paragraph is that Mr. Tweed was standing to-day on the rug inside his door, traveling-bag in hand, his corded bundles about him, waiting for the sound of carriage wheels rattling over the cobble-stones of Ludlow street. The real picture to-day was nothing of the kind. The noted prisoner was in his dressing-gown, and although he seemed to be waiting, it was the waiting of repose, and not of anxiety.

Three or four gentlemen called upon Mr. Tweed to-day, one of them being Mr. Charles Devlin. The interview was a tolerably long and earnest one, but was not entirely connected with the coming revelations. As has been the custom of "Big Six" ever since his confinement, he refused to converse with any reporter on his case or any ramifications of it. This rule he has regularly enforced since his disembarkation from the steamer Franklin.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THE "CONFESSION."

That Official Thinks There Are Many Truths in It, but Will Insist Upon the Proofs Before Making it Public.

(By Telegraph to the National Republican.)

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—The Attorney General says Mr. Townsend arrived here late Monday afternoon and immediately sent word to the Attorney General's home that he was in Albany with Tweed's confession. The Attorney General was not well, and appointed 11 o'clock to-day, (Tuesday,) when he met Mr. Townsend at his (the Attorney General's) office in the State-house and received from his hands what purports to be Tweed's confession.

The statement fills fome fifty pages of manuscript, and Attorney General Fairchild says he will immediately take up the consideration of the document, giving it his earnest attention. Before making any of the confession public he will demand of Mr. Tweed evidence to prove the charges against the persons whom his confession implicates. Mr. Fairchild says he will furnish the Associated Press with the full text of the confession as soon as it is ready to be given to the press, if he decides to make public the contents of the document.

He (Mr. Fairchild) has not examined the confession as yet, but a note received by him from Mr. Townsend at 2 o'clock this afternoon says there is some little truth in the *World's* statement of the contents of the paper.

NO JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS IMPLICATED.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—The Attorney General and John D. Townsend both authorize the statement that there is nothing in Tweed's statement reflecting upon Judge Folger or any member of the Court of Appeals.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW YORK EVENING PAPERS.

The *Evening Post* thus speaks editorially: "To bring these hypocritical knaves, whether they are now dishonoring public stations, or are living in the pretended respectability of private life, out into the blaze of public scorn and indignation, and to extort from them at least a part of their ill-gotten money, would be a great gain for justice; and perhaps at this late day Tweed cannot be put to a better use.

"Some of the names which appear in this confession we are not at all surprised to find there Their owners have long been regarded with suspicion. Aside from their exposure and punishment the story of Tweed may be of benefit to the cause of good government. There seems to be no longer any doubt, if there really was any before, that the charter which prepared the way for the ring robberies was bought from the Legislature which passed it. It has been asserted that money has been sent to Albany this year to defeat the reform measures now pending. If the members of the present Legislature would avoid the suspicion which fell upon their predecessors, they will look to their votes on these measures."

The *Graphic* takes the following view of the confession:

"Tweed has no hesitation in telling the whole truth about Hall, and what he says confirms to the letter all the *Graphic* has said about him and his flight. He not only knew of the fraudulent operations of the ring, but was an active participator in most of them, and received ten per cent. of the stolen plunder. He secured a street-cleaning contract from the board of police and shared part of the proceeds, and the document on which he secured his acquittal from the court was a fraud manufactured after the exposure. The old floss tears the mask from Hall's face and shows what a thorough fraud he has been, and what a contemptible part he has played in city affairs. Yet this man was puffed and praised, and caressed and apologized for by most of the papers, and even his acting, which was beneath contempt, was extolled by all of them but the *Graphic*, which had the courage to tell the truth about it. No wonder he ran away when he learned that Tweed had determined to make a complete exposure.

"In fact the confession is full of statements which implicate prominent and well-known people, and it will be no easy matter for some of them to wipe the terrible imrimination from their character. It shows what we have all along maintained, that the Ring owed its extraordinary success to the active complicity and connivance of prominent men in public life, some of whom claim to be reformers, and have been considered respectable. It was these men who closed their eyes when they did not lend a hand; those Senators who were bought with a price; those judges who were paid for their interest by paint put on their houses; those editors whose influence was secured by tangible considerations, who made the Ring with its depredations possible. What will be done with the document has not yet been determined. It is understood that Tweed offers to surrender his property, what little the lawyers have left him. And he is willing to go upon the witness stand and testify in any and every suit the city may bring, on condition that he shall be released from jail. His confession reveals what could not be longer hid, and is the punishment his former accomplices and pals have brought upon themselves, in the first place by their sins, and in the next by their neglect and abuse of their chief."

The *Commercial Advertiser*, of which Hugh Hastings, one of the parties implicated, is editor, says:

"The *World* publishes what purports to be William M. Tweed's statement furnished by his counsel, Mr. John D. Townsend, to the Attorney General. In this statement of the *World* Mr. Hugh Hastings is made to figure as having received a check for $20,000, which it was alleged was 'to go to Senator Woodin.' Mr. Hastings hopes at the proper time to answer all questions in relation to that check in a satisfactory manner. It was a legitimate transaction. He desires to say that Senator Woodin received no part of that $20,000 in any shape or form."

The *Express* says:

"We gave the other day the record of Tweed's escape, and before this record, March 31, an account of the amount paid to the Senate for passing the Tweed charter. The names to whom money was paid we did not give, because we permitted to do so, though where so many had seen the checks and read the names, and know of the transactions, we could not see the reason for so great secrecy, and we felt that any delay in publication would amount to an arrest of full exposure, we did not tell what we knew. The only new facts now submitted are familiar reports long before the public. We now have in print—

"1. The names of eight of the State Senators, Assemblymen and others, to whom money was paid, and the amount in gross—$216,000—thereof by them and some few others.

"2. Facts as to the division of the spoils between Tweed, Sweeny, Hall, Connolly and Woodward, and implicating Garvey, Ingersoll, Watson and others.

"3. The proposition of ten per cent. paid to Mayor Hall for his share in the plunder, and, of course, with his full knowledge of what was done, and a share, also, in the John L. Brown street-cleaning contract.

"4. Senator Woodin, Jay Gould, Hugh Hastings and Recorder Hackett are all named in Tweed's exposure, as are a majority of the Tweed Board of Aldermen and Supervisors.

"Other documents and facts will be noted in our news columns.

"The moral of these exposures will not be lost. In the condition of Wm. M. Tweed, in the face of Mayor Hall, in the sight of Connolly and Genet, in the consultations with Hall and Tweed, to secure the Erie classification act, in the men named by Tweed, the public sees a net of infamy which very easily explains the $6,000,000 debt of Tweed to the city, and with it the gross injustice of making one man bear the sins of the many, for Tweed was no more than a tool. He secretly received only a tithe more profits from his bargains with the Legislature which passed the Tweed charter and the Board of Audit that passed the Tweed accounts.

"Write it as it may, it is presume that all who voted for the Tweed charter, or who opposed it, were corrupt—for this is quite impossible and wholly without evidence—there can be no doubt that it was conceived in sin, born in iniquity, nursed in fraud and strengthened in robbery. Who the guilty actors, in the long roll of infamy, is now only too well known, but the tale here told is but a partial revelation, and the full confession will add an amount of detail, which will ever more sicken the public conscience."

The *Tribune* says:

"Abstracts of the Tweed confession are printed to-day in such a shape as makes it the Attorney General's duty to give the public forthwith the literal text of the document. Without this it is premature to comment upon the amount of fact which, mingled with fiction, has startled the business and professional distinction—judges, lawyers and editors especially—and are pretty evenly distributed between the two political parties. Its publication will be attended also with the indication, drawn from the Attorney General of instructing him what compensation the public will think is due to the signer of the document. We forbear to call Tweed the author of it until the circumstances of its composition are more precisely understood. If all its allegations are substantiated it will be regarded with a large increase of European travel this spring."

The *Mail* observes: "Tweed has at last 'peached on his pals'—to use the dialect of the lesser thieves. He reached the end of his forbearance when he found there was to be no quarter of confession or restitution would satisfy the Attorney General. Finding that the former recipients of his bounty were of no use to him, he wisely concluded to 'look out for number one,' and let the other fellows 'walk.' He sent in the Attorney General of his own accord—of the guilt of other people—and the same reached that official last evening.

"As to the general scope of Tweed's corrupt operations, as indicated in the *World's* abstract, there can be no doubt. He bought men right and left. He carried the Legislature in his breeches pocket. The corruptions at Albany and here, before his reign, were petty and contemptible, compared with his audacious operations. He was the embodiment of an era of peculation, extravagance and of wholesale robbery, and City Hall the riotous revel of fraud in which he was the chief dispenser of ill-gotten gains. It seems to be inevitable that the men who most unreservedly enter into and represent the stronger tendencies of any epoch shall rule it."

OUR NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, is Tendered and Accepts the Position—A Wise Appointment of an Able Gentleman.

Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, who was tendered the Spanish mission, vice Hon. Caleb Cushing, resigned, has just signified to the President his acceptance of the position. Mr. Kasson was born near Burlington, Vermont, in January, 1822. He is a lawyer by profession, and a graduate of the University of Vermont of 1842. He moved to St. Louis and practiced law there until 1857, when he removed to Iowa, taking up his residence at Des Moines. He has been in public life ever since 1856, having served his State in various responsible positions. He was First Assistant Postmaster General under President Lincoln. He served as a member of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses. During the late Presidential contest he was one of the Republican counsel before the Electoral Tribunal, and contributed as much as any other towards the success of the cause. He is regarded as a very able, energetic and affable gentleman, and his appointment will no doubt receive universal approbation.

KU-KLUX MURDERERS.

Three Negroes Called to their Doors and Shot Down.

(By Telegraph to the National Republican.)

NEW YORK, April 17.—A dispatch from Atlanta says, in Oglethorpe county, a night or two since, a negro named Turner was called out from his house and killed by a party of unknown men. A night or two later two other negroes were called out in the same manner, and were so seriously shot that they were dying when last heard from. Eight white citizens of the county have been arrested under warrants taken out by Lulie Johnson. The local volunteer military company has applied to the Governor for arms, and in, having none, has asked his adjutant general to secure a few from each company now holding the State's guns, in order to arm the Oglethorpe company. Governor Colquitt, on Sunday night, went to a negro church, and, entering the pulpit, preached an earnest, sincere sermon to a purely negro congregation. He will offer rewards for the murderers of the Oglethorpe negroes.

Another Molly Maguire Found Guilty of Murder.

(By Telegraph to the National Republican.)

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., April 17.—The jury in the case of John Malloy, the Molly Maguire charged with complicity in the murder of Morgan Powell, to-day rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree. Malloy is the sixth man convicted of complicity in this murder.

TREASURY DISMISSALS.

LIST AND NATURE OF THE MUCH-THREATENED OF THREE HUNDRED.

The Reductions in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Caused by an Executive Force and Due to the Improper Management of the Office—A Semi-official Statement on the Subject, Together with an Enumeration of Ex-Secretary Morrill.

Today is the time appointed for the whole-sale decapitation of three hundred official heads in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. What it will bring great misery and disaster to many a poor household is admitted. Many of the victims will be without any other means of employment, and will find it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to sustain life. Especially will the hardship be felt by those having other mouths than their own to feed, and without a moneyed left in the house for the morrow. There will be a great effort made to discriminate in favor of competent and deserving men. Unfortunately in this turnout, as in almost every other, there are many who are entitled to the fullest consideration; while, again, there are so many more who neither from necessity nor capacity have any claim to be kept in office.

In order that the cause of dismissal may be fully understood, and the motives of the Department unquestioned, the following semi-official statement, obtained yesterday from an authoritative source, may be of interest:

The reduction of three hundred in the force in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be made to-morrow. This reduction is necessitated in part by the decrease in the work of the bureau, growing out of the discontinuance of the fractional currency and the limitation in the requisitions of the Treasury for United States notes of the smaller denominations, and in part by the manner in which appointments have heretofore been made in the bureau. The force has been excessive, and especially so since the discontinuance of the issue of the fractional currency, more than a year ago. It is the determination of the new administration of the Department to bring the number of employees in a business basis, and to permit no new appointments to be made until the are actually required for the proper management of the work.

It is understood that under this policy more than one-half of the amount appropriated for engraving and printing may be saved during the next fiscal year.

Before disposing of this question, it may be proper to review the subject somewhat. In yesterday's issue of THE REPUBLICAN attention was called to the irregularity of appointments in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the causes which have led to the necessity of the present reduction to take place to-day and on the 30th instant. It was stated that "before Mr. Morrill retired from the Treasury, Mr. Jewell repeatedly called his attention to the large excess of persons employed in the Printing Bureau, but there was no action taken." This was unquestionably true in the abstract, but that injunction should be unwittingly done to a very worthy gentleman, a fuller statement of the facts in the case, obtained from an authentic source, are herewith presented.

Among the first duties that engrossed the attention of Secretary Morrill upon his assuming charge of the Treasury Department was the reduction of the clerical force in his own office and the several bureaus of the Department, which resulted in the dismissal of about five hundred, mostly necessary by the reduced appropriations. This had to be carefully done, and, necessarily, occasioned much time. Mr. Morrill next turned his attention to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and calling Mr. Jewell before him, asked him what reduction of force ought to be made in his bureau, in view of the then requirements. Mr. Jewell replied that he thought there should be a reduction of from two to three hundred, and subsequently stated that he could well bear a reduction to the extent of the larger number.

Mr. Morrill thought, from what he had ascertained in regard to the business of the bureau, that 250 might be dispensed with, and directed that a list of 500 persons to be dismissed be prepared, saying that in making the selections serious mistakes would inevitably be made, and it would be well to leave a margin for the correction of such errors. The preparation of this list consumed considerable time, as such an undertaking involved no little labor.

Four hundred persons, and some few more, were accordingly dismissed, with the understanding that fifty of them might be taken back to remedy injustice in cases where it might have been done, but in any case the actual reduction was to be left at 250 at least.

In the meantime the Secretary had taken steps to acquaint himself further with the actual condition of the bureau, and had concluded to prepare for a still further reduction of 250, and also for a more equitable adjustment of the compensation of those who should remain. It is just to Mr. Jewell to say that this latter measure was first proposed to the Secretary by him. Before much progress had been made, however, Mr. Morrill fell dangerously ill, and was not thereafter able to resume his duties. It is known that it was Mr. Morrill's intention, had he remained in good health and in charge of the Department long enough to accomplish it, to pursue, in reference to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, about the same course that is being taken now.

The fact, however, that there was some bad management somewhere remains unaffected. There has been just such a condition of affairs existing for several years. The whisky frauds in St. Louis were pushed with great vigor and unfortunate success, but at the same time it appears that there was little or no attention paid to the condition of affairs in the printing bureau. The Treasury statement above presents the case very mildly, and arraigns no one in particular as being responsible for "the manner in which appointments have heretofore been made in the bureau." If Mr. Morrill intended to inaugurate the reform that is now being accomplished, his illness defeated his purpose. If there was such a large reduction made by Mr. Morrill's order, somebody was instrumental in subsequently appointing others, and without good reason for such appointments the party who made them must be held responsible.

Both Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary McCulloch are determined now to put a stop to this "manner" of appointments. Neither members of Congress nor any one else will find it possible to "put in" one man or woman in this branch of the service unless there is a vacancy in the force "actually required for the proper transaction of the work." Those who console themselves with precedents, and think that although three hundred are dismissed to-day more will be appointed to-morrow who are the choice of the present appointing power, will be greatly deceived. The effort has gone forth for "reform," and the future will be accordingly.

EXPLORERS ALONG THE COAST.

The Severest Known for Years—Great Damage to Shipping—Vessels that are Supposed to be Lost.

(By Telegraph to the National Republican.)

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 17.—The pilot boat Frank Stevens, which was thought to have been lost in the gales, has returned, and there is a strong probability that the Mary E. Sproul is lost with all hands. Deleriet wrecks line the coast off Wilmington. A vessel, supposed to be a schooner by the name of Charles Hilyard, was wrecked on Friday night on what is known as Bigtree Bight bank, between Topsail and Rich Inlets, about thirteen miles from the city. Her stern floated ashore and her log-book was recovered.

The log shows that she had thirteen men, officers and crew, aboard, all of whom must inevitably have perished. She was bound from some Southern port, the name of which was not learned, for Philadelphia, and was loaded with lumber and straw goods. The schooner R. S. Hayes is ashore, bottom up, and crew's fate unknown. The sloop yacht Ida, from Charleston, bound north, is ashore. The crew is reported safe. Captain Bennett, of the schooner Estella, at Wilmington from Baltimore, reports the gale on the Diamond he never experienced.

On Friday he passed one bark, two brigs and two schooners on the starboard tack, and one brig bore to on port tack. This was between Lookout and Hatteras, and Capt. Bennett fears from the position they were in, and the fury of the gale, that they were unable to make an offing, and that they were lost.

THE INDIAN SURRENDER.

The Scene at Spotted Tail Agency—Eighty Lodges More Expected to Come in To-morrow.

(By Telegraph to the National Republican.)

CHEYENNE, W. T., April 17.—Advices from Fort Robinson, Neb., dated the 16th, state that on the 14th instant the village of Sioux, previously mentioned as coming in with Spotted Tail, surrendered to Gen. Crook at the Spotted Tail agency. The village numbered about a thousand persons, mainly Sans Arc's and Minneconjous, under Roman Nose and other chiefs. The Indians asked permission to approach the agency in the style commonly used by them upon entering a friendly village, which was granted them. About 10 o'clock the warriors, to the number of perhaps 300, made a regular

CHARGE ON THE AGENCY

from several directions, yelling and firing their pieces in the air. At 11 o'clock the main village filed past the post and went into camp on a spot designated by the agent. As the village was approached about thirty principal chiefs and head men rode in a line into the fort, advancing slowly up the parade to the commanding officer's quarters, where, wheeling to the left, they faced Gen. Crook, to whom they were presented by Spotted Tail.

THE SURRENDER.

The son of Lone Horn first rode forward and, laying his gun on the ground, said: "I lay down this gun as a token of submission to Gen. Crook, to whom I wish to surrender." The chiefs all shook hands with Gen. Crook and rode away to put their people in camp. On the 15th instant a council was held, in which the Indians were told what would be required of them by the Government. They said that their professions of peace were sincere, and this is fully credited by all who saw them. They turned over to the agent upward of 1,600 ponies and horses, also arms; the exact number of which could not be ascertained, but the collection embraced many

CARBINES TAKEN IN THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

They are believed to have brought in many relics of that affair, and Gen. Crook has given orders to spare no pains in the recovery of such things. In the afternoon the peaceable Indians gave the new comers a feast, and we had an opportunity of witnessing the famous Omaha dance. Five hundred Cheyennes are to pass this creek to-night, and are expected here day after to-morrow. They notified Gen. Crook some days ago of their intention to surrender.

GEN. CROOK'S LETTER TO GEN. SHERIDAN.

CAMP ROBINSON, NEB., April 16, 1877.

Lieut. General Sheridan:

I have just returned from Spotted Tail agency. The northern Indians arrived during my stay there. Their disposition seemed to be very good, and Spotted Tail says they are bound in their professions. They also talk very positively of the others coming, but the news received through this agency is still contradictory. I expect to have accurate information in a few days. In the event of any considerable number of Indians staying out, if you still want to send the Pawnees to the mouth of the Tongue river, it would probably be well to defer their muster for a few days, until I can obtain definite intelligence.

I expect eighty lodges of Cheyennes to surrender at this place day after to-morrow. The Indians who surrendered at Spotted Tail agency had not yet been counted when I left. They were to have been counted to-day, and I shall have within a short time the exact number.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier General.

A Chess Problem Based from Against.

(By Telegraph to the National Republican.)

NEW YORK, April 17.—The following letter is now made public for the first time. As will be seen, it was written on the day of the inauguration of President Hayes:

"BOSTON, March 3, 1877.

"Hon. S. J. Tilden, New York:

"MY DEAR SIR: On this day, when you ought to have been President of the United States, I seize opportunity to bear my testimony to the calm and dignified manner in which you have passed through the great trial.

"It is many years since I ceased to be a party man. Hence I have endeavored to judge public affairs and men rather by their merit than by the name they take. It is a source of gratification to me to think that I made the right choice in the late election. I could not have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest bit of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud, the first triumphant in American history. Your opponent seems to have merritorious, can wash away letters of that record.

"Very respectfully yours,

"CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS."

Arrest of a Youth Who Murdered His Sweetheart.

(By Telegraph to the National Republican.)

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 17.—John McNamara, nineteen years of age, who killed Ellen Callahan, his sweetheart, on Easter Sunday a year ago, in a jealous fit, in Corning, was arrested in Wallace, Steuben county, last night by a detective from county. He was arraigned to-day and plead not guilty.

He says he lay for two nights in the woods, not a mile from Corning, just after committing the crime, and during the twelve months he has wandered through Europe and all over this country. He was arrested the second day after his arrival in Chicago. He claims to have no recollection of committing the crime.

Lying in a Critical Condition from the Bite of a Cat.

(By Telegraph to the National Republican.)

NEW YORK, April 17.—On January 2 Robt. M. Dickie, aged fourteen, while playing with a cat, was bitten in the hand. The wound healed up, leaving no trace of it till Sunday, when the boy experienced great difficulty in swallowing. Soon after all the symptoms of hydrophobia developed themselves, and early this morning the sufferer had to be removed to the Bellevue hospital, where he now lies in a very critical condition.

Non-Striking Engineers to be Protected.

(By Telegraph to the National Republican.)

HARRISBURG, PA., April 17.—J. N. Wooten, superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, had an interview with Governor Hartranft to-day relative to issuing commissions to any policemen the company may see fit to appoint to protect the men who have taken the place of engineers and firemen now on a strike.

The Mexican Ex-President in Pennsylvania.

(By Telegraph to the National Republican.)

HARRISBURG, PA., April 17.—Ex-President of Mexico Lerdo, accompanied by his secretary and interpreter, paid a visit to the Bessemer steel works, near Harrisburg, this morning. They are now in this city.

WORTHLESS OFFICIAL BONDS.—The official bond of F. C. Humphreys, recently appointed collector of customs at Pensacola, Florida, has just been rejected as worthless at the Treasury Department, and the appointee called upon to forward another that will stand the test, independent of all bond liens, mortgages, legal exemptions, &c. If we mistake not, the Department will even go further than this, and direct a prosecution of one or more upon the bond who perjured themselves in qualifying. The former sheriff of that county fortunately happened to be here, and assured the Department that he never could satisfactorily answer upon those on his bond. The Department is evidently determined to break up the business of bogus bonds on the part of the officials.

In this case Mr. Humphreys could not but have known that this bond was worthless, for he has lived in the same community with them for years, and if he so knew he either attempted to impose upon the Government, or else his ignorance of the facts in the case show him to be unfit for the position to which he has been appointed. Take either horn of the dilemma, and it is an imposition that the Department ought not to tolerate. Mr. Humphreys ought not to be allowed a chance to make another bond, no matter whether the present incumbent, Mr. Potter, is continued or not.

We speak this emphatically because in 1870 Mr. Humphreys was appointed to the same position, and at that time sent up a bond that was investigated by a special agent and pronounced worthless. His commission was then very properly withheld by President Grant, in spite of the protests of then United States Senator Osborn, and it would be to the credit of the Secretary and the President now if they imitated that example and administered a deserved rebuke to him and other appointees thus disposed to trifle with and defy the Government. This would be particularly appropriate in this instance, as the old incumbent, Mr. Potter, is a faithful and efficient officer and there was no good reason why he should have been displaced.

MINOR CAPITAL TOPICS.

AN INTERVIEW.—Hon. Stanley Matthews held a lengthy interview with Secretary Schurz yesterday.

CABINET MEETING.—The Cabinet met yesterday at 12 o'clock, and remained in session about two hours. Louisiana matters were talked over informally, but a greater portion of the session was devoted to the consideration of business relating to the diplomatic and consular service.

MAIL FOR THE PIONEERS.—The much-needed mail service between Bozeman and Fort Ellis, Montana, a distance of 350 miles, has been established by the Post Office Department. The contract has been awarded to S. S. Huntley, at $24,000 per annum, and tri-weekly service to begin the first of May.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—All rumors of change in the time of the meeting of the extra session of Congress are authoritatively denied at the White House. The President has seen no cause as yet for setting an earlier day for the meeting, but it will, in all probability, be upon the day already decided upon.

EVENING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—President and Mrs. Hayes and their guests received a number of social callers last night at the Executive Mansion, among whom were General and Mrs. MacKee Dunn, W. M. Dunn, Jr., Medical Director Rankin, Mrs. Manlaty and Miss Ella Cooper, Mr. Blair, and Miss Ella Fox, Prof. J. E. Hilgard, Prof. Welling, Prof. Joseph Le Conte, Mrs. Berry, Consul General and Mrs. Hile and others.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE COMMISSION.—The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet appointed the commission who are to conduct the investigation into the affairs of the New York custom-house. It seems that men in these days avoid commissions, and the indications are that there will be as much difficulty in the make up of this as there was in the case of the Louisiana commission. Gen. Dix and Royal Phelps, of New York, both of whom were invited to act, have declined.

MORE UNFORTUNATES.—There were discharged yesterday from the Patent Office sixteen employees, fourteen of whom were female copyists and two males. The discharges took effect at once, though the unfortunates were given leave of absence until the last of this month.

These discharges are to be followed next week by a considerable reduction of the force of the Indian and Land offices and other bureaus of the Interior Department.

HE WANTS ONE, TOO.—Another "crank" wants to be postmaster, and has written to Postmaster General Key asking an appointment—he wasn't particular about the locality. He concludes his letter of request as follows: "As I bet my last dollar on Hayes' election, I am entitled to an appointment as P. M. at some large place. I am not so particular about the amount of work as I am about the amount of salary. As I am an orphan and the father of eleven children, I hope you will consider my just claim to a place."

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—The chief of the secret service of the Treasury Department has received information of the arrest of two counterfeiters at St. Louis, Mo., and four in Green county, Pa. The names of the former are Peter Lynch and Gerard Gierpetta, and of the latter Hon. (?) Thomas W. Harrison, formerly a representative in the Legislature from Green county; Rufus Mitchell, W. S. Stromideen and J. Edwards. With their ar