AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

LECTURE, by Col. Daniels. Subject, GEOLOGY. Hamline church, corner of Ninth and P streets.

SIGNOR BARTOLOTTO'S EDUCATED FLEAS—517 Ninth street, northwest, from 9 a. m., to 10 p. m.

NATIONAL THEATRE—(Romance of a Poor Young Man)—Mr. H. J. Montague.

AVENUE THEATRE—(See the Red Garter.)

Subscription Rates.

Daily (4 pages) by carriers, 60 cents per month. By mail, postpaid, $6 per year; $4 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.

Threatening weather and rain, with northeasterly to southeasterly winds, falling barometer and slight rise in temperature, followed in the southern portions of the Middle States during the day by clearing weather, westerly to northwesterly winds and rising barometer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE REPUBLICAN mailed to any address by paying 65 cents per month, invariably in advance.

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

National Republican

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

FRIDAY.....APRIL 20, 1877.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

Quite a number of post offices were abolished yesterday.

The reported engagement of troops near Nicsics is false.

Fifteen hundred coopers at Cleveland, Ohio, struck work yesterday.

Hon. A. B. Foster, the railway king of Canada, has failed. Liabilities, $2,000,000.

The President has recognized consuls of Turkey at Chicago, Philadelphia and New York.

All Russians belonging to the Imperial army have been ordered to join their corps immediately.

The Servian leader, Col. Becker, is in Athens trying to incite the Greek army to begin hostilities with Turkey.

Secretary Sherman will not reinstate a single one of the dismissed employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

L. Case Carpenter publishes a statement of his position, and of course the Administration feels correspondingly relieved.

An early bombardment of Odessa is expected; the custom-house is to be closed, and all vessels in the port are preparing to leave.

The United States steamer Plymouth, on her voyage up the Mississippi river, has again been heard from at the Navy Department.

The colored people of Richmond will celebrate to-day the anniversary of the adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

The State dinner given in honor of the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine at the Executive Mansion last evening was a grand affair.

Judge Spence has been removed from the law section of the Post Office Department, and a prominent Tennessee Republican takes his place.

The United States ship Lackawana is on her way to Acapulco to settle the case of the United States Consul there who was imprisoned by the Diaz authorities.

Senator Paddock has written a letter to the Secretary of War calling his attention to much-needed improvements of the Missouri river at Omaha, Nebraska.

The Democratic contestants for the State offices in South Carolina have been installed in the State-house by Governor Hampton, who recognized their titles as valid.

The proprietor of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* says he knows nothing whatever of the suit alleged to have been brought against him by the proprietor of the Boston *Herald*.

Faint hopes of peace are raised in the East by the efforts of the Powers to induce Turkey to send delegates to Kishenev to treat with the Czar on the question of disarmament.

At a caucus of the Republican Senate and House last night in New Orleans, Governor Packard made an address expressing his determination to continue the contest to the end.

Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Annie Besant, of London, who were arrested on the charge of publishing a pamphlet of an immoral character, have been committed for trial in the Criminal Court.

The members of the Louisiana commission predict that after to-day there will be but one Legislature in that State, which, from all indications, will be that of Nichols. The commission will probably take their departure to-day.

There are no new developments in the engineers' strike on the Reading railroad. In the mining regions the sidings are full of loaded cars, and it is thought that a suspension of mining operations will be compelled this week, which will throw thousands out of employment.

The latest development relative to the Tweed confession is a published interview with John Kelly in the *World*, in which that individual indicates that he has seen the original document, and pronounces the printed synopsis thereof substantially true. A committee of the State Senate will begin an investigation of the subject to-day. Tweed will be among the first witnesses examined. Our advices from Albany allege that great efforts are being made by prominent and influential persons to prevent the publication of the confession. The agitation over the event continues on the increase in New York, Albany and throughout the State generally.

CAMPOS' forward movement in Cuba can only result in an awkward retreat of his forces with the Yellow Jack in pursuit.

THE amount of vile literary trash read by the youth of this city would quite astonish the parents if they would investigate the matter thoroughly.

HOW LONG is the American Government going to allow the grasping Spaniards in Cuba to levy an extraordinary war tax of thirty per cent. upon American residents on the island?

RUSSIA seems to be the instrument which fate will use in expelling the barbarians from Europe and giving once again those garden-spots of the world, the land of the Euphrates and the Nile, back into the hands of a civilized people.

THE German invasion of French territory damaged property to the amount of $221,739,000. The Russian invasion of Turkish territory will damage the Ottoman Empire out of existence, and give to Russia the Bosphorus and Dardanelles.

THE EARTH received a wholesome blessing in the refreshing showers of yesterday. They were full of promise. They mean wheat, and plenty of it, and heavy fields of corn and luxuriant vegetation everywhere. April showers start all nature into new life and vigor, and they are the richest bestowments from the Divine hand.

IT NOW APPEARS that there is a strong peace party in St. Petersburg, which is violently opposing the warlike demonstrations, and that the Czar has left that place in order to escape the influences of the elements. Moscow seems to be the point where the war faction focalize, all the press of the city being in favor of early hostilities.

THE denials from those implicated by the bogus confession are being made so promptly that the impression is rapidly gaining ground that no money was corruptly used during the black rascalitics of the TWEED *regime*. This impression will be checked, however, if not entirely dispelled when the genuine confession has been made public.

MR. BOWLES is thoroughly ashamed o CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS since the publication of the latter's letter written to Mr. TILDEN on the 5th of March. He says it is unbecoming a man who has presidential aspirations sustained by the Springfield *Republican*. The only excuse Mr. BOWLES can find for the imbecile expressions in the letter is that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is in his dotage.

THAT star-eyed old French prognosticator still insists that in less than ten weeks the earth will be knocked into a cocked hat by one of the very worst earthquakes that ever shook a planetary world. And to add to the uncomfortable situation Prof. PROCTOR, in order to make the earth's destruction sure, predicts that a comet, which is now rushing pell-mell into the very maws of the sun, will swash its rear appendage across the surface of the sphere and leave nothing but wide-spread ruin behind. Of course, those who live to see this day will wish their birth had been put off a generation or so for convenience sake.

NOW WE HAVE another TILDEN trade on the tapis. He is anxious to have Congressman-elect MULLER, of the First district of New York city, resign and aid in the election of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. Molehills and mountains! If this country must be afflicted, may a merciful Heaven send us any other plague rather than this one. There are, perhaps, no other people on the earth's surface that have such facility for suffering patiently as have Americans, but another Congress with DAVID DUDLEY FIELD attached would force them to succumb. They never would revive. It is, therefore, to be hoped that this report is unfounded.

THE general belief is that SAMUEL RANDALL stands the best chance on the Democratic side for the Speakership. He seems to have a solid doughfaced North and a good many earnest supporters in the South. There are several Southern members, however, who have decided not to support Mr. RANDALL, and this endangers his cause, as the Democracy have but a half score majority in the House. There is no straight-out Democrat who can successfully rival him, and as that party will certainly place a positive Bourbon in the field, Mr. RANDALL has everything to his advantage so far as his party is concerned. There is, however, one great obstacle in the way of his success, and that is the favorable chances of the Republican candidate.

IT DOES NOT appear that there is any court usage which by right of prescription vests the office of Grand Chamberlain of the White House in the occupant of any particular public station bestowed by the President. This is a happy thing, under the circumstances, because it relieves our distinguished Marshal of any feeling of slight, resulting from the choice made, which, were it otherwise, he might vex himself with. The tenure of the Presidential office not being for the life of the incumbent, the person of the Chamberlain changes with the Administration, and he is accordingly selected to suit the pleasure or convenience of the President, and holds no title by right of special position under the Government. Still we expect to see the President denounced by the soreheads and the softheads for rejecting the official services of Mr. DOUGLASS on State occasions, as though it were invidious and an abandonment of the Republican principle of equality.

THE END APPROACHING IN LOUISIANA.

As we predicted would be the case at the outset, the Louisiana Commission seem to be doomed to disappointment in their hopes of effecting a mutual understanding between the contestants in that State by which their interests can be harmonized and the State government relieved of the embarrassment of conflicting claims.

The confidence inspired in the PACKARD circle by the appointment of the Commission has had the effect to defeat its object to a great extent if it does not altogether. When it was seen that a parley was to be given them they felt assured that the President was open to conviction, and that by a strenuous assertion of their rights as being as full and indisputable as his own, and strong demonstrations of will to stand by them, he might yet be induced to maintain the equities of the position, or at least to demand in exchange for them such recognition or place as should in some degree compensate for their surrender. This anticipation has been the great obstacle in the way of success, and promises, we fear, to make it necessary for those allowing themselves to be its dupes to go away empty of all honor as well of emoluments. Had they been less arrogant and more rational they might have secured a certainty of such consideration in the State as would have enabled them to remain there not only, but to have an influential voice and active part in its public affairs. But, as they have chosen, they must accept, and the result will be that when the difficulty is left to resolve itself, after the withdrawal of the troops, they will find themselves, sure enough, in the category of those not having seats in "anybody's Legislature," as WARMOTH puts it, and among those meeting with none so poor as to do them honor. With discretion, as well as courage, they might have made such terms as would have left them a chance for the general support and undisputed success at another time in conjunction with many of those now oppposed to them, for there is no doubt that in a very short time, under such an adjustment, aided by the respect with which they would have been regarded in consequence, they could have advanced to favor with the people of Louisiana without reference to their nativity, any more than to the distinctions of color. They could have remained respected citizens of the State and participants of its power and prosperity, but they would not. If they could not have entire control they would have nothing at all, and the issue will be that the latter will be their portion. PACKARD, of all others, has been unwise. If, when he saw how things were shaping, he had early turned his office over to the man the people had resolved should govern them, he might have made his future in the State one of eminence. He held the vantage ground, and had the means of securing his own popularity and a large following by refusing to hold out against the will of the people. But his motto was *aut Cæsar aut nullus*, and he will be the victim of his own ambition and folly.

What advantage the WARMOTH resolutions are to secure, however religiously observed, is more than will be generally discerned. It is said to be to preserve the self-respect of the members of the body adopting them, but we apprehend that it would be nearer the fact to say that it is to gain by a show of resistance what is seen to be impossible by other means. It is not at all likely, however, that the stand taken will operate upon the minds of the other parties to the negotiations with half the force it is felt by those assuming it. Unless there is rescission the overtures will cease and the end is nigh. If there is rescission the aggregated self-respect of the body will be more open to question than before. So, in our judgment, it is clear that the resolutions only indicate the discomfiture and humiliation of their indorsers, having no other perceivable effect.

In any case it would seem that the labors of the Commission can no longer subserve any good purpose, and it is more than probable they will now terminate, leaving matters where they were in the beginning, to adjust themselves after the retirement of the troops. And we predict that WARMOTH and his colleagues will then be quite differently disposed as to seats in the Legislature

A NEW DEPARTURE IN OUR DOMESTIC HELP.

An English lady has inaugurated a system of introducing into domestic service poor gentlewomen to take the place of the ignorant and unappreciative servants who now perform household duties so unsatisfactorily, and do so much to destroy the beneficent influences of home life. Her name is Mrs. ROSE MARY CRAWSHAY, and the fruit of her labors is already felt and highly appreciated in the houses of Great Britain, where hitherto the ignorant servants have destroyed the comforts and happiness of domestic life by causing families to break up housekeeping and go to boarding, fairly driving them away from their own hearthstones by their worthless and exasperating manners. *Harper's Bazaar*, in speaking of the system which this eminent lady has so successfully established, says:

> A lady superintendent (on a salary of $1,000 a year) receives the lady helps as they arrive at the office in London in search of employment, and enters their names and addresses in her ledger. Such ladies are required to furnish references as to their moral character from persons of standing either in London or the country, and enthusiastic indorsement of these poor gentlewomen is something they are almost all rich in. It is only money they lack. No charge for entering their names is made to the lady helps, but families seeking them are required to pay a fee of five shillings. The demand for these lady helps has gone on steadily increasing, and the plan has already proved a boon and a blessing to many a sad heart and hungry stomach. In a very few months after the office was opened one hundred ladies had been provided with homes at good wages in return for domestic service; and out of all this hundred only six proved unsatisfactory—three of them, it is sad to state, from the curse of drink. Ladies who offered themselves to care for children were eagerly accepted by parents who desire, above all things, that the first rudiments of nursery knowledge should be attained from refined and intellectual sources. The cook interest lagged, but simply because few of these lady helps had the requisite knowledge for such positions. To meet this emergency, Mrs. CRAWSHAY has come into the breach with further charity, and has offered to pay for the instruction of lady helps at the school of cooking to enable them to obtain situations as cooks. Mrs. CRAWSHAY thinks the prejudice against being "cook" is very absurd, and holds that cooking is a pretty art, as well as a useful one; and in this sensible opinion she will find many supporters among thoughtful people in America.

It can be seen by a glance that the system is fraught with many blessings, and, if properly nurtured in our own land, would be the means of securing happiness to many homes now made disagreeable by the wretched condition and character of a great deal of our domestic help. Day before yesterday a large number of worthy women were discharged in an almost helpless condition from the Treasury Department. Many of them are educated and thoroughly acquainted with all the household duties. If employed as domestics in our city homes they would not only bring sunshine and a certain measure of refinement with them, but also a thorough knowledge of everything pertaining to home employment. Mrs. CRAWSHAY is right when she says that the prejudice against being cook, or attending to household duties, is an absurd and ridiculous one, for there is a "pretty art," as well as a useful one, in cooking, as well as all other work relating to home duties.

This will be a new departure in the matter of domestic help, and if entered into with the proper spirit by those who are anxious to elevate and better regulate domestic affairs it will be a great blessing to the households of America.

ABOLISHING THE ARMY.

This talk about abolishing the army is quite as foolish as a majority of the twaddle which emanates from the brains of the average sensationalist. We might as consistently talk of abolishing the Government of our fathers. There is no Power on the face of earth but what finds it both wise and expedient to maintain a standing army. It is absolutely necessary for the peace and safety of nations. A great country like our own, with its far-reaching borders, needs an army to police its frontiers and protect its settlements from the incursions of nomadic tribes. There are many other uses to be made of a small standing army in a country like our own, and made to pay the Government. Since 1865 the Democracy have made the land hideous with their loud mouthings against sustaining the army. They are continually crying for a reduction, and as often as they cry the same has been yielded to them, until the army is a miserable skeleton, a disgrace to a nation of forty millions of people, who can well afford to keep a good and effective standing army. There will be only one time when the United States can afford to disband its army. When the millennium comes, when white-robed peace takes up its reign in the hearts of the nations of the earth, and its spirit becomes indoctrinated into the hearts of the whole human race; when the cannons are made plowshares and powder-mills and rifle manufactories are turned into sanctuaries; when hate leaves the human heart and the power of deception is destroyed—then standing armies will be nuisances and navies foolish institutions. But until then the United States, nor any other nation, will not be foolhardy enough to refuse to sustain an army sufficiently large at least to protect its frontier interests.

DAWNING TWILIGHT OF PROSPEROUS DAYS.

We are gradually drifting into that state when the country will have more business and less politics. It will be a time when a system of internal improvements, which is essential to the development of the country's resources, will be sustained by the Government and a tariff will be adopted of a nature sufficient to keep employed all present labor and lend a healthy impetus to new enterprises. The wheels of industry are beginning to turn with that sure and steady revolution which indicates vigor and strength. In the South the laborers are doing much better than they have done for years. They work cheerfully and are receiving fair wages. In the North manufacturing establishments which have been standing with closed doors are now opening those doors to the unemployed and giving labor to thousands who have for months been living in involuntary idleness. Another strong indication of coming prosperity is found in the fact that farmers all over the country are preparing larger fields for the reception of seed, which bid fair to bring abundant harvests. With this outlook, combined with the expectant good results of the President's Southern policy and the probable demands upon our markets for foreign shipments, it can safely be said that America is standing in the dawning twilight of prosperous days.

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE.

Austrian diplomacy was never characterized by shrewdness or forethought in a degree to challenge the admiration of nations, but should she accomplish what she has very recently started out to do it will be a master stroke. The Government has announced that when the Russians cross the Danube the Austrian forces will pass into Bosnia for the purpose of localizing the war. The wisdom of such a policy is unquestionable, provided it is sustained by careful diplomacy. Should the struggle result in the complete destruction of European Turkey the kingdom of Austria would, by force of circumstances, if not by force of arms, be extended to the Albion frontier, and might possibly compass certain portions of Northern Greece. Although the Austrian Government fears the coming conflict it has a golden opportunity to extend its line of sea coast in a manner that will be of incalculable value to her in the future. Our latest dispatches bear conclusive evidence that Austria is fully prepared for the desperate work of territorial aggrandizement which is before her, and that she will not hesitate to seize upon the opportunity which now presents itself.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The report of the examining committee into the affairs of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of New York, which will be found in another column of this issue, is thoroughly searching and must prove highly satisfactory to all its policy-holders. For the past three months there has been a great scare concerning the condition of the various life insurance companies in the United States; investigations have followed investigations in quick succession. Severe strictures have been placed upon the management of many of these companies which heretofore were above suspicion. This scare almost became a panic, and in the midst of these circumstances the Equitable was subjected to the test of a searching and thorough investigation. The highly commendable manner in which it withstood this trial has resulted in proving this institution to be one of the most trustworthy and solid companies in the United States. Superintendent SMITH says that evidence of uncommon industry and vigor is everywhere visible in the business relations of the institution, leaving no doubt but that the officers of the company and the interest of the policy-holders have been conducted with energy and ability under a thorough system of management. The result of the investigation cannot fail to be of great benefit to the material welfare of the company.

PERSONAL.

T. D. Lincoln, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is at the Arlington.

Richard W. Meade, U. S. N., is quartered at the Ebbitt.

Gen. David Tillson, of Maine, is located at the Ebbitt.

F. C. Alley, U. S. N., is among the guests of the Ebbitt.

Col. Wm. A. Crawley, of Jacksonville, Ill., is at the National.

Hon. Benj. Payne, of Albany, N. Y., is registered at the Ebbitt.

Gen. W. T. Sherman arrived yesterday, and is quartered at the Ebbitt.

The Misses Polhemus, of Brooklyn, are sojourning at the Arlington.

Col. Horace Scott and Walter Evans, of Louisville, Ky., are guests of the Ebbitt.

Major Judson Cunningham and wife, of Richmond, Va., are quartered at the Ebbitt.

Hon. Silas F. Miller, of Cincinnati, has engaged quarters at the Ebbitt, and will arrive this evening.

Gen. W. H. H. Terrell and Hon. John D. New, of Indianapolis, Ind., arrived in the city last evening, and have taken quarters at the Ebbitt.

J. S. Harper, Miss A. Montague and maid, Charles Geffrie, Wm. Castle and wife, Louis Blumenberg, F. Mittlee and L. Odend-Hae, of the Montague concert troupe, were registered at Willard's yesterday.

Hotel Arrivals.

At Willard's.—C. L. Martin, New York; Miss A. L. Martin, New York; J. P. Cass, New Jersey; G. W. Rebard, New York; W. M. Grosvenor, New York; Geo. W. Lyons, Mobile, Ala.; Monroe Salisbury and family, Salt Lake City; H. J. Edwards, Boston; F. C. Norton, Baltimore; G. W. Jacoby, Philadelphia; Charles C. Jones, Boston, and Robert E. Mitchell, Wilmington, Del.

At the Arlington.—George S. Terry, New York; Walter M. Smith, New Hartford, Conn.; Miss M. A. McKesson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Winthrop, Miss Thayer and maid, Samuel Appleton, Boston; L. J. Rasby, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Howell, New York; J. W. Hoyt, Springfield, Mass.; P. H. Morgan, New York, and A. J. Rose, Philadelphia.

At the Ebbitt.—E. A. Maginness, Louisville, Ky.; W. S. Schenck, Washington, D. C.; J. Sampson, New Orleans, La.; G. C. Savage, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles S. Porter, Bridgeport, Conn.; R. H. McCormack, Chicago, Ill.; R. F. Littleman, Baltimore, Md.; David G. Brown, Miss Annie E. Range, Philadelphia, Pa., and A. E. Gates, Albany, N. Y.

ALL SHADES OF OPINION.

In this column of THE REPUBLICAN will hereafter be found editorial extracts upon important questions from prominent American newspapers irrespective of party. Our readers will thus be kept informed of the temper of both the Republican and the Democratic press upon political and other subjects. We publish these extracts just as we would any other item of news, purely for information. Our own opinions and views will, as usual, be expressed only in our editorial columns.

The Cotton Industry.

From the New York Herald.

We seem to be nearly as much behindhand in cotton manufacturing as we excel the world in cotton growing. We have but 2.8 spindles per thousand of population, while Great Britain has 1,196 per thousand of her people, and we export half 7 per cent. of our total cotton manufactures, while Great Britain exports 80 per cent. of hers. We have a population of people unemployed, and it is evident that our manufacturing capacity, even at a time when everybody is rapidly accumulating at home, is but a trifle ahead of the home demand. We consume at home, at this time, all but 7 per cent. of the cotton goods we make. With the return of good times and the natural increase in consumption our cotton manufacturers would be hardly able to supply the home market, and it seems not improbable, we shall have a steadily increasing foreign demand for our goods, we shall need more cotton mills. Indeed, we know of prudent and well-informed cotton manufacturers who believe that if the Southern troubles are happily settled, and a speedy return to specie payments were probable, it would be safe and profitable to invest money in new mills at once, selecting the most favorable localities and putting in the best machinery, so as to compete on the most favorable terms with the old mills.

The Speakership—But Little Hope of Electing a Republican.

From the New York Tribune.

There is some question about the identity of the next Speaker of the House, but little about his politics. Indeed the gossip with which the papers have been filled of late with respect to the feasibility of electing a Republican Speaker by the aid of Southern Democratic votes, has revealed more ground than the facts justified. Men who would not hesitate to vote against a party candidate for an executive office, whom they consented to be somewhat, would shrink from voting against a party candidate for a place so peculiarly representative, in a party sense, and so necessary to their party, as the Speakership of the House; and men, who would not hesitate even to do this, would be very slow to go directly over to the enemy. That there will be Southern Democratic votes cast for the measures of the Administration goes without saying. Every consideration of self-interest will draw them to that side. But that any number of Democrats will, as a direct, and avowed, act, vitally abandon their own candidate but support his opponent, would be in such flat contradiction of all Democratic traditions that the thing must be seen before it can be believed. General Garfield's defeat, however, will only put him in command of the floor, and there is ample consolation in that reflection.

Senator Morton.

From the New York Sun.

More cool, adroit and sagacious than Blaine, the Senator from Indiana continued to get a member of the Cabinet from his State to seize the control of the Post Office Department through his man Tyner, and to have all his special friends who held office under Grant, and whose commissions expired on the 4th of March, overpowered by Hayes. Yet it is no secret that the spirit and the policy of the inaugural address displeased him, or that he protested vigorously against the selection of Schurz, Evarts and Key, as members of the Cabinet.

After searching them before Mr. Morton retired to Indiana, where he has been a watchful observer of the course of events since he left the capital. Although he has given no public utterance to his opinions, and has been comparatively removed in his intercourse, so far as the action of the Administration in South Carolina and Louisiana is concerned, no doubt is entertained in regard to his feelings on that subject. The friends who are nearest in confidence to him are assured that he will go to Washington in June, prepared not only to defend every inch of the ground he has therefore maintained, but to contest against all comers the leadership to which he makes such decided claims.

No man in the Republican party is more committed to or has labored more earnestly for the very reverse of the positions now taken by Hayes, thus Morton. When others faltered and fell by the wayside, he led every forlorn hope, until he made the cause of Louisiana his personal one. Indeed, he was the most conspicuous champion, in all the varying phases which the protracted controversy assumed before Congress. Next year a Legislature will be elected upon the issue which Mr. Indiana in new Democratic, but the Legislature on joint ballot is Republican by a small majority, the Democrats having the Senate and the Republicans the House, owing to a gerrymander of the latter when they had full control of both branches.

Mr. Morton is also a candidate for President in 1880. He of all men is, therefore, not likely to go back on his record, or to yield to any other rival the command which he has continuously held in the Senate during all the fierce fights on the Southern question. The course taken by the Administration is in direct antagonism to his course in Congress, and reflects upon every word he uttered in the memorable debates of the last six years. His position is so well defined that it needs no trumpet blast to announce his inability to the compromises which Hayes and his mentor Chandler have made with the enemies of the Republican party.

In his quiet retreat at home he is now forging the thunderbolts which will be hurled against the Administration a few weeks hence. He does not intend that Mr. Hayes shall steal his weapons, or rivet himself in his armour without Chapeau. Nor does he mean to be pushed off the track he filled by unauthorized title of authority, when he dictated the policy and directed the success of the party. There will be an exciting contest for leadership in the result against the Administration as soon as Congress meets, and none for the defeat of its successor.

The Louisiana Commission.

From the New York Times.

What seemed probable at the outset of the labors of the Louisiana commission is still more probable now that those labors are about to be abandoned. The plan for a reorganization of the Legislature in the interest of Nichols naturally enough fails to meet the approval of the Packard Legislature, and the double back which the commission found in their arrival in New Orleans will probably be left unchanged at their departure. It will then only remain for the commission to advise the President as to whether there exists in Louisiana such a condition of affairs as warrants the interference of United States troops in the domestic concerns of the State. On this point they have had ample opportunity to inform themselves, and it may safely be presumed that the President will await their report before taking any definite action calculated to leave the rival State governments in a position where the merits of the controversy would be made to depend on the force at the command of either contestant.

GRANTED A DIVORCE.

The Infidelity and Desertion of the Husband Furnish the Grounds.

In the Equity Court yesterday Justice Wylie granted a divorce to Mary Clementine Fitzpatrick from her husband, Wm. H. Fitzpatrick, together with the custody of the child, and a perpetual injunction against the husband interfering with her. They were married in the year 1874, and not long after he not only became harsh and cruel towards his wife, but proved unfaithful in many respects, and she obtained convincing proofs of his infidelity. When she taxed him with the charge he became indignant, and changing his manner of living and conduct tried to persuade his wife of the falsity of the allegation, but it failed to have the desired effect. Finally, after acknowledging his fault, he was forgiven. It was not long, however, before the old scene returned. Without doubt he could not resist the importunities of a servant girl, and for the second time gave evidence of his infidelity. Mary Clementine was soon again pursuing him with the vials of wrath and tears, and to escape her indignation he flew to Philadelphia, where he had ever since remained. Mr. F. J. Emmons appeared for the petitioner.

INCORPORATED.

The Washington Beneficial Endowment Association.

An act of incorporation in the name of the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association has been filed in the recorder's office. The object of this organization is to offer a cheap and reliable insurance on the lives of its members, payable to the heirs. There are no current taxes or dues levied, but the plan adopted is copied from that of the Masonic Relief Association, but on a more equitable system. The members are assessed on the death of a fellow member, and with that terminates the taxation. The certificates of endowment are divided into male and female classes, ranging from $100 to $1,000. The capital stock is fixed at $50,000, and the price of the shares fixed at $50 each. A board of nine trustees have the general management of the association. This will be recognized as a good and safe plan of insurance, and doubtless will receive great encouragement.

The Turf in California—A Fast Race.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—At Sacramento to-day Mollie McCarty, Lady Amanda, Connell Shoffs and Wheatley ran two miles and repeat race, the former winning in two straight heats. Time, 3:58 and 3:59, the best recorded time on the track.

WAR ON THE WHISKY RING.

There Will be no Compromise—All Must Answer for the Offenses and Meet the Penalty of the Law.

As previously announced in these columns, the enforcement of the revenue law against all parties, is one of the "new policies" of the Administration. The *participes criminis* to the illicit distilling business are of course much agitated over the fresh impetus to the enforcement of the law, and are exercising all sorts of schemes of retaliation.

Those who have been arrested in North Carolina for violating revenue laws, have instituted court proceedings with the aid of some lawyers, against Revenue Agent Wagner, several deputy collectors and United States marshals for violating State laws in arresting parties without State authority. Wagner and others who have been arrested gave bond, and will be protected by the Government. Secretary Sherman is determined to make no compromise with them, but to go to the fullest extent of the law in prosecuting them. Commissioner Raum has written a letter to Wagner, in which he says:

> In all their transactions with the people I earnestly desire that internal revenue officers shall keep within the provisions of the law themselves, and require all manufacturers and dealers to do the same. In cases of failure so to do on the part of such manufacturers and dealers that the laws be vigorously enforced against them. There is no conflict between United States and State laws, and no State can punish revenue officers for the performance of duties authorized by the laws of the United States. This form of warrants and arrest is simply intended as a counter movement to prevent our officers and employees from prosecuting those persons who are actually guilty of fraud against the revenue. We must not permit this movement to succeed. It is well that those wrong-doers learn at once that it is the deliberate determination of this Department to enforce the laws in North Carolina by the collection of taxes upon all taxable articles produced and the punishment of persons guilty of violating the laws, and that efforts to that end will not abate, but that they will be continued and increased until this desired end is accomplished. You can rely upon the support of this office at all times.

Thus it will be seen the war on whisky thieves will continue. Secretary Sherman is determined to stop at no half way place in the prosecution of offenders against the law. He will agree to no compromises. Nothing short of arrest, conviction and punishment of the guilty parties will suit the wishes of the new Secretary.

RICHMOND NEWS.

A Murderer's Sentence Commuted—Gala Day With the Colored People.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

RICHMOND, VA., April 19.—The sentence of Miles Roddick, the negro who was to have been hung next Tuesday for the murder of another negro, has been commuted by the Governor to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

To-morrow the colored people will celebrate the anniversary of the adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments by a parade of all the societies in the city, speeches, etc.

Rev. Dr. E. Thompson Baird has resigned the secretaryship of the board of publication of the Presbyterian general assembly. Rev. Wm. A. Campbell, of Va., has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Rescued from Death—Thirteen Men Picked Up at Sea.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, April 19.—The steamship New Orleans, which arrived to-day from New Orleans, reports that on April 17, in latitude 32° 21', longitude 70° 30', fell in with the bark Oskol Adermann, from Darien for Elsinore, dismasted, decks swept, and full of water, and sent off a boat and rescued all hands, thirteen in number, and brought them to this port. The captain of the Oskol Adermann reports that all hands were lashed on the top-gallant forecastle, where they remained for four days without food or water, when they were rescued by the steamship New Orleans.

A Correspondent's Joke—Here's Where the Laugh Comes In.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

BOSTON, April 19.—A Washington special to the *Transcript* says the proprietors of the Boston *Herald* have commenced suit against the proprietors of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, to recover the expense of a special dispatch a thousand words sent from Washington to the *Herald* by the correspondent of the *Enquirer* near the close of the last session of Congress, as a practical joke on the *Herald* correspondent. The forgery was discovered just before the paper went to press. The author refused to pay the costs, hence the suit.

Boston Herald vs. Philadelphia Inquirer—The Proprietor of the Inquirer Denies all Knowledge of the Suit.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Referring to the dispatch from Boston published this afternoon, stating that the proprietors of the Boston *Herald* have commenced suit against the Philadelphia *Inquirer* to recover the expense of telegraphing an alleged forged special dispatch from Washington, the proprietor of the *Inquirer* says he has received no notification of such suit, and knows nothing whatever of the special dispatch in question.

A Vessel Sunk at Sea—One Man Lost—Narrow Escape of the Rest of the Crew.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

BALTIMORE, MD., April 19.—Capt. Elliott, of the Boulered bark Annie Elliott, arrived here to-day. He states the Elliott went to sea on the 11th instant, and encountered very heavy weather on the 15th and 16th, during which she sprung a leak. On the 18th the captain and crew abandoned her and were received on board the ship Charles Dennis, which was fortunately near. The vessel sank out of sight five minutes after being deserted. All of the crew were saved except James Pemberton, of Liverpool, who was washed overboard on the 15th.

End of the Trial of Geo. Krick for Killing His Father.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, April 19.—The trial of George Krick, aged twenty years, who was indicted for manslaughter in killing his father, Christian Krick, on the 14th of January last, ended in a verdict of acquittal in the Court of General Sessions this afternoon. All the evidence went to show that the prisoner acted in self-defense when attacked by his parent, who threatened to kill him. By order of the court the jury acquitted Krick.

The Suspended Northwest Pool Brokers.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, April 19.—H. Kennedy & Co., the Northwest pool brokers, have made an offer to their creditors to pay 33⅓ per cent. in cash, and to give their notes at four, six and twelve months for the balance of their indebtedness. They say they will be able to pay 100 cents on the dollar, provided the banks, which hold their collaterals as security for loans, do not press them too hard.

Suspension of Hatters.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, April 19.—The suspension is announced of Baldwin & Flagg, hat manufacturers at Yonkers. They did a large business, and their liabilities are said to be about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

Strike of Cleveland Coopers.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 19.—About 1,500 coopers in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, of this city, struck this morning on account of a ten per cent. reduction in their wages.

Death of an Editor.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 19.—C. P. Pelham, formerly professor in the Old South Carolina College, and more recently editor of several leading newspapers in South Carolina, died to-day, at Columbian, of typhoid pneumonia.

Everything is quiet at the State-house to-day.

Benefit for St. Louis Servant Girls.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—The benefit at De Bar's opera-house last night for the destitute servant girls of the Southern hotel was a very generous one. Everything was volunteered, and the net proceeds will probably reach $2,500.

Sentence of a Bond Forger.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cyrus G. Clarke, who was convicted of the forgery of twenty-one bonds of the Central Pacific railroad of California, with intent to defraud the East River bank, was sentenced to-day to the State prison for five years.

More Molly Maguires Convicted.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., April 19.—Patrick Mc Kenna and John Malloy, convicted of complicity in the murder of Morgan Powell, were this morning sentenced to nine and five years, respectively

Fire in Vermont.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

FORESTDALE, VT., April 19.—Newton & Thompson's box factory was burned to-day. Loss, [illegible]

MISCELLANY.

—Why is Wendell Phillips like Samson? Because his favorite weapon is the jaw bone of an ass.

—Flour is twelve cents a pound in the Black Hills, and any fellow who tries to play Ben Franklin and his two-penny loaves simply makes himself ridiculous.

—A man made a bet that he could ride a flywheel in a sawmill, and as his widow paid the bet, she remarked, "William was a kind husband, but he did not know much about flywheels."

—Previously to the invention of hats, both men and women generally wore close-knit woollen caps; the man's hat was invented at Paris, by a Swiss, 1404, first worn in England in Henry VII's time and first manufactured in London, 1510.

—In the year ending September 29, 1874, there were 208,257 persons taken into custody in England and Wales for drunkenness or for charges including one of drunkenness. Of these 158,594 were men and 49,083 women. Of those who were taken before a magistrate 140,224 men and 40,487 women were convicted.

—Between 1860 and 1875 the consumption of sugar per head of the population in the United Kingdom increased from forty-two pounds to sixty-three pounds per annum; that is to say, the consumption is now nearly one and a quarter pounds per week per head, and the value of the sugar imported last year exceeded £21,500,000.

—Madlle Albani had an enthusiastic reception at her benefit at the Salle Ventadour, in Paris. She appeared in *I Puritani*, and, it is stated, was "not only petted with flowers and bouquets of every size, but she was publicly presented with a diadem and bracelet, the former of which was understood to be the offering of a number of subscribers."

—The *Journal of the Chemical Society* says that after keeping strips of new-cut lead in a bottle of sea water frequently shaken for four days, no trace of lead could be detected in the water, but the bright surface of the strips was coated with an insoluble lead compound. Hence lead pipes may be used in marine aquaria without any fear of injury to their inhabitants.

—Seventy-five trains an hour pass Clapham Junction, about four miles from London, during the busiest part of the day, while taking the whole twenty-four hours, 912 pass. Thirteen lines there converge, and the Southwestern railroad alone has thirty-five sets of points and thirty signals worked from one signal box, from which four distinct sets of traffic are controlled.

—A very curious and remarkable experiment has just been tried in India. A Mr. Adams, of Bombay, has invented a solar battery, consisting of 200 small mirrors so arranged that they focussed the sun's rays upon a small copper boiler, and generated