National Republican.

VOL. XVII — WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1877. — NO. 158.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

The Chinese Government has opened four new ports to the American trade.

The Indian Bureau is to readvertise for proposals for coffee for the Indians.

Miss Cornelia Chisholm, who was wounded in the Kemper, Miss., affray, died yesterday.

Associate Justice A. J. Willard was yesterday elected Chief Justice of the State of South Carolina.

The revenue officers have seized the Chicago distillery for fraudulent evasion of the revenue laws.

The German emigration to the United States was less by about 6,000 in 1876 than during the previous year.

Mrs. Catherine McMahon, residing on L street northwest, attempted to commit suicide last evening by taking laudanum.

Orders have been given to all persons commanding towns in Bulgaria to burn them in case they are compelled to abandon them.

A dispatch from Rome says that Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, has been named coadjutor of the Archbishop of Baltimore, with the right of succession.

The Russians yesterday crossed the Danube near Pultsack and entered the Dobrudscha, where they encountered the Turks, and an engagement is now proceeding.

The Turks on Monday landed at Sukum-Kaleh after bombarding the place, and drove the Russians away. Upwards of 10,000 mattress boats joined the Turks, who hold the fortifications.

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York bankers, have offered to form a syndicate of bankers to advance money on the pay-rolls of officers and men of the army and navy at a discount of not more than five or six per cent.

The Fitz-Greene Halleck statue in Central park was unveiled yesterday afternoon by President Hayes. The President was introduced by Wm. Cullen Bryant, who made a short address. Other addresses followed, and a poem was read by John G. Whittier.

Sixty non-union miners in Streator, Illinois, were poisoned on Monday by the strikers, who put arsenic in their dinners. By careful medical treatment they have nearly all recovered, but a few yet remain in a very critical condition.

The forest fires in New York are still raging and spreading rapidly. Several villages and many mills have been destroyed already. The people have been forced to flee for their lives, and many are now in a sadly destitute condition, having neither shelter, food nor clothing.

The jury in the case of the Wadesville mine explosion rendered a verdict yesterday. In their opinion the explosion was caused by the gas from a fuse of coal igniting from a naked lamp carried by one of the miners, and that it shows great neglect on the part of the bosses in not compelling the men to use safety lamps.

The mysterious Rex landed at the Battery, in New York, yesterday morning, and the glittering procession moved slowly up Broadway, cheered along the route by the most thousands who lined the street. The festivities were continued in the evening in Gilmore's garden, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion with flags, flowers, banners, colored lights, &c. The garden was crowded, and the carnival was a grand success.

Indications.

Falling barometer, stationary or rising temperature, southeast to southwest winds, increasing cloudiness and rain or snow.

PERSONAL.

Gen. T. S. West, of Philadelphia, is at the Metropolitan.

Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. A., is located at the Ebbitt.

Hop Sing, ——, of China, registered at the Ebbitt yesterday.

Edward K. Stevenson, Philadelphia, is a guest at Willard's.

S. P. McClure and wife, New York, have parlors at Willard's.

Hon. Wm. Beckett, of Hamilton, Ohio, is located at the Ebbitt.

Strickland Kneass, Philadelphia, registered at Willard's yesterday.

G. H. Hallisher, Bridgeport, Conn., arrived at Willard's yesterday.

L. S. Hunt and wife, Utica, N. Y., have apartments at Willard's.

Samuel Johnson, of New York, registered at the Arlington yesterday.

Charles S. Wheelwright, of Providence, R. I., is stopping at the Arlington.

Capt. De Krafft and Capt. Henry Wilson, U. S. N., are registered at the Ebbitt.

Mr. and Mrs. John Keats, England, are among the guests at the Arlington.

Mrs. J. H. Morrison and Miss Morrison, of Boston, are at the Arlington.

L. Gladstone and A. P. Miner, San Francisco, Cal., have rooms at Willard's.

Richard Smith, editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has apartments at the Ebbitt.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hyde Young, of New Jersey, are sojourning at the Arlington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Van Wagenen, of New York, have apartments at the Arlington.

Judge W. J. Lyngford and Hon. Wm. Rule, of Tennessee, are registered at the Ebbitt.

Judge S. W. Tourgee and daughter, of Raleigh, N. C., have apartments at the Ebbitt.

Moses H. and A. Packard, and Mrs. J. Packard, of New York, are guests at the Arlington.

John G. Moore, Edward F. Quimby, Geo. W. Beans, and E. P. Baker, of New York, arrived at the Arlington yesterday.

Hotel Arrivals.

At the Ebbitt—S. S. Ambrose, Baltimore, Md.; R. H. Rennie, Richmond, Va.; R. V. Nickel, C. E. Weis and Miss R. Wren, Philadelphia; S. T. Hudson, D. W. Cubner and Mrs. S. W. Cubner, New York; J. T. Small and D. E. Compton, Chicago; L. Brown, Boston, Mass.; J. S. Brown, Indiana; Wm. H. Van Tyner and wife, Philadelphia; E. P. Lewis and Miss J. L. Lewis, Boston; H. P. Sickels and wife and F. C. Williams and family, Philadelphia.

At the Metropolitan—D. E. Somes and family, Washington; Louis J. Walsine, Md.; James R. Wall and wife, Burton, Mass.; George Bruce and wife, N. Y., and Major John J. Tabby, Iowa.

At Willard's—R. I. Woodward, Conn.; F. H. Williams, Philadelphia; G. B. Hulbert, F. Pierce and James H. Ward, N. Y.; W. J. Hack and wife, Philadelphia; John Adams, Ind., and I. E. Cooke, Brooklyn.

A Letter from a Deposed Minister.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

EDINBURGH, Va., May 15.—Dr. I. S. Baird, a minister of the New Schools Presbyterian Church in Columbia, who has been deposed from the ministry and judicial commission, has written a letter from his place of retirement, which is unknown here, complaining of unjust and hasty action of the Presbytery that tried his case.

A Tidal Wave on the Shore of Ontario.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

PORT STANLEY, ONT., May 15.—At five o'clock this morning a tidal wave five feet high came rushing ashore, accompanied by a loud roaring noise. The wave lasted but a few minutes, and as quickly receded. It was followed at intervals for an hour by smaller waves a foot and more in height. There was very little wind at the time, and the lake was almost calm.

General Crook's Arrival in Omaha

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

OMAHA, NEB., May 15.—General George Crook arrived here from Washington this morning and was met at the railroad depot by several thousand citizens, including the military. There was speech by the Mayor, and the Germania Musik band with the multitude. To-night a banquet and ball is to be given in his honor.

A Lioness at Large.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—A Richmond (Va.) dispatch reports that a lioness is believed to be at large in Hanover county, and an active hunt is being made for her. It is supposed she escaped from some circus. Two animals so said to have been seen, and much consternation prevails among the inhabitants.

Death of Miss Cornelia Chisholm.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

MERIDIAN, Miss., Jan. 15.—Miss Cornelia Chisholm, who was wounded in the Kemper affray, died to-day of gangrene of the arm, the result of lack of prompt surgical attention.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

AN ENTIRE TURKISH REGIMENT DESTROYED BY THE MONTENEGRINS.

The Russians Across the Danube—Roumanian Activity at War—A Victory for the Turks in Asia—Capture of a Turkish Gunboat.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

LONDON, May 15.—The *Standard's* Constantinople special telegraphs: "I am glad to report a great success of the Turks in Asia on Monday. Admiral Hassan Fesha, after bombarding the fortifications of Sukum-Kaleh, landed a number of soldiers, who were immediately joined by three thousand natives. A violent conflict ensued. The Russians were driven out of Sukum-Kaleh to-night. Upwards of ten thousand natives joined the Turkish forces, who built the fortifications. The town is in flames. All the surrounding country is rising in support of the Turks. Telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Kars by way of Erzroum remains intact."

THE BLOCKADE OF THE DANUBE.

Russia Loath to Give Assurances in that Shape for Daily Newspapers—Blue Flowers Likely to Take Action.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

LONDON, May 15.—The Times Vienna correspondent says: According to advices from St. Petersburg the Russian Government is quite ready to give the assurances required by Austria that the interruption to navigation of the Danube shall be only temporary, and that it shall in no way prejudice the principle of freedom of the river as settled by the treaty of Paris. Russia, however, is willing to give these assurances in such a form as to dissipate any suspicions as to the intention of Russia to limit freedom of the river enough as demanded by the exigencies of war. A more serious question is the neutrality guaranteed to the works executed by the Danube commission, and to which consideration of the neutrality of the Danube entirely depends.

There seems to be no difference of opinion between neutral Governments that the interest of the navigation of the Danube must be protected, and anything tending permanently to injure these works by either belligerent would be deemed a violation of neutrality. The consideration of the guest one which might eventually arise in regard to the neutrality of the Danubian commission after its work has led to an intermingle of fleets between the neutral Powers, which be all the time on the spot, as a moral force, and will certainly arrest the progress of the commission. Being entirely stopped by the stoppage of navigation. There is every probability of the belligerent powers being called upon to provide for the neutrality.

TO BE BURNED WHEN ABANDONED.

The Orders Given to All Persons Contemplating Towns in Bulgaria.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

LONDON, May 15.—A dispatch to the Times from Pera, May 11, says: Three hundred towns in Turkish Bulgaria, the seat of war, have been given that should be besieged by the surrounding garrison. The consuls of America, Germany and other States applied to the Government, who acknowledged that such were the orders, but that before things come to such extremities he would give the consuls and all aliens ample warning, so as to provide for the safety of their persons and property. The Turkish forces are now within twelve miles of Tirnova, the Government added, and there are no peaceable communications in Bulgaria. The consuls communicated with their respective envoys here, and representations were made by them to the Porte. The Government gave concerning the treatment of the prisoners of foreign servants, but evinced some disposition to persevere in its destructive system of indiscriminate warfare.

DEFENCE AT WAR.

A Bill Adopted by the Chamber to Cover the Expense of Mobilization.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

LONDON, May 15.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Bucharest says: "The Chamber of Deputies have adopted a bill to cover the expense of mobilization the regulations also, a bill regulating the position of officers on active service. The Chamber also voted 400,000 to defray half the expenses of officers' campaign equipments."

[NOTE.—The Reuter telegram says nothing about the bill and distribution of war as stated in the Journal des Debats dispatch. The Chambers have power to use the discretionary power to make such a distribution, and a state of actual war really exists.]

The Russian Fleet Preparing to Depart.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—The Russian fleet still shows signs of departure, though there seems to be no idea that the vessels are only going out for a practice cruise. The preparations being made seem to indicate that the fleet is bound on some special service. It may be remarked that it will be in a week or ten days after their departure. The scientific reason for their leaving is that they are going to have gun and torpedo practice in the open sea, but when they are once outside of neutral waters those orders may be made in public.

The Questioning of Germany's Neutrality.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

LONDON, May 15.—The *Morning Post's* Berlin telegram says: "The German Government has not yet decided upon issuing a proclamation of neutrality, and it is said to be quite uncertain if it will do so. It is clear it will only be issued if the great Powers set the example. Persons professing to be well informed deny that Count Schouvalow's visit to Prince Bismarck had any political importance."

The Russians Across the Danube.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

LONDON, May 15.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch, under to-day, 7:30 a. m., says: "News has been received that a Russian corps, with cavalry and artillery, crossed the Danube near Pultsack and entered the Dobrudscha. An engagement is proceeding."

The 4th and 5th Russian corps will probably cross the Danube near Turnu Magurele, thereby turning the Bulgarian quadrilateral. The 4th and 5th corps will invade the Dobrudscha.

Arrival of the Turkish Financial Minister in Paris.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

PARIS, May 15.—Rustik Effendi, one of the members of the Turkish Ministry of Finance, has arrived here and is going to London.

[NOTE.—He was seen one week ago in the statement published in the London *Times* of Monday, May 7, that a Turkish agent would shortly arrive in London for the purpose of negotiating a loan.]

Buildings Burned by Insurgents.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

VIENNA, May 15.—Intelligence received here from Kars says that the 10th instant an insurgent band burned the barracks at Grab and two block houses, two magazines and the custom house at Batum. The Turkish soldiers made no resistance, but fled, leaving considerable ammunition and provisions.

The Reports of a Polish Insurrection Denied.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

PARIS, May 15.—The *Debats* publishes a letter from the Polish Count Ladislas Plater denying that preparations have been made for an insurrection in Poland. He says any such movement now would only promote the views of the enemies of Poland, whose hour of deliverance has not yet arrived.

Strength of the Roumanian Army.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

LONDON, May 15.—The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch says that the portion of the Roumanian army in the active operations cannot be estimated at over 30,000. The infantry are provided with various kinds of rifles. The officers are inefficient. The cavalry are very inefficiently horsed. The artillery are provided with Krupp guns.

A Battle Between the Turks and Miralites.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

VIENNA, May 15.—The Miralites have driven the Turks from Grosdik, after a sanguinary fight, wherein an entire Turkish battalion was destroyed. It is reported that the Miralite chief will bring down a strong force to operate with the Montenegrins.

Capture of a Turkish Gunboat.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

LONDON, May 15.—The *Telegraph's* Bucharest dispatch confirms the capture of the Turkish gunboat which tried to pass Kalafat. She was forced to surrender because of a heavy fire from a battery.

The Greeks Anxious for War.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

ATHENS, May 15.—The first collision between the Greek insurgents and the Turkish troops has occurred near Armgros, in Thessaly. The press of Athens unanimously demands war.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Session of the Board Last Evening.

The Board of Health met last evening. A communication was received from Quartermaster General Meigs, complaining of the presence of Reub's hone-boiling establishment in close proximity to the Quartermaster's General's office. The communication was referred to the Sanitary Committee. The report of the secretary was submitted as follows: During the week ending May 12, thirty-seven complaints of nuisances were received from citizens, inspections made and such action had in regard thereto as prescribed by the ordinances and regulations of the Board. Nineteen nuisances found to exist upon the public highways, have been referred to the Honorable commissioners of the District, and request for abatement asked. Four hundred and twenty-nine nuisances have been returned by the inspector as abated. Total number of nuisances reported during this period five hundred and forty-eight.

Investigations have been made in five cases to ascertain cause of death and three for pecuniary conditions, relatives requesting burial at public expense; cases of zymotic diseases investigated, 5. The contractor reports that during this period 40 tons of garbage have been collected and removed from premises in the cities of Washington, Georgetown and suburbs; 61 dead animals have been removed by the contractor, and 612 persons are reported as having been cleaned by the O. E. A. Co.; 520 herrings, 41 shad, 30 bunches of radishes, 27 bushels oysters, 150 crabs, 32 pounds beef, 15 pounds mutton, 28 pounds veal, 14 pounds bacon, 1 turkey, 2 calves, 1½ dozen eggs, 13 chickens, 4 baskets kale, 21 bushels potatoes and 120 bunches radishes have been condemned as unfit for food; 15 animals have been impounded, 1 redeemed and 1 killed; amount received as fines, $20.

THE SHOVEL ASSAULT.

Deckman Fined in the Police Court—The Complainant Developes a New Disease.

The case of Samuel Deckman, a young white man, charged with an assault and battery on Philip Lucas, an old colored man, with intent to kill, was called in the Police Court yesterday. The complainant appeared with two white and blue eyes and discolored cheeks. He testified that Deckman was cutting sods in the lot corner of First and B streets, and when witness remonstrated with him he stepped back and struck him over the head with the flat side of the shovel, knocking him senseless.

"I was sick before that," continued the witness—"had a terrible fever."

"That's a new disease," said the Court, with a smile. "I suppose he means typhoid fever."

"Yes; that's it," spoke up Lucas.

Other witnesses testified the same in regard to the assault, and Dr. Gaillard gave his opinion as to the effects of the blow. Two swore that it caused a concussion of the brain and the other that it did not.

Witnesses for the defense said that Deckman told Lucas to go away, but, instead of doing so, he approached with threatened fists, whereupon Deckman fell back, and, as Lucas followed him, struck him with the shovel.

A fine of $100 was imposed, and an appeal was noted.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

Proposition of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co to Furnish Means for the Payment of the Army and Navy—Reply of Secretary McCrary.

Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York, have addressed a communication to the Secretary of War, in which they offer, if deemed by him practicable, to form a syndicate to furnish the necessary means for the prompt payment of the officers and men of the army and navy. They state that it is not their desire to lend the money to the Government for the purpose, and thus establish what might be considered an objectionable precedent, nor to do anything to place the officers and men in the light of beneficiaries, but to simply protect the men from the exorbitant charges of shavers.

In his reply the Secretary of War thanks them for the kind solicitude which they manifest for the necessities of a national class of public servants. In regard to the feasibility of the scheme, he states that, in his opinion, it would be entirely proper and legal, but that the law prohibiting any executive officer from involving the Government in any liabilities not provided for by appropriations are so positive that the transaction must be purely a private one, at the risk of the syndicate.

The Secretary further states that he thinks all obligations to discharged soldiers can be met by discharging at once all whose terms expire before the first of November, and paying them out of the current appropriation.

In concluding his reply, Secretary McCrary says:

"Please understand that owing to the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, the War Department can have nothing to do with the transactions proposed. It is purely a matter of business between you and the officers, and your security for your advances must rest upon your faith that Congress will pass adequate appropriations, and upon the fact that any people dealing or fraud on the part of the officer will forfeit his commission.

"One other point I desire to call your attention to, viz.: If any other firm or syndicate should come in at any time and offer lower rates of discount than yourselves, the officer would, of course, have the option of indorsing his account to the other firm. I hope that the above will give you the information necessary to make intelligent plans and propositions to the army officers. Be assured that I will do assist you in every measure tending to relieve the hardships of the officers so far as I can do so without violating the provisions of law.

"Very respectfully,

"GEORGE W. MCCRARY,
"Secretary of War."

A RIVER STEAMER SUNK.

All the Passengers Safely Landed—Three of the Crew Supposed to be Lost.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 15.—The Baton Rouge steamer Sandy, No. 2, while on her trip down last night struck a log, some five miles above here, at about midnight, and soon after commenced sinking. The alarm was at once given, and the passengers rushed to the upper deck. Some saved themselves on cotton bales, while most of the women and children were placed in the yawl and landed safely. The steamer, buoyed up by the cotton, floated down the river, with the water two feet deep in the cabin. When passing here skiffs went out to her and took off the rest of the passengers and crew. It is supposed that three of the latter were lost. The boat turned over, and now lies bottom upward five miles below here. She, as well as most of the cargo, consisting of cotton and sugar and some cattle, will be a total loss. The boat's paper, books, money and everything else in the office went down with her.

The Lexington Races.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

LEXINGTON, May 15.—First race, mile heat, was won by Lizzie Whips, Elemi second; Janet and Actress were ruled out after the second heat. Time, 1:47, 1:46 and 1:47¾. Elemi took first heat.

Second race, sweepstake, four-year olds, two and one eighth miles, was won by Joe Rhodes, beating Leamingtonian. Time, 3:37¾.

The Pennsylvania Forest Fires Still Burning

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

SCRANTON, PA., May 15.—The forest fires are burning fiercely on a portion of the Moosic mountain, southeast of this city, and already valuable tracts of timber land miles in extent have been destroyed. The fire is too far removed from dwellings to cause any apprehensions among the suburban settlements.

Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, Named as the Coadjutor of the Archbishop of Baltimore.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—A special dispatch to the *Herald's Journal* from Rome, says: "The Right Rev. Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond, has been named coadjutor of the archbishop of Baltimore, with the right of succession.

Explosion of a Ship's Boilers—Two Persons Killed and Sixty Injured.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

VILLE FRANCHE, May 15.—As the French squadron were getting under sail one of the frigates (La Alexandre) boilers burst. Two persons were killed and sixty injured, twenty mortally.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

SCALAWAGS VS. CARPET-BAGGERS.

A Split in the Southern Republican Party and a Rush for Federal Office—The "Native" Republicans Attacking the White House by Scores.

All other important topics having more or less passed away, the political circles of Washington are being agitated to some extent by delegations, particularly from the Southern States, who have come here to press their respective candidates for office. Those delegations, or at least one class of them, are made up almost entirely of what they style themselves—native Republicans. They are men who more from sinister motives than any honest Republican convictions identified themselves in the South after the war with the white and colored Republicans—the former of whom were necessarily men from the North. The native Southern Republicans in the offset were significantly styled by the defunct Confederacy "scalawags," which, according to the latest editions of Webster, is a new and vulgar word of American colloquial origin in the South, its practical meaning, as applied to the "scalawags" of the South, was native Southern men who espoused the Northern cause under the banner of republicanism for the object of personal gain. Many of the scalawags had previously fought and bled for the Southern cause as rebels, and in the minds of many of the Southern Democrats were much more degraded specimens of humanity than even the carpet-baggers—that class of Northern Republicans who settled in the South after the war. The real friend of the colored people of the South, or at least the foremost advocates of their rights and privileges, were the carpet-baggers, and they were the leaders, while the scalawags were, to a great extent, a sort of hangers-on, that needed but for office. At least, such is the description given of the two elements of Republicanism in the South. Of course, it cannot be doubted but that there were a few respectable Southerners, who, by their consistent loyalty to the Union throughout the entire war, are entitled to be classed as exceptions to the general rule of character laid down for the scalawags. Until recently these two great elements of philanthropic friends of the Union and protectors of the colored man worked in the completest harmony with each other. They were content to get all they could, each man of each element for himself, backed up by the votes of the negroes.

This was all proper enough. The colored men when freed were like a ship with nobody at the helm. But they were like all humanity, even in its first stages—suspicious and not disposed to trust their old masters. Hence the era of scalawagism and carpet-baggism or philanthropic friendship for the negro votes. The time having now come, however, when they must depend upon something else than the mere franchise of the negro for life, the almighty rush for the few Federal offices to be filled in their respective localities. And now for the point.

Under the new order of things, as developed by the President's declaration, no person will be removed except for "cause," and in making appointments native Republicans shall be preferred. The scalawags have therefore made a split. They have abjured the Republican party at least so far as carpet-baggers are concerned, and are at once "new policy reformers." They denounce the carpet-baggers as unworthy of confidence, and signify their retention in office as a guarantee that would forever bar the success of the conciliation policy. In other words, these scalawags, or native Republicans, who first taught for secession, then joined the carpet-baggers, and were spit upon and insulted by the friends of the "lost cause," now have about the doors of the White House and Executive Departments declaring that they, and they alone, can promote peace and happiness in the South by being made the recipient of all the loaves and fishes, crumbs, bones and all.

While the policy of the Administration will no doubt be to appoint Southern Republicans to office, it is not believed by persons in positions to know that the present occupants of Federal offices will be removed simply because he is a carpet-bagger, as they style him, or, in other words, a man born in Georgia, Virginia, or any other State, and born in another. It is claimed by those who oppose the theory of removing the present officers, who may have served the country intelligently, faithfully and honestly, that when a man goes to any State and takes up his residence and lives there continuously for ten or twelve years, or even less, and becomes identified in all his interests there, that he is a citizen of that State and not a carpet-bagger within the meaning of the word. They argue that if the antecedents of many of the gentlemen who have not recently resided in the South shall be made the ground for the Government in being appointed to various responsible offices are inquired into it will be found that but few of them are natives of the States whence they are appointed. Nearly half of the members of the last Congress were Representatives from States in which they were not born. They claim that there are eras in the history of States and Governments when new men, with advanced ideas, ready to take up and push the work of reform, are absolutely needed. So it was in the South. Many men of the North, respectable and intelligent, went South for various purposes, and, while a great majority of them may have gone for the sole object of gain, yet there are many others who were actuated by different motives. The former of that class, who, together with disreputable scalawags, ought to be ignored, while the latter class are entitled to the highest consideration, and, with the more respectable and consistent native-born Republicans, should be the objects of Federal patronage. Delegations from Georgia, Virginia and Alabama are now here, assiduously at work to oust the present incumbents. They can give no well-founded reason of incompetency or anything else, save that the interests of the South demand it. It may be interesting some time to show up the true inwardness of some of these delegations, together with a little of their antecedents.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Speculations Regarding Its Destination—Opinions of Old Naval Officers as to Its Movements—A Neutral Government Cannot Protect Blockade-Runners Bearing its Flag.

Nothing is known here as to the destination of the Russian fleet, now preparing to sail from New York harbor, and there are speculations only in regard thereto. The opinion has been expressed that it is the intention of these vessels to intercept on the ocean all vessels suspected of having arms or munitions of war for Turkey on board, but old naval officers, who have had years of experience in command of men-of-war, declare that Russia will not attempt to search any vessel at sea bearing the American flag, as such an act would be regarded unfriendly to the Government of the United States. The late Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, in his work on maritime international law, quotes from Wheaton to the effect that, if a cargo is destined to be carried through blockade, it can be captured at any stage of the voyage; and further from Ortolan that a neutral Government is not obliged to prevent its citizens from conveying contraband, only not to protect them. It is therefore asserted that the Russian vessels are not prevented by international law from boarding any vessel at sea suspected of carrying arms to the Turks, but that, if a vessel be boarded and such arms found on board, she must be taken into port for adjudication by a court of admiralty.

By the present practice of nations, if the neutral has done no more than carry for another goods which are in law contraband, the only penalty upon him is the loss of his freight, time and expenses. Therefore, as the United States occupy the position of a neutral, any vessel bearing the American flag, and having on board arms for Turkey, would lose only the cargo, and the vessel would be released. A neutral Government being compelled not to protect any of its citizens engaged in conveying contraband of war, we could not interfere in their behalf. Our treaties with Great Britain stipulate as to what shall be regarded as contraband of war, and a lengthy list of such articles is mentioned. With Russia, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Portugal, Belgium, Hanse Towns and Turkey no contraband is defined. With France, Prussia, Spain, Holland and Sweden we are bound to the most limited contraband.

SPAIN.

Letter of Don Carlos to the Marquis Val de Espina.

[By Cable to the National Republican.]

LONDON, May 15.—Don Carlos, in his letter addressed to the Marquis Val de Espina, says: "Those who think the fueros impair the national and monarchial unity of Spain are mistaken. As guardian of the rights of all Spaniards, I protest against iniquitous decrees and against fresh attacks upon and revolution of venerable institutions. The Basque people know the legitimate monarchy has always been their rampart. They shall live under the standard of true Spain. I am the depository of it, and I am keeping it unsullied for the moment when God shall indicate the hour of justice."

MINOR CAPITAL TOPICS.

FOUR NEW CHINESE PORTS.—Official notification has been received at the State Department of the opening to American trade of four new Chinese ports—namely, Tchang, Wuhn, Wenchow and Pakhoi.

COFFEE TOO HIGH FOR REDSKINS.—The purchasing committee of the Indian Bureau in opening the bids for Indian supplies in New York, found the bids for coffee so high that they rejected all bids, and will readvertise for proposals for coffee.

THE GERMAN CHARGE D' AFFAIRES.—The Secretary of the German Legation, Baron Von Tideimann, was yesterday presented to Acting Secretary of State Seward, as charge d' affaires in the absence of the Minister, Baron Von Schloezer, who goes to Germany on leave of absence.

COLLECTOR CLARKE.—The native Republicans of Georgia are here in delegations trying to obtain the removal of Mr. Andrew Clarke, the collector of internal revenue for the Second district of Georgia. The only reason for his removal that they assign is that he is a carpet-bagger from Kentucky, though a good and efficient officer.

L. CASS CARPENTER.—Although L. Cass Carpenter has published his resignation as collector of internal revenue for the Third South Carolina district, yet his formal resignation has not yet been received at the Treasury. Upon the return of the President, however, his resignation will be treated as made and accepted, and his successor appointed.

GERMAN EMIGRATION TO THIS COUNTRY.—Information has been received at the State Department that the announcement has been made in the German Reichstag that the emigration from Hamburg, Bremen and Stettin during the year 1876 was 54,577, of which number all but 5,000 emigrated to the United States. This shows a falling off from the previous year of 6,000, doubtless the result of "hard times."

FRAUDULENT EVASION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.—Advices have been received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the seizure of the Illinois distillery at Chicago, Ill., for fraudulent evasions of the revenue laws. The particular offense was removing high wines from the cistern-room by means of a partition. The company is one of the richest in the Northwest, and was among the number of the establishments seized when the raid was made by Secretary Bristow on the St. Louis and Chicago distillers.

REMOVAL OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION.—No provision was made by the last Congress for renting the Wright building, corner of Eighth and G streets northwest, now occupied by the Education and Census Bureau and the Powell surveying force. In consequence, thereof, the Bureau of Education will, in a few days, move into rooms of the Shepherd building, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street. The mail room of the Pension Office will be transferred from the second story to the third, thus leaving one large room for the Bureau of Education on the floor with the Commissioner of Pensions and his chief clerk.

THE NEW COUNTERFEIT $50 BANK NOTE.—A new and dangerous counterfeit $50 national bank note has made its appearance in New York. The chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department yesterday received the following description of the note from the cashier of the Central National bank of New York: "The bill presented was a counterfeit; the signatures were engraved; (originals signed); the charter number on the bill was 210, while the genuine charter number is 376; upper right hand corner (Kidder) lower left hand corner Nos. 26; the bill is a little smaller than the genuine, and the paper thick, but the general appearance is calculated to deceive."

HOW ARMY SUPPLIES ARE TO BE PURCHASED.—The Secretary of War has issued the following order:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1877.

Disbursing officers are notified that there will be no funds available for the purchase of supplies for the army after July 1, 1877. Under section 3732 of the Revised Statutes contracts and purchases for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters and transportation may be made, to meet actual necessities, until Congress shall have had time to act upon an appropriation bill; that is to say, the indispensable requirements of the service from July 1 to December 31, 1877.

All advertisements for contracts under this section, as well as the contracts themselves, will state that the payment depends upon a future appropriation for that purpose. Upon the delivery of supplies under such a contract disbursing officers are authorized to issue certified vouchers, stating in substance the sum due, on what accounts, and that it has not been paid for want of funds.

General Order No. 77 of the series of 1873, in so far as it conflicts with this order, is hereby suspended until further orders.

GEORGE W. MCCRARY,
Secretary of War.

Navy Notes.

GENERAL.—The Tallapoosa was at New York yesterday, bound south. She will touch at Philadelphia, Norfolk and Annapolis before reaching Washington.

DETACHED.—Lieutenant William C. Strong from ordnance duty at the navy yard, Washington, and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service. Lieutenant James H. Sellridge from ordnance duty at the navy yard, Washington, on the 30th instant, and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service.

ORDERS.—Commander Thos. C. Selfridge to Newport, R. I., on the 21st instant, for attendance on the course of torpedo instruction. Lieutenant Commander John R. Bartlett to examination for promotion, 18th instant. Lieutenant Commander O. A. Batchellor to examination for promotion, 19th instant. Lieutenant Commander Horace Elmer to Newport, R. I., June next, for instruction in torpedo service.

THE POWHATAN.—The Powhatan arrived at Annapolis on the 14th inst.

The Oneipee, Commander Breeze, from Key West, arrived at Port Royal, S. C., yesterday.

The Secretary of the Navy visited the Navy Yard, Washington, yesterday, and inspected the iron clads and other vessels.

THE PLYMOUTH.—The Navy Department has received information to the effect that the United States steamer Plymouth, which recently made a voyage up the Mississippi river, expects to leave New Orleans to-morrow for Pensacola, where she will take a supply of provisions and coal, and thence proceed to Vera Cruz to relieve the Essex. The Essex has been stationed there for some time, being the policy of the United States to keep a man-of-war in those waters during the existing troubles in that vicinity.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.—The monitors attached to the North Atlantic station, which were sent to Savannah river some weeks ago to be laid up in fresh water until all barnacles should be removed from them, have all returned to the naval anchorage at Port Royal. Orders have been issued for the North Atlantic fleet to rendezvous at Port Royal between the middle of June and the first of July, when they will be inspected and exercised by Rear Admiral Frenchard, commanding. The fleet will then proceed north to pass the summer in a colder climate and avoid any risk of yellow fever.

THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.—To meet the emergency occasioned by the death of Col. Richard Swann, the much-respected commissary of the Naval Academy, Paymaster Albert S. Kenny has been appointed to take charge of the subsistence of the three or four hundred cadets at the naval station, and has already entered actively upon the discharge of his duties. The store for supplies of every kind, kept by Col. Swann, for the convenience of the officers of the station, has been discontinued, and Paymaster Kenny will confine himself to providing for and subsisting the naval cadets, who form a naval organization like the ship's company of a man-of-war, under their proper officers.

It is but just that their subsistence should be purchased and paid for by a commissioned disbursing and purchasing officer of the navy, paid by the Government, and not by the cadets, as has hitherto been the case. The ordering of the mess hall and its dependencies will hereafter be under the direction of the commandant of cadets and his assistant. While Colonel Swann lived, his remarkable administrative capacity and his long experience, made a change not advisable, but the old system was bad in itself, and in other hands, liable to abuse. A similar change was found necessary at West Point some time since, and has at that station been carried into effect successfully. The paymaster and commissary will receive no compensation other than his navy pay.

Army Notes.

TRANSFERS.—The following transfers of officers have been made by direction of the President, on the mutual application of the officers concerned: Major Henry R. Mizner from the 12th to the 8th infantry, and Major Thos. S. Dunn from the 8th to the 12th.

THE NEW YORK CARNIVAL.

GRAND PROCESSION OF REX AND SUBJECTS UP BROADWAY.

Witnessed by Over Two Hundred Thousand People—The Grand Ball in Gilmore's Garden—Description of the King, Floats, Tableaux, &c.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, May 15.—King Carnival visited New York to-day. The day was lovely, and brought out an immense crowd of gazers at his Majesty. Throughout the entire route of the procession, and at Union square, where the King reviewed the procession, there were dense crowds of persons. As early as 10 o'clock a. m. the Battery park was thronged with people, and two hours later it was thought that not less than 20,000 persons were present. A large force of police kept the crowd in order. Rex landed at the custom-house pier from the steamer, which appeared to come from the Brooklyn side. The boat was beautifully decorated, and had a considerable party on board. His Majesty was received in a befitting manner, and the steamer's arrival was hailed by the firing of cannons and the blowing of steam whistles by the steamers, and Rex landed amid the cheers of the vast concourse of people and to the music of the 7th regiment band. The carriage drawn by six bay horses was in waiting for his Majesty and his companions, Grand Turk and Khedive of Egypt.

In front of the custom-house wharf the king and his companions entered their carriage and the procession started on its way up Battery place. The van was led by mounted policemen, followed by the band, who in turn were followed by the marshals on horseback. Then came the king. The industrial charities fell onto the line from the side streets, and from Whitehall street. Nearly all the trades were represented, from the makers of clothing to the makers of mince meat. The firemen were also out in force with ladders and a hosing horse seat sat a little printing office on wheels. The soap manufacturers vied with each other grandly. Fireworks men sent burning cauldrons through the streets, one of the weekly journals had a car which carried characters in popular stories along the line of march. Tailors, butchers, wine merchants, shirt makers, furniture shops, ice cream makers and many other trades and industries were represented. The march continued up Broadway to Fourteenth street, and thence through Fourth avenue to Seventeenth street to the grand stand, where the procession was reviewed.

The display was a very creditable one of its kind, and the bright flags and fanciful costumes of some of the principal performers lent plenty of color to the picture.

The king of this carnival, the mysterious "Rex," a gorgeous personage, who bore his honors very meekly, did not awaken any very tremendous amount of enthusiasm, but there was no lack of cheering when the apparition of a more than ordinarily gay trooper gave just occasion for it. Some of the tableaux were very fine, and were perhaps the most prominent features in the parade.

The procession escorted the king through the various streets from Union Square to an on town hotel, where he will remain until this evening.

The crowds in the streets this evening contain in a promise of success for the more elaborate display of this evening. If the object of the carnival was to attract attention it must certainly be credited with success.

A reception was given to night to President Hayes by ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan.

Fifty two hundred thousand persons thronged the streets to-night to witness the carnival procession. The windows along the line of march brought fabulous prices, and were all eagerly engaged. The house-tops and stoops were all covered with spectators, and street car travel was suspended from the time of King Carnival starting on his tour, and general good feeling and gayety prevailed among the masses of persons who filled the