The National Republican.

VOL. XVIII—NO. 136. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1878. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH

DEMOCRATIC DISSECTION.

The Presidential Title Investigation Hangs Fire.

Democratic Hesitation—Looking Before Leaping—The Results of Reopening the Florida Case—What Would be Proven—A Few Reminiscent Details—The Alleged Alliance Between the Administration and Southern Democrats—A Doubt About To-Day's Developments.

The political atmosphere is still cloudy, particularly in that portion overhanging the Democratic camp. There are signs of clear weather; but equally strong portents of storm. The Southern intriguers with the Administration, like Lamar and Gordon, have joined with the more conservative Democrats to ward off an investigation based upon the so-called Florida confessions. The certainty that the inquisition will become general, frightens others, and a disinclination to begin a never-ending task at the beginning of the summer season has its influence generally, so that the hot-bloods who have been crying for the President's official scalp the past week are not sustained as strongly as they anticipated they would be. Briefly put, the reasons why the Democrats hesitate to yield to the demand for a reopening of the electoral count are as follows:

They find that—I. If they should investigate Archer Precinct, Alachua County, Fla., when they have invalidated the returns, the actual ballots there cast, proved by the sworn testimony of the voters themselves, will give Hayes more than the majority counted for him by the canvassing board!

II. Because, investigating still further in Florida, they will find themselves confronted with Democratic intimidation in Columbia County, and Democratic frauds in Hamilton, Monroe, Manatee, and Jackson Counties, fully justifying the canvassing board in giving the State to Hayes!

III. Because they do not dare again reopen the investigation of the atrocious murders of Republicans in the bull-dozed parishes of Louisiana, committed in the vain hope of giving the State to Tilden. The ghosts of their murdered victims have been laid by the conciliation policy of President Hayes; Democrats will not venture to call them up again.

IV. Because they have not the courage again to confront Tilden and Pelton's corrupt attempts to *purchase* an elector in Oregon, nor do they again wish to be the introducers to the public gaze of Cronin's nose.

V. Because they do not dare expose the intrigues of Southern Democrats with President Hayes' representatives—in which participated Senators Gordon and Lamar and Representatives Ellis and Gibson; nor do they dare to drag to light the Burke memorandum, hitherto kept so closely from the public view. Will the above gentlemen dare to investigate themselves? Are their shirts clean?

VI. Because they see very clearly that if after investigation they again declare Tilden to have been legally elected, crazy Democratic partisans all over the country will (logically enough) demand that they shall proceed to eject Mr. Hayes and inaugurate Tilden. This they do not wish to do—first, because they are better satisfied with President Hayes than they would be with Tilden, and second, because they fear to alarm and arouse the country by their revolutionary proceedings.

Mr. Clarkson N. Potter's sudden trip to New York last Friday has created some stir among the political gossips; but no information of his plans or the occasion and result of his visit have been ascertained.

In Republican circles there is little or no excitement, except that which naturally follows from curiosity regarding the intentions of the Opposition. A resolution has been prepared, embracing THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN's proposition to investigate the manner of the election in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, and all the States recorded for Tilden, which will be offered as a substitute for any Democratic resolution that may be offered to-day.

A Brooklyn Mystery Explained.

NEW YORK, May 5.—John M. Wright, one of the sailors formerly employed on the schooner Mary B. Harris, and who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Bernard Ferron, the boatman whose body was fished out of the Erie Basin with 150 pounds of iron tied to it, has made a confession to Superintendent Campbell, of the Brooklyn police. He belongs at Indian River, Maine, and at first denied having ever seen Ferron

To-day he said: "The old man came on board the schooner, and we had an argument about wrestling; he said he could throw me. I said he could not, and we wrestled. I threw the old man against a stove in the cabin. It killed him, and then I put iron in the bag, tied it to his body, and dropped him overboard. No one else had anything to do with the killing of the old man, for I was the only one on board the ship at the time, Tabbatt having gone ashore. I dropped the body in about twelve o'clock, and then rowed ashore in his boat, but soon returned. I got only $20 on the old man, and made no mention of his death to any one. No one had anything to do with the killing but me."

Wright only nineteen year old, and bears a very bad character. He was caught stealing several times. He is closely watched, as it is feared that he intends to commit suicide.

Fenians in Buckram.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A special to the *Herald* from Buffalo says it is reported that a general movement is on foot for the invasion of Canada by the Fenians in the event of war between England and Russia. In an interview, Colonel John Quinn stated that there were three Irish companies in Buffalo, well drilled, officered, and equipped. He further states that General Burke, formerly of the United States army, and now one of the trustees of the skirmishing fund, has received applications from veteran officers to be assigned commands.

BUFFALO, May 5.—Vague rumors are afloat of a raid on Canada by the Irish in case of war between Russia and England. It is stated that three companies of Irish patriots are armed and equipped here ready for service, and 1,000 Western Irishmen have been notified, so that they can be here in twenty-four hours, while there are 3,000 more in this vicinity that will rendezvous for a raid within three days after the orders are issued; but nothing authentic can be obtained to substantiate those rumors.

Church Corner Stone Laid.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 5.—The corner-stone of "Pius Memorial Church," corner of Edmonson avenue and Schroeder street, in the northwestern section of this city, was laid this afternoon with the imposing ceremonies and rites of the Catholic Church, Archbishop Gibbons officiating. At three o'clock in the afternoon about forty Catholic societies formed at Baltimore and Calvert streets and adjoining streets, and with banners and music marched to the site of the church, distant a mile and a half, where the ceremonies took place in the presence of fully ten thousand persons. Bishop Keane, of Richmond, was to have delivered an address, but this part of the proceedings was omitted on account of rain.

The building of this church, named after Pope Pius V., was projected by the late Archbishop Spalding a short time previous to his death, to commemorate the jubilee or twenty-fifth anniversary of Pope Pius IX. On the accession of Archbishop Bayley the project of Archbishop Spalding was earnestly advocated and forwarded, but, delayed by the feeble health and subsequent death of Archbishop Bayley, and it remained for Archbishop Gibbons to carry into effect to-day the initiation of the work of his eminent predecessors. The new church, it is said, will, in beauty and style, equal any in this city.

A Model Policeman.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Captain Joel Smith, of Washington street station, Brooklyn, narrowly escaped being shot dead this afternoon by one of his patrolmen, Maurice Hefferman. The latter had been on a spree for several days, and imagined that the Captain had been making complaint against him to the police commissioners, and resolved to take his life. The ball entered the left side of the neck, just at the base of the skull, and passed out at the right side and entered the partition. A second shot from the revolver immediately followed, but an officer knocked Hefferman's arm up and the ball passed in close proximity to the head of Sergeant and entered the closet at the end of the passage. Hefferman was secured and locked up. Captain Smith's wound, though severe, was not fatal. The affair caused much excitement, and Heffernan says he does not care if he "swings" for it.

Coaching in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—At one o'clock this afternoon, the New Yorkers who came over in the Tally Ho! left their headquarters at the St. George Hotel and proceeded to the headquarters of the Rabbit Club, near Fairmount Park under the guidance of members of the latter organization. They went out in coaches headed by Fairman Rodgers with his four-in-hand. They made a fine display, and attracted large crowds. At the Rabbit Club house a grand banquet was partaken of, at which no one was present except the members and their guests. Among the latter were Messrs. Jerome and Lorillard, of New York, who are members of the Coaching Club. The party returned at seven o'clock this evening, and, at eight took supper at the St. George. The coaching party will leave Philadelphia at six o'clock to-morrow morning, on their return to New York.

Disappearance of General John M. Binckley.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—The friends of ex-United States Attorney-General, John M. Binckley, are greatly alarmed over his sudden disappearance from this city yesterday morning. In his room were found several letters, addressed to Dr. Stearns, Mayor Black, and other parties of this city, the tenor of which is that he intended to kill himself. He has of late been brooding a great deal over domestic troubles and is undoubtedly insane. Diligent search has been made, but so far without avail.

[Mr. Binckley was formerly an attorney in Washington and held the position of Assistant Attorney-General of the United States in 1867-68.]

American Home Missions.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society was held to-night. Rev. Aaron L. Chapi.. D. D., of Beloit College, Wisconsin, preached the sermon. The annual report set forth that during the past year the number of ministers of the gospel in the service of the society has been 966. Three missionaries have preached to colored people and thirty-three in foreign languages.

The number of congregations and missionary stations supplied, in whole or in part, 2,237; number of pupils in Sabbath-schools, 91,762. The receipts during the year were $284,486.44; expenditures, $284,540.71, leaving $15,306.77 still due to missionaries. Total amount of pledges, $91,335.37, toward redeeming which there is a balance in the treasury of $40.35.

The Steamer Cimbria.

ELLSWORTH, ME., May 5.—The Cimbria remains in the same position. There is no signs of her speedily leaving, though evidently she can get under weigh in a few hours if orders come. Two men arrived Saturday, evidently on a shooting excursion, but it is believed that they are agents of Evans Rifle Company. They have not been aboard the Cimbria, and manifest no interest in the vessel. On the other hand, the passenger agent of the Union Pacific Railroad arrived to-day, and is to go on board to-morrow. In the meantime the British agent is continually on the wharf or walking about shore, watching the steamer and every movement of her officers and crew.

The Minneapolis Ruins.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 5.—The scene of the destroyed mills was visited to-day by thousands of persons, special trains being run from St. Paul, and crowds calling in carriages from all adjacent points. Piles of *debris* were black with the curious and relic-hunters from morning till night. Work of searching goes on, the only result being the discovery, about nine a. m., of a body in the water of the canal, not much disfigured and easily identified as that of Patrick Judge. The mutilated remains supposed to be his yesterday, consequently, are those of some other victim.

The Borden City Mills Trouble.

FALL RIVER, MASS., May 5.—During the past week attachments have been issued at the instance of banks and individual creditors against the Borden City Mills to the aggregate of $273,000; Sagamore Mills, $100,000; Union Mills, $300,300; estate of Nathan Durfee, $400,000; Geo. T. Hathaway, $100,000; H. B. Durfee, $24,000; Massasoit Steam Mill, $13,300; against various directors of the Borden City and Union Mills, $53,000, or a grand aggregate of $1,272,500.

Temperance in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The temperance revival in this city and various portions of the State, under the active agency of the State Temperance Alliance and other organizations, continues unabated. Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, addressed a large audience at Hoy's Temperance Tabernacle to-night, and a large number signed the pledge.

B'nai Brith.

NEW ORLEANS, May 5.—The Convention of the District Grand Lodge Independent Order of B'nai Brith me to-day at Odd Fellows Hall. About 175 delegates were present from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas. The session will continue four days.

The Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The loss by the burning of the South Chicago Woolen Mills is from $150,000 to $175,000. This includes the building, machinery and stock. Insurance, $21,000 on the buildings; $35,000 on the machinery, and $30,000 on the stock.

A Victim of Canadian Rioting.

MONTREAL, May 5.—The funeral of John Calligan, who was shot on Wellington Bridge on the night of the Orange concert, took place this afternoon. About 10,000 members of the Irish national societies took part.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

President Hayes and the State Associations.

Postmaster-General Key's Opinion of President Hayes' Ideas Regarding State Associations—Senator McCreery's Nose—Army and Navy News—Revenue Troubles in Virginia—Tariff on Tea—Paymaster Cutter's Case—Routine News.

State Associations.

A reporter of this journal accosted Postmaster-General Key last Saturday with the inquiry: "Has President Hayes declared his opposition to the reorganization of State associations or said that he would not countenance them?"

To this Mr. Key replied: "I never heard him say so, nor do I think he has. These State associations are formed principally for social purposes, and I don't see the objection to them."

Senator McCreery's Nose.

Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, strolled leisurely into the official quarters of Postmaster-General Key yesterday, utterly oblivious of the fact that a NATIONAL REPUBLICAN emissary was then engaged in conversation with that distinguished Administration Democrat. But the P. M. G. rose to his full stature and greeted the eminent Kentuckian with the usual salutations, closing with the inquiry:

"Did you read that description of your nose in the intelligent, pains-taking, and energetic Democratic organ this morning?"

To which the Senator replied:

"Yes, and I think it's running politics into ——"

"Strange bed-fellows?" interrupted Mr. Key.

"No," was the retort; "channels I was about to say. I think it's running politics into strange channels, and it is a peculiar kind of journalistic enterprise that can't find anything but a fellow's nose to talk about."

And he went on growling about newspaper men in general, and putative Democratic organs in particular. Evidently the old gentleman didn't enjoy the familiarity which had characterized the handling of his nose—the pulling of it, so to speak—by his party organ. But he concluded that nothing better than this kind of flippancy is to be expected from such a source.

Revenue Troubles in Virginia.

Collector J. H. Rives, of Lynchburg, Va., forwards to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the following report of recent operations against illicit distillers in his district. Deputy Collector Goodell, who had charge of the raiding party, says:

"I have just returned from a raid on Runnet Bay, in Franklin County; had two men and three horses wounded; destroyed a large distillery; captured two men, and was surrounded by a crowd of men numbering from fifty to seventy-five, armed with rifles and shot-guns, who demanded the release of the prisoners, swearing they intended to kill every-one of us. We refused to release the prisoners, and, being armed with carbines, succeeded in keeping them from taking the prisoners, although they followed fifteen or twenty miles, trying to waylay us."

Commissioner Raum, in reply to this, has informed Collector Rives "that if any additional force was needed to enable him to enforce the laws against organized opposition in his district, he could have it."

The Army and Navy.

Second Lieutenant W. O. Clark, Company L, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to join his proper station in the department of Arizona.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant William J. Cook, Seventeenth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect the 15th instant.

The extension of leave of absence granted Post Chaplain C. W. Fitch is further extended to one year, on account of disability.

Second Lieutenant H. H. Ludlow, Third Artillery, is relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, and will report in person to First Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, for duty on surveys west of 100th meridian.

Leave of absence until June 30, is granted Assistant Surgeon Charles Styer, on which day his resignation will take effect.

THE NAVY.

Detached—Lieutenant Commander James G. Green from the Norfolk navy-yard and ordered to command the Palos, Asiatic station, per steamer 1st of June from San Francisco. Lieutenant Commander W. C. Wiss from command of the Palos, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival. Second Lieutenant J. A. Smyser of the Marine Corps, has been placed on the retired list, in pursuance of the finding of the board, approved by the President.

THE ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Patterson reports from Amoy, China, under date of March 13, the return of the Ranger from the island of Formosa, whither she had been sent to render assistance to the wrecked American barque Forest Belle. The Forest Belle left Cardiff, Wales, October 3, 1877, with coal and patent fuel, bound to Hong Kong, and on February 16, 1878, struck on a sunken rock in Kiao-liang Bay. Large holes were made in her bottom, and she was beached in about nineteen feet water, all hands being saved. The captain of the Forest Belle chartered the English brig Onward, which was towed to the wreck by a Chinese gun-boat. The gun-boat was of very good assistance. The Onward had loaded all the movable property and sailed for Hong Kong ere the arrival of the Ranger. Commander Manley is of the impression that the Forest Belle struck on Gaddis Rock instead of an unknown one. The Forest Belle subsequently took fire, supposed from spontaneous combustion, and burned to the water's edge.

Capitol and Department Notes.

Saturday's Congress report on third page.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan on Saturday amounted to $501,650.

Internal revenue receipts on Saturday were $723,839.72; customs, $285,379.59.

The combination of bankers who contracted with the Secretary of the Treasury for $10,000,000 4½ bonds "firm," with an "option" to subscribe for $5,000,000 four months from May 1, have taken $20,000,000, having subscribed for amounts allotted to May and June.

The President on Saturday approved the act "granting a pension to the two daughters of Brigadier-General James Miller, of the war of 1812;" the act "for the relief of William L. Hickman, of Missouri," and the act "making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879."

Paymaster Cutter's Case.

The attorney for New York dealers in naval stores and supplies will to-day file with the Senate his protest against the action of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the matter of the nomination of Mr. Cutter to be Paymaster-General of the navy. The protest sets forth that "the undersigned most respectfully, but emphatically, protest against Cutter's confirmation, on the ground that the investigation had in pursuance of the vote of the Senate has been utterly inefficient, glaringly unfair, and has been apparently conducted, not for the purpose of discovering the truth, but for the sole purpose of vindicating the former action of this committee in reporting favorably upon the nomination of Mr. Cutter. The charges against Mr. Cutter were briefly, 1. That while acting as navy agent or paymaster at New York he was guilty of gross favoritism in purchasing goods for the navy of William Matthews, a contractor, and Charles H. Raymond, or Creed & Co., of which firm Raymond was a partner. 2. That as paymaster at New York, together with Mr. Eldridge, the inspector at the Brooklyn navy-yard, he had such relations toward Mr. Matthews of a pecuniary nature as to warrant the gravest suspicions as to the fairness of his dealings with Matthews. That Mr. Cutter was named for the position as paymaster at New York, by Matthews, and appointed as his purchasing clerk George A. Blood on the recommendation of Matthews. 3. That Matthews, whose relations to Cutter were of the nature described, has been guilty of frauds in his dealings with Eldridge, the inspector at Brooklyn, has been for years under suspicions of the gravest character in his dealings with the Navy Department, and has had the bulk of the business with Mr. Cutter's office, in New York, together with Charles H. Raymond and George H. Creed, to the exclusion of other bidders at lower prices. 4. That Charles H. Raymond, in the year of 1864, was arrested, tried, convicted, and imprisoned for frauds on the Navy Department. 5. That the clerk, George A. Blood, who was appointed purchasing clerk by Cutter, upon Matthews' recommendations, during the administration of Isaac Henderson as navy agent in New York, had been guilty of frauds in connection with the said Matthews and Raymond, and that Cutter, when he appointed him, knew of his character and reputation. Such were the charges in brief, and we cited first in corroboration thereof, the testimony taken by the Whitthorne investigating committee of the House in 1876, extracts from which are hereto appended, claiming that this testimony in itself is abundant to show the intimate relationship of the parties aforesaid, the gross favoritism of Cutter toward Raymond and Matthews, the existence of a ring composed of the parties aforesaid, and the highly suspicious pecuniary transactions between them. We have no means of knowing whether this testimony has been embodied in that taken by this committee, as we have requested; but we do know and affirm that the chairman of this committee has refused to subpœna the witnesses, extracts from whose testimony in the Whitthorne investigation are hereto appended.

"We then produced, as best we could, witnesses from New York and elsewhere, whose examination was conducted, as it seemed to us, solely in the interest of Mr. Cutter. We claim that the minutes of testimony taken by your committee will show any legal or fair mind the unfairness of the methods of examination employed. The attitude of the chairman toward counsel and toward witnesses who were subpœnaed at his suggestion, forms no part of this record, as we suppose.

"But we consider it our duty, in the interest of justice, to state that it has been entirely subversive of the purposes for which the investigation was ordered. That, for the most part, only two members of the committee have been present during the pendency of the proceedings; and that when one or possibly two others have dropped in, the conduct of the chairman has been such as to bias them against the seriousness of the charges, the weight of the evidence brought to sustain them, and the respectability of the witnesses called in that behalf.

"To the common intellect it would seem that the reputation of the Paymaster-General of the navy, whose position is only second in importance to that of the Secretary of the Navy, should be like that of Cæsar's wife. The papers hereto annexed contain evidence against Mr. Cutter, none of which, so far as we can remember, was admitted at this investigation.

"If, in view of the suspicious relationships and transactions therein disclosed, the Senate should think fit to place this man in this position of highest trust, we shall then believe that we have been under a grave hallucination that evidence nothing less in strength than that sufficient to convict a man of the highest crimes known to the law is requisite to prevent his appointment to a position of greatest responsibility, and that common bad reputation in the community where he has held office is to militate in no respect against his appointment to a position of still greater responsibility."

Tariff on Tea.

A pamphlet has been prepared, to be laid on the desks of members of Congress, advocating the restoration of the duty upon tea, which starts out upon the general proposition that the true standard of a just revenue tariff is an equalization of duty. A want of such equalization in the present law, and in the Wood tariff bill, is pointed out in the articles of tea and sugar. The latter now pays a tax of nearly fifty cents to every man and woman, and it is proposed to increase it to about a dollar a head, while tea is admitted free of duty. Tea is an article of comparative luxury, the best quality reaching in price $1.50 per pound, and not used like coffee by the laboring and poorer classes. A tax of fifteen cents per pound would, it is claimed, yield a revenue of $10,000,000, and relieve sugar of one-fourth the tax now imposed, thus relieving the poorer classes; but above all, in the imposition of the tax on tea, the principle of equality in taxation would be sustained. While the Government is in need of money, a tax on tea may be demanded as an act of justice.

The bill of Mr. Wood proposes to raise an additional ten millions of revenue. Taking into view the uncertainty of the industries of the country, which are to be necessarily affected by the change as in the tariff indicated, it seems hazardous, especially in these times of general anxiety respecting the future, so far as our industrial or laboring interests are concerned, to carry out the provisions and scope of the bill, and to that end it may be suggested that the entire increase in amount of the revenue which the proposed bill is to give to the Government can be collected by the simple tax of fifteen cents a pound on all tea coming into the United States after July 1, 1878. The imposition of a tax on tea would in no wise disturb the industrial interests or classes of the country.

It is further stated that the United States is the only country in the world which admits tea free of duty. England now levies a tax of twelve cents per pound, and the increase of the tax to twenty-four cents is being agitated.

When the tax was taken off tea, the consumer did not receive a corresponding reduction or benefit, as the advocates, six years ago, claimed, and if the tax is reimposed the burden, if any at all, would be so light that it would be more than balanced by the benefit which the country would derive from the addition to its revenues. Two years ago, when a tax was imposed on tea, there was in the country and on the way thither nearly 50,000,000 pounds of tea, from which the Government then would not have collected a dollar. The amount which will be on hand on the 1st of July, when it is proposed the tax shall be imposed, is estimated at less than 10,000,000 pounds.

Currency Circulation.

Balance forwarded	$363,548,773 03
Balance outstanding	363,548,773 02

CIRCULATION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS.

U. S. notes, demand		62,342 50
U. S. notes, prior to 1869	$19,885,847	
U. S. notes, series of 1869	152,981,197	
U. S. notes, series of 1874	40,774,[illegible]	
U. S. notes, series of 1878	386,032	
U. S. notes, series of 1879	133,487,964	
		346,681,016
U. S. fractional currency		16,805,414 52
Total		363,548,773 02

CONDITION OF SURPLUS AND RESERVE.

Amount carried in	$70,000	
Amount withdrawn		70,000
Balance forwarded		48,106,877
Balance this day		48,106,877

EUROPE'S LATEST PHASE.

Talking Peace and Preparing for War.

A Generally Better Feeling—Negotiations with the Smaller Powers—Austro-Hungarian Compromise—England, However, Active—Movement of India Troops—A Large Order for Lint—Reception of Grand Duke Nicholas at St Petersburg.

A Better Feeling at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 5.—The *Agence Russe* says: "A much better impression prevails respecting the prospect of the negotiations. It is rumored that the approaching arrival of Count Schouvaloff here on a visit is connected with a friendly exchange of views resulting from the *pourparlers* between London and St. Petersburg.

"The Turks have evacuated Artvin in the Pashalik of Trebizonde. This is considered the commencement of the execution of the treaty of San Stefano."

RETURN OF TURKISH REFUGEES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.—A Russo-Turkish convention has been concluded arranging for the return of the Turkish refugees to their homes. Only those will be sent back at present who belong to localities occupied by Russians outside of the principality of Bulgaria. Russian troops will accompany refugees to protect them and restore their property. The expenses will be borne by Turkey. A portion of the Russians at San Stefano have been withdrawn to Hademkoi.

RUSSIA'S NEW PROPOSITION TO ROUMANIA.

VIENNA, May 5.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes the following dispatch from Bucharest: "It is understood that Russia has proposed a new military convention, by which she will be empowered to construct camps at Plajesti and Fokschani, engaging in return to remove the headquarters and other establishments connected with the troops from Bucharest. Roumania up to the present time has refused assent."

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COMPROMISE.

VIENNA, May 5.—It is officially announced that the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers have come to an agreement on the Austro-Hungarian compromise. The compromise will be submitted to Parliament for ratification next week. Count Andrasy, at the Cabinet council, said that the realization of the vote of credit was urgently required to give power for speedily concentrating troops on the Transylvania and Roumian frontiers.

LARGE ORDER FOR LINT.

LONDON, May 5.—The British government has ordered 1,000,000 pounds weight of lint and other appliances for the wounded.

EVACUATION DELAYED.

A special to the *Standard*, dated Constantinople, Friday, says: "Safvet Pasha has persuaded Gen. Todleben to grant a six days delay in regard to the evacuation of Schumla and Varna only. A report is current in Vienna that a famine prevails in Eastern Russia."

BRITISH INDIA RECRUITS.

The *Times*, of India, states that an expedition will sail for Suez.

A special from Alexandria to the *Standard* reports that preparations are making to disembark Indian troops at Port Said and Suez, and measures are being taken to secure the transit of three English iron-clads, which are expected at Port Said on Tuesday.

A special to the *Daily News* from Alexandria says Admiral Hornby with the iron-clads Minatour, Defense, Black Prince and Pallas is expected at Port Said on Tuesday. The situation is creating great excitement in Egypt. It is generally believed that arrangements have been concluded to land Indian troops there.

LONDON, May 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that Russia has sent fresh communication to London and Vienna specifying concessions she is willing to grant, and again expressing her willingness to enter into special negotiations.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says the most direct and shortest way seems to have been chosen for the resumption of the *pour parlers*—namely, through Lord Augustus Loftus. The correspondent confirms the report that England's first reply produced a favorable impression at St. Petersburg.

VIENNA VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna intimates that England has not abandoned her claim in regard to the submission of the whole treaty, but has at most consented to enter into an exchanging of ideas concerning the merits of the treaty while the *pourparlers* to find a formula for the congress continue. The few days delay anticipated by the *Agence Russe* on Thursday in obtaining any new renewal of negotiations is explained by the supposition that negotiations on the above topics and on the withdrawal from Constantinople were proceeding simultaneously, so that the understanding about one will depend on that arrived at about the other.

The Vienna correspondent confirms the report that an agreement has been reached between the Ministries relative to the Austrian-Hungarian compromise. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the Parliaments will ratify the compromise; but the balance of opinion is that they will.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says the Turks have not even decmed the offer which the Russians apparently made to retire beyond Tchatalkja sufficient compensation for the evacuation of the fortress.

They point to the other unfilled treaty stipulations, such as the non return of the Ottoman prisoners and the constant reinforcement of the Russian army, only the sick and wounded being sent home, and allege that part of the Russian (Asiatic) army has already landed at Buyas. The Turks are unlikely to yield easily in regard to the fortresses.

BETTER HOPES OF PEACE.

ROME, May 5.—Count Courte, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to an interpellation in the Senate on Saturday, said: "The news news received during the past two days encouraged hopes of the maintenance of peace. The government were not chargeable with excessive timidity, but Italy had no need to be constantly agitating an order to maintain her position as a great power. The government would not fail to protect the interests of the country while maintaining scrupulous impartiality."

The Senate unanimously passed a vote of confidence.

CABLE SPARKS.

General Grant arrived in Turin on Saturday.

Bayard Taylor has arrived at his post of duty, Berlin.

Hobart Pasha dined with the Queen of England at Windsor Castle on Friday.

The United States man-of-war Vandalia has gone from Malta to Smyrna to relieve the Marion.

The Grand Duke Nicholas arrived at St. Petersburg on Saturday, and was enthusiastically received.

Father Curci publishes in *La Union*, of Paris, a retraction, in which he declares that he entirely adheres to all the teachings of the church respecting the temporal power of the Pope.

Capsized and Drowned.

CHEYENNE, WY. T., May 5.—By the capsizing of a boat on the lake this evening Mr. Vandyke and wife were drowned.

RAILROAD NEGOTIATION.

Effect of Combination.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The report of the committee appointed to adjust the Southwestern rates was adopted by the association. It names the combined roads the Southwestern Railway Association. The Chicago roads are entitled to 45 per cent. of the gross business, the St. Louis roads the same, and the Hannibal and St. Joe 10 per cent. This applies to all tonnage to or through Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joe, and Atchison on the West, or to or through St. Louis, Louisiana, Hannibal, Turney, Davenport, Burlington, or Chicago on the East. The associated lines are to charge full local rates on Colorado business.

Any road receiving more than its alloted proportion may retain 40 per cent. of the earnings therefrom. The Wabash road is recognized as the eastern connection of the Hannibal & St. Joe road. The organization is to continue until January next. Following are the rates on Western-bound freight from Chicago: First-class, eighty-five cents; second, seventy cents; third, forty-five cents; fourth, thirty cents; special, twenty-five cents. From St. Louis rates are: First-class, sixty-five cents; second, fifty cents; third, thirty-five cents; fourth, twenty-five cents special, twenty cents.

RESULT OF COMPETITION.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—A meeting of the representatives of the Ohio and Mississippi, Vandalia, Chicago, Alton, Wabash and Indianapolis and Indianapolis and St. Louis railroads was held here yesterday to consider how best to protect their interests against the cutting of rates by the Chicago roads to the East. The result was the establishment of a new tariff, to go into effect to-morrow (Monday), May 6, as follows: On grain and articles classed with grain, twenty-three cents per hundred to New York, which is a reduction of six cents, intermediate to have a corresponding reduction. On fourth-class freight rates were reduced from thirty-five to twenty-nine cents to New York, twenty-seven cents to Philadelphia, twenty-six cents to Baltimore, and twenty-three cents to all New England points.

The Capitol Police Force.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1878.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: Your issue of May 2 contains a communication from a "Reader of REPUBLICAN," who, in speaking of the Capitol police, says they number thirty-one, which is not correct, the force consisting of four officers and twenty-one privates. Very frequently members of the force are sick, one of the reliefs at the present time and during the past month having had only four men able to do duty.

Now, as to the reasons for closing the building until half-past eight a. m. The floors must be kept clean, and heretofore the laborers have been unable to do their work, owing to the constant stream of travel. Again, numerous petty thefts have been committed in the morning, about the time the reliefs change, and while some of the men are at breakfast, and it was found absolutely necessary for the protection of public property that the building be closed to public travel until at least half past eight a. m. No one was benefited by the throwing open of the building in the early hours of the morning but the persons making it a thoroughfare and the large army of loafers, so-called, who desire to and have been in the habit of making the Capitol a loafing-place from morning until night. The persons inconvenienced are those who make the crypt a short cut to their work and to the market, and it is respectfully submitted that the interests of this class, who can easily go around the Capitol on good pavements, are not to be compared to the interest of the Government in the protection of its property. Every other public building in the District is closed until nine a. m., and I see no good reason why the Capitol should be thrown open to persons having no legitimate business in the same at an earlier hour than other public buildings in the city.

S. S. BLACKFORD,
Captain Capitol Police.

Killed by a Bear.

A citizen was near Lac Court O'Reilles, looking up some land, and while passing down an old logging road leading to the lake came upon the carcass of a large black bear lying in the road. Upon examining it he discovered several wounds upon the head and body, as if made by a knife.

Continuing his journey a few rods from the bear he found the body of an Indian mangled and torn in a most horrible manner, lying a little to one side of the road. One side of the face was completely torn off, and the body, stripped of most of its clothing, being lacerated in a frightful manner. The ground for some distance around had the appearance of a terrible struggle.

Near the old Indian was a rifle barrel covered with blood and hair, the stock broken off and lying in several pieces upon the ground. He evidently fired one shot, and before having time to reload the bear had grappled him. In his right hand he had a bowie-knife, which probably was his last weapon of defense, and the instrument that had dealt the fatal blow. —*Chippewa (Wis.) Herald.*

A Montana Gold Mine.

A very rich gold-bearing lode was recently discovered about twenty miles from Helena, Montana. The work of two men in sinking a shaft, which took them three weeks, sufficed to produce enough decomposed ore to yield $20,000, when run through a small stamp mill.

This was run into a single brick, and is an attractive centre-piece in one of Helena's bank windows. One curious feature of this mine is that it is on the very crest of the Rocky Mountains. It extends into two counties, and water poured out of a pail over the surface of the lode will divide and flow towards the Atlantic and Pacific.

There was nothing whatever on the spot where the shaft was sunk to indicate the presence of a quartz vein, as the grass was growing over it—only it lay in the line with other spots where indications of ore existed. As is always the case, excitement over the event has run high, and daily reports come to Helena that other lodes equally as rich have been found.

Couldn't Fool Her.

"Don't tell me nothing of the kind," said she, vigorously, to her husband, who was reading the account of a recent cremation to service to her; "it's only a vile device for getting an unfortunate wife away secretly to a lonely spot and killing her, and burning up the remains, so that her husband can frisk off and marry some one else, and no one ever know it; besides, 'tisn't possible to get a furnace as hot as they say it was." "But, my love," said her husband, "here it is in the papers, that the furnace was heated to a heat of 1,400 degrees." "Fourteen hundred idiots," said she, contemptuously; "and any child with a nose—I mean, with an eye on its face—could have told you, by just looking at the thermometer, that it can't be any hotter than 212 degrees."

THE gentleman who attracted attention in church last week by crying out, "Holy Moses," had no intention of disturbing the congregation. He had been tacking down carpets on the day before, and just as he sat down in his pew he suddenly remembered that he had half a paper of tacks in his coat-skirt pocket. We make this explanation in justice to his family, who are highly respectable.—*Stillwater Lumberman.*

A MAN with a hand-organ has arrived at the Black Hills, and the boys are showering money on him. We mention this fact as suggestive to the hand-organ men.

JEFF DAVIS' LATEST.

"One of the Grandest Letters Ever Penned by Human Hand."

The Ladies' Memorial Association of Macon, Ga., Addressed by "Our President"—Overborne by Numbers—Unquestioned Confidence in the Rectitude of the Lost Cause—No Penitential Plea for Treason—A Misanthropic Screed Against the Present and in Behalf of the Past.

The telegraph promptly reported in synoptical form Jeff Davis' letter to the Ladies' Memorial Association of Macon, Ga., written to be read on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the Confederate monument at that place last week. The synopsis presented the main points of this remarkable letter, but some of its omissions are supplied to the public by the full text hereto appended. The *Macon Telegraph* of current date explains that the "ex-President" had selected one J. L. Sanbury to read the letter, and adds that the selection was "peculiarly felicitous," for Mr. S., being duly introduced by Colonel J. P. Fort, "rose"—we quote the *Telegraph*—"and, in an eloquent manner, read one of the grandest letters ever penned by human hand. In a voice," the *Telegraph* continues, "modulated to great perfection, and in a manner that showed how deeply the reader felt the sentiments of glowing patriotism of the great ex-President of the Confederacy, Mr. Sanbury executed the trust." The letter is as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I sincerely regret my inability to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of "a monument to be erected in Macon, Ga., in honor of our dead Confederate soldiers."

The event possesses every attraction to me; it is inspired by the Ladies' Memorial Association; the monument is to be located in the keystone State of the Confederate arch, and to commemorate the sacrifice of those who died in the defense of our inherited and "inalienable" rights.

What though we were overborne by numbers, and accessories not less efficient, truth is not to be measured by success in maintaining it against force; nor is the glory less of him who upholds it in the face of unequal odds; but is it not rather more to his credit, that he counted all else as dust in the balance when weighed with honor and duty? On many a stricken field our soldiers stood few and faint, but fearless still, for they wore the panoply of unquestionable confidence in the rectitude of their cause, and knew how to die, but not to surrender. Let not any of their survivors impugn their faith by offering the penitential plea that "they believed were right."

It is meet that this monument should have originated with the ladies of the land, whose self-denial was conspicuous through all the trials and sufferings of war, whose gentle ministrations in the hospitals and at the wayside refectories so largely contributed to relieve the sick and the wounded, and whose unfaltering devotion to their country's cause in the darkest hours of our struggle illustrated the fidelity of the sex which was last at the cross and first at the sepulchre.

I am profoundly thankful to them for inviting me to represent them as their orator on the approaching occasion. Had it been practicable to accept, their request would have been, to me, a command, obeyed with no other reluctance than the consciousness of inability to do justice to the theme.

Thanks to the merits of our Confederate dead, they need neither orator nor bard to commend their deeds to the present generation of their countrymen. Many fell far from home and kindred, and sleep in unmarked graves; but all are gathered in the love of those for whom they died, and their memories are hallowed in the hearts of all true Confederates.

By the pious efforts of our people many humble cemeteries, such as, in their impoverishment,