The National Republican.

VOL. XIX---NO. 114. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1879. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Georgia Putting Her Own Money in Circulation.

State Currency Disguised as Coupon Bonds—Decision in the Chicago Whisky Cases—A Land Case Decided by Secretary Schurz — The Wheeler Survey — Nominations and Confirmations, &c.

Georgia Bills of Credit.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received from the bank examiner in Georgia a specimen of the new 4 per cent. bonds recently issued by that State. They are, in size and color, similar to greenbacks, and in other respects they are a bond, with interest payable six years after date, with six annual coupons, amounting to twenty cents each, upon the right end of the note. The Comptroller, in his reports for 1872 and 1873, called the attention of Congress to the issue of certificates of the denomination of $5 by the State of Alabama, which were receivable in payment of taxes and all dues to the State. The question is likely to arise whether these bonds are bills of credit. The Comptroller, in his report for 1872, said the Constitution of the United States provides that no State shall emit bills of credit, and it has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States in a famous case (Briscoe vs. Bank of Kentucky) that a note of circulation "issued by a State, involving the faith of the State and designed to circulate as money on the credit of the State in the ordinary course of business," is a bill of credit. Other decisions of the Supreme Court hold "that certificates issued by a State in sums not exceeding $10, nor less than fifty cents, receivable in payment of taxes," the faith and credit of the country being pledged for their redemption, are bills of credit within the prohibition of the Constitution.

The Chicago Whisky Cases.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court in the case of the United States vs. Burton M. Ford et al. and six other cases. In these cases the decision is that accomplices in guilt, not previously convicted of an infamous crime, when separately tried are competent witnesses for and against each other, and the universal usage is that such a party, if called and examined by the public prosecutor on the trial of his associates in guilt, will not be prosecuted for the same offense, provided it appears that he acted in good faith, and that he testified fully and fairly. Also, that where the case is not within any statute the general rule is that if an accomplice, when examined as a witness by the public prosecutor, discloses fully and fairly the guilt of his associates he will not be prosecuted for the offense disclosed. But it is equally clear that he cannot by law plead such facts in bar of any indictment against him, nor avail himself of it upon his trial, for it is merely an equitable title to the mercy of the Executive, subject to the conditions before stated, and can only come before the court by way of application to put off the trial in order to give the prisoner time to apply to the Executive for that purpose. The district-attorney had no authority to make the agreements pleaded, and the judgments are reversed.

Important Land Decision.

In the case of General Jeff C. Davis, who applied to enter a homestead under sections 2304-5-6, and 8 of the Revised Statutes, which was some time since submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, that officer has given a decision in which he holds that at least one year of actual residence on the land is necessary, and therefore declines to permit General Davis to make entry without settlement. Under the act of June 8, 1872, now incorporated in the Revised Statutes, sections 2304-9 provision is first made for the entry of land under the homestead act, by any person who has served not less than ninety days in the army or navy of the United States, and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government. The next section allows the time spent in service in the army or navy to be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title (five years), and if the discharge is on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty then the full term of enlistment is to be deducted without reference to the time he may have served—

But no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

The two following sections permit the entry of additional land where less than 160 acres have previously been entered and confer the same rights upon widows and minor children as are granted to the soldier or sailor. The next section reads as follows:

Where a party, at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the army or navy of the United States, his services therein in the administration of such homestead laws be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered.

It was under this section that General Davis, as a representative of a large class, claimed the right of entry at the local land office, which was refused, and the question was carried up to the Secretary of the Interior, who has just rendered a decision, that the law must be construed as a whole, and that the requirement of one year's residence in section 2301, relating to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, applies equally to those now in the service, and of course deprives them of any benefits under section 2308, quoted above.

Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday:

Andrew P. McCormick, to be United States District Judge for the northern district of Texas; William W. Henry, to be United States marshal for Vermont; J. R. Hallowell, to be United States attorney for Kansas; Arthur L. Thomas, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Utah Territory; E. J. Jenkins, to be receiver of public moneys at Concordia, Kan.; Charles A. Morris, to be register of the land-office at Larned, Kan. Postmasters—Clarence A. Oliver, at Rahway, N. J.; W. W. Smith, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Israel W. Roberts, at Montgomery, Ala.; Herman Krause, at Silver Reef, Utah. Cavalry promotions—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Neill, to be colonel of the Eighth Regiment; Major William R. Price, to be lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Regiment; Captain Samuel S. Sumner, to be major of the Eighth Regiment; First Lieutenants Charles M. Callahan, Henry Sweeney, and William J. Volkmar, to be captains, and Second Lieutenants H. H. Bellas, S. A. Mason, and Charles H. Watts, to be first lieutenants in their present regiments.

Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations:

Lorenzo Crounse, of Nebraska, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Nebraska, and David D. Grant to be postmaster at Franklin, Venango County, Pa.

The Wheeler Surveys.

A communication was received by the Senate yesterday from the Secretary of War requesting the insertion of an item of $50,000 in the army appropriation bill to provide for continuing the geographical and topographical surveys west of the 100th meridian, which have for a number of years been prosecuted under direction of the War Department by the Wheeler expedition.

Secretary McCrary transmits, and invites special attention to, a report on this subject by the Acting Chief of Engineers, in which it is stated that most of the geographical and topographical knowledge of the country west of the Mississippi River has been obtained through the surveys and explorations of officers under the War Department; that the preparations of the present efficient means for carrying on such surveys have been progressive; that there is now on hand a supply of animals, instruments, outfits, and material which must be disposed of, and the *personnel*, which has had the benefit of years of experience and which is now in readiness to take the field, must be disbanded and scattered unless Congress at the present session makes the desired appropriation. It is also suggested that a continuance of this special class of work by the War Department will furnish maps which will meet all the wants of the geological survey under the Interior Department in its examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain and the classification of the public lands, thus avoiding the necessity for any further surveys of a geographical and topographical nature for such purposes.

The Australian Exhibition.

The Department of State has been furnished with the circulars of the Australian International Exhibition, to be opened at Sydney in August, 1879, under the supervision of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales. The exhibition will be divided into two distinct divisions, viz: Agricultural and non-agricultural. The latter division will include fine arts, apparatus of the liberal arts, furniture, and other objects for the use of dwellings, clothing, and fabrics used in personal wear, products of mining industry and forestry, apparatus used in the common arts; food, fresh and preserved; artisans' prizes, schools for girls, for boys, needle work, carving and drawing. Silver and bronze medals will be awarded.

In the agricultural department money prizes as well as printed certificates will be awarded. Articles manufactured at the exhibition may be sold and delivered during the exhibition. Other articles may be sold and delivered at the close of the exhibition. Every facility will be afforded to exhibitors in connection with the transport, display, and care of their exhibits. The usual precautions to prevent injury to articles will be rigidly enforced.

The exhibition will be in Prince Alfred Park, in special buildings. All goods forwarded for exhibition and addressed to the secretary will be free of duties or customs charges.

The House Committees.

It is the general understanding among prominent members on both sides of the House that immediately after the reading of the journal to-day Mr. Blackburn will make his report from the Committee on Rules, recommending the increase of membership to certain standing committees, as agreed upon at the meeting of the committee on Saturday last. Until this matter is definitely acted upon in the House it will be impossible for Speaker Randall to announce the committees. It is understood, however, that he has the list so arranged as to be able to lay the same before the House shortly after the disposition of the report above mentioned. Therefore, in the event of final action being taken on the report during to-day's session, it is very probable that the announcement of the committees will be made on Wednesday.

Numerous statements are in circulation relative to the appointment of chairmen to the most prominent committees, but no reliable information can be obtained on the subject, as the Speaker declines making known any of his selections previous to the reading of the complete list in the House.

Proposed Repeal of a Railroad Grant.

The bill introduced yesterday by Senator Booth to repeal the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad grant recites in a preamble that this company has failed to construct the main line of its road prior to July 4, 1879, as required by the charter act of July 27, 1866; that it has, in fact, at this time only completed its road to Vinita, in the Indian Territory, a distance of 125 miles from its eastern terminus; and that no portion or section of said road has been completed since 1871. The bill therefore provides for an immediate repeal of the grant, except so far as the road shall have been completed on the 4th day of next July, and for the restoration to market of all the lands along the line of the uncompleted road, to be disposed of in the same manner as other public lands of the United States.

Capitol and Departmental Notes.

Revenue receipts on yesterday were—from internal revenue, $425,314.90; from customs, $520,697.53.

The following post-offices have been designated as United States depositories for the reception of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. refunding certificates, viz: Collinsville, Conn.; Lock Haven, Conn.; Wellsville, N. Y.; Lancaster, Pa.; Annville, Pa.; Huntington, Pa.; Gordonsville, Va.; Macon, Ga.; Unionville, Ohio; Lee, Ohio; La Grange, Ind.; Orland, Ind.; Wonewoc, Wis; Pawnee City, Neb.

A medical examining board of the Marine Hospital Service convenes at 1421 G street this morning to examine some thirty applicants for appointment into the medical corps of that service. Surgeons P. H. Bailhache, John Vansant, and T. W. Miller constitute the board.

Outstanding circulation of legal-tender notes and fractional currency: United States notes, new issue, $17,442,943; United States notes, series 1869, $126,662,320; United States notes, series 1874, $32,451,601; United States notes, series 1875, $131,779,859; United States notes, series 1878, $38,344,293; total United States notes, $346,681,016; fractional currency, $15,925,666.47; grand total, $362,606,682.47.

A Memento of the War.

The Ames (Iowa) *Intelligencer* furnishes an instance in which a memento of the war has been recovered after many days. A postal-card was received at that post-office recently with the superscription "W. D. Lucas, East Gainsville, N. Y." On the reverse side was the following:

CONCORD DEPOT, VA., March 28, '79.

Mr. Lucas:

DEAR SIR: I purchased a few days ago a five-shooter Colt's revolver, in fair order, engraved on handle:

LIEUTENANT W. D. LUCAS,
First Regiment Ira Harris' Guards,
East Gainesville, N. Y.

Thinking it might be of interest to you or friends, I send you this. It cost me about $5, and you can have it for the same if you should wish to preserve it. Yours, respectfully, O. SHANE.

CONCORD DEPOT, CAMPBELL COUNTY, VA.

The revolver mentioned was carried out from New York in 1861 by Mr. Lucas, when he donned the blue to "invade"—that's what Congress calls it now—the South. He carried it but a short time, for not many weeks elapsed before the Harris Guards were deployed in line of battle and engaged the enemy's attention in conflict in the Shenandoah Valley. In this, his first fight, he lost the revolver, and the postal-card alluded to above was the first and all he had heard of it since.

At the close of the war Lieutenant Lucas emigrated to Iowa, where he has since became a banker and a citizen of prominence and influence. He has forwarded $5 to the holder of his lost revolver, and proposes to secure this memento of the war for further use, should another occasion like that in which he lost it occur during his life.

The Armstrong Murder Case.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—The matter of Thomas Graham, indicted for the murder of James M. Armstrong, at Camden, was up before the Supreme Court to day. The court refused to order Attorney-General Stockton to enter a *nolle prosequi*, but said that if Graham is convicted on the confession made by him at the trial of Hunter he will be entitled to mercy.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION

Rumors in Reference to the Bill Getting Numerous.

Reference to a Subcommittee—Rumors of a Suspension of the Controversy for Six Months—Democratic Assumption of the President's Signing the Bill — A Stalwart View of the Subject, &c.

The Army Bill in the Senate.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, has appointed Messrs. Withers, Wallace, and Blaine as the subcommittee on the army appropriation bill, which was received from the House of Representatives yesterday. The subcommittee will meet at ten a. m. to-day, and a meeting of the full committee is called for one hour later. It is probable, therefore, that the bill will be reported back to the Senate this afternoon and that the debate concerning it will commence to-morrow.

Another Compromise in the Air.

The Democrats in Congress are beginning to yield to the influence of popular opinion aroused in antagonism to their revolutionary threat to cut off the Government appropriations, and some of the more conservative of their members are seriously considering a proposition to compromise the differences between Congress and the President by making appropriations for six months and then adjourning until the regular session in December. This would enable the Government to go on uninterruptedly until the 1st of January, 1880, by which time Congress would be again in session and in readiness to act promptly for its relief by means of another temporary appropriation or otherwise. It should be understood that the proposed six months' appropriation would not go into effect until June 30 next, the end of the present fiscal year. The decisive majority of the Democrats in both Houses, however, are reluctant to accept this compromise proposition, for the reason that it implies a yielding spirit and would be construed as a concession to the Republicans, or a temporary, if not permanent, abandonment of the original Bourbon policy, out of which grew the necessity for an extra session. Its friends and promoters answer this by the argument that such a temporary appropriation would serve as an assurance to the people of the conservative designs of the majority party, and that it would strengthen them in public estimation when they renewed the contest next winter.

The Democrats and the Army Bill.

It is confidently assumed in Democratic quarters that the President will sign the army appropriation bill as soon as it passes the Senate, provided it is not materially changed from the condition it is now in as adopted by the House. The Democrats argue that the only obnoxious provision it now contains is the rider which provides for a repeal or modification of the so-called bayonet act, which they claim is only obnoxious to the President because he believes it is out of place on an appropriation bill. As this provision is construed by them it does not interfere with the constitutional prerogative or duty of the Executive to respond to a legitimate "call for troops" for the suppression of "domestic violence;" nor does it restrict him, as the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, from any proper use or distribution of the army on the frontier. Under this construction he is simply required to prohibit the presence of troops at the polls on election days—a prohibition that he has voluntarily enforced ever since he has been President. It is for this reason—that the rider in question is not repugnant to his ideas of public policy—they believe he may approve the bill. It is certain, however, that if he does approve it he will accompany his signature with a protest against the propriety of loading down appropriation bills with legislation of a purely political character. For such a protest he will have numerous precedents, among them being the objections to certain kinds of legislation in appropriation bills offered by Presidents Johnson and Grant, his immediate predecessors. The provision in question reads as follows:

Provided, That nothing contained in this section as now amended shall be held or deemed to abridge or affect the duty or power of the President of the United States, under section 5297 of the Revised Statutes, enacted under and to enable the United States to comply with section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States, on application of the Legislature or Executive, as provided for in said section.

Section 5297, referred to in this provision, reads as follows:

In case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof it shall be lawful for the President, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or states which may be applied for as he deems sufficient to suppress such insurrection, or, on like application, to employ for the same purpose such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he deems necessary.

It should be noted in this connection, however, that, in the opinion of many of the more pronounced Stalwarts in the House, this construction of the repeal or modification is not at all satisfactory. They claim that the repeal of other sections of the Revised Statutes bearing upon this subject, together with the general tone of the proposed law, combines to make it a more despotic assertion of the power of Congress than anything that has been hitherto attempted in that line. This view of the case is pointedly asserted in the following quotation from General Garfield's last speech (April 5) on this subject:

I said last session, and I have said since, that if you want this whole statute concerning the use of the army at the polls torn from your books, I will help you to do it. If you will offer a naked proposition to repeal those two sections of the Revised Statutes named in the sixth section of this bill, I will vote with you. But you do not ask a repeal of those sections. Why? They impose restrictions upon the use of the army, limiting its functions and punishing its officers for any infraction of those limitations; but you ask to strike out a negative clause, thereby making new and affirmative legislation of the most sweeping and dangerous character.

Your proposed modification of the law affects not the army alone, but the whole civil power of the United States. "Civil officers" are included in these sections, and if the proposed amendment be adopted you deny to any civil officer of the United States any power whatever to summon the armed posse to help him enforce the processes of the law. If you pass the section in that form, you impose restrictions upon the civil authorities of the United States never before proposed in any Congress by any legislator since this Government began.

I say, therefore, in the shape you propose this, it is much the worst of all your "riders." In the beginning of this contest we understood that you desired only to get the army away from the polls. As that would still leave the civil officers full power to keep the peace at the polls, I thought it was the least important and the least dangerous of your demands; but as you have put it here, it is the most dangerous. If you recenact it in the shape presented, it becomes a later law than the supervisors and marshals law, and *pro tanto* repeals the latter. As it stands now in the statute book, it is the earlier statute, and is *pro tanto* itself repealed by the marshals law of 1871, and is therefore harmless so far as it relates to civil officers. But if you put it in here, you deny the power of the marshals of the United States to perform their duties whenever a riot may require the use of an armed posse.

PENNSYLVANIA STRIKERS.

Another Strike Threatened Next Week.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—A special dispatch from Pittsburg this afternoon says: "The strikes among the miners on the Monongahela River, the Pan-handle Railroad, and in the coke regions of Southwestern Pennsylvania are now over, and work has been generally resumed, although there are some local questions, in consequence of which some of the works are idle. These strikes have resulted in an advance, except in the coke regions, where a demand for an advance was withdrawn. A new strike, however, is expected in the works along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Westmoreland County. A fully-attended meeting of miners having been held at Ivins's Station on Saturday evening, the miners decided to demand an increase of ten cents per ton, but will give the companies till the 10th instant to decide what they will do. If the demand is not complied with a long strike will be inaugurated, in which Philadelphia will be specially interested.

Funeral of Madame Bonaparte.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The funeral of the late Madame Patterson-Bonaparte took place at ten o'clock this morning. Shortly before that time the remains were taken from the boarding house of Miss Gwynn, on Cathedral street, to the residence of her late son, Jerome Bonaparte, now occupied by his widow, Mrs. Susan M. Bonaparte, at the corner of Park avenue and Centre street. The funeral was of a strictly private character, only the immediate relatives of the family and a few of their most intimate friends having been invited. The invitations to the funeral were by written cards. Rev. Dr. Leftwich, of the First Presbyterian Church, offered a prayer at the house, which was the only religious service before the cortege started for Greenmount Cemetery. The chief mourners at the funeral were her grandsons, Col. Jerome Napoleon and Charles Jerome Bonaparte, with his family. The family of Colonel Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte were not present, owing to their absence in Paris. The pall-bearers were Governor John Lee Carroll, Judge George William Brown, Charles J. M. Gwynn, Attorney-General of this State; William Williams, John B. Morris, John Spear Nicholas, John H. B. Latrobe, Commodore Hugh T. Purviance, Dr. Christopher Johnston, J. Barney Williams, and William C. Pennington. The funeral cortege numbered eighteen carriages. Arriving at Greenmount the body was lowered into the grave, and the ceremony was of the simplest character. Dr. Leftwich read the burial service for the dead, after which the grave was filled. The walnut burial casket, covered with black cloth, bore a silver plate, with the inscription, "Elizabeth Patterson; born February 6, 1785; died April 4, 1879." The interment was made in a lot purchased by herself many years ago expressly for her last resting place. Here she rests its only occupant.

Fire Record.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A fire broke out tonight in the fancy-goods store of Benjamin Gross, at No. 213 Greenwich street, and did a damage of $2,000, covered by insurance. The fire extended to 211 Greenwich street, occupied by Jacob Susse, gents' furnishing goods, damaged $2,500, and No. 213½ Greenwich street, occupied by David Gargowitch, which was damaged $1,500. No. 209 Greenwich street, occupied by Samuel Lederer, dry goods, was damaged $3,000 by water. The buildings were damaged about $2,000; covered by insurance. The insurances are unknown. Catharine Doyle, aged thirty, servant; Morris David, fifteen years old, and Job David, thirteen years old, were injured, but not seriously, by jumping from the second story of No. 213 Greenwich street. Mrs. Jenny David, aged thirty-five, also jumped from the window of the same house and was caught on the hooks of a butcher's rack, and had her abdomen fearfully lacerated.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The fire of Sunday morning on Fourth and Race streets destroyed and damaged thirty properties, four of which were occupied as dwellings and the others as business houses. It will be some days before the actual loss can be accurately given, but it is now believed to be over $700,000. The insurance does not aggregate more than $450,000, but, owing to the large number of firms suffering from the fire and the many companies in which they are insured, it is impossible to obtain a full list.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, April 7.—The Sherman Compress and Granger warehouse, the latter containing valuable machinery, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $30,000. Insured for $17,000.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.—The *Sentinel's* Oconomowoc (Wis.) special says: "At half-past eight o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the People's Store, located in Demly's block. The flames spread rapidly and swept everything before them down to the lake, also crossing Main street. A steamer arrived from Watertown, and at this hour, midnight, the fire is reported under control. The total loss will probably reach $100,000. Among the buildings destroyed are Demly's block, Leitzberg's, hardware; McArthur's drug store, Hitchcock's, hardware, and Lock & Hathaway's flouring mill."

Methodist Conferences.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 7.—At the Methodist Episcopal Conference yesterday five were ordained deacons and six elders by Bishop Merrill. To-day a motion for a secret session to consider the claims of superannuated preachers and widows and orphans of deceased ministers was voted down. About $10,000 was distributed to conference claimants.

BOSTON, April 7.—At the New England Methodist Conference at Worcester to-day a resolution opposing the holding of caucus meetings on the Sabbath was passed by a vote of 72 to 68.

Colonel Shelton C. Davis Dead.

RICHMOND, VA., April 7.—Colonel Shelton C. Davis, for twenty-six years past chief clerk of the State Senate, died to-night, at a quarter past ten o'clock, in this city, of carbuncle in the neck, aged sixty-one. He was a native of Henrico County. Prior to the clerkship of the Senate he was for many years second clerk in the First Auditor's office. He was recognized as one of the best parliamentarians in the State, and was a great aid to the presiding officer of the body of which he was clerk, and was held in high esteem by all.

Crop Prospects in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Dispatches from different places in Kansas report that copious rains have fallen throughout the State. Reports which gained currency some days ago that much of the wheat in the State had either been killed or damaged by drought are contradicted and the statement made that the wheat crop never looked better. Much larger acreage than last year of both corn and wheat has been planted, and the prospects are most favorable for an abundant yield.

Leon's Chotteau's Mission.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—At a meeting at the Cotton Exchange to-night M. Leon Chotteau explained the motives for the establishment of a Franco-American treaty of commerce. Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing general reciprocity between the United States and France. M. Chotteau was received with enthusiasm, and a vote of thanks was tendered him for his labors in a cause of such great interest to the trade of the Mississippi Valley.

Roasted to Death.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 7.—Jacob Cenders, an old resident of Grooveville, a small manufacturing town a few miles from here, went yesterday with some companions to the woods for a frolic. Having drank rather freely, the whole party fell asleep, and the old man was discovered shortly after in an unconscious condition, slowly roasting before the fire. He died about two hours later.

YESTERDAY'S ELECTION.

A General Advance of the Republican Line.

Cincinnati Republican by a Thousand Majority—Columbus and Cleveland True to Duty—Other Ohio Towns the Same — Michigan Largely Republican — Connecticut and Maine Elections.

Response to Congress from Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 7—11:30 p. m.—The returns at this hour are not sufficient to base an opinion on as to the result. A heavy vote was polled. The Democrats, who during the day and early part of the evening were confident of the election of their entire ticket, now consider the result doubtful.

CINCINNATI, April 7—1 a. m.—The Republicans now claim the election of Jacob, for Mayor, over Harris, by a thousand majority. The vote polled is unusually heavy, equaling that cast at the last Presidential election. The Republicans also claim the election of the entire city ticket, with possibly the exception of police judge.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 7.—Sufficient returns are in to demonstrate that the Republicans have swept the city and elected G. G. Collins mayor by between 600 and 1,200 majority and the balance of the ticket by similar figures. They have also elected sufficient members to make the city council Republican by five majority. This is the first time since the organization of the party that the Republicans have elected their candidate for mayor.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 7.—Full returns from all the wards of the city show Collins, Republican, has been elected Mayor by 1,700 majority, and all the other candidates except cemetary trustees, against whom there was no opposition, by large majorities.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 7.—The Republicans elected their whole ticket, with the probable exception of police judge, by 1,500 majority.

WARREN, OHIO, April 7.—The Republican city ticket was elected.

FREMONT, OHIO, April 7.—The Democrats elect the mayor. Geneva, Ravenna, and Elysia went Republican. Advices from the smaller towns on the Reserve show Republican victories.

AKRON, OHIO, April 7.—The entire Democratic city ticket was elected, with the exception of street commissioner.

PAINESVILLE, OHIO, April 7.—The Democrats elect two out of three councilmen.

Iowa.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, April 7.—In the municipal election to-day the Republicans elected the marshal and treasurer, and the Democrats the mayor, recorder and assessor, and three of four aldermen.

KEOKUK, IOWA, April 7.—The entire Republican ticket is elected, with the exception of one Greenback alderman. Two other Greenbackers were elected in wards where the Republicans made no nominations. The vote was unusually large.

Michigan.

DETROIT, MICH., April 7.—The weather was clear and pleasant to-day, and the election in this city and throughout the State was quiet and orderly. John Logan Chipman was elected Judge of the Superior Court of this city by a plurality of 1,411 and a majority of 46 over both Republican and National candidates. Returns from the interior come in slowly. Sixty-two towns heard from give Campbell (Republican), for Justice of the Supreme Court, 1,717; Grosvenor (Republican), for Regent, 1,171, and Shearer (Republican), for Regent, 1,101 majority.

DETROIT, MICH., April 7.—The returns from 139 towns in Michigan give Campbell (Republican), for Justice of the Supreme Court, 1,272; Grosvenor (Republican), for university regent, 1,213, and Shearer (Republican), for regent, 1,302 majority.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 7.—In the municipal election to-day the Republicans elect the city auditor and marshal by an average plurality of over 300, and the Democrats the city clerk and treasurer by an average plurality of 170. The Republicans retain control of the common council, having a majority of two on joint ballot, securing the election of city attorney, prosecuting attorney, and city surveyor.

Maine.

CAMDEN, ME., April 7.—William H. Boardman, Republican, was re-elected mayor to-day by 150 majority over the Democratic and Greenback candidates. The Republicans elect six aldermen and the Democrats one.

THE CASE OF JUDGE RIVES.

Colored People of Virginia Sustain His Action.

RICHMOND, VA., April 7.—A mass-meeting of colored people in this city was held to-night, at which resolutions were adopted, declaring their rights as American citizens, sustaining the action of Judge Rives, of the United States court, in regard to mixed juries, and appointing a committee for raising contributions, through churches and societies, for the employment of counsel to defend their rights before the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of a writ of mandamus sg inst Judge Rives, requiring him to show cause why he should not be restrained and enjoined in the matter of assuming authority in the removal of the Reynolds brothers (colored), under conviction in Patrick County for murder, from the custody of the State authorities.

INTERSTATE BATTLE.

Cocking Main Between Pennsylvania and Virginia.

NORFOLK, VA., April 7.—The cocking main between Pennsylvania and Virginia commenced here to-day. Each side showed twenty-five birds, and nineteen were matched. The contest is for $25 the battle and $500 on the odd fight. Six fights occurred to-day. Virginia won two fights and a judgment on a foul count in the fourth battle. Pennsylvania won three fights, making it three and three with the judgment, under rule No. 9, New York regulations. A number of sporting men from all the Northern and Southern cities are present, and the betting accordingly is lively.

Shocking Murder and Suicide.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Marshalltown, Iowa, special says a terrible double tragedy has occurred at Gilford, a small station on the Iowa Central Railroad. John Bull, station agent, nineteen years old, deliberately shot Miss Robbins, his lady friend, through the heart twice. He then telegraphed to the railroad officials to send another operator up, as he was going to kill himself. Shortly after this he fired two shots into his abdomen, and is now in a dying condition. The girl was a most estimable daughter of a prominent merchant. No cause is assigned.

Important Railroad Suit.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 7.—Argument in one of the most important railroad suits ever tried in this country began in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The case involves some $4,000,000 and the validity and ownership of the charter and franchise on which the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company is founded. The suit was brought by William Barnes, of Albany, N. Y., as trustee of the third mortgage in foreclosure. The litigation began many years ago, and it is probable that a final decision will now be reached, as the court has ample jurisdiction and all the facts are presented in the pleading. The defense claim that if the foreclosure of twenty years ago is void as to creditors it is void *in toto*.

New York City Matters.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Mayor Cooper forwarded to Governor Robinson this morning certificates of removal from office of Police Commissioners Smith, Nichols, and Erhardt. They were taken to Albany by the mayor's private secretary.

The semi-annual trade sale of books was begun to-day at Clinton Hall. The attendance was large, comprising booksellers and jobbers from this city, Chicago, Ill., Michigan, Wisconsin, and New Jersey. The bidding was spirited, but the majority of books were sold at 50 per cent. less than published prices.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—The charges against the police commissioners of New York city and the certificates of their removal were submitted to Governor Robinson to-day.

Secretary Sherman in New York.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Secretary Sherman reached this city this evening and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He will visit the subtreasury to-morrow, where he will receive calls from bankers, and he will then visit the custom-house. It is expected he will remain in the city for several days. His visit has nothing to do with the funding of 5.20 bonds. He stated to-night that he was here purely on official business not at all connected with funding or finances, and that it would not be proper for him to state what it was in advance of action.

Death of a Philadelphia Merchant.

RICHMOND, VA., April 7.—Mr. Thomas Hare, an old merchant of Philadelphia, was seized with apoplexy Saturday night, in this city, and died last night. He had been in Richmond several days on business connected with a New York House, and was attacked on the street. Being unknown he was taken to the hospital. His identity was not established until to-day. He was about sixty-five years old. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia tomorrow.

Smugglers on Trial.

BOSTON, April 7.—Charles W. McKeough, chief steward of the steamer Bohemian, from Liverpool, was arraigned before a United States commissioner to-day on the charge of smuggling small parcels of Irish whisky. Edward O'Malley was also arrested for receiving the liquor. Both parties were held in $300 each.

A Wife Murderer.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 7.—About six o'clock this morning Dennis Hickey murdered his wife, Catherine Hickey, at the City Hotel, Warren, Ohio, by cutting her throat with a butcher-knife. Hickey was arrested. He will not give the motive that prompted him to the commission of the crime. They were residents of Kent, Ohio.

The Yellow Fever on the Plymouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 7.—There is only one case of yellow fever on the United States steamer Plymouth, and that is convalescent. Only one has died from the disease. As a matter of precaution the United States steamer Guardin, in quarantine last fall, having had yellow fever on board, will return to quarantine to-morrow.

Offers for 4 Per Cents Declined.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Notwithstanding the reported further acceptance of syndicate subscriptions to the 4 per cents, it is authoritatively announced that $28,000,000 of the Continental Bank's subscriptions of April 4 and $25,000,000 of the Hanover Bank have been declined and the certificates returned by the Treasury Department.

Progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

[Special dispatch to the Republican.]

END OF TRACK S. P. R. R.,
ARIZONA, April 6.

Eight thousand six hundred feet of track laid yesterday.

J. H. STROBRIDGE,
Chief of Construction.

Escaped from Prison.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 7.—Six prisoners made their escape from the county jail yesterday afternoon. They sawed the bars of their cage, seized the turnkey, disarmed and locked him in. One of them was captured a few hours later.

Died of His Injuries.

NEWARK, N. J., April 7.—Hewitt, the man who was shot last week at Bloomfield, died on Sunday. Glennon gave himself up to-day, and claims the shooting was done in self-defense.

The South Carolina Election Trials.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 7.—The jurors in the United States Court having been summoned for to-morrow, Judge Bond adjourned the court to-day after reading the docket.

Louisiana Election Trials.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—In the Circuit Court an additional list of jurors was ordered, and the Tensas cases were continued till tomorrow.

Paul Boyton at Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., April 7.—Captain Paul Boyton continued his trip to the Gulf, leaving here at ten o'clock this morning.

Fire and Accident this Morning.

The alarm of fire from box 62 about half-past one o'clock this morning was caused by the burning of an unoccupied two-story frame house in the alley between First and Second and G and H streets northeast. The firemen responded promptly and soon had the flames under control. The burnt structure belonged to Patrick Quirk, who estimates his loss at $300. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Foreman W. A. Shedd, of No. 2 company, while on his way to the fire, was thrown from the hose carriage, at the corner of First and G streets northeast, and received severe injuries about the head and body. The accident occurred while crossing the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the injured man was cut by the rails. He was sent to the engine-house in the chief's carriage and medical aid summoned. It was ascertained that no bones were broken, but his injuries will confine him to the house for a few days.

A Minister's Carriage Smashed.

About half-past ten o'clock last evening the driver of the Brazilian Minister's carriage was thrown from his seat at the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest and considerably bruised. The horses attached to the carriage ran away, and in going down the Avenue collided with a chariot. The glass front of the carriage was shattered, but no further damage was done, as the runaways were caught by some passers-by. Luckily none of the Minister's family were in the carriage at the time of the mishap.

Pardoned by the President.

The President of the United States has granted a pardon to John Peters. He was convicted in May last of making an indecent assault upon Agnes Poris, in a photograph wagon, at the navy yard. He was not present at the trial, but on January 6th he surrendered himself and was sentenced to six months in jail.

MORNING NEWS BY CABLE.

The Troubles of the Powers Over Mixed Occupation.

A Conditional Assent from the Porte—Undue French Influence Alleged—Unfavorable Feeling in St. Petersburg — The Egyptian Problem—A Ministerial Change — French Elections, &c., &c.

Yakoob Khan Disposed for Peace.

LONDON, April 8.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Jelalabad says Yakoob Khan now seems desirous for a peaceful solution.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN BURMAH.

LONDON, April 7.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says: "Although rumors of warlike preparations by the King of Burmah continue to reach us, it is the general opinion that the crisis will pass without any necessity for hostile action."

MIXED OCCUPATION SCHEMES.

LONDON, April 7.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch states that the Porte has agreed to accept the mixed occupation scheme on condition that the great Powers give effect immediately to the constitution proposed by the International Commission for Eastern Roumelia. There is reason to believe that the Porte's opposition to the mixed occupation in the first instance was due to the advice of M. Fournier, the French Ambassador, who has since gone home on furlough. It has been arranged that the ambassadors of the Powers shall, in concert with the Porte, settle all questions of detail relative to the occupation. It is considered probable that the Russians will remain in Eastern Roumelia until actually replaced by foreign contingents.

LONDON, April 8.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from St. Petersburg states that the unfavorable feeling with regard to the mixed occupation scheme is due to a statement of views as to the results which would follow the withdrawal of the Russian troops, made by General Todleben to the Emperor and Council on his arrival here last Friday. His statement caused intense surprise in the Council, which lasted five and a half hours. The correspondent of the *News* still maintains the opinion that a satisfactory solution of the matter will be found.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says efforts to induce France and Germany to contribute contingents for the mixed occupation still continue.

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Daily News'* dispatch from Alexandria says a meeting of the Consuls-General has been held, which proved favorable to the Khedive's financial scheme. The Khedive, the Pashas, and the Ulemas consent to make sacrifices to enable the government to meet its engagements with respect to the judgments of the tribunals. Ministers Wilson and De Blignieres have resigned.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Post* deprecates direct action on the part of England against the Khedive, and points out that proper representations to the Porte would procure his deposition.

The *Times* believes the Porte would not be likely to raise objections to any demands of France and England relative to Egypt, but there is no guarantee that any possible successor would prove more reliable than the Khedive, while direct administration of the affairs of Egypt by France and England would awaken European jealousies. For the time at least the Khedive has succeeded. It remains to be seen how long his triumph will last.

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