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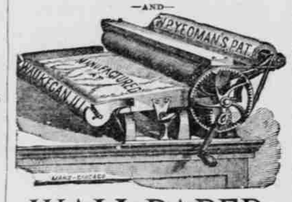

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CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

THE first Chinese locomotive recently made its trial trip on the tramway near Shanghai.

ACCORDING to advance sheets of the new directory for St. Louis the population of the city is 498,182.

TWO INDICTED whisky men, Adler and Furst, have been convicted on fifty-seven counts at St. Joseph, Mo.

THE Chinese contributions to the American Centennial Exposition are estimated at $160,000 in value.

THE steamer Jowad was recently wrecked in the Arabian Sea. She had 500 pilgrims on board, and of these only three escaped.

A RESOLUTION in favor of woman-suffrage was recently defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, by a vote of 127 to 77.

THE New Jersey Democratic State Convention, for the selection of delegates to the National Convention, has been called to meet at Trenton on the 23d of May.

IT is reported from Washington that United States Treasurer New will withhold his contemplated resignation for the present, at the request of the President.

THE American Episcopal Church at Rome, Italy, was recently consecrated. Bishop Littlejohn, of the Long Island Diocese, conducted the dedicatory ceremonies.

BY the explosion of a locomotive boiler on the Glasgow & Southern Railroad, in Scotland, a few days ago, five persons were instantly killed and nine others badly injured.

A TEXAN named Davis recently killed a man named Atchison at Herkings' Mill, in Colorado, in consequence of a quarrel over the pronunciation of the word "Newfoundland."

THE complete vote for Governor in New Hampshire, at the recent election, was as follows: Cheney (Rep.) 41,765; Marcy (Dem.), 38,128; Kendall and scattering, 395. Total, 80,288.

THE jury in the case of Pahlman and Rush, on trial in Chicago for whisky frauds, have rendered a verdict of guilty on four of the six counts of the indictment against them.

THOMAS W. PIPER, the sexton who was recently convicted of the murder of Mabel Young in the belfry of the Warren Street (Boston) Church, in May last, has been sentenced to be hanged.

FOUR of the sixteen boilers belonging to the Fletcher mill, at Providence, R. I., exploded a few mornings ago, killing two men and wounding more or less seriously a number of others.

THE Chairman of the Iowa Democratic State Central Committee has called a State Convention, to meet at Des Moines May 17, for the selection of delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

A GREENBACK State Convention, to meet at New York city on the 1st of June, to select delegates to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, has been called by the Executive Committee of the New York State Central Democratic Greenback Committee.

THE delegates to the Republican National Convention appointed by the recent Mississippi State Convention are uninstructed as regards candidates for President and Vice-President. Among the delegates are ex-Gov. Ames, Senator Alcorn and ex-Gov. Powers.

THE articles of impeachment against ex-Secretary Belknap, presented to the House on the 30th ult., are five in number. The first charges the ex-Secretary of War with receiving money corruptly while in office. The second charges bribery as defined by the statute. The third charges the payment of money to him for continuing corrupt persons in office. The fourth charges him with receiving gifts while in office to influence him corruptly. The fifth charges him with taking money corruptly for the use of himself and others.

THE United States Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the Grand Parish (La.) cases, to the effect that these cases did not properly come within the scope of the Enforcement acts; that they related to offenses of which the State Courts should take cognizance. The cause was remanded with instructions to discharge the defendants. In the Kentucky election case the Supreme Court decides in effect that the Federal Election law is unconstitutional, and that Congress has not provided by appropriate legislation the punishment for the offense charged.

"The Song of the Shirt."

LADIES will often find in the evidence given at coroners' inquests a wholesome contrast to the "unmeaning nothings" that make up so much of the brilliant conversation of modern society. For instance, a story which means something was told at an inquest held last week at the St. Martin's Vestry Hall, Charing Cross, on the body of Ada File, aged twenty-two. The deceased, it appeared, occupied one room in a lodging house with an elder sister. Since the death of their mother the two sisters had gained a precarious living by needlework. All one Saturday night and Sunday morning, when many other girls were at the opera or at church, Ada File was sewing and stitching, her only food during the long hours of her work being one cup of tea on Saturday afternoon. About five on Sunday afternoon she suddenly gave a loud shriek and fell back dead. Her death, according to medical evidence and the verdict of the jury, was caused by the failure of the action of the heart, produced by overwork and want of solid food. Thus died Ada File, nobly fighting the battle of life to the last, and leaving a sad and suggestive story to point at least one important moral. This poor girl would have gladly devoured food which many a pampered domestic servant would scout from the kitchen table; she might in many a household have found a comfortable home, far lighter occupation, and better pay as either cook or housemaid than that on which she was starved to death; but it is only too probable that her education had not been such as to fit her for any employment more remunerative and healthy than the wretched drudgery to which she at last fell'a victim. —*London Observer.*

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

CONDENSED TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople on the 27th says the Ottoman Bank had refused to make further advances to the Turkish Government.

THE negotiations between the Turkish and Herzegovinian authorities are said to have proved abortive.

A NEW MINISTRY has been formed in Italy under the leadership of Signor Depretis.

THE steamer Elvira, a Spanish vessel, exploded and sank off San Sebastian on the 28th. Many persons were killed and many wounded.

GEN. SCHENCK, late Minister to England, made a statement before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the 28th. He emphatically denies that he was corruptly interested in selling a worthless mine to English capitalists, and says he will be able to prove that he bought and paid for the shares he holds under an honest conviction of their value; that he sustained a serious loss from the investment; that the failure of the mine was owing to mismanagement, and that, properly worked, it is as valuable, in proportion, as it was originally represented to be.

IT was reported from Yankton, D. T., on the 28th that a man named George Henckel had just returned from the Black Hills, bringing $200 worth of gold. It was mostly scale gold, of large size. He had one nugget weighing twenty dollars.

GOV. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, addressed an order to the District Attorney of Baton Rouge, on the 28th, instructing him to take proceedings in the courts in relation to the recent troubles there. The Governor says he is informed that George P. Davis, Parish Judge, and B. F. Buregard, State and Parish Tax Collector, had been driven from the Parish in open violation of the law. The Tax Collector was appointed some three years ago, and is a colored man. The Judge is a constitutional officer, elected by the people.

THE Ohio Republican State Convention, held at Columbus on the 29th, nominated the following State ticket: For Secretary of State, Milton M. Barnes; Supreme Judge, W. W. Boynton; Member of Board of Public Works, James C. Evans. Delegates to the National Convention were chosen, and a platform was adopted, favoring an honest and economical administration of the Government, and retrenchment and reform in the public service; recognizing gold as the true standard of values, and declaring that that policy of finance should be steadily pursued which, without unnecessary injury to business or trade, will ultimately equalize the value of the coin and paper dollar; instructing the delegates to the National Convention to support Gov. Hayes as a candidate for the nomination for President of the United States.

THE Pennsylvania Republicans held their State Convention at Harrisburg on the 29th and selected Delegates to the National Convention and adopted resolutions reaffirming the platform adopted at Lancaster last year; demanding the exposure of official dishonesty and the punishment of the guilty; denouncing the course of the Democracy in the Southern States and in Congress, and presenting the name of Gov. John F. Hartranft to the consideration of the Republicans of the Union for nomination for the Presidency, and instructing the delegates to the National Convention to give him a united support for the nomination.

IT was reported at London on the 29th that the Russian press had changed front in regard to the Turkish question, and demanded that Herzegovina should be ceded to Montenegro. Vienna dispatches of the same date say that a committee of Bosnian refugees had sent telegrams to the three Emperors, entreating them in the name of God not to send them back to Turkey. The Turkish Pacification Commissioner had issued a proclamation granting refugees a month to return to their homes, after which the property of the absentees would be confiscated.

THE Vermont Republican State Convention was held on the 29th, and Delegates to the National Convention were chosen. Among the resolutions adopted was one opposing the repeal of the Resumption act, and demanding the speediest return to a specie basis of values and currency. The delegates to the National Convention are uninstructed as to a candidate for the Presidency.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has directed the retirement of $188,144, that being eighty per cent. of the new National Bank circulation issued during March.

STRECKEISEN, BISCHOFF & Co., well known London shipping merchants, have failed. Liabilities $600,000.

A LETTER from Gov. Ames was read in the Mississippi House of Representatives, on the 29th, in which he states that he had had in contemplation for some time the idea of resigning his official position, and that if the articles of impeachment against him were dismissed he would feel at liberty to carry out his desire in this respect. The House then adopted—78 to 10—a resolution withdrawing the impeachment articles, and a communication from Mr. Ames was then read formally resigning the Governorship. The resignation was accepted, and Col. J. M. Stone, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, was installed as Governor.

THE St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer-Press* of a recent date says Mr. W. G. Robertson, a resident of that city, had just returned from the Black Hills, and adds: "The report he gives of the Hills is not calculated to induce any one from this section of the country to go out there. The story told by him is in substance that the country is full of trouble, dissatisfaction, want, suffering and, in some places, some gold, but thus far not much."

A CAIRO (Egypt) dispatch of the 30th ult. says the plague had made its appearance at Bagdad, and that there were ten deaths daily. All arrivals from the Persian Gulf were quarantined for fifteen days.

THE large water-works reservoir, near Worcester, Mass., containing nearly 800,000,000 gallons of water, gave way on the evening of the 30th ult., and the escaping waters rushed down the ravine with a terrible roar, in a solid mass twenty feet high, sweeping everything before them for a distance of nine miles. No lives are reported lost, the people having received timely warning of the impending calamity; but the damage to property is immense, reaching many millions of dollars in amount. Buildings, fences, roads, etc., were carried away by the flood.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS were recovered from the wreck of the German steamer Schiller, on the 31st ult.

THE International billiard match between Vignaux, of Toulouse, France, and William Sexton, of New York, was played at Paris on the evening of the 31st ult. The match was for $1,000 a side, the International cup and the World's championship. The former won by a score of 600 to 459. There was heavy betting both at Paris and New York.

AT a caucus of Democratic members of Congress, on the evening of the 31st ult., for the purpose of selecting managers to conduct the impeachment trial of ex-Secretary Belknap before the Senate, the following named gentlemen were chosen by ballot: Lord, McMahon, Knott, Lynde and Junkis, Democrats, and Wheeler and Hoar, Republicans.

MR. C. L. BELL, of Jackson, Miss., testified before Clymer's investigating committee, on the 31st ult., that he had once been asked by Secretary Belknap to pay $2,000 for a post-tradership, but had refused to do so. He also stated that he had been hired by Col. Babcock, while on the Pension-Office pay-rolls as a clerk, to purloin documents and otherwise cripple Col. Dyer in the prosecution of the Babcock case at St. Louis.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

MONDAY, March 27.—A bill was passed in the Senate, setting apart the 11th of April as a holiday for Government employes, and a joint resolution was also passed granting such employes in Washington a holiday on the coming 14th of April to attend the unveiling of the Lincoln monument in Lincoln Park, Washington. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up and amended, a motion to lay it aside and take up the resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the alleged frauds in the Mississippi election having been defeated, yeas, 28; nays, 31.....In the House, a motion to suspend the rules and pass the Payne Currency bill was defeated, yeas, 81; nays, 138. The bill providing for the deficiency in the Engraving and Printing Bureau of the Treasury, and for the issuance of subsidiary silver coin, was amended in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House. A bill was introduced providing for the distribution of official patronage of the Government at Washington equally among the States of the Union.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was debated in the Senate, and an amendment was adopted restoring Italy, which had been stricken out by the House. In the House, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms not to deliver Hallett Kilbourne, the recusant witness, to any other officer or court until the further order of the House. The Senate amendment to the bill to supply the deficiency at the Red Cloud Sioux Agency, increasing the amount from $100,000 to $250,000, was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed in the Senate, with several amendments—yeas, 35; nays, 17.....Bills were passed in the House—to provide for the expenses of the admission of foreign goods to the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, providing that all unused stamps shall be redeemed when properly presented. A resolution was adopted fixing the compensation of witnesses before the House committees at three dollars a day and five cents mileage. Several amendments to the bill providing for the issue of silver coin were offered and rejected. An evening session was held, at which the Legislative Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

THURSDAY, March 30.—Memorials were presented in the Senate, from the Legislatures of Missouri and Kentucky, asking Congress to intercede with Queen Victoria for the release of O'M. Condon. Mr. Morton's Mississippi resolutions were taken up and speeches made thereon. A resolution was adopted in the House directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire if there be any conflict of construction between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Extradition treaty of 1842. The Judiciary Committee presented the articles of impeachment of ex-Secretary Belknap, which were recommitted and ordered printed. The bill for the issue of silver coin in place of fractional currency was taken up and amended. An evening session was held, at which the Legislative Appropriation bill was considered.

FRIDAY, March 31.—The debate on the Mississippi resolutions of Mr. Morton was continued in the Senate, and a substitute offered by Mr. Christiancy was adopted—35 to 19. Several bills, petitions, etc., were presented and referred. Adjourned to the 3d.....Bills were passed in the House—to define the tax on fermented or malt liquors; authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to designate and fix points at which the Collectors and Supervisors of Revenue shall hold their offices; Senate bill to make the 19th of April of this year a holiday in the District of Columbia, to allow the Government officials to witness the unveiling of the Lincoln statue. The bill appropriating $183,000 for the deficiency in the Treasury Printing Bureau, and for the issue of subsidiary silver coin was taken up, and was finally passed—yeas, 149; nays, 19; it provides for the issue of coins of ten, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cents in amount sufficient to redeem and replace the present fractional currency, and makes silver coins of one dollar legal tender in sums of fifty dollars, and lesser coins in sums of twenty-five dollars.

Mrs. Marsh's Evidence Before the Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

MRS. C. P. MARSH, who arrived this morning, came into the room of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day, accompanied by her husband. She was sworn as a witness, and under the examination of Mr. Danford, testified that she left Cincinnati in 1865, where she had formerly resided, and has lived in New York most of the time since that year. She had known Mrs. Bowers, (now Mrs. Belknap), since 1860, and had been at the same hotel with her in Cincinnati for four years. Cincinnati was her home, and she visited that city twice a year, staying there two or more weeks. She met Mrs. Bowers in New York, where Mrs. Bowers was her guest. Mrs. Bowers was a widow at the time the witness commenced housekeeping in New York, in the summer of 1871. She went to Europe, in company with Mrs. Bowers, the last of June, 1872, and knew Mr. Pendleton's name was on the list of passengers. The witness was asked whether she had any conversation at any time with Mrs. Bowers, now Mrs. Belknap, relative to her interest in the Kentucky Central Railroad claim? The answer was: "Two or three weeks ago, at the Arlington Hotel." At that time the witness asked Mrs. Belknap whether she had ever received any money on account of the claim. The witness told her she had heard that she received $70,000. Mrs. Belknap replied: "The claim was for only $100,000, and how could I receive $70,000?" During that conversation, Mrs. Belknap was in a state of excitement and distress. Mrs. Belknap was a friend of hers, and the witness felt much interest in her account. She had simply mentioned to Mrs. Belknap an idle rumor. She had always talked to Mrs. Belknap as she would to her sister. She had heard rumors for over a year. She related to Gen. Kiddoo the conversation between her and Mrs. Belknap. She did not know of Mr. Pendleton's paying money to Mrs. Belknap on account of the Kentucky Railroad claim, or of making her presents. She never heard the Secretary of War say anything about the contract between her husband and Evans. On her cross examination by Mr. Robbins, the witness said that she understood Mrs. Belknap as denying that she received anything, and meant to convey that impression. In response to a question by Mr. Clymer, the witness said that she saw him (C.) but once, and that was three weeks ago. It was at the breakfast table at the Arlington Hotel; her husband presented her to Mr. Clymer. Their short conversation had no reference to coming before the committee.

Mr. Marsh was recalled and testified to the effect that Mr. Clymer had told him, on the occasion of his former evidence, that there was no danger to him (witness), as he could not be sent to prison for anything he had said before the committee. Witness went to New York feeling easy; but when, on Friday morning, he read the remarks in the House, that the Secretary of War was not only liable to impeachment, but to a criminal prosecution, he thought he (witness) was in danger as well, and hence his trip to Canada.

Mrs. Marsh, being intergogated as to why she went to Montreal, said that she saw in a morning paper that her husband had jumped off the train. She followed the next morning, fearful that he had been injured.

The Floods of New England.

BOSTON, March 27.

THE damage by the freshet on Saturday over New England must have been over $1,000,000, and perhaps a dozen lives were lost. Miniature Mill-River disasters were seen on all sides. The city was comparatively unharmed, choked sewers and cess-pools being the worst damaged. At Clinton, Mossy Pond, which furnishes a broad plateau of 150 acres, gave way and was soon drained. A tannery was knocked from its foundation, four tenement houses floated off, and 100 rods of fence and road were washed away. At Fullerville the wooden mill buildings were swept away and not a vestige left. The damage in the Shetucket, Quinebang, and Yontic Valleys alone was hundreds of thousands. In Norwich the churches were deserted, and thousands were excitedly helping to save property. At the foot of Shetucket-street (Hill the water was two feet deep, and on the wharves themselves, ordinarily eight feet or more above the water, men were navigating in boats and on rails. The Baltic dam gave way at about noon, and soon the stream began to rise rapidly, and on its foaming bosom came down bales of cotton, whisky barrels, a buzz-saw and tables and all sorts of furniture. The water was thirteen inches higher than in the great flood of 1857, and five inches higher than in 1807, when there was a destructive freshet at Baltimore. A boat was capsized and four lives lost at Versailles. Mrs. Coleman, who had become a mother but three days before, jumped from a window and was drowned with her babe. At Taftville George Blackman was caught while in a boat, with the debris, and borne helplessly over the dam, standing erect.

Details continue to be received of losses by Saturday's storm. Dams continued breaking yesterday and to-day. Losses in the neighborhood of Clinton, Mass., aggregate $350,000, and about Norwich, Conn., to-day, five men were drowned by the washing away of a dam embankment which they were strengthening. The aggregate loss in New England is enormous.

Proposed Change in the Manner of Counting the Electoral Vote.

THE joint resolution, which was recently passed by the United States Senate, proposes to substitute for Article 12 of the Constitution a new article, of which the main features are the following:

"The electors are to ballot in their respective States for President and Vice-President as at present, but the list of votes must be sent to the presiding Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, at a time and place to be fixed by law, is to publicly open all the certificates and count the votes, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President considered by the court to have been lawfully given and certified, shall be President if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors lawfully appointed. If no person has such majority the state of the vote shall be immediately certified to the House of Representatives, which, from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, shall choose the President immediately by a viva voce vote, the representative from each State to have one vote, if a majority of its delegation agree on one candidate, but otherwise the vote of such State shall not be counted. A quorum is to consist of a member, or members, from two thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary for a choice. The voting must continue until a President is elected; in case the House fails to elect before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of electoral votes for Vice-President to be counted and determined as above provided; shall be Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors; if no person is thus elected the Senate is to choose a Vice-President by a majority of its whole membership. Finally, it is provided that no Justice of the Supreme Court shall be eligible or elected as President or Vice-President until the expiration of two years after he shall have ceased to hold office."

Don Carlos' Farewell Proclamation.

DON CARLOS issued the following proclamation to the Spanish Nation when he fled across the French frontier:

"Spaniards—Desirous to lay of staying more bloodshed, I have discontinued a struggle, glorious, it is true, but for the moment useless. If I am obliged to yield to the force of circumstances, neither my heart is weakened nor my faith shaken, and I keep untouched my rights, which are the rights of legitimacy in Spain. Confronted by the great superiority of numbers, and still more by the sufferings of my faithful volunteers, against whom all had been summoned, I am obliged to sheathe my sword. According to the traditions of my family, I shall tread the path of exile, but never would I lend myself in dishonoring and disloyal *concesions*, contrary to the dignity of everyone who, like myself, knows what he signifies and what he represents.

"You know all the sacred principles symbolized by my stainless banner. While I upheld it with a firm hand at the head of my battalions, I beheld the fall of the foreign monarchy and of the republic, violently implanted amid the Spanish Nation, and, although success has not crowned my efforts, it is no reason why the power of our enemies should take root, because the works of the revolutionare destined to perish by the very fact of the revolution itself. My banner remains furled till God fixes for Catholic and monarchical Spain the supreme hour of redemption, which cannot fail to be decreed in the designs of Providence after so many sacrifices. Now, as always, I have faith in the work of salvation, for which that Providence destinies me. Now, as always, I am ready to sacrifice myself for my fatherland, which I love with so strong a love, and to which I owe so much.

"Your King, CARLOS."

PAU, March 1, 1876."

—The *Miner*, of Georgetown, Idaho Territory, relates the following: "Some three months ago the man in charge of Mr. Cushman's fish-breeding house removed all the fish from a box except one, which was inadvertently left. The water in the box froze, and the fish was encased in the ice, and remained in this condition fully three months, when the ice was thawed and the fish came out alive. The other fish have grown considerable during this period, and have silvery scales, but this little fellow is of just the same size and color as he was when the frost chilled his blood."

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Vermont.

OHIO.

The Republican State Convention assembled at the Opera House in Columbus, on the 29th ult., full delegations being present from all the districts of the State. Alphonzo Hart, of Cuyahoga, was chosen permanent President. Benjamin Wade, of Ashtabula; Edward E. Noyes, of Hamilton; W. H. Upson, of Summit; and J. W. Keifer, of Clark, were elected as Delegates-at-Large to the National Convention, with Samuel Craighed, of Dayton; Clark Waggoner, of Lucas; C. H. Grosvenor, of Athens, and Lewis Weltzel, of Hamilton, as alternates. A. P. Perry, of Cincinnati, and E. A. Bohm, of Cuyahoga, were chosen for Presidential Electors.

The following State ticket was also nominated: For Secretary of State, Milton M. Barnes, of Guernsey; Supreme Judge, W. W. Boynton, of Loraine; Member of the Board of Public Works, James C. Evans, of Delaware.

The following platform was unanimously adopted, with three cheers:

The Republicans of Ohio renew their allegiance to the Republican party of the United States, and reaffirm its principles of free government, as declared and defended by the grand men of 1776, and endeared to the people of our time by the sacrifices of war and the blessings of an assured Union of the States based upon universal liberty.

2. The citizens of the several States of the Union are also citizens of the Nation, and are equal under the Constitution and laws in all rights of citizenship, and are entitled to full and equal protection in their exercise.

3. We favor an honest and economical administration of the Government, and favor retrenchment and reform in the public service. Personal integrity and fidelity should be required of all officers, and, when found to be dishonest and corrupt, they should be prosecuted and punished; and we cordially commend the vigorous prosecution of public offenders by the present National Administration.

4. The National credit and honor must be sacredly maintained.

5. We recognize gold as the true standard of values, and the only steady and safe basis for a circulating medium and declare that the policy of finance should be steadily pursued which, without unnecessary injury to business or trade, will ultimately equalize the value of the coin and paper dollar.

6. We favor a tariff for revenue with incidental protection to American industry.

7. We stand by the system of free common schools, supported by general taxation. There must be no division of the school fund, and no sectarian interference with schools.

8. To the soldiers and sailors who fought for the Union the Nation owes a debt of gratitude, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen are justly entitled to liberal bounties and pensions.

9. The thanks of the people are due to President Grant for his faithful adherence to Republican principles, and we assure him of the gratitude of the country for the distinguished service he has rendered as a soldier and civilian.

10. The Republican party of Ohio, having full confidence in the honesty, ability and patriotism of Rutherford B. Hayes, instructs the unmerited ex-Confederates entered the House, and became as the Southern oak around which such morning-glories as Mr. Cox, Mr. Randall and Mr. Heister Clymer might gracefully entwine. Before this gentle trio trailed around the neck of Mr. B. H. Hill and his colleagues, they had cast their arms over the neck of the Republican party, and borrowed what political respectability they had from that party's tolerance. Had they and their friends not been discreetly silent on what they have lately boasted, and thus come out in their true colors, their constituents would have known them better, and allowed them to waste their sweetness on the desert air of home. At all events these men and the Confederate element in the House combine to support each other; and although the ex-Confederates owe everything to the clemency of the Republicans, their base ingratitude is being shown to the country. The leaders of the Bourbon Democracy and the Southern Democrats from the rebel armies have combined to cripple the public service, not in the interests of economy, but because they temporarily have the power to defy the Republican majority in the Nation—*Republic Magazine.*

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE number of passengers that embarked from the three principal ports of Germany during the year 1875 was 56,289, as against 75,502 in 1874, and 134,191 in 1873.

A BRITISH Iron Trade Association has been formed, in part designed to supply what the London *News* calls an astounding meagreness and insufficiency of detail in the returns of our iron production. The United States, it adds, have been beforehand with us in arranging the statistics of the iron trade.

THERE are now at the United States branch mint at Carson 208 boxes of quarters and dimes made ready for shipment East. These boxes contain each $2,000, making a total of $416,000. Sixteen boxes contain quarters, the balance dimes, amounting to $384,000. The mint is now running on twenty-five-cent pieces for the East.

A PARKER CITY correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial* says "the production of the oil region shows a considerable falling off during the month of February, which is very encouraging in connection with the fact that twenty-nine new wells came in, with an aggregate production of between 600 and 700 barrels. Seventy-eight new wells were completed, including the above mentioned, in the Pennsylvania oil regions during the month. Seven dry holes were among the number, and those producing averaged less than sixteen barrels. Only one well during the month came in at over a hundred barrels, and some yielded as little as two or three barrels a day. From present indications there will be much activity in developments this spring.

AMERICAN tonnage shows a slight increase that is encouraging. Our tonnage total for inland and ocean shows an aggregate of 4,853,732 tons. This is an increase over last year of 53,000 tons, and since 1872, of 416,000. There has been, too, we find, a steady growth of tonnage since the war, and this growth, while it has not kept pace with the growth of the country in wealth, population and commerce, has begun to be a growth in the right direction, *i. e.*, that of steam navigation as a substitute for navigation by sail. The number of tons of vessels built during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, was 297,638; of these there were 114 ships, barks, etc., with an aggregate tonnage of 112,000 tons, or 1,000 tons each. There were 323 steam vessels built, aggregating 62,459 tons, and of these twenty were iron steamers of over 1,000 tons each, aggregating 63121, tons.—*N. Y. World.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

	April 1, 1876.		
LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$9.25	@	$11.50
Sheep	6.25	@	8.25
FLOUR—Good to Choice	5.85	@	5.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1.26	@	1.38
CORN—Western Mixed	.66	@	.67
OATS—Western Mixed	.46	@	.47
RYE—Western	.54	@	.56
BARLEY—Western	.72	@	.78
PORK—Mess	24.15	@	25.00
LARD—Steam	14.15	@	14.20
CHEESE	.06	@	.13
WOOL—Domestic Fleece	.58	@	.62
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice	$5.10	@	$5.50
Good	4.50	@	4.90
Medium	4.25	@	4.50
HOGS—Light	8.00	@	8.25
Heavy	8.30	@	8.75
SHEEP—Good	5.00	@	5.75
Choice	6.00	@	6.75
BUTTER—Choice Yellow	.35	@	.40
Good	.24	@	.30
EGGS—Fresh	.13½	@	.14
FLOUR—Choice Winter	6.50	@	7.50
Choice Spring	5.00	@	5.25
Patent	6.50	@	7.25
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2, Spring	1.01⅛	@	1.02½
Corn, No. 2	.46	@	.46½
Oats, No. 2	.33½	@	.33¾
Rye, No. 2	.65	@	.66
Barley, No. 2	.59	@	.59½
PORK—Mess	22.50	@	22.60
LARD	13.80	@	13.82½
LUMBER—Common and Fencing	11.00	@	13.00
Shingles	2.65	@	2.90
Lath	1.75	@	2.00
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best	$6.00	@	$6.25
Medium	5.00	@	5.40
HOGS—Yorkers	8.25	@	8.70
Philadelphias	9.00	@	9.50
SHEEP—Best	6.50	@	7.25
Medium	5.00	@	6.00