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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1876.

WHOLE NUMBER 2847.

THE CENTENNIAL SONG.

As strong as proud, O Union vast,
Republic grand, republic one,
May all our thoughts forever last,
And brighter shine thy fair renown!
While dawn in Freedom's blessed land
A second glowing century
May all our thrilling voices blend
To sing the nation's jubilee!
With but one faith, one hope, one love,
With but one heart and one soul;
As one united might whole,
Whose throes doth high interweave.
May all our praise, O lofty strains,
From crest to foot be heard,
From every mountain to every plain,
May all our shouts in one be blended!
As strong as proud, O Union vast,
Republic grand, republic one,
May all our thoughts forever last,
And brighter shine thy fair renown!

THE CENTENNIAL.

A hundred years ago to-day that bell of destiny, whose mission it was to "proclaim liberty to the nations" rang out at Independence Hall the glad tidings that the old thirteen colonies "were and ought to be free and independent States." The hundredth year from the occurrence of any remarkable event is regarded with reverence to that event with a deeper interest than any other year within the century. Why this is so we shall not now inquire, but we congratulate all our people that the centennial year of our national existence is this day completed, that the hundredth year is this day upon us with all its experiences, its hopes, its developments, as well as with its warnings and admonitions. We imagine that no century has passed since the Christian era so replete with astounding results affecting the moral, social, political and physical condition of mankind—no century displaying such magnificent trophies of the achievements of science, such grand rewards from the proud mastery of mind over matter has yet rolled by. But we have no purpose to go into the consideration of these grand results. The theme is too vast to be taken up on this gala day. We shall, however, as not inappropriate, refer briefly to a very prominent fact before us in the political view presented. That great truth, clothed with the contemporary history of the century, is that our national existence and our form of government have continued unchanged a hundred years. When our government was established no statesman or politician of Europe was found who had confidence in the success of the new endeavor, for new endeavor it was, essentially. No republic had been attempted in Europe for many long centuries. The small republics of Venice and Genoa were of short duration. Their power was small and their example weak. From the foundation of this government almost down to the present time the objection prominently urged against it was that it was without self-sustaining power; that it was devoid of the elements necessary in a condition of war, but most of all that it would prove powerless to sustain itself in the event of any serious rebellion or insurrection arising against itself. These views, we do not conceal, were participated in by very many of our own statesmen and patriots. They, like the statesmen of Europe, doubted whether this government had the capacity to deal with internal commotions. The foundation of the government was regarded everywhere over Europe, even within the last half century, as a mere experiment, and one that was to certainly fail. One of the great historians of England, Mr. Alison, spoke of "those powerful States which in the midst of transatlantic plenty, had ventured upon the doubtful experiment of Democratic freedom." These views and opinions, we incline to think, were adopted more upon the general assumption that republics, throughout all history, had been failures, and all new ones must follow the fate of their predecessors, than from the proper consideration of the true character of the people of this country and a proper estimate of the true character of the government they really made. One grand purpose of the government is announced to be to insure domestic tranquillity. Congress is clothed with the power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions." The constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States made pursuant thereto, etc., "shall be the supreme law of the land." We have seen the result of a most formidable and dangerous rebellion that has actually occurred within our own borders within the centennial year. The appliances presented by the constitution, together with the admitted rules of civilized warfare, were successfully resorted to by the republic in suppressing a rebellion seldom if ever equaled in any age of the world. Equally successful has the government been in the wars it has engaged in since the fourth of July, 1776.

The Business of the Port.

The following is a statement of the clearances and arrivals at the port of New Orleans for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876:

In tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Steam vessels	238	42,412
Sailing vessels	829	47,648
Total	1,067	90,060
Clearances	1,215	87,600
Arrivals	42	4,460
Total	1,257	92,060

OUR CANDIDATES.

Stephen Bonnet Packard.

Stephen B. Packard, whom every Republican convention since the reconstruction of the State in 1868 has called to the chair of the State Central Committee of the party, and to whom that party by its nomination of him yesterday as Governor, made spontaneous acknowledgment for its thorough organization and triumph, despite the formidable numbers and temper of the Democracy, was born April 25, 1839, at Auburn, Maine, and has therefore entered his thirty-seventh year. After completing with credit a course at Westbrook Seminary, he entered at twenty years of age the law office of Hon. C. W. Walton, now an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, and there pursued his studies until September, 1861, when he helped to recruit the Twelfth Maine Regiment in Franklin county. For his noble zeal and activity he was commissioned by Governor Washburn as first lieutenant of company G of that regiment during the ensuing month, and soon after as captain of company B, in which capacity he shared in all the regiment's campaigns, in this military department, and subsequently under Sheridan in the Shenandoah, in the battle of Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, etc. Prior to the dispatch of the regiment to Virginia, in July, 1864, he was called, during General Reynolds' military administration of the Gulf Department, to serve for a considerable period as judge advocate. While thus detailed he was united in marriage to the daughter of Captain Peter Steele, an old and esteemed citizen of New Orleans, and upon being mustered out, in the winter of 1864, returned to the Crescent City, established his domicile and began practice as an attorney at law. Two years and a half later, when the State sought under the reconstruction provisions, to relinquish the military crutch and once more stand alone, Mr. Packard was urged to enter the Constitutional Convention and contribute his judgment to the solution of the critical problem. Although but twenty-eight years of age, and as yet without experience in or apparent taste for politics, he had already disclosed a self-possessed, certain of conviction and ready talent that commended him as a valuable auxiliary in the task of reconstruction. He was elected in 1867 a member of the body convened to frame a constitution, which to-day presents numerous valuable features of his authorship. Although rarely upon his feet in the convention, he exhibited in the committee room such fertility and acumen as not only to command marked attention throughout the session, but to constrain his complete and active identification therewith with the Republican purpose. Whatever may have been his preference, he was not permitted to remain a quiet attorney longer. Before the convention closed it was perhaps less evident to himself than to the Republican element that he was a rich resource to it, and would be severely taxed. The immediate token of this general conviction was his election by the convention as one of a committee of seven to take charge of the whole matter of the ratification of the constitution and the election simultaneously of civil officers, and to make proclamation of the result within ten days thereafter. Of the seven members chosen he received the highest vote, and by them was forthwith constituted chairman. The ratification and election having jointly ensued in April, resulting in a majority of 17,413 votes for the constitution, General Buchanan announced the announcement in June of the officers elected, strove, at the instance of President Johnson, to impede the installation of such officers until after the ensuing November, in order to defraud the national Republican party of its voting reinforcement from Louisiana, despite the constitutional provisions that such officers should enter upon the discharge of their duties on the second Monday, and that the Legislature should assemble on the third Monday after the promulgation of the returns. The General likewise forbade the General Assembly to convene till he was officially notified of the acceptance by Congress of the constitution, after which he would designate when it might assemble in order to act on the fourteenth amendment. Here Mr. Packard took bold issue four days later, and was obviously within the compass of his functions as chairman of the committee of seven. He issued a proclamation calling upon the Assembly and officers elect to enter upon their duties as required by the constitution, declaring that the command General had violated its provisions and resenting his claim of authority to inaugurate at his own time the new government, which service the convention had devolved upon the committee of seven.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Thereupon General Buchanan at once ordered his arrest. The error and the sinister motive of the commander were so manifest that two days later (June 8) General Grant thus directed Packard's release: "In view of the legislation now pending relative to the admission of Louisiana, I would suggest suspension of all action in case of Packard's arrest and trial."

U. S. GRANT, General.

The passage of the so-called omnibus bill over Johnson's veto, seventeen days later, determined the whole matter by permitting the Assembly to convene and the officers to assume their posts without delay.

This was done much to the chagrin of Buchanan and Johnson. On the ninth of July, the fourteenth amendment was ratified and four days later the national police was withdrawn from Louisiana. If any doubt had existed as to Packard's resolute temper, it was now dispelled. The colored element, ninety per cent of the Republican party, were too eager to secure their full civil warrants by charter to question critically the executive servant nominated to administer under it, and this incentive and Packard's vigorous conduct of the election were the main reasons of Governor Warmoth's personal success. Some three months after his accession in June, he tendered Mr. Packard the responsible office of register of conveyances for the parish of Orleans.

This latter accepted and held until the ensuing March, when President Grant, just seated, appointed him United States marshal for the district of Louisiana. It was as once believed that he would decline a post worth barely \$4000 per annum yet obnoxious to great pecuniary hazard, while his parochial trust netted quadruple that sum. But to the surprise of all he retired from the latter and accepted the marshalship. It was not till nearly two years later that a material reason for this cause dawned upon the public mind, for if "silence is golden," he has a mint of it and is a signally paying-teller of small change in the silver of speech. While Governor Warmoth was perhaps expecting in Packard, his appointee, to control Packard, the chairman of the State Central Committee, he was annoyed to find his subordinate had taken the State official grade and into the United States marshalship. We question whether Warmoth himself clearly apprehended Packard's real motives, but certainly he began to admit, in the terms of Dom Pedro: "This learned constable is too cunning to be understood."

It is unnecessary to review the series of violent contests which ensued, and in which Packard and Warmoth were the more conspicuous antagonists; they are familiar to our readers. It is much to his credit that he is possessed of inconsiderable means. In not a solitary legislative monopoly of any description has he ever been a participant. He has been a Marlborough in process and triumph, but not in greed and corruption. Remarkably self-possessed, he was as imperturbable in manner in the face alike of Buchanan's order of arrest in 1867, of the mob in August, 1871, of the abuse of the Democratic press of the country, and of the factions elements in the several State conventions, as he is now, with all his triumphs accomplished. "With silence, nephew, be thou politic," said Mortimer, and reticence is with him an instinct. It is only great occasions that disclose his latent audacity, so to speak. Few politicians, moreover, have the moral courage to say no; but he has often been known to refuse to recommend for place men whom he regarded unsuitable, although perhaps sterling partisans. Where he promises, however, he performs, and with alacrity; hence, the faith in such large measure of his party. The President never made a more felicitous choice (and has often admitted it) than in his selection of a marshal for Louisiana; whenever the laws are infringed he executes process with a vigor that has largely discouraged such as regard a colored man barely more than a rifle target. The riots in 1870 of Donaldsonville, at which the Republican mayor and other were wantonly killed, and of Baton Rouge; and those as well in 1873 of St. Martinville and Colfax, in which latter over a hundred colored men were sacrificed, were all illustrated by a swift and resolute interposition at the marshal's hands. The political Dick Turpin of Louisiana has had ample reason for their dread of his sudden official swoops.

The recent testimony before the Gibson committee by Messrs. Marr, Semmes and other leading Democrats as to his official diligence and exactitude is as creditable to them as it was deserved. No aggrieved citizen has ever legitimately besought his official successor in vain. A staunch Union and a staunch citizenship, and that of the whole art of government consists, "as Jefferson said, 'in the art of being honest,' are his rooted beliefs. The impression made all over the State some months since as to his ripe judgment upon party and financial reformers by his reply to the Property Holders' Union letter is still fresh in the public mind.

As a Republican, he is jealous of the reputation of his party; this is denoted in the manner and persistence of his candid retirement of the odium entailed by bad men in the past. Furthermore, he believes a party must be aggressive, and thus accords with Bismarck's view as announced in 1861: "A political party can never stand, much less conquer position and adherents, by a mere languid, defensive policy."

He is formidable to the Democracy, not only for his capacity for organization and for his energy and tact in political contests, but for a courage and probity which have never been confidently challenged. Peace has always ensued both the official and political stretch of his stout arm. Only the element to whose enterprises mischief peace is a blight have assailed him, and its worst opinion is practical wisdom. This is the man whom, with signal wisdom, the Republicans of Louisiana have indicated for the executive chair, and for whom thousands of Conservatives, and especially of old Whigs, will cast an unhesitating ballot. Of this element, indeed, weary of turmoil, keenly solicitous for their property interests, and impressed with his resolute mastery of difficulties, earnestly sought him during the past few months to run. His reluctant consent after the convention had met at once quickened Republican enthusiasm and assured a nomination without appreciable difficulty. We entertain not the slightest doubt that 1877 will open with the stout form of Governor Packard in the chief chair of the State in which he has been anchored for fourteen years as her citizen. Louisiana, no less than the 30,000 Republicans whose standard bearer he is, is to be congratulated upon the eminent promise afforded in his nomination.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, for the past two days stood as follows:

July 2—At 8 A. M., 86°; at 2 P. M., 90°; at 6 P. M., 87°.

July 3—At 8 A. M., 87°; at 2 P. M., 87°; at 6 P. M., 86°.

Lowest point during the nights of July 1 and 2, 78°.

No FREIGHTS RECEIVED TO-DAY.—On account of the national holiday to-day, the Fourth of July, no freights will be received by either the Great Jackson railway or the New Orleans and Mobile road. On and after the fifth freights received as usual.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The body held its regular monthly meeting last night. General Bussey, president, in the chair.

A letter from Representative Gibson was read in which he stated that he had introduced a joint resolution in Congress authorizing the President to appoint a commission to examine the Mississippi river and to report what improvements were necessary in the interest of commerce and navigation.

Mr. Tobias Gibson, of the committee appointed by the Chamber to visit Washington for the purpose of defeating the Hawaiian treaty bill, reported that he did not think that the bill would pass at this session.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Putnam, was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary be authorized to ascertain from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company whether they would, with assent of the Postmaster General and Congress, consent to such a modification of their contract for mail service between the port of New Orleans and Rio Janeiro.

Resolved, That this Chamber approve the same, and respectfully requests our Representatives in Congress to co-operate in securing the object of the application.

There being no further business the Chamber adjourned.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The delegates from the parishes comprising the fifth congressional district met at the Mechanics Institute Monday morning, and chose T. De S. Tucker, of Morehouse, chairman, and T. R. Galbreth, of Carroll, secretary.

For presidential elector, the convention chose Hon. O. H. Brewster, of Ouachita, and recommended Hon. John Ray to the convention for elector at large. The following named gentlemen were chosen members of the State Central Committee for the district: J. Ross Stewart, of Tensas; David Young, of Concordia; D. B. Gorham, of Catahoula; and George B. Hamblet, of Ouachita.

MORE RELIEF BILLS.

On the twenty-eighth of June, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Ellis, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. Rebecca Wolf, of Louisiana; also a bill (No. 3803) for the relief of S. A. Kendig, of Louisiana. They were read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SOUTHWEST PASS.

To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

Depth of channel at mean low tide, fifteen feet six inches. Least width for that depth, seventy feet. High tide at 4 A. M. Height above mean low tide, two feet three inches. Depth of channel at high tide seventeen feet nine inches. Bottom hard.

CHARLES H. ELWELL,
Master of the Esayanos.

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EXPLORERS EXPLODED—SWINDLING SURVEYORS—THE GOVERNMENT AS A PHOTOGRAPHER—THE "ARTIST" LOBBY—THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO—HON. LET M. MORRILL—DEMOCRATS LEARNING WISDOM—POLITICAL CHATRETT AND PARTY ISSUES MUST BE KEPT OUTSIDE OF APPROPRIATION BILLS—REPORTS OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES TO FALL FLAT—TOO MANY DEMOCRATS IN THE MIRE.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1876.

In my dispatch last Saturday I gave you an insight into the way the public moneys go to bolster up traveling photographic establishments under the name of "geological surveys." The night preceding my dispatch, when the sundry civil appropriation bill was under discussion, \$10,000 was appropriated in less than an hour to continue in force those old-fashioned "explorations," and establish new ones. In the cloak rooms, in the lobbies and on the floor of the House, men who eke out a miserable existence, as "artists" who paint portraits no one can recognize, were found eagerly at work to assist the passage of appropriations for such purposes as stated above. These artists go out with the expeditions, waste oil colors, paint, brushes, canvas, gilt frames, etc., furnished by the government. I say waste these valuable articles, because they are employed in a vicious attempt to represent mountains, valleys, geysers, etc., so prolific in the Western countries. Some time—yes, very often, these dabs, self-styled painters are purchased by the government at a good round sum, hung in the corridors of the Capitol, where they outrage the sense of art until they are hid away or buried out of sight in some place underneath the Capitol, where so much rubbish of like sort has gone before. There is another trick of these dead beats, so-called "explorers," who annually swindle the government, and that is to take their photographic establishments along and make duplicate plates of views representing mountain scenery, which they sell to photographic and stereoscopic publishers over the country. These photographic concerns on wheels, under the name of "geological surveying and exploring expeditions," are nothing more than a swindle on the government. The projects of their pay for their onslaught on the public treasury by distributing among members of Congress and government officials copies of views along the "Upper Colorado," "Yosemite Valley," "Canoons of the Yellowstone," etc. The government is really engaged in the photograph business. That is, it furnishes all the capital, but derives not one cent of profit. All this is a specimen of the present economic ex-Confederate House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON.

Stopping of Public Work.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Forty-eight persons have been discharged from the patent office of the Treasury Department.

The office of chief of revenue agents has been abolished.

No Progress.

No progress has been made in the adjustment of the difference in the legislative appropriation bill.

Nominations.

D. H. Upham, marshal, Western District, Arkansas.

Death of General Reynolds, of the Egyptian Army.

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, dated May 27, states that General Alex. W. Reynolds died suddenly in that city the day previous. General Reynolds was a native of Virginia, and graduated at West Point in 1838. He served in the United States army until the beginning of the war, when he resigned and entered the Confederate army, participating in many battles and attaining the rank of Brigadier General. He died of cholera at the time of his death he was Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON.

Richard McAllister, consul to Guayaquil; A. J. McAllister, naval officer, district of New Orleans; Thomas Taylor, postmaster, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Excursionists.

A large excursion party from Georgia and Alabama arrived here to-day. After doing the public buildings they were presented to the President by Hon. H. B. Harris, of Georgia. They have proceeded to Philadelphia by special train.

THE POSTOFFICE BILL.

The report of the committee of conference on the postoffice appropriation bill recommends the adoption of the following provision:

All third class mail matter, except unsealed circulars, shall be transmitted at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces, and the sender may write his name thereon, or on the outside, preceded by the word "from," or may write briefly on the reverse side of the envelope the number and name of the articles enclosed. Publishers of magazines, etc., may print thereon the time at which such subscriptions have been paid, and addresses upon postal cards, unsealed circulars may be written, printed or affixed thereto at the option of the sender.

The section prohibiting the sale of envelopes as substitutes for the regular mail, viz: the inland transportation of the mails, viz: for transportation on routes other than railroad routes, \$6,757,851; for transportation on railroads, \$1,000,000. The Postmaster General, he is hereby authorized and directed to adjust the compensation to be paid on and after July 1, 1876, for transportation of mails on railroads by reducing the compensation to all railroad companies for the transportation of mails, the per centum per annum, from the rates fixed and allowed by the postoffice appropriation act of March 3, 1873, for the transportation of mails on the basis of the average weight, and the President is authorized to appoint a commission of three skilled and competent persons to examine into the rates of compensation for carrying the mails, and report at the next session of Congress such rules and rates as may in their opinion be deemed best and expedient to enable the Postmaster General to fulfill the required necessary service; and \$10,000 is appropriated to pay the expenses of the commission.

The committee also recommends, as a means of the readjusting of salaries of postoffice employees, the main provisions of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and reported by him from the Postoffice Committee in March last. This bill, as amended, is incorporated in the report. The only amendments of importance are the following: The readjusted salaries and compensation are to take effect on the first of October next. No salary of any postmaster shall exceed \$4000 per annum, except in the city of New York, which salary shall remain as now fixed by law; and no salary of any postmaster, where the appointment is by the President, shall be reduced by the next readjustment, below the sum of \$1000 per annum. The report compromises the appropriation for compensation for letter carriers by fixing the amount at \$1,900,000, and the item for compensation to postmasters is similarly compromised by fixing the amount at \$7,000,000. The committee recommends that the amount in the Senate amendment, increasing the amount for special agents from \$110,000 to \$150,000. The difference in the amount appropriated for the details of the postal service are generally compromised in this report by the substitution of a sum about midway between the figures of the two houses.

THE WAR PATH.

Troops Waiting for Supplies Future Movements.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A dispatch dated Army of the Big Horn Camp, at foot of Cloud Peaks, via Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, June 28, says: "The troops are daily waiting for the coming supplies. No enemy has been seen since the return from the Rosebud origin. There is a roundabout rumor originating with the agencies of the agencies of a fight between General Terry's forces and Sitting Bull's force, but nothing has been heard of the movements of the northern columns. The Fifth Cavalry, Major Carr Sheridan, will proceed northward over a trail along Little Powder river to cut off the Sioux Indians from resorting to agencies for ammunition, and to force them to lay down their arms before they can seek

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—In discussing the motion to adjourn, Mr. Conkling said it was the duty of Congress to conclude the public business as speedily as possible, and adjourn the session of Congress. He expressed the opinion that on Wednesday the difficulties arising out of the appropriation bills would be settled, and the Senate would then be ready to go on with the Bellamy trial. He hoped that when the hour of that trial arrived it would be proceeded with and finished. He did not object to the adjournment over to-morrow, but he hoped the Senate would reassemble on Wednesday.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely on the House bill to re-visit the difference in the legislative appropriation bill. The report of the committee on the postoffice bill was considered and postponed to Wednesday, to which time the House adjourned.

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PROTECTION OF FOOD FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

The next forward movement will commence about the middle of July.

An excursion will be made into the Big Horn mountains to search for gold.

WAR.

Invitation of Turkey by the Revolutionists—Turkish Aggression—Romanian Neutral.

LONDON, July 3.—The Standard's Constantinople special says: "The Servians and Montenegrins have entered Turkish territory. A declaration of war has been issued by the Ottoman Government against the ministry unfavorable to the reformers was imminent."

The state of siege recently proclaimed in Servia has been countermanded, but the expedition to gain victories and arms is forbidden. The Servians only admit war correspondents to their lines.

The Times this morning has a special telegram from Constantinople, dated Sunday, announcing the following important dispatch: "Montenegro sent to-day her declaration of war to Turkey. The declaration contains a summary of grievances against the Porte, particularly the blockade of the Southern frontier. The Porte's evidently hostile intention toward Montenegro, and the impossibility of reforms in Herzegovina. The people resent the proclamation with great indignation. The Porte started on Sunday morning for Herzegovina by way of Gahovo. His staff and guards accompany him."

A dispatch to the daily News from Belgrade says: "It is reported that the Fahe, in command at Widra, has seized five hundred of the principal inhabitants and has threatened to execute them if that district rises. It is said that the Turks are sending teachers and professors everywhere. It is reported that a priest has been crucified near Ploce."

A Vienna dispatch to the same paper says: "It is reported that Romania has refused to co-operate with Servia."

A telegram from Ploce says that many inhabitants of that district had fled into Hungary, because the Turks threaten to burn their city.

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THE POSTOFFICE BILL.

The report of the committee of conference on the postoffice appropriation bill recommends the adoption of the following provision:

All third class mail matter, except unsealed circulars, shall be transmitted at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces, and the sender may write his name thereon, or on the outside, preceded by the word "from," or may write briefly on the reverse side of the envelope the number and name of the articles enclosed. Publishers of magazines, etc., may print thereon the time at which such subscriptions have been paid, and addresses upon postal cards, unsealed circulars may be written, printed or affixed thereto at the option of the sender.

The section prohibiting the sale of envelopes as substitutes for the regular mail, viz: the inland transportation of the mails, viz: for transportation on routes other than railroad routes, \$6,757,851; for transportation on railroads, \$1,000,000. The Postmaster General, he is hereby authorized and directed to adjust the compensation to be paid on and after July 1, 1876, for transportation of mails on railroads by reducing the compensation to all railroad companies for the transportation of mails, the per centum per annum, from the rates fixed and allowed by the postoffice appropriation act of March 3, 1873, for the transportation of mails on the basis of the average weight, and the President is authorized to appoint a commission of three skilled and competent persons to examine into the rates of compensation for carrying the mails, and report at the next session of Congress such rules and rates as may in their opinion be deemed best and expedient to enable the Postmaster General to fulfill the required necessary service; and \$10,000 is appropriated to pay the expenses of the commission.

The committee also recommends, as a means of the readjusting of salaries of postoffice employees, the main provisions of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and reported by him from the Postoffice Committee in March last. This bill, as amended, is incorporated in the report. The only amendments of importance are the following: The readjusted salaries and compensation are to take effect on the first of October next. No salary of any postmaster shall exceed \$4000 per annum, except in the city of New York, which salary shall remain as now fixed by law; and no salary of any postmaster, where the appointment is by the President, shall be reduced by the next readjustment, below the sum of \$1000 per annum. The report compromises the appropriation for compensation for letter carriers by fixing the amount at \$1,900,000, and the item for compensation to postmasters is similarly compromised by fixing the amount at \$7,000,000. The committee recommends that the amount in the Senate amendment, increasing the amount for special agents from \$110,000 to \$150,000. The difference in the amount appropriated for the details of the postal service are generally compromised in this report by the substitution of a sum about midway between the figures of the two houses.

THE WAR PATH.

Troops Waiting for Supplies Future Movements.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A dispatch dated Army of the Big Horn Camp, at foot of Cloud Peaks, via Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, June 28, says: "The troops are daily waiting for the coming supplies. No enemy has been seen since the return from the Rosebud origin. There is a roundabout rumor originating with the agencies of the agencies of a fight between General Terry's forces and Sitting Bull's force, but nothing has been heard of the movements of the northern columns. The Fifth Cavalry, Major Carr Sheridan, will proceed northward over a trail along Little Powder river to cut off the Sioux Indians from resorting to agencies for ammunition, and to force them to lay down their arms before they can seek

PROTECTION OF FOOD FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

The next forward movement will commence about the middle of July.

An excursion will be made into the Big Horn mountains to search for gold.

WAR.

Invitation of Turkey by the Revolutionists—Turkish Aggression—Romanian Neutral.

LONDON, July 3.—The Standard's Constantinople special says: "The Servians and Montenegrins have entered Turkish territory. A declaration of war has been issued by the Ottoman Government against the ministry unfavorable to the reformers was imminent."

The state of siege recently proclaimed in Servia has been countermanded, but the expedition to gain victories and arms is forbidden. The Servians only admit war correspondents to their lines.

The Times this morning has a special telegram from Constantinople, dated Sunday, announcing the following important dispatch: "Montenegro sent to-day her declaration of war to Turkey. The declaration contains a summary of grievances against the Porte, particularly the blockade of the Southern frontier. The Porte's evidently hostile intention toward Montenegro, and the impossibility of reforms in Herzegovina. The people resent the proclamation with great indignation. The Porte started on Sunday morning for Herzegovina by way of Gahovo. His staff and guards accompany him."

A dispatch to the daily News from Belgrade says: "It is reported that the Fahe, in command at Widra, has seized five hundred of the principal inhabitants and has threatened to execute them if that district rises. It is said that the Turks are sending teachers and professors everywhere. It is reported that a priest has been crucified near Ploce."

A Vienna dispatch to the same paper says: "It is reported that Romania has refused to co-operate with Servia."

A telegram from Ploce says that many inhabitants of that district had fled into Hungary, because the Turks threaten to burn their city.

WASHINGTON.

Stopping of Public Work.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Forty-eight persons have been discharged from the patent office of the Treasury Department.

The office of chief of revenue agents has been abolished.

No Progress.

No progress has been made in the adjustment of the difference in the legislative appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON.

Richard McAllister, consul to Guayaquil; A. J. McAllister, naval officer, district of New Orleans; Thomas Taylor, postmaster, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Excursionists.

A large excursion party from Georgia and Alabama arrived here to-day. After doing the public buildings they were presented to the President by Hon. H. B. Harris, of Georgia. They have proceeded to Philadelphia by special train.

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