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CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 7, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

History would probably be searched in vain for anything approaching the celebration of our centennial fourth. Both in its military and literary features it has been of the most interesting character. The military parade took place at 8 A. M., and the forces were reviewed by General Sherman. The Centennial Legion, organized for the occasion, was composed of a company from each of the thirteen original States, and was a prominent feature of the parade. The commemorative exercises began at ten o'clock, in Independence Square, which, with the adjoining streets, was one mass of humanity. General Hawley called the assemblage to order at fifteen minutes past ten o'clock, and the ceremonies opened with the overture "The Great Republic," composed by George F. Bristow, of New York, and dedicated to the occasion.

The overture was performed by an orchestra of 250 musicians, led by Gilmore. Dom Pedro arrived during the progress of the music, and was greeted by enthusiastic shouts; which were acknowledged by coming to the front and raising his hat.

The music concluded, General Hawley made a short address of welcome. Ferry, presiding officer, followed in an address, which was warmly cheered.

After prayer by Rev. William Bacon Stevens, the hymn "Welcome to All Nations" was sung, followed by the reading of the declaration by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia. The original declaration of independence was brought forward by Mayor Stokely and laid upon the speaker's stand. For five minutes the square rang with cheers, and after quiet was restored Mr. Lee read it in a clear voice.

Next in order came the greeting from Brazil, a hymn composed by A. Carlos Gomz, of Brazil, at the request of the Emperor, and dedicated to the first centennial of American independence. This part of the programme was received with every manifestation of approbation. The distinguished persons present rose to their feet, and with them the Emperor, who listened with closest attention. Bayard Taylor then recited the national ode, written by himself. Following this was the grand triumphal march, with the chorus "Our National Banner," by Dexter Smith, of Massachusetts. William M. Evarts was then introduced and received with rounds of applause. His oration was eloquent, replete with scholarly and patriotic lore, and delivered in a very impressive manner. Following him the hallelujah chorus from Handel's "Messiah" was rendered with fine effect. The ceremonies then closed by singing the doxology, "The Old Hundred Psalm," in which the entire assemblage joined.

Very many were disappointed that Congress did not meet in Independence Hall and pass a resolution renewing our fealty to the Republican form of government, under which we have grown to be one of the great nations of the earth. It is almost a rebuke to our leading men that while they have made themselves conspicuous by their absence, the Emperor of Brazil made it a special object to remain and participate in this great national day of rejoicing and nearly all the foreign representatives attended and manifested the greatest interest. We can even appreciate the compliment more from the dissimiliar character of their forms of government to our own. Dom Pedro, the Empress and part of the Emperor's suite left for New York yesterday evening, where they will remain until the twelfth instant, when he will depart for Europe. The American Geographical Society of this city intend giving him a grand reception on the tenth instant.

After the exercises of the fourth were concluded, Dom Pedro visited the Eastern Penitentiary. In the evening he visited the centennial grounds. He again visited them on the fifth, and spent an hour or more in Agricultural Hall examining the Brazilian exhibits. While there a boy approached with an autograph album and asked for his signature. He declined on the ground that if he complied he would be run down by a cloud of applicants.

A number of the military companies remain here for several days to see more of the exhibition. The Centennial Legion, which is among the number, gave a dress parade on Broad street this evening. Among other features of the fourth was the dedication of the Catholic Temperance fountain in Fairmount Park, which attracted many to the grounds, as did also the unveiling of the Humboldt statue by the Germans. Drexel, the banker, entertained Governor Hayes at his palatial mansion evening before last, and gave him a most brilliant reception. Very few accidents occurred on the fourth, considering the immense crowds and the constant use of gunpowder. Fireworks were never more largely indulged in, and a succession of noises from rockets, Roman candles, torpedoes and firecrackers were kept up all night. AMICUS.

Lieutenant Grant's Promotion.

In the article on this subject in yesterday's issue, it was explained that Lieutenant Grant was promoted to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement, at his own request, of Lieutenant Robert G. Carter. The compositor made it read Custer instead of Carter—an error very excusable, since the fate of the gallant officer of that name is uppermost in everybody's mind. Lieutenant Carter, by the way, was a classmate of young Grant's at West Point, and a dozen other of his classmates have received promotion in advance of him. He worked naturally to the head of the list of second lieutenants in his regiment, and when a vacancy occurred in the next higher grade, instead of being the object of favoritism, he was the only man in the army who could be legally promoted to fill it.

Appointment.

Governor Kellogg has commissioned H. N. Jenkins a notary public for the parish of Orleans.

Take the chances,
Take the chances, Golden
Take the chances, Drawing,
Take the chances,
Opera House, July 29.
Opera House, July 29.

Capital prize, $100,000. Try your luck, Try your luck, Try your luck, Try your luck.

POLITICAL NOTES.

"A Patriot," writing to the *Picayune*, regarding Hon. L. A. Wiltz, portrays him in the following picturesque and heroic attitude:

"On the fourth day of January, 1875, as chairman of the Legislature, he acted the part of a true patriot, and was a hero indeed, because he stood alone in the chair surrounded by Winchester rifles."

Had "Patriot" only "stood up" our genial ex-Mayor in the Speaker's chair, with a Gatling gun under either arm, and an Arkansas toothpick behind his ear, he would have depicted a war Governor for Louisiana that the boys would fairly have wept for.

Some other card writer has been slopping over about another old friend, Mr. Stoddart Howell, and intimates that if the Baton Rouge convention will but nominate him for State Auditor, he will "reduce the State taxes to less than one per cent," regardless of legislative levies or any existing provision for schools, levees, charities, or anything else except the "arrangements for the payment of the interest on the bonded debt." This latter exception is a wise one, in view of the fact that the constitution relieves the mammoth minds of all the financiers from responsibility in that direction.

Next to the governorship, which represents rich patronage, the auditorship, which controls the State pursestrings, seems to be the morsel for which the average Democratic mouth waters most. Secretary Hester, of the Cotton Exchange, would doubtless make a good Auditor; so would John C. Back, of the Sixth District; so would the handsome and accomplished Mr. Joseph Hernandez, of the same vicinage; so would Captain Jumel, of Iberville; so would a score more, who would consent to serve their country, if the people insist. But Colonel Johnson has got his hand in now, and is giving universal satisfaction, so that all this excellent Democratic-Conservative-Liberal talent will have a chance to rest and grow stronger for four years longer.

The names of H. N. Ogden, Esq., and Hon. Albert Voorhies are among those frequently mentioned in connection with the attorney generalship, and either would make a worthy rival of the distinguished Republican candidate.

It is urged, with some show of reason, that the city is entitled to the offices of Governor, Attorney General and Auditor, not only because of the aggregation of talent here, but because New Orleans pays five-eighths of the State taxes. From a Democratic standpoint the country already has the treasurership, and this with the offices of Secretary of State and Lieutenant Governor would be a fair division of official honors.

Of course it is useless to apportion out the United States senatorships until after the legislative chickens are hatched. Nor can it be definitely determined until the convention meets how the country will like even that part of the programme above outlined. It is just possible that some of the long-haired statesmen from the rural regions may have an entry of their own for some one of the nice berths which our own fellow-citizens are desirous of filling. It makes matters very confusing sometimes when a party contains too much ability.

A few contesting delegations, representing respectively the "short hairs" and the "silk stockings," will add materially to the interest of the proceedings at Baton Rouge. There is very serious dissatisfaction with the result of the recent elections, and the old managers of the seventh ward Democracy have set the example of open revolt against the new parish committee. The bolters tell a plain unvarnished tale and seem to have right and fair play on their side. If they are the staunch, honest Democrats they appear, their statement of the trouble must win them popular sympathy.

If Colonel Penn's friends prove as strong at electing delegates as they are at getting up big signs and long lists of indorsers, they will have a walk over on the twenty-fourth.

We notice that Colonel Tom Bynum is in the city and doing yeoman service under the Penn banner. He is a good one.

Governor Packard is a sterling friend. Once attached to him, his followers never quit him. He is cool, cautious, but thoroughly honest. In every part of the State he has friends who know him through and through, and who trust and love him accordingly. They will work in his behalf earnestly and fearlessly, and will not only bring out every Republican vote, but secure for him many a Conservative who longs for the day when the detonating shotgun will have ceased to be the principal Democratic orator in Louisiana.

Mr. Packard is not the kind of a man upon whom a party may split; and when we reassert that there is practically absolute unity in the Republican party upon his nomination we know it to be so. The dissatisfaction with his selection for standard-bearer exists only in the vivid imaginations of Democratic quill drivers, and of bulldozer-supporting White Leaguers.

Specimen Book.

The REPUBLICAN is indebted to Messrs. Collins & McLeester, letter founders, of the North American Type Foundry, for a specimen book of over 500 pages. By it is shown that they manufacture every variety of type that can be required in a printing office. Each page of the work is a model of typographical excellence, and the handsome binding is worthy of the contents.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, July 13: At 8 A. M., 87°; at 2 P. M., 90°; at 6 P. M., 88°. Lowest point during the night of July 12, 79°.

Charles Francis Adams said in his fourth of July oration at Taunton: "Fulsome eulogy of any man raises with me only a smile. Indiscriminate laudation is equivalent to a falsehood. Washington, as I understand him, was gifted with nothing ordinarily defined as genius; he had not had the great advantages of an education." If Washington had been the son of his father, and had had the coaching of Mr. Bowles and the promises of Tilden he might be considered as a rising man.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1876.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The alleged purchase of several State delegations to St. Louis by the reformer, Morrissey, and the judicious and effective disbursement of the "barrel of money" there, are regarded by many Democeats here as the modest beginnings of a well matured plan to secure the success of the Democratic party next November by the wholesale corruption of voters. Indeed, the indiscreet boast has more than once been made in this city since Tilden's nomination, that millions of dollars are already available for that purpose.

The St. Louis nominations were last night ratified at the City Hall. The decorations and display of fireworks were tasty and brilliant, and the attendance quite large—but did not approach that of the Republicans' meeting held two weeks since, either in point of numbers, the individual respectability of most of the participants, or the spontaneous enthusiasm manifested. The applause last evening was confined almost exclusively to those immediately surrounding the stand and the members of the few ward associations present. Among the speakers were Randolph Tucker and Harris, of Virginia—two extreme "State rights" men and open defenders of the rebellion and the rebel atrocities practiced upon disarmed prisoners of war; Magruder and McCreery, of Kentucky, Tarbox, just convalescing from the terrible shock received in the House a few weeks since; Eaton, of Connecticut, and Sam Randall. They were unanimous as to their estimation of the sinful character of the Republican party and pressing necessity of destroying it root and branch. The peaceful, harmonious condition of the country under Democratic rule were feelingly, almost tearfully, alluded to. Reform of the civil service—the ousting of eighty or ninety thousand Republican officials and installing more than that number of famished, hollow-eyed, gaunt Democrats, appeared to excite unbounded enthusiasm and enlist the hearty sympathy of the unwashed throng. The feelings of salary-grabbing Randall almost overpowered him when he came to his own pet theme—economy.

The massacre of Custer and his command, which seems now only too well authenticated, has directed the attention of the country very generally to the proposed reductions of the army—proposed by our Confederate economists—at a time when our few remaining regiments are being wiped out, one by one, by the disaffected Indian tribes in the West. Just what has happened to Crook and Custer has been often predicted in the House and Senate this season by men having long experience in legislating for the interests of the government, but without appreciable effect upon the indiscriminate cutting and slashing of the appropriations. The murder of those men is one of the bitter fruits of a partial restoration of Democracy to national power. Secretary Chandler's inopportune discovery of the ante-war method of investing public funds has created quite a stir of consternation among the reformers of the House and Senate. An act of the present Congress required him (Chandler) to turn over to the Secretary of the Treasury the Indian trust funds; and while taking an inventory of them, it was discovered that frauds had been perpetrated by officials under Democratic administrations prior to the war, which now amount, including the accrued interest, to between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. What line of defense will be adopted by their present apologists in Congress has not yet been developed. The dismissal of Yaryan was at first eagerly seized as another evidence that President Grant was wholly "given over to hardness of heart and reprobate of mind;" but subsequent inquiry into his antecedents and character caused him to be as hastily dropped.

The deadlock upon the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill continues. It was confidently announced and generally believed that a compromise had been made upon all the bills now before the conference committees; but the inability of the committee to agree upon the bill named dissipated the premature conclusion that all would be plain sailing now to the close of the session. It is, however, believed that a way will soon be found to surmount all existing obstacles to an immediate passage of the bills now in dispute. The committee charged with the consideration of the resumption act with a view to its repeal has not yet reported its conclusions to the House.

The alleged bargain made with Hendricks before the meeting, or during its session, of the St. Louis convention, to the effect that he should have the nomination in 1880, regardless of the result in November, and his unanimous nomination to the second place on the ticket, have rendered the inflationists more than usually aggressive and uncompromising in their demands.

The weather is unusually hot and dry, and is severely felt at the Capitol; but the Senate nevertheless manifests an earnest purpose to go through with Belknap's trial (resumed yesterday), and reach a decision before an adjournment is consented to.

MAXWELL.

Centennial Music.

Among the rafts of new music which have flooded the market lately, the sweetest production is the Shaw's Garden Waltzes, composed by Hugh A. Wetmore, a native American. The composition is dedicated to Henry Shaw, Esq., whose superb garden at St. Louis is celebrated throughout the habitable globe, and is viewed as one of the most refined outgrowths of American civilization. Mr. Shaw is worthily called "the Shenstone of America;" and the beatific language and spirit of the myriads of rarest exotics which people his earthly paradise have been wonderfully translated into the melodies of the Shaw's Garden Waltzes. Send to Henry Bollman, music publisher, St. Louis, Missouri.

Third Grand Golden Drawing.
Third Grand Golden Drawing,
Third Grand Golden Drawing,
Tickets $50,
Tickets $50,
July 29,
July 29,
3580 prizes,
3580 prizes,
$502,500 gold.

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

Supreme Court.

During the session of 1875 and 1876 of this court in New Orleans it rendered 594 opinions, granted 24 and refused 183 rehearings.

The opinions were rendered as follows:

	Decrees.	Dissents.
Chief Justice Ludeling	111	11
Mr. Justice Taliaferro	105	7
Mr. Justice Howell	116	13
Mr. Justice Wyly	137	22
Mr. Justice Morgan	125	28
Total	594	81

Superior District Court.

Suits filed in last term, 374, exclusive of tax suits.

Superior Criminal Court.

Informations and indictments, 575; cases disposed of, 520.

First District Court.

Informations, 1395; cases disposed of, 1325.

Second District Court.

Lewis C. Jones, George Caird and Laura M. Quirk, wife of J. S. Tucker, pray to be emancipated.

Successions of Mary St. Upery, Laura A. Winchester, wife of Joseph Bowling, Frederick Meyer, Jean Lacay, Celestine Jung, Adam Jung, Margaret Rappel and John W. Hamilton opened.

Successions opened, cases filed, emancipation and tutorship, etc., applied for, 505.

Third District Court.

There were 528 cases filed during the past term.

Fourth District Court.

Suits filed in last term, 472. Judgments rendered, 382.

Fifth District Court.

Suits filed in last term, 723. Judgments rendered, 593.

Sixth District Court.

Suits filed in last term, 784. Judgments rendered, 568.

A Despondent Democrat.

A *Tribune* reporter called Thursday on Blanton Duncan, of Louisville, who is at the New York Hotel, to learn his views on the nomination of Tilden by the St. Louis convention. Mr. Duncan said decidedly that he thought it was the very worst nomination that could have been made; that there had been the same mistake as in 1872, that of considering men and not principle, but now the Democrats had not nominated so good a man as then. The whole sentiment of the West, he said, was against Tilden. At Terre Haute, Indiana, on the Saturday succeeding the nomination, a mass meeting was called, which was very largely attended, and both the platform and nomination of the St. Louis convention were repudiated, and a third party was demanded. At Richmond, Indiana, the same thing was done. Mr. Duncan predicted that Tilden would lose Ohio by 40,000, and Indiana by 20,000. Tilden's hope lay in carrying the entire South, with the exception of South Carolina, and New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Oregon, and California. He needed 185 electoral votes to be elected. The five Northern and Western States just mentioned had 59 votes, and the South, without South Carolina, had 131, making 190. Thus a change of 6 votes would defeat Tilden. As he had no strength in the West, there was no likelihood that he would carry a single Western State, and if any one of the States which he expected went against him he could not be elected. Of course, Louisiana and Mississippi were Republican on a fair vote. Mr. Duncan believed that General Sheridan would undoubtedly see that every Republican vote was cast and counted. Florida, owing to the large negro vote, would probably go Republican, while there was very little doubt but that Connecticut, Oregon and California would go for Hayes, and possibly also New Jersey. With such large losses as these, Tilden certainly could not gain enough elsewhere to be elected.

Mr. Duncan's preference was for Hancock, and he declared that with him the West would have been secure, and also a number of the Southern States, thus making his election a sure thing; but the convention would not listen to the voices of the delegates; it was so thoroughly organized and packed in the interest of Tilden that all the remonstrances of the other delegates were unheeded. The Western men were disgusted with the way the convention was run; the management was arbitrary and despotic, and the hall was filled with the claquers of Tilden. Their organization was systematic and thorough, and a statement was made in St. Louis that the man who organized the claque received a large sum of money. For the truth of this Mr. Duncan could not vouch, but that the organization was complete was unmistakable.

The chairman of the executive committee of West Virginia, Mr. Duncan said, had demanded another convention and another nomination. The Pennsylvania delegates in St. Louis gave up any idea that Tilden would carry their State. The late Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, General Tuttle, had pronounced for Hayes, saying that he could not support Tilden. At a ratification meeting in Dayton, Ohio—Vallandigham's old district—Mr. Houk, a delegate to St. Louis, having been called upon for a speech, denounced both the platform and the nomination.

Mr. Duncan added that it was not by any means sure that Hendricks would accept the nomination for Vice President. On the day after the nomination he received at least 500 telegrams urging him to accept, and almost an equal number, from his friends, urging him to decline. His principles and those of Tilden were so utterly antagonistic that there was little doubt that he would decline, as, if he accepted, he would undoubtedly drag down his friends with him in defeat, as they would stick to him.

The platform adopted, while really a hard money document, was so written that it read both ways, and did not suit either party. In nominating a hard money man for President, a soft money man for Vice President, and adopting a double faced platform, an effort was made to conciliate all Democrats, but the result had been that neither branch of the party was satisfied. Mr. Duncan expected that there would be another convention and a third candidate nominated. The West would probably take Peter Cooper, and Mr. Duncan made the following suggestion:

"As the platform is a double faced one, and the nominees are utterly antagonistic in their principles, the only feasible plan to unite all Democrats would be to nominate Peter Cooper for President and Tilden for Vice President, and add a greenback platform to the St. Louis platform as an amendment, and then all Democrats could go in. The platform and nominees would then be no more double faced than they now are, and would be much more acceptable to the West, and there would be only two tickets in the field."

With the present candidate, Mr. Duncan believed that Hayes would be elected, and that the Democrats had thrown away the best opportunity that they ever had for success. In Tilden's defeat, Congress also would undoubtedly be lost. In that case Mr. Duncan did not think that there would ever be another national Democratic convention, but that the party would be entirely and finally broken up.—*New York Tribune.*

Personal.

Messrs. Charles Hill and T. W. Eaton, examiners of the State Auditor's department, have started on a tour through the parishes, to organize an active campaign against tardy taxpayers. Under the executive order suspending penalties, delinquents are left without excuse for further delay or leniency—which is usually, at the best, a gross wrong to prompt taxpayers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, at 12:40 P. M. adjourned until to-morrow, on account of the absence of witness John S. Evans, post trader at Fort Sill.

The conference report on the silver bill was reported and ordered printed.

Mr. Boutwell submitted a resolution to print 4000 copies of the testimony and report of the special committee which recently investigated affairs in Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Bayard submitted an amendment to provide for printing the views of the minority. Referred to the same committee.

The conference committee on the diplomatic bill reported their inability to agree.

The river and harbor bill was taken up, but only five pages were disposed of, developing much dissatisfaction. No Southern features yet reached.

Pending discussion, the bill appropriating $200,000 for military posts on the Yellowstone and Muscleshell rivers passed, and goes to the President. Adjourned.

House.

A joint resolution to adjourn the twenty-fifth instant, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The report of the Elections Committee declaring neither Butts nor Mackey entitled to a seat from South Carolina, was ordered printed.

The conference report on the silver bill was adopted by 129 to 75 after a debate which occupied the entire day. It provides for the exchange of $10,000,000 of silver for $10,000,000 of legal tender notes; authorizes the purchase of silver bullion for coinage to an amount not exceeding $200,000 on hand at one time; limits the amount of silver coin and fractional currency in circulation to $50,000,000. It omits all reference to silver dollars and their being a legal tender. The section which had been engrafted on the bill on motion of Mr. Sanders, of Indiana. It was on the question of this omission that the debate took place, the section being denounced by Mr. Garfield, of Oho, as a swindle, which would inflict the deepest disgrace on the country, and cause a financial crisis that would overshadow all previous ones. The result is a victory for the advocates of hard money.

WASHINGTON.

Letter from the President to ex-Secretary Bristow—The Latter Asked to Tell all he Knows.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—President Grant has addressed the following letter to Mr. Bristow, under date of July 12:

DEAR SIR—Through the press I learn that the committee of Congress investigating whisky frauds has summoned you as a witness, and that you, with great propriety, as I think, have declined to testify, claiming that what occurs in the Cabinet as between a member of the Cabinet and the executive, officially, is privileged, and that a committee of Congress has no right to demand answer. I appreciate the position you have assumed on this question, but beg to relieve you from all obligation of secrecy on this subject. I desire not only that you may answer all questions asked relative to it, but wish that all members of my Cabinet and ex-members of my Cabinet, since I have been President, may be called upon to testify in regard to the same matter.

The Hebrew Convention.

The Hebrew Convention adjourned to meet at Philadelphia on the second Tuesday in July, 1877. The following named gentlemen were appointed members of the executive board for the ensuing year: M. Loth, J. Finberg, Solomon Leir, Emanuel Westheimer, A. Briswanger, Simon Hearnerrich, L. M. Demiltz, Marr A. Kahn, A. Kraum. Members of the board of governors—J. Ezekiel, A. J. Friedlander, C. Cohn.

The Repeal of the Resumption Act—General Gibson's Position.

The Democratic members of the Banking and Currency Committee have agreed to construct a bill in complete accordance with the St. Louis platform; it will repeal the present resumption act, but inaugurates definite periods for preparing the treasury and country for resumption. The leading Democrats are sustaining General Gibson in his opposition to the simple repeal, regarding that as only a partial compliance with the spirit of the platform.

Bills Agreed Upon.

The conference committee on sundry civil bills have agreed except upon the clause repealing the national registration and election laws.

A Newspaper Man Dead.

John E. Proctor, a popular local newspaper writer, died last night.

The conference committee on the army appropriation will report they are unable to agree.

POLITICAL.

Ratification Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, July 13.—There was a ratification of the Cincinnati platform and nominees at Cooper Union Hall last night. A number were unable to gain admittance. The meeting was called to order by Colonel Spencer, E. W. Stoughton presided. Two hundred vice presidents and 100 secretaries were appointed. The speakers were Governor Solomon, General Kilpatrick and Judge Dillerhoffers. Letters of excuse were read from Governor Dix and R. H. Dana, Jr.

Kentucky Blooded Stock.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Mr. Watterson will make the race for Congress. It is rumored the Republicans will run Bristow.

Mr. Kerr's Successor.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 13.—The Democrats of the third congressional district have nominated George A. Bicknell. This district is now represented by Mr. Kerr.

North Carolina Republican Nomination.

RALEIGH, July 13.—The Republican State Convention nominated Thomas Settle for Governor.

Hendricks' Whereabouts.

SCHENECTADY, July 13.—Governor Thomas A. Hendricks arrived here last night from the West, and left this morning for Saratoga.

Captured by the Committee at Last.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 13.—Governor Hendricks was waited upon at the Grand Union to-day by Major Conner, of Tennessee, who presented him formal notification of his nomination. Governor Hendricks said he would reply in a few days. It is understood that he will accept the nomination.

Reform in New Hamphire.

CONCORD, N. H., July 13.—The House, after an all night session, resolved to remove the solicitor, judge of probate and sheriff of Grafton county.

THE WAR PATH.

From Fort Fetterman—Rumor of Crook's Fight Denied.

OMAHA, July 13.—A dispatch from Fort Fetterman, last night, says there is not a word of truth in the rumor of General Crook's fight with the Indians and of his defeat; that all sorts of rumors are afloat, which are contradicted by the officers. Nothing has been heard from General Crook for several days. A courier is expected daily.

An Unpleasant State of Affairs.

Recent dispatches from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies state that affairs there are very uncertain owing to the news of Custer's defeat. The Interior Department is issuing nothing but corn and flour, having failed on beef entirely.

Scouting parties have been withdrawn from the road between the agency and the bridge on the Sydney route; there is still one company at the bridge. The commanding officer at Robinson thinks the necessity of the case demands a company at the post.

It is not probable that the Indians will make trouble at the agencies, as they have no other refuge in case they are whipped.

Ranches Raided and Stock Stolen.

CHEYENNE, July 13.—Two ranches, fifty miles north, were raided, and twenty-seven horses stolen. A large number of Indians are camped on the headwaters of the Dismal, forty miles north of Birdwood.

Barbarous Treatment of the Dead Soldiers.

CHICAGO, July 13.—A special from Sioux City says the Indians there from Sione, where Custer fought, give barbarous accounts of the treatment of the dead. An Indian named Rain-in-the-Face cut out Custer's heart, put it on a pole and had a grand war dance around it. The Indians are jubilant and boastful, and hope to make better terms on account of their success.

AGRICULTURAL.

Georgia Crop Report.

ATLANTA, July 13.—The June report of Dr. Thomas James, commissioner of agriculture for Georgia, show the following facts:

Corn, 3 per cent above an average. The corn on bottom lands has been injured by bud worms and overflows. Cotton, an average. Rice, 3 per cent above. Sugarcane, 7 per cent above. Sorghum, 2 per cent above. The peach crop is almost a total failure. Apples, three-quarters of a crop. Pears, half a crop. Wheat, yield 21 per cent, and quality 18 per cent below the average. Fall sown oats have yielded 33 per cent better than spring sown, and are 23 per cent better in quality. The seasons have been favorable in 83 counties. There has been too much rain in some sections. Mean temperature for June at Atlanta 76°, at Brunswick 82°.

NEW YORK.

Shipped to Europe.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Four hundred thousand dollars in gold coin and $50,000 in silver bars were shipped to-day for Europe.

French Workmen Coming to the Centennial.

A delegation consisting of thirty workingmen from Lyons arrived here to-day on a French steamer. They were entertained at breakfast and welcomed in a cordial speech of greeting. They will be given a banquet to-night, after which they start for Philadelphia.

The Lucky Riflemen.

The final competition for positions upon the team to compete in the Irish-American match at Creedmoore in September, took place yesterday at Creedmoore, and the twelve men who are to constitute the team and reserves were selected as follows: W. B. Farwell, T. Hyde, L. Weber, General T. S. Dakin, C. E. Blydenburg, J. L. Allen, Major H. Fulton, L. C. Bruce, J. A. Shaffer, C. E. Overbaugh, H. C. Jewell and Mr. Rathbone. Eight compose the team and four are reserves.

WAR.

Closing the Port of Kleck—Turkish Auxiliaries.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Vienna, says: Austria notified her local authorities yesterday that the port of Kleck and all the land and sea frontier surrounding the insurrectionary district will henceforward be closed. The Turkish ambassador had a lengthy interview with Count Andrassy on the subject yesterday.

Turkish steamers disembarked 5000 Asiatics at Midder, on Tuesday.

Pause in Active Operations—Montenegrins Moving—The Bosnians and Bulgarians.

VIENNA, July 13.—Both sides are taking advantage of the present pause in active operations to bring up reinforcements. The Servians are organizing guerrilla bands, one of which, numbering 3000, has advanced to within two hours march of Widden.

Belgrade advices announce that the main body of Montenegrins is advancing on Mostar.

Leschanawin, who defends the frontier at Sailschac, has received a reinforcement of 7000 men.

General Olympics has formed 6000 Bosnians into regiments.

General Tchernayoff is engaged in organizing Bulgarian bands near Apolakaka.

The *Fremdenblatt* reiterates the statement that Austria has closed the harbor of Kleck against the Turks.

The Servian Situation not so Precarious as Reported—Tchernayoff's Movements.

PARIS, July 13.—*Le Temps* has a special from Semlin stating that the Servian situation depends upon General Tchernayoff, who, with the best Servian troops appears to intend turning the flank of the Turkish Timok army by advancing along the road between Pirot and Akpalanka. The statement that Tchernayoff is retreating is unconfirmed.

The town of Paratchin has been decorated to receive Prince Milan.

The tenor of recent dispatches shows the Servian situation to be not so critical as recently reported.

Activity of the Servians.

RAGUSA, July 13.—The Servians are bombarding Nikish, Novi Bazar, Widden and Bjelona. The frontier is entirely clear of Turks. Tchernayoff, having secured a line of retreat, is marching toward the Balkans.

Osman Pasha Attacks the Servian Position—Great Loss of Life.

BELGRADE, July 13.—Official intelligence received here from the Fenick army states that the Turkish General Osman Pasha attacked the Servian position yesterday. The fight lasted throughout the day. The loss of life is great. The result is unknown.

Colonel Ostoise, operating under the walls of Widden, has captured a number of Circassian settlements, a quantity of provisions and many head of cattle. Fighting at all the other positions is confined to skirmishes and outpost combats.

FOREIGN.

The Order of the Garter.

LONDON, July 13.—Queen Victoria has invested the King of Greece with the Garter.

Yellow Fever in Liverpool.

Two vessels arrived at Liverpool from the West Indies with yellow fever.

Business Depression.

Accounts from the manufacturing and mining counties continue burdened with complaints of business depression. Employers are taking measures in many places to reduce wages or extend working hours. The workmen in some districts are preparing to resist. It is feared a great strike will result.

English Crews Coming to America.

A four-oar crew, comprised of Messrs. Gueston, Hostie, Howell and Sabat, of the London Rowing Club, will sail for the United States the end of this month or the first of next month.

The Trinity College, Cambridge, University Boat Club, four with a boatman and three boats, embarked on the steamer Britannic at Queentown to day for New York, to participate in the international regatta at Philadelphia.

The Extradition Question.

The final correspondence between the United States and Great Britain on the extradition question, including Earl Derby's note of June 30 to Secretary Fish, is published to-day. Earl Derby, in his note, says the essential principles of extradition, as practiced by England, are, that a person surrendered on an extradition treaty can be tried on no offense except the one for which he is surrendered. This is the proper construction of the treaty of 1842. Her majesty's government thinks that the act of 1870 is important, but without it, it would maintain the same position. The government maintains the right of asylum until criminality according to the law of England is shown. This applies forcibly in cases of political offenses.

The great object in requiring evidence not merely establishing an offense called by the name according to the law of the surrendering country is to prevent the surrender of a person on a charge of crime of uncertain meaning, and his subsequent trial on facts considered here as establishing a political offense, and not for the crime for which the surrender was made. The surrendering country must have the facts to judge whether the offense is political. Secretary Fish's assurance that no administration dare violate the rights of a political asylum by obtaining a prisoner on one charge and trying him for a political offense is not sufficient, as the Attorney General can not interfere when an offense is committed against the law of any one State. The act of Congress of August 12, 1848, chapter forty-seven, section three, shows the construction put on the treaty by the United States. Lord Derby briefly reviews the negociations in 1871, 1872 and 1873, and says the violation in the case of Heihbrown was not the act of her majesty's government, but it regretted it. The government believes that the United States is actuated by a sincere desire to maintain their judgment, as demanded by the treaty of 1842, and they wish the same construction put on England's motives. The note deplores the misunderstanding between the two governments, and says the British government is ready to join the United States in negotiating a new treaty.

The Liverpool Cup.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—The race for the Liverpool Cup was won by Controversy, Professor second, Mintdrop third.

Official from the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—The Porte has sent the following to representatives abroad:

The Turkish General Selim Pacha, with two battalions, while marching from Gatzchks to Neorinje, encountered on the Seallan defile considerable forces of Montenegrins, which endeavored to surround him. After an obstinate conflict, lasting twelve hours, Selim Pacha on Wednesday succeeded in disengaging himself and in taking successively all the heights occupied by the enemy, who were compelled to retreat with considerable loss. The Seallan pass and the roads to Gatzchks are thus opened.

THE TURF.

The Long Branch Races.

LONG BRANCH, July 13.—One and a quarter miles dash. Galway won; Kinney second; Waco third. Time—2:16¼.

Three-quarters of a mile dash. Yazoo won; Idalia second; Oleaster third. Time—1:19¾.

One and three-quarter miles dash for fillies of 1873. Patience won; Mary second; Merciless third. Time—3:14¼.

Mile heats. Woodland took first, second and third heats. Time—1:50¾, 1:51, 1:56¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The American Book Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The American Book Trade Association adjourned *sine die* after electing officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, William H. Appleton, of New York; vice presidents, Isaac E. Sheldon, of New York; Henry C. Baird, of Philadelphia; John B. Walsh, of Chicago; treasurer, James Knight, of Troy, New York; secretaries, B. R. Ticknor, of Boston, and W. T. Batt, of New York; chairman of the executive committee, A. D. Q. Randolph, of New York.

A number of the members of the National Educational Association, which adjourned yesterday in Baltimore, have arrived at the Centennial Exhibition ground.

The American Book Association adopted a resolution binding the members not to sell to dealers who undersell the trade.

Gate Money of the Centennial.

The pay admissions at the Centennial Exhibition was over 18,000.

Heated Visitor.

Forty-eight cases of heat were relieved at the medical depot.

An International Battle.

An Englishman and an Irishman fought with knives over the Orangemen's parade. Both were terribly cut. Six or eight participated in the fight, which lasted several hours.

National Educational Association.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The National Educational Association adjourned *sine die* after an important and interesting session of three days.

Baltimore and Ohio Road.

At a monthly meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, President Garrett said the Cincinnati Southern road would be open for 160 miles from Cincinnati to a point south of Louisville, Kentucky, by the first of January next, and that it was expected by the trustees that the entire line from Cincinnati, through Kentucky, to Chattanooga, 338 miles, would be completed by July 1, 1877.

Steamer Burned.

DETROIT, July 13.—The steamer Champion was burned on Lake St. Clair. The captain and crew escaped.

A Bloody Story from New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—Three young Germans, brothers, named Freherns, desperate characters, were arrested, but drew revolvers and shot one officer dead, another fatally, and escaped to a shop from which they had been discharged, when they commenced indiscriminate firing, killing one and wounding two. The workmen turned out en masse and drove the murderers toward the river with stones and knives. They leaped into the river and were stoned to death by the outraged workmen. One of the wounded workmen has since died.

Later.

The body of one of the Freherns has been recovered. Now dragging the river for the other two brothers. Two more of the wounded will die.

Petroleocide.

TRENTON, July 13.—John Wolf and wife died from the effects of a kerosine oil explosion.

Base Ball.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Louisvilles 11, Athletics 5.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, July 13, 1876—4:30 P. M.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, local rains, and no decided change in temperature or barometer, with light winds from the south and east.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 13, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind south-southwest, light. No arrivals. Sailed—Steamship Knickerbocker, schooner G. M. Brained.

SHREVEPORT, July 13.—Weather, partly cloudy with light showers. Mercury 95°. The river has risen one foot. The C. H. Durfee arrived from New Orleans last night. There is no marked change in the condition of the upper river.

VICKSBURG, July 13.—The river rose one inch to-day; now stands at thirty-nine feet three inches. The Genevieve passed up at 11 A. M. Arrived—City of Vicksburg, at 10 A. M.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—River fell one inch; now stands twenty-four feet four inches. Weather showery. Mercury 90°. Arrived—Shinkle, from Cincinnati. Departed—Arlington, for New Orleans; Scudder, for St. Louis. The U. P. Schenck bursted her mud drum above Helena and has to await repairs.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—River twelve feet two inches and r