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POLITICAL NOTES.

Thursday, July 20, 1876, may be marked as a day that developed unfathomable insanity among Democratic ward bummers. The day aforesaid was set apart for the several ward clubs to elect delegates to go to Baton Rouge for the purpose of nominating somebody who will strive to be Governor of Louisiana during the next four years. From the rising of the sun until long after the going down of the same hard-fisted men, many of them of the crop hair quality, busied themselves more diligently than if sawing wood or engaged in other legitimate occupation. Why they were so untiring in their task may not be explained easily, especially when it is remembered that a majority of this class will not toil too willingly when it is necessary to earn bread for themselves or families. Although there has been something of a cry for reform and for good men in office, the silk stocking, kid glove gentry did not freely walk up to the polls and drop tickets into India rubber ballot boxes; indeed, some of that ilk who really desired to drop in slugs for their friends timidly drew back on seeing the Sioux on the war path. Those gentlemen who denominate themselves conservatives were willing in spirit, but slightly weak in flesh, if not in numbers; they appeared to be waiting to see what would turn up.

All the central wards had two, three or four polls or tickets, and the usual dodges were played to secure this or that man. Party spirit ran high in some places, but it did not pan out richer than a bloody nose or two; however, the battle is not over yet, and if the results of yesterday's election do not satisfy a certain strong element it is tolerably sure that another election will be called immediately after the Baton Rouge nominations are announced. The loftier class of Democrats are far from satisfied with the manner the campaign has thus far been managed; they have been crowded down and out by persons who have little more than a bare living at stake.

In the second ward, for instance, there was a decided bolt, headed by such citizens as Messrs. T. Devereaux, J. A. Shakspeare, Archie Mitchell, Dug M. Kilpatrick, Dr. Chopin and others, who advertise that they were "refused an efficient representation in the commissioners and clerks of election," and they invited Democrats who had been deprived of an opportunity to register on the ward books to join them at an independent poll.

In the fourth ward there was trouble in the camp. One set warned voters against the other, thus leaving the timed or indifferent in a state of embarrassment so great that they declined to participate at all.

In the tenth and eleventh wards, the confusion was beautiful, and the opponents of crop hairs succeeded in getting in some good work, and they may win.

Nearly every ward has its quarrels, and the end is not yet.

Democratic Rome Howls.

A Washington dispatch of the eighteenth instant, to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, handles the Confederate Brigadier of Mississippi without gloves. It says:

Lamar, of Mississippi, the gilt-edged blowhard, called his caucus together to-night for the purpose of cutting the throat of the Democratic party, and insuring the defeat of the Democratic ticket. The object of the caucus of the Democratic members was to consider several matters relating to the appropriation bill. After this was settled, Sheakley, of Pennsylvanta, offered a resolution, couched in the language of the St. Louis platform, for the repeal of the resumption act. Considerable excitement prevailed.

Lamar arose from the chair and announced that he had convened this caucus for the purpose of considering that question. At this stage much excitement prevailed, and the air was filled with motions. Hurd moved to lay the motion on the table. The motion was made to adjourn, which was lost. Walling, of Ohio, and other members made strong speeches, calling on the caucus to stand by the action of the St. Louis convention. Lamar left the chair and went to Atkins, of Tennessee, and Springer, of Illinois, both greenback men, and promised them if they would vote for an adjournment he would call the caucus to consider the question at an early day, and they voted to adjourn, and aided in the triumph of the hard money men. Ohio men made Rome howl, but were impotent to accomplish anything, but will see that Lamar keeps his pledge to call the caucus at an early day to consider the question.

The same dispatch also refers to a Louisiana statesman who, it appears, has asked the advice of a sergeant-at-arms regarding the effect of the repeal of the resumption clause on the Ohio election. The needs of the country are not looked to so much as are the needs of the Democratic party. If Mr. Gibson yields to the demands of the Hendricks and the soft money branch of his party he will run against Tilden and the hard end of the ticket, and there he is between two factions, with a good chance of losing his head in the muddle. The correspondent says:

Gibson, of Louisiana, member of the Banking and Currency Committee, called on Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson to day, and asked him if the repeal of the resumption clause of the Sherman act would aid the Democrats in the coming contest in Ohio. Thompson informed Gibson that it would have a decided and favorable effect in the October election for the Democrats. It may be Gibson is coming to his senses.

Fortune's frolic,
Fortune's frolic,
Fortune's frolic, Golden drawing,
Golden drawing,
Golden drawing,
Opera House,
Opera House,
Opera House, July 29.
July 29.
July 29.

Wanted to Sign the Declaration.

A well-dressed and respectable looking man entered Independence Hall yesterday afternoon and made a determined effort to enroll his name, that of M. S. Sullivan, with the patriots and the founders of the country on the declaration of independence. By force he was ejected from the room where this sacred document is kept, and he was no more allowed to enter. Then he went into Independence square and scaled up a lightning rod and reached the roof of the sheriff's office. Infused with patriotic feeling, he succeeded in reaching the steeple in some way, and began to ring the new bell with vigor and violence. This led to his arrest, and he spent last night in a cell at the central station. Sullivan resides in New York, and he says he came over to see the centennial.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

Sophie Worrell has been down in a coal mine singing "There's a Letter in the Candle" to the miners. Since she married George Knight her mind naturally runs to Candles, and gas.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

NORTHERN POLITICS.

The Woman Question in American Politics.

BOSTON, July 15, 1876.

The woman question is not solely a Northern issue. It exists as a political force in Southern politics, all the more important because concealed. It is not confined to the white race. It embraces equally the social life, and political destiny of the emancipated race.

In a recent letter upon the Massachusetts negro and the Massachusetts monarchist it was stated that the color line, as a fixed social fact, was as clearly drawn here as in the Confederate South or the British West Indies. The statement is now repeated with the superadded assertion that the white women of New England, of the aristocratic class, in their social sympathies for the Confederate aristocracy of the South have much to do with that reaction at the North, which is now leading the nation along this same color line to a white man's government. It is this fact, and the study of its origin, philosophy and tendencies which has led to the formation of the opinions which I propose to embody in this letter. These convictions are thus incorporated into the correspondence of the REPUBLICAN, not only because they reflect an important phase of American life, but because they relate to the question of reconstruction, and to the immediate political future of the permanent interests of the indigent races now occupying the late slave States of the Union.

The relation of woman as woman to man in his physical, menful and moral needs and well-being is a "functional fact" which sceince has long since recognized. The relation of woman as wife to man adds the spiritual influence to the others. The relation of woman as mother to man raises her still higher in the plane of existence. As the mother of the race she is in one since the author of life. As the mother of immortal life woman has, in her spiritual mission, been by many fervent minds connected with the Holy Spirit. Indeed there is a growing school of religious thought which announces that the Holy Spirit is the maternal nature of God. This school of believers in a divine motherhood is not confined to the Catholic Church. It has it representatives inside of all creeds and independently of all creeds. In one sense it reflects the spirit of that religion of humanity which is fast transforming the old schools of thought and bringing the heart and reason of man more and more into union with nature and the God of nature. Who under these circumstances can be blinder than the man who shuts his eyes to the facts as in this woman question in an age of intelligence such as the one in which we live, and in a country like ours with its free thought, free press, and free speech?

The family, then, is the one divine, primeval institution ante-dating all forms of human government and human civilizations. As it existed before political government, so it will outlast every government which violates its spirit and its heaven-decreed rights. From the family springs the State. Woman's throne is placed beside the cradle and the family altar. As wife and mother, and daughter and sister, and "of loving kindred, the sweetest link of all" gentle, refined womanly woman sways the world, just as the single one human hand which holds the lever of power, determines the percentage of power and the rapidity of action of the thousand horse power engine; just as the one man in the engine room of the mighty ocean steamer wields supreme control over the terrible agency of force which impels the sea monster, with its cargo and living freight, through the mountain-like waves and mighty currents of the Atlantic.

So God has ordered. Being so ordered by the Divine will and wisdom vain are all the attempts of man to alter this foundational condition of human progress and social civilization. The only process, therefore, by which the family can be overthrown is by resolving society itself into its original barbaric condition of pure savagery, as the extreme Communists of France propose to do, and as the society of Free Lovers in this country have actually done.

From this view we take a step forward. This "advance" shows us that the feminine instinct is essentially aristocratic. So marked is this characteristic that I doubt if any one has ever met a woman who was not at heart an aristocrat. This element in woman's character is intensified by the maternal relation. The one all-absorbing affection of the mother is for her offspring. If the mother is of obscure birth this maternal instinct is displayed in a desire to advance her children in life—"to improve their social position" is the phrase employed to express this maternal ambition. If the mother is already "placed" in society, the struggle then is to hold the position thus occupied. Here then, deep down under society, under governments, under religious creeds, under the family itself, is a force which must control the world finally and bring all things in subjection to its influence.

But this woman question does not culminate in the aristocratic maternal instinct as this instinct bears on American society and politics as a white man's republic. It involves also the race problem and bears upon the complex questions which most deeply interest Southern society. Holding this two-fold relation (to American republicanism and to Southern reconstruction) it may be stated in brief as a summary of the whole subject that the woman question is leading the nation on the one hand slowly but surely toward political aristocracy, and that it is on the other the potential element in keeping drawn distinctly and deeply and broadly the "color line" in Southern politics.

These facts and principles apply as well to the colored as to the white population. No people are more aristocratic by nature than the negro race. No people possess deeper or stronger race instincts. Indeed, it is this very trait of character which gives us all such hope for the race. If the negro was willing to be "nobody"—to be green or purple, or any other color, according to circumstances, or was ready to accept annihilation by amalgamation, we should have little hope for him. Personal pride and race pride, therefore, are things held in common by all races of men, and the negro is no exception to the rule. And just in proportion as this race pride reflects itself in the womanhood of the emancipated race, just in proportion will this womanhood grow in moral tone, in moral self-respect, and in all which constitutes true, dignified, womanly character.

With these facts before us we can comprehend somewhat the delicacy of the questions which lie before the nation under the era of moral reconstruction upon which we are now entering. We can certainly understand the utter impossibility of dealing properly with these questions under Confederate-Democratic auspices. A Confederate-Democratic restoration would be as harmful to the North as to the South, unless wiser and better men than this party has yet produced are selected as its leaders.

B.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 17, 1876.

The Michigan State building was formally accepted, and a grand reception was held in it on the eighth of July from twelve o'clock to 3 P. M. Many have wondered at and complained of the delay in completing this beautiful work; but it must be understood that everything was prepared in due time, but one car load of the goods was sent in sections and lost in transportation, compelling their reproduction from rough lumber here. Notwithstanding these drawbacks everything has been promptly and well done; and Mr. Jules Hess, of Detroit, the architect, and Mr. E. S. Moore, the builder, deserve especial credit for their indefatigable efforts to bring the work to an early completion. The renowned woods of the Michigan forests are exhibited here, and the walls and ceilings are covered with many specimens. Yellow and white pine, ash, walnut, cherry, butternut and whitewood are harmoniously blended and arranged into panelings and laid in tiles. A perfect network of walnut carving and scrolling is formed into windows, brackets and door trimmings.

A painting of the Rev. George Duffield, D. D., chaplain of the first Continental Congress, born in Pqua, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1732, died at Philadelphia February 2, 1790, is of historical interest. From Bancroft's history is quoted the following, which proved a true prophecy: "On the next day (May, 1776), which was kept as a national fast, George Duffield, the minister of the Third Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, with John Adams for a listener, drew a parallel between King George III. and Pharaoh, and inferred that the same providence of God which preserved the Israelites would preserve the Americans."

Among those present at the reception was the Hutchinson family. After singing "Michigan can give us all a farm," the Governor made a speech of welcome. Everything passed off agreeably, the Michiganders extending every possible hospitality to their guests. An informal reception was held at the Kansas State building the preceeding day, General Sherman being the observed of all the observers. He evinced great interest in everything pertaining to Kansas, having lived and owned a farm there some years ago. The silver mounted wagon was exhibited on Monday, attracting the attention of every visitor by its symmetry and beauty of construction. It comes from Leavenworth, where, it is claimed, the most complete wagons in the country are made.

The Kansas Manufacturing Company exhibit some specimens painted in the highest style of the art. It employs 150 men in the business, and turns out fifteen wagons per day, selling as fast as they are finished. Two styles are shown; one highly embellished by fanciful painting, and having a polish of rare beauty. The other specimen attracts more admiration, being finished in natural wood and varnish, with nickle-plate trimmings. The Hurlburt brake, silver-plated, is used. The wagon bed is made of curled walnut and ash, in twelve stripes, with the Wisconsin locust hub for the wheels. This is a young firm, but is not excelled by any one in the country doing a similar business.

Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island have large collections of calicoes, ginghams and cloths of every description, and beautifully designed carpets, all arranged to show to the very best advantage, the pavilions having glass roofs, so as to modify the light and soften the colors. Some cases contain manufactured clothing, underwear and hosiery.

The piano makers each occupy a separate pavilion, with a platform about eight inches above the surrounding surface. Some of these are roofed, some having only rear and lateral walls. The more prominent firms have taken great care to make a fine exhibit, some of them having daily concerts in their pavilions, employing well known pianists to show the quality of their instruments.

A fine display of stonework is made. There is one mantle of Mexican onyx carved and inlaid with gilt in exquisite style. It has on it a card saying, "Sold to the Emperor of Germany for $4000." There are also large exhibits of books and stationery in the United States department. Among them are some literary curiosities. The first Bible printed in the country is shown. It is in the Indian language, and was published in Cambridgeport, Massachusette, in 1666; and the first printed in English was published at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1743. Swords, pistols and firearms of every description are shown, also the Gatling gun.

AMICUS.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, July 20: At 8 A. M., 88°; at 2 P. M., 92°; at 6 P. M., 89°. Lowest point during the night of July 19, 79°.

Court Items.

Judge Cullom will preside in the Fifth District Court to-day for the purpose of trying and fixing rules.

Time flies.
Time flies.
Time flies.
But one week.
But one week.
But one week.
Golden drawing,
Buy a ticket. Golden drawing,
Golden drawing,
Opera House, July 29.

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1876.

First District Court.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

Petty larceny—W. H. Hopkins, A. Wishart.

Misdemeanor—W. J. Brown.

INFORMATIONS.

Assault and battery—Mathew Ward, John Gotiner, C. O. Daubert, John Janney.

Petty larceny—Charles Ferris, Dan Southerland, Julia Calhoun, Mrs. St. Jago.

ACQUITTED.

James Powers, of assault with a dangerous weapon; W. H. Henderson and Chole Richardson, of wounding less than mayhem.

CONVICTED.

W. H. Henderson, of assault and battery. Sentence, one month.

The Boys in Blue.

In making known the call for the Union Soldiers and Sailors' Convention which is to meet in Indianapolis on the twentieth day of September next, we publish the following address issued by the executive committee of the National Union Veterans' Association:

HEADQUARTERS UNION VETERANS' NATIONAL Committee, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, July 17, 1876.

To the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the Union Army and Navy during the late war:

COMRADES—The undersigned, a committee appointed by your grand national convention, held at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, September 17 and 18, 1872, hereby invite you to meet in mass convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of September, 1876, at 10 A. M., to express your sentiments in favor of the principles for which you contended on flood and field, and to indorse the stadard bearers of the party which sustained the Union and your efforts to preserve it, while endangered by domestic foes.

In the war against the rebellion you offered your services and periled your lives to maintain and perpetuate the Union established by our fathers. Returning to your homes, after your great victory over its foes, you resumed the peaceful pursuits of civil life, but as good citizens of the republic which your valor had preserved, you lost none of the inspirations of national honor and patriotism, and abated nothing from your purpose to perpetuate the principles for which you had been contending.

Since the war you have met at the ballot box the same political organization which used its influence against you while fighting in the field—the party, many of whose leaders boasted in Congress, even while the war was in progress, that they had "never voted a dollar or a man to carry on this unholy war"—the party which in 1864, in national convention, adopted the resolution declaring your efforts in the field a failure, and demanding a cessation of hostilities.

It is the old fight again: the same party and the same men are arrayed against you. Upon the issue of the contest depends the question whether history shall vindicate you or your opponents—whether you or they were fighting on the right side.

The Democratic party are at this time as ever true to their sentiments, and they have presented two candidates who had little sympathy for you or your cause. That party depends for its success upon the votes of the men whom you conquered in the field, and if successful it will be dominated and led by the same political element. Crippled Union soldiers will be removed from public offices, as they have been, and their places filled by Confederates.

At such a time, and in such a contest, the Union veterans must act together once more. Let us then come together at Indianapolis, not as partisans, but as patriots who have once offered their lives a sacrifice for their country, and who are ready to be its defenders in peace as they were in war.

The committee desires to organize companies, regiments, brigades, divisions and corp of boys in blue, with uniforms of hats, capes and torches. Full details of the plan of organization will be furnished on application to the secretary, with whom all persons who approve this call are invited to correspond. Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. DIX, Chairman.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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General Julius White,	General Josiah Pickett,
General John A. Logan,	Major George S. Merrill,
Captain James T. Smith,	General W. L. Stoughton.

Rather Expensive Retrenchment.

A Washington special in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of the sixteenth says:

The effect of cutting down the expenses of the Postoffice Department by the Democratic House manifested itself to-day in a manner which will hardly prove very satisfactory to the country at large. The Postmaster General to-day received letters from Mr. Vanderbilt and Colonel Thomas A. Scott, notifying the department that the fast mail service will be discontinued on and after Saturday, the twenty-second of July. Mr. Vanderbilt says that when he began running these fast mail trains he did it upon the assumption that Congress would pay for this extra service; that instead of this being done, compensation for the transportation of the ordinary mails has been materially reduced, and, therefore, he desires to give the department notice that the fast mail trains running over the Hudson river, New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Central railroads will be discontinued on and after the twenty-second.

Colonel Scott, in his letter, says that on and after next Saturday the postal cars will be detached from the limited mail trains running over the Pennsylvania railroad and other roads under his control. Inadequacy of compensation is the cause assigned for this action. Neither Mr. Vanderbilt nor Colonel Scott say what arrangements they propose to make in forwarding the mails now going by fast trains.

Before communicating these facts to Congress Postmaster General Tyner will send Mr. Vail, superintendent of the postal railway service, to New York to see Mr. Vanderbilt and see what arrangements can be made for forwarding the mails after next Saturday. It is believed that as soon as the mails are discontinued such a remonstrance will come from the commercial interests in the West as will influence Congress to take some steps to continue the fast mail service. Postmaster General Tyner is powerless to do anything in the face of the appropriation bill which has just become a law.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The bill removing the political disabilities of Thomas S. Williams, of Maryland, passed.

Mr. Patterson introduced a resolution calling on the President for information regarding the Hamburg affair.

A resolution continuing the appropriations ten days longer passed, and goes to the President.

Managers Lord and Blair concluded their argument.

There are four more speeches. The Senate adjourned.

House.

The Banking and Currency Committee did nothing.

The bill repealing the resumption act, with provisions for preparing the country for resumption, is pending, with little prospect of action.

Messrs. Glover, Lewis and Culberson, of the real estate pool committee, have signed a report looking to the impeachment of Secretary Robeson.

Mr. Banks' amendment to the Texas border bill was rejected, which according to the decision of the Chair, carries with it the second section, and the vote upon the adoption of the engrossed bill, simply providing that the President shall maintain two full regiments of cavalry on the border, with sufficient infantry for garrison duty, has been called, and the vote is interrupted by parliamentary questions. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the reading of the engrossed bill was ordered, was negatived, and the bill will pass, with only the first section—permission to follow the marauders into Mexico is refused. The bill has passed; it is simply the first section.

The House conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was adopted, and goes to the President.

An appropriation of $7000 for the joint Chinese commission passed.

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, made the conference report on the bill for the sale of the reservation of the Confederated Otse and Missouri Indians in Kansas and Nebraska.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, opposed the report as part of a policy to transfer all the Indian tribes to the Indian Territory, a policy which he said was a blow aimed at the prosperity of St. Louis, and for the advantage of Chicago.

The report was not agreed to; ayes 68, nays 84.

The Committee on Patents reported back the Senate bill to punish counterfeiting of trade marks. Passed. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Veto.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President vetoed the bill amending the postoffice laws for the reason that a mistake in the title and enacting clause renders inoperative its provisions in relation to straw bids. But for this, the Postmaster General says, the bill would have been very valuable in breaking up the vicious systems.

Nomination.

David S. Goodlove, pension agent at Lexington, Kentucky.

The Texas Border Bill.

The following is the text of the Texas border bill as it passed the House, the second section being relected by a vote of 89 to 96: That for the purpose of giving efficient protection to the country between the Rio Grande and Nueces river, in the State of Texas, from the cattle thieves, robbers and murderers from the Mexican side of the river, the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized and required to station and keep on the Rio Grande river, from the mouth of that river to Fort Duncan and above, if necessary, two regiments of cavalry, for service, in addition to such infantry force as may be necessary for garrison duty, and to assign recruits to said regiments, so as to fill each troop to the number of one hundred privates, and they shall be kept up to that strength as long as they shall be required in that service.

POLITICAL.

The Missouri Democrats.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 20.—John Phelps was nominated for Governor by the Democratic convention.

Henry C. Brockemeyer, a prominent German of St. Louis, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

A Renomination Declined.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 20.—George F. Hoar declines a renomination to Congress, desiring to return to the practice of law.

A Greenback Candidate.

TERREHAUTE, Ind., July 20.—The Greenback convention nominated O. P. Davis for Congress.

Hon. William A. Wheeler's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Mr. Wheeler in his letter of acceptance quotes his report to Congress on Southern relations, saying his views remain unchanged. Regarding money and schools and reform, he says:

The just obligations to public creditors, created when the government was in the throes of threatened dissolution, and as an indispensable condition of its salvation, guaranteed by the lives and blood of thousands of its brave defenders, are to be kept with religious faith, as are all the pledges subsidiary thereto and conformatory thereof. In my judgment the pledge of Congress of January 14, 1875, for the redemption of the notes of the United States in coin is the plighted faith of the nation, and national honor and justice to the people, whose permanent welfare and prosperity are dependent upon true money as the basis of their pecuniary transactions, all demand the scrupulous observance of this pledge, and it is the duty of Congress to supplement it with such legislation as shall be necessary for its strict fulfillment. In our system of government intelligence must give safety and value to the ballot, hence the common schools of the land should be preserved in all their vigor, while in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, they and all their indorsements should be secured by every possible and proper guarantee against every form of sectarian influence or control. There should be the strictest economy in the expenditures of the government, consistent with its effective administration, and all unnecessary offices should be abolished; offices should be conferred only upon the basis of high character and particular fitness, and should be administered only as public trusts and not for private advantage.

NEW YORK.

Auction Sale of Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The trade sale of flannels and blankets began yesterday morning was continued to-day. The large room was crowded. The following are some of the sales: 16 cases of printed figured scarlet N. S. and S., seven-eighths wide, at 19¼ cents; 14 cases printed figured scarlet and blue N. S. and S., 20½ cents; 3 cases of twilled scarlet suiting marked C. P., 26½ cents; twilled highland plaid marked N. S. and S., 17½ cents; twilled brown suiting, 3 cases, S. & Co., 18 cents; 641 yards blue suiting flannel, S. & Co., 18 cents; 9 cases twenty-four inch plain white flannel 14½ cents. All of these goods were taken as quickly as the auctioneer could call out the bidders. Nine cases three-quarters wide plain white flannel, N. S. & S., 16 cents; 53 cases more, twenty four inches, marked J. G., 15 cents; 59 cases three-quarters plain white flannel, No. 89, 16¼ cents; 46 cases same, No. 3 diamond H, 17¼c; 25 cases three-quarters wide super white flannel, C. & M., 17c; 147 cases three-quarters wide extra plain white flannel, J. G., were then put up; two dozen sold at 18¼ cents, and the price then fell to 17½, then 17¼, and then to 17 cents before the entire lot was sold. Ten cases three-quarters wide white flannel, diamond H, sold at 22 cents; 40 cases three-quarters wide No. 3 white flannel, diamond W, 21 cents; 31 cases more, three-quarters wide, No. 2 diamond W., 22½ cents, and 26 cases three-quarters wide, No. 1 S. C. M., 22½ cents; 44 cases three-quarters extra Saxony white flannel J. G., 24½ cents; 48 cases three-quarters No. 1 white W. M., 25 cents; 29 cases three-quarters No. 4 white flannel, G. & Co., at 24½ cents; 9 cases three-quarters Saxony A. white flannel diamond H., 28 cents; 72 cases twenty-four inch plain white flannel S. C. M., 16¾ cents; 119 cases three-quarters No. 2 white flannel marked S. C. M., 18½ cents a yard; 22 cases three-quarters wide No. 1 white flannel diamond H., 18½ cents.

The Weather.

The following shows the thermometer at 1:30 P. M. in the cities named: Buffalo 90°, Cincinnati 96°, New Orleans 92°. Baltimore 98°, Washington 99°, Albany 92°, New York 88°, Philadelphia 95°, Boston 93°.

Specie.

Specie shipments $700,000.

Struck by a Squall—Drowning of an Excursion Party.

The yacht Mohawk was struck by a squall off Stapleton, Staten Island, at half past four this afternoon and capsized. Commodore Garner, his wife and a party of ladies and gentlemen were on board. The particulars of the sad accident are thus far meager, but tend to show that a number of lives have been lost. Among those lost were Mr. and Mrs. Garner and Miss Adele Hunter, daughter of Desbrosses Hunter, of Hunter's Point.

Among those saved were Edith May, L. B. Montant, Gardner G. Howland, J. S. Crosby, Sailing Master Rawlins, and the remainder of the crew except two cooks and one seaman, whose names could not be ascertained.

Mr. Garner was the millionaire print manufacturer, corner of Worth and Hudson streets, in this city.

Another report says: Frost Thorne, brother of Mrs. Garner, and the cabin boy, were also lost. The yacht has been towed to the beacon, where the bodies of the Commodore and his wife can be seen in the cabin locked in each others arms. At last advices, owing to certain obstructions, the bodies could not be reached.

THE WAR PATH.

The Latest From Fort Fetterman.

OMAHA, July 20.—A message was received this morning from the commanding officer at Fort Fetterman, which says: A private courier has just arrived from the command in the field, who left on the night of the seventeenth. The day previous a courier was started with a mail and official matter, but has not yet arrived. All quiet and well in camp.

Captain Eagan's Scout.

CHEYENNE, July 20.—Captain Eagan, with his company, left Fort Laramie to hunt down thirty Indians, who were seen twelve miles below that post.

An Indian's Story.

A man named Foy, at Sidney, from Red Cloud, reports that an Indian named Lame Deer came into the agency on Friday and reported that Crook had a fight with the Indians, losing many men.

FOREIGN.

A Wharf on Fire.

LONDON, July 20.—The Dundee wharf at Wapping, a mile or so below London Bridge, took fire at midnight and is still burning. The upper stories are gutted. Johson's wharf and Jolly's warehouse, contiguous, are threatened.

Reduction of Labor.

The Oldham cotton masters have resolved to run their mills only four days in the week. The wages of 59,000 operatives are thereby reduced $50,000 weekly.

Personal.

The *Post* denies that Sir Charles Dilke is going to America with the parliamentary excursionists.

The Elcho Shield.

Shooting for the Elcho shield began today. The conditions are that teams shall be composed of eight men, who shall fire fifteen rounds each, at 800, 900 and 1000 yards, using any rifle they may select. The shooting at the first range resulted: Scotland, 504; England, 489; Ireland, 479.

The Scotch eight includes the following, who were selected for the Scotch-American team: Fergusen, Dunlap, McVittie, Whitelaw, Rae and Boyd.

The Irish team includes William and John Rigby, Fenton, Smyte, Johnson, Joynt, Goff and Greenhill, who are selected for America.

The Elcho shield was won by the English eight.

Death of a Member of Parliament.

Sir Percy Burrell, moderate Conservative member of Parliament for Shoreham, is dead.

Cable Interrupted.

The cable between Rio Janeiro and Bahia is interrupted.

Failure.

J. & G. Harris, Australian merchants, who made arrangements with their creditors last year, agreeing to pay in full, now announce their suspension. Liabilities $1,500,000. Assets estimated at $1,000,000.

A Stubborn Magistrate.

ALEXANDRIA, July 20.—In consequence of the government's refusal to permit the execution of a judgment against it, M. Hackmann, president of the court of summary justice, declared in open court today that he would refuse to hear any actions whatever, and that he now closes court. Great excitement prevails. The judges are deliberating upon the question.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Punishing a Seducer.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—Ezra Dawson, a well known resident of this city, shot and dangerously wounded A. S. Foster, livery stable keeper, for the alleged seduction of his daughter, fifteen years old. Dawson's action is generally indorsed.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Bostons 7, Mutuals 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Chicagos 18, Louisvilles 0.

Miners at the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—An excursion of miners from the Schuylkill coal region reached the Centennial grounds to-day. The men, numbering nearly 1000, were accompanied, in many instances, by their families.

Oppressive Heat at Philadelphia.

The weather to-day was intensely hot. At noon, the thermometer on Chestnut street was 95°, and at three o'clock 98°. In several places in the city the mercury ran up to 100°. During the day many persons were sunstruck, and overcome by the heat, and several cases resulted fatally. About eight o'clock this evening a heavy shower of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, occured.

Fire in the Woods on Cape Cod.

BOSTON, July 20.—A terrible fire has been raging in the woods on Cape Cod, in the neighborhood of Yarmouth, since yesterday morning. It was started by boys near Weir village, and rapidly spread to the town of Dennis and crossed to Middletown, destroying several buildings. At noon to-day the fire was raging and rapidly nearing Harwick, the track of the fire being ten miles long and two or three miles wide. Thirty square miles of territory are burned over. Loss roughly estimated at $500,000, though it will probably be much less. Three hundred men vainly endeavored to stop its progress.

Hot Weather at Richmond, with a Strong Sequel.

RICHMOND, Va., July 20.—This has been next to the hottest of the season, the thermometer ranging from 100° to 103° in the shade. Between 5 and 6 P. M., very heavy thunder, lightning and rain storm prevailed, accompanied by a considerable fall of hail, the mercury falling 23° in half an hour.

The wind which accompanied the storm was very severe; a number of houses were unroofed and otherwise damaged, and many shade trees in the city were unlimbed and stripped of foliage. Seabrook's tobacco warehouse, used during the war as a general receiving hospital, had the southern section entirely demolished, the sheds being lifted bodily and carried into the streets. A large quantity of tobacco stored in the warehouse was damaged by the rain.

The loss can not now be estimated. Three persons were seriously injured at the warehouse. The entire upper story of J. H. Dickerson & Co's saddlery establishment was carried away and two persons injured. Other workmen narrowly escaping.

The walls of the Third Presbyterian Church is reported in a dangerous condition from the storm. Several tobacco factories also sustained serious damage from being unroofed and having stock exposed to the rain. Lightning struck in a number of places, but nothing serious is reported. The storm seems to have been entirely local in its severity, as telegrams from several neighboring points report no signs of it.

Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 20.—A large stone building, occupied as a sash and blind manufactory and plaining mill, burned out. Loss $50,000.

John R. Marks, a workman, was burned to death, and George Hartell seriously injured.

North River Steamer Burned.

ALBANY, July 20.—The steamer Baltic burned four miles below here. Crew saved.

Ann Eliza Young's Divorce Case.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 20.—The case of Ann Eliza Young against Brigham Young, for divorce, was up before Judge Shaffer to-day. The following rulings were made: That as Ann Eliza Young claimed to have been married to Brigham Young, which the defendant did not deny, but denied that she was his legal wife; that as the contest was as to the legality of the marriage, the court could properly grant alimony during the suit.

The motion for a personal attachment upon the defendant, for contempt of court in not paying $500 per month, was denied, as this was a harsh measure, where milder would be sufficient. The motion to strike out the amended answer of reference was overruled, and evidence in the main case was ordered to be taken before a commissioner.

The Young Idea that Shot Badly.

DUBUQUE, July 20.—Samuel Lawton shot his father fatally.

The Mississippi Odd Fellows.

VICKSBURG, July 20.—The thirty-eighth session of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of this State, convened Tuesday. The attendance was good. R. L. Saunders, of Jackson, Grand Master; J. F. McCown, Grand Secretary.

Death of a Famous Ohioan.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Hon. George E. Pugh is dead.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

A train of cars with an Odd Fellows' excursion from New York for Yellow Springs, collided with a hand car, killing two employes. Others were bruised but not seriously.

A Defaulter.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—Treasurer Albert Settler, of Washington county, is a defaulter for $6000.

Savings Bank Failed.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 20.—The Buckingham Dime Savings Bank closed.

Bird Killers in their Glory.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The pigeon shooting tournament, under the auspices of the St. Louis Gun Club, commenced yesterday. The first purse was $300, ten single rises, twenty-one yards, shot for by twenty persons. The first money was taken by John Griffith, of Peoria; the second, by C. M. Williams, of St. Louis; the third, by T. J. South, of Frankfort, Kentucky, and the fourth, by George Bernard, of Chicago.

The second purse was $250, ten single rises, twenty-six yards. There were thirty-four entries. First money taken by T. J. South; second by Kleinman, of Chicago; the third was divided between Stevenson and Carter; fourth by J. Lucas, of St. Louis, and fifth by McManus.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, July 20, 1876—4:30 P. M.

For the Gulf States, slight changes in temperature and barometer, easterly to southerly winds, and local thunder storms in the Southwest and lower Mississippi valley.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 20.—Barometer 29.70. Wind east-southeast, light. Weather cloudy and warm. Arrived—Schooner Lilly of the Valley, Leith, master, seven and a half days from Utila. The Lilly of the Valley has on board the crew of the schooner Lizzie, of Mobile, which was totally wrecked twenty-five miles from Balize. Sailed—Steamships Hudson and Margaret; barks Seventh November and Fils.

PORT EADS, July 20.—Wind south, light. Weather clear. No arrivals or departures. The towboat Harry Wright spoke, fifteen miles off this bar, schooner Monantico, Rantletts, master, three days out from Mobile, bound to Brazos.

SHREVEPORT, July 20.—Weather clear; mercury 97°. The river has risen nine inches in the last twenty-four hours; total rise so far, nine feet. Arrived—Bonnie Lee, from New Orleans. The Dawn left for New Orleans last night; the Flying Light and the Lotus to-day, with their cabins full of passengers—delegates to the Baton Rouge convention. The river at Fulton has fallen one foot since yesterday; total fall there, two feet.

VICKSBURG, July 20.—The river rose one inch. Weather warm and threatening. Up—John B. Maud, at noon. The Grand Tower arrived at 2 P. M.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—River fell three inches, maximum Thermometer 94°. Arrived—Capitol City, from Vicksburg; James D. Parker, from Cincinnati. Departed—Grand Republic, for St. Louis; Charles Morgan and Glencoe, for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—River falling slowly. Weather clear and hot.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—River two feet eleven inches and falling. Weather rainy and warm.

EVANSVILLE, July 20.—River rising. Weather clear and hot.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—Weather clear. River stationary; seven feet nine inches in the canal.

CAIRO, July 20.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, from Vicksburg, at 3 A. M. Departed—City of Vicksburg, for St. Louis, at 6 A. M. River thirty-two feet two inches and falling. Weather clear and hot.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Departed—St. Genevieve, for Vicksburg. River fallen six inches. Weather clear and very hot.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Money closed dull at 2. Sterling weak $4 89. Gold firm at 111¾@111⅞. Governments active and strong; new fives 118⅛. State bonds quiet and nominal. Louisiana consols 61½@62½.

Stocks dull and lower.

The sub-treasurer paid out $366,000 on account of interest and $6000 for bonds.

Customs receipts to-day, $427,000.

Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 12 1-16c; Orleans 11⅞c; sales to-day 559 bales; consolidated net receipts 4544; exports to Great Britain 3618; net receipts none; gross none.

Futures closed dull and inactive; sales 7500 bales, as follows: July 11 11-16@11 23-32c; August 11 11-16@11 23-32c; September 11 9-16@11 19-32c; October 11⅜c; November 11⅜@11 9-32c; December 11 9-32@11 5-16c; January 11 13-32@11 7-16c; February 11 9-16@11½c; March 11 23 32@11 25-32c; April 11⅞@11 15 16c; May 12 1-16@12 3-32c; June 12 3-16@12⅛c.

Flour—Common and unsound grades and stock liable to be injured by hot weather are still heavy and declining; good sound parcels steady; superfine Western and State $3@3 90. Southern flour quiet and heavy; common to fair extra $4 65@5 75; good to choice do $5 80@8 50. Wheat still in buyers' favor; only very limited export and home trade inquiry; 76@98c for winter red Western; $1 25 for new amber Delaware. Corn opened a shade firmer; closed steady; 56c for graded yellow 48@54c for ungraded Western mixed. Oats heavy and lower; light trade demand; 23@37½c for mixed Western and State; 31@46c for white. Coffee—Rio dull and unchanged. Sugar quiet and firm. Molasses—Grocery grades quiet and unchanged. Rice unchanged. Tallow steady; 8@8⅛c. Rosin unchanged. Turpentine firm; 30@30½c. Pork irregular and lower; new $20 Lard unsettled and lower, closing firmer; prime steam 11.37½@11.40c. Whisky more active; $1 13½. Freights firm; cotton by sail 9-32@5-16d; wheat by steam 9½d, flour by sail 3s.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Flour dull, nothing doing, except in sound middling grades, at $4@5 [illegible]. Wheat steady for cash, lower for options; No. 2 red fall $1 40; No. 3 do $1 bid, cash and July. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 38¼@39c. Oats held very firmly, buy-

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]