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[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1876.

Excursion parties from all sections of the country are constantly arriving here. The Schuylikill excursionists, numbering over 1100, are now in the city, devoting their time and energies to the exhibition.

On the tenth of August a shipment of cattle from London will be made by the steamer Erin for the exhibition. These specimens are selected from the flocks and herds of Lords Chesaham and Walsingham and the Royal Agricultural School. They will number about 100 head.

The heat has moderated somewhat, which is very encouraging to the sight seers and they are at it with all their energies.

Conspicuous among the attractions outside of the centennial are the waxwork shows, and inside the buildings is the most beautiful variety of waxwork that I have ever seen. One collection of fruit and flowers, contributed by a New York lady, could hardly be surpassed. A spray of the westeria, with its purple blossoms and a few green leaves, are beautifully arranged in a white vase, and look perfectly natural; I never saw a more clever imitation. A bunch of the old sweet briar rose is laid in a carefully-careless manner on a piece of looking glass, which serves to duplicate its perfections. Sprays of the sweet pea, Marechal Neil rosebuds so delicately colored, the Glorie DeDijon, the saffrona, and other rare varieties are beautiful. A finely finished specimen is a frame of autumn leaves, some perfect, and others in imitation of the decaying leaf. Raisins, peanuts, berries, cakes, creams and jellies look really tempting to the observer, who can scarcely realize that they are only counterfeits.

The foreign departments chiefly furnish decorated candles for church purposes, the most magnificent specimens being those of Portugal, Turkey and Spain. The paintings are transferred decalcomania, but are very effective. Images, busts and full-sized figures, moulded from stearine, are very attractive.

One of our enterprising citizens has prepared complete facsimile representations of of all the signers of the declaration of independence at a cost of $30,000. This, it appears, is only a revival of an old idea broached many years ago by a resident of Lancaster county in this State. He traded a farm for a similar collection, thinking he would strike a "Big Bonanza" in the show business; but the people would not respond, and the itinerant showman lost everything he had by the venture. It has proved the same in this case—an unprofitable investment. The manager has gone to unknown parts and left his "figgers" behind him.

Some months ago an exhibition was started here for the purpose of displaying subjects of historical interest executed in wax. In a deep window on one side stood a figure representing Mrs. Allen Wood, the lady who made the first American flag. On the other was Benjamin Franklin. They were clothed in Quaker costumes and everything else appropriately interesting; but they failed to draw, although constantly offering additional attractions at reduced rates of admission. Tussan's celebrated waxworks have been brought to Philadelphia, and posters are up near the exposition advertising Mrs. Jarley's wax works.

The European Museum is permanently located on Chestnut street. It has a collection of animated wax works. Prominent in this collection is the figure of a young lady, gracefully reclining on a divan of satin. She has on a Turkish dress of exquisite silk, brilliantly spangled. She turns her eyes from side to side in the most languishing manner while she fans herself, her heaving breast adding to the illusion and making it seem almost life-like. One of the most attractive is the "Pride of the Harem." It has been on exhibition some time, and is always the most admired. "The Cleopatra Group" eclipses them all. For a short time this was permitted to occupy a space in the annex to "Memorial Hall," but the great hue and cry raised against it effected its banishment to some more congenial sphere. It is a most artistically executed and voluptuous group, and was the admiration of nearly all the sightseers. The head of Cleopatra languidly turns from side to side. On the finger is the parrot, which occasionally flaps its wing. The female Ethiopian slave constantly fans her mistress, while everything requisite to represent Cleopatra's arrival at Rome in the beautiful barge, of which history relates, is faithfully represented in the piece of wax work, and I venture to say that her exit from the building was followed by the many regrets of her admirers, who daily visited her during her brief stay there. AMICUS.

Departure of Delegates.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of the delegates from New Orleans and those from other parishes started for Baton Rouge on the Natchez, Robert Mitchell and St. Mary. Many others interested in the Democratic convention took passage at the same time. A large number of people were present to see them off.

To-day the last of those who intend to be present will have to patronize the St. John, which leaves at four in the afternoon.

Senator Twitchell.

A letter received in this city yesterday states that Hon. M. H. Twitchell has arrived at Fayetteville, Vermont, and is not at the old homestead. His condition is very much improved, and he is now able to walk around. Although still somewhat lame, his general health is excellent.

Sunday Reading.

Staub, at Goldthwaite's bookstore, No. 69 Canal street, has on his counters all the famous New York magazines for August. He receives the illustrated weeklies every Saturday, while the Eastern and Western dailies are received by every mail.

One trial is sufficient to satisfy any one that kernine and sedine, the recent discoveies from the cotton plant, are what is claimed for them—fever specifics. M. B. Morrison & Co., agents.

Try it Make just
Try it Make just
Just once. One trial.
Just once. One trial.
Strike for fortune.
Strike for fortune.
Golden July 29.
Golden July 29.
Drawing. L. S. L. C.
Drawing. L. S. L. C.

Biographical Sketch of Lieutenant Governor C. C. Antoine.

Lieutenant Governor C. C. Antoine was born in New Orleans in 1836, and is therefore now in the prime of manhood. He comes from worthy ancestors. His father was a veteran of 1812, who fought the British at the battle of New Orleans. This distinction of bearing arms for his country was a rare one for a colored man to obtain before the late war. His mother was a native of the West Indies, and the daughter of parents dragged from the shores of Africa in the accursed shackles of bondage. His grandmother on his father's side, the venerable Rose Garrow, was also in her childhood brought a captive from her native clime. According to African tradition she was the daughter of a native chief. She was a remarkable woman. Among other prominent qualities she was noted for her perseverance, economical habits and acts of benevolence. She became famous as a midwife, and by her intelligence, industry and economy she earned sufficient money to purchase her liberty, and finally accumulated a fortune of not less than $150,000—a rare sum to be possessed in her time by those of her race and profession. But one generation in this country too often suffices to run through a fortune, and the subject of our sketch had his own temple of fame and fortune to erect. How well he has succeeded, we need not say. He received a common school education from Mr. William Mulford, and by his untiring zeal to acquire useful knowledge—a trait noted in his ancestors—he attained a proficiency which fitted him for the various duties which he has so honorably discharged with credit to himself and his constituents.

Before engaging in public life Mr. Antoine's industry and promptness in all business transactions brought him commercial success. His upright character earned the confidence of all who knew him. He worked quietly, and awaited patiently the dawn of a better day. It came, finally, with our late civil war. After the federal troops occupied the city, and colored men were admitted to the army, he devoted his energies to recruiting men for the "Native Guards." When Baton Rouge was captured by Dick Taylor, and the loyal soldiers and citizens were filled with consternation and alarm, he worked zealously until, within forty-eight hours, he had raised a colored company known subsequently as Company I, Seventh Louisiana Colored Regiment.

As captain of this company he served at Brashear, now Morgan City, and other points in the department with credit to himself to the close of the war.

Gathering what worldly goods the war left him he removed to Shreveport, Louisiana, upon the declaration of peace, and opened a family grocery, where, with his uniform politeness, he gained many friends. With enfranchisement and reconstruction he was naturally drawn into politics. When the convention which framed the present constitution of Louisiana was called, he exerted himself in vain to induce the old citizens of Caddo to accept the new condition of affairs and permit the colored people to elect them as delegates to that convention. Time has vindicated the wisdom of his advice, which, had it been taken, would have warded off many of the disasters now complained of, but they refused to accept this olive branch of peace so magnanimously offered; they were not willing to "shake hands across the bloody chasm."

Much against his own inclination Mr. Antoine was elected to the convention. The part he took in that body was prominent and honorable, in appreciation of which his constituents elected him to the State Senate under the new constitution. While Senator he faithfully served his State. His term expired in 1872. At the State Nominating Convention held at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in August of that year, he was unanimously nominated for Lieutenant Governor, a position which he has filled with credit and to the entire satisfaction of his party. So great was the enthusiasm manifested at his nomination that he was carried bodily to the rostrum, when, in his usual unaffected manner, he delivered a telling address.

The only point, we believe, which his opponents, the Democrats, attempted to make against him was that during his senatorial career he voted for the so-called obnoxious laws, now upon the statute books of Louisiana.

This accusation is easily answered to the satisfaction of all who are unbiased in their opinions. Under the pressure of the Ku-Klux terrorism then prevalent in Louisiana those laws were enacted to save, not to ruin the State. Even had Senator Antoine in his inexperience at that time possessed the prophetic eye to foresee the defects in these laws which would render them liable to the outrageous abuse to which unfaithful "fingers" afterward subjected them, as a leading representative of the colored race he could not have refused to respond to the cry for immediate protection that came up from his constituents from all parts of the State, demanding the passage of these acts.

When, however, time had developed the mischief which the laws so enacted could be made to work when placed in unscrupulous hands, he manfully took his stand for reform, and for two years he stood, firm as the rock of Gibraltar, in that cause. The same noble principle, the same fidelity to his people, the same honest desire to do what was right, which induced him to vote for these laws at one period, prompted him to struggle with all his ability for their repeal, when he saw that the good of his State demanded different legislation.

His moral courage deserves all praise. Cutting loose from his dearest friends, sacrificing his business interests, he joined the reform Republicans, and through sunshine and storm was as constant as the north star, to the cause he had espoused. His course was commended on all hands. The Democratic party, in the ardor of their praise, passed resolutions recommending him and the other "Wilderness Senators" to the people for office.

Even such violent journals as the Shreveport *Times*, which has since taken peculiar delight in abusing him, went so far as to commend his honesty in the warmest terms, and classed him, in these attributes, above Confederate Generals and Congressmen, who were mentioned by name. Thus, out of the mouth of his enemies, was ordained praise.

The private life of Lieutenant Governor Antoine is unexceptionable and beyond reproach. Fourteen years ago, he married Miss Maria Ross, a young woman of liberal education, a native of New Orleans. He has two interesting daughters, one of whom is being educated under the care of Professor N. T. Allen, at West Newton, Massachusetts. His domestic happiness is complete.

In his capacity as second officer of the State of Louisiana Lieutenant Governor Antoine has secured the admiration and confidence of his race and the respect of the whites, and his good qualities are acknowledged even by his political opponents. A man of the strictest integrity, his private character is unblemished. Always faithful to his promise, his word once given is as good as his bond. Frank and honest, he ever seeks to promote the interest and welfare of his people and his country, and with the strictest consistency—which is indeed a jewel—he always corrects an error when he finds he has made one. With a heart singularly free from narrow prejudices; a mind remarkable for the strength of its common sense, a demeanor unpretending, simple and pleasing, genial and generous almost to a fault, he has won hosts of friends. Indeed, he has won the praise of even his bitterest political enemies by his gentlemanly demeanor and unassuming manner.

He has been called upon to discharge the duties of Governor on several occasions, at which times he has clearly demonstrated his ability to rule by that happy medium of suavity and strength which never governs so well as when it does not appear to govern at all.

As presiding officer of the Senate he is impartial in his rulings, and an appeal is very seldom taken from his decisions. In all of his official relations he conducted himself with that modesty which so fully indicates real merit. He is thus laying a firm foundation for a lasting reputation, and we predict for him a glorious future.

Border Life, Present and Past.

The terrible fate of Custer and his gallant three hundred adds another tragic chapter to the great book of border events, whose beginning dates from the earliest settlements of our country, whose end will be only when the Indians as a race shall have become extinct.

The horrors of the Modoc campaign are yet fresh in our memories. The historic lava beds, Indian cunning baffling the skill of our soldiery for so long a time, savage malignity and treachery culminating in the death of brave Canby and others whose mission was honorable treaty and peace—all these are still remembered with a shudder. Their parallels in device and atrocity are only found in the deeds that compose the history of the "dark and bloody ground," or among those which mark the bloody tracks of the treacherous Mingoes, descending from their Great Lake fastnesses upon the unsuspecting tribes and settlements of the Susquehanna and Allegheny.

So with this heart rending story of Custer and his men, which has been sprung upon the country so suddenly, and which is being read amid tears of sorrow and calls for vengeance from one end of the land to the other. Some may find its parallel in the history of Leonidas and his three hundred; some may seek for like sacrifices amid the annals of the Scottish Chiefs or Polish patriots. But it is only when we turn to the thrilling chapters of our old border history that we read and re-read in intensified form the bloody story of Rosebud and Big Horn rivers. Custer and his three hundred, ambushed by a wily foe and melting away in death before odds rendered doubly and terribly formidable by bewildering shrieks and stealthy mode of fighting, recall with vivid effect the tragedy of Braddock's Field, whose details are so graphically and fully narrated in that wonderful book, "Our Western Border One Hundred Years Ago."*

Or if other parallels be sought, they abound in the same brilliant, stirring and faithful volume; for Custer and Big Horn, Canby and the lava beds, Modoc and Sioux, are but repetitions, now fainter, now fiercer, of Dalzell and Bloody Run, Crawford and Battle Island, Harmer and the Miami towns.

The new story, whether of victory or defeat, massacre or escape, cunning or adventure, treachery or dash, hardship or retreat, is but an epitome of the old filled with its quaint and primitive portraitures, haloed about by thrilling traditions, and sanctified to us by the facts that our fathers were a part of it and these our dwelling places were scenes in the midst of it.

*"Our Western Border One Hundred Years Ago," a new and rare historical volume of border life, struggle and adventure, by Charles McKnight, Esq., 900 pages; price, $3. Published by J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Illinois, and St. Louis, Missouri, and sold by agents. For terms and illustrated circular address the publishers.

The School Fund.

The apportionment of the current school fund, now being made, will be available the first of the week. The amount in the treasury is $54,937 60, to be appropriated as follows: $29,468 80 for the year 1876; $19,228 16 for the year 1875, and $8240 64 for the year 1874. The amount coming to the city of New Orleans will be—

For 1876	$6,727 20
For 1875	4,709 04
For 1874	2,018 16
Total	$13,454 40

The Medical and Surgical Journal.

The July number of the excellent New Orleans *Medical and Surgical Journal* is out bright and early with a table of contents fresh and attractive to the medical profession. In commencing a new volume the editor, Dr. S. M. Bemiss, takes occasion to say that the journal is now established on a firm financial basis, and the publishers are encouraged to make it more entertaining and useful than ever.

FLORINE.—This discovery from the cotton plant contains all the virtues of and the peculiar action of that plant, and is a certain cure for all diseases peculiar to females. M. B. Morrison & Co., agents.

Saturday, July 29.
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No seed, no harvest.
No seed, no harvest.
No seed, no harvest.
No seed, no harvest.
Golden drawing.
Golden drawing.
Golden drawing.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1876.

Readers of Mark Twain's writings can not fail to notice the similarity existing between the members of the Committee on Banking and Currency, as manifested in their hesitation to attempt a repeal of the resumption act, and the evident indisposition of the little dog to come to close quarters with the "pinch bug" which the bad boy took to church with him wherewith to mitigate the tediousness of a long sermon. Should they make the same mistake as the dog finally did, their punishment may be as prompt and distressing as that following the poodle's inadvertence. Yesterday the proposition to repeal was for the fourth time postponed. It is claimed that Tilden is wrestling with the Democratic members, begging them to leave it alone, and that Hendricks is quite as importunate for the repeal.

Although the intelligence has been sent out from this city every day for two weeks that the dead-lock was virtually broken, yet to-day a compromise on many of the appropriation bills appears as distant as when they were first referred to conference committees; and another extension of the time wherein unexpended balances of last year's appropriations may be used, is predicted.

A grossly partisan move by the Democrats of Whitthorn's Naval Committee, for election purposes, is proposed by referring to the Judiciary Committee the mass of testimony taken during a seven months' raid, for evidence to smirch Secretary Robeson, and requesting its opinion as to whether he (Robeson) has rendered himself liable to impeachment. Of course no report could be obtained before the November election, and in the meantime Mr. Robeson could be held up to the public as another high Republican official who has rendered himself liable to impeachment and criminal prosecution by his corrupt administration of the Navy Department. This committee has spent, it is claimed, more than $500,000 in its efforts to criminate this officer, but with those who are familiar with the evidence, Mr. Robeson has fully and unanswerably met every charge, and stands fully vindicated. There will be a majority and a minority report.

The river and harbor appropriation bill, as it came from the Senate committee, was shorn of some of its ugliest features, more than seventy of its provisions for the improvement of un-navigable streams and harbors, without shipping, having been stricken out; but in the scramble of individual Senators to enhance their home popularity at the expense of the government, the judicious action of their committee was ignored, the swindling bequests were restored and others quite as reprehensible added. A substitute for the bill has been offered in the Senate by Mr. Allison.

During the discussion of the bill Mr. Conkling made a very able speech, and Mr. Merrimon got himself into hot water by some ill timed political remarks, which provoked Mr. Morton to retaliate; and the ex-Confederate of the Upper House received the most severe castigation of the session. Mr. Merrimon, during the debate, acknowledges that he was not dealing in facts.

It will be remembered that Mr. Davis, Senator from West Virginia, early in the session found much fault with the method of book-keeping at the Treasury Department, and made some serious charges, which were generally understood to be directed against Senator Boutwell and for party capital. Yesterday that gentleman and other Republicans very nearly demolished the unfortunate arithmetician from West Virginia, and showed that "he that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is shame and folly to him."

In the House, last Saturday, on a proposition to reinforce our Texan frontier, Mr. Smalls, colored member from South Carolina, offered an amendment to the effect that none of the troops sent should be taken from his State. This insiantly brought Southern members to their feet, and Butler, who led the assassins in the recent murder of negroes, at Hamburg, was eulogized as a brave, chivalrous, Christian gentleman, concentrating within himself the "best blood" of the South. A few words were uttered, "deploring" the recent "disturbance," and many were spoken proving that the Ku-Klux were entirely justified in their proceedings, because of "carpet-bag governments." Cox was especially abject in his submission to the cowardly cut-throats at Hamburg. Yesterday, while the same matter was being considered, Sunset took occasion to say some very foolish things, which were made more patent by Mr. Smalls' reply, but it was reserved to Mr. Townsend, of New York, to show up Sunset as a political tramp, who, when repudiated by the people of Ohio, came, with carpet-bag in hand, to New York city, and was adopted by fragrant Tammany. These painful home-thrusts drove Cox into an involuntary defense of carpet-baggers, very humiliating to his political associates, and quite as refreshing to the Republicans.

The permission of the President to ex-Secretary Bristow to tell Cabinet secrets about the whisky ring has more than ever decided him not to do so. The impression becomes more and more prevalent that he has not much to tell.

Yaryan's testimony against the President in the same connection is deemed hardly sufficient for his (the President's) impeachment, inasmuch as it consisted chiefly of the surmises and gossip of his (Grant's) enemies.

There is noticeable much uneasiness among the Bourbon leaders because of the non-appearance of Tilden's letter of acceptance; and many of the "organs" have hastened to disavow the reform candidate's sympathy with the programme of super-serviceable friends, who have advised that he pledge himself to retain all official incumbents who are competent and of good character otherwise, in case of his election. They declare that it would be no reform to leave in office the vile creatures of a Grant despotism. But they are all frantically seeking for him some method by which he can counteract the excellent impression made by the manly letter of his Republican antagonist.

The Belknap trial, postponed from Monday until to-day to await the arrival of Evans, excited no great interest outside interested circles. The managers have got in all their direct testimony, save that of Evans; but it is likely that the best part of next week will have been consumed before the end is reached. I believe a majority of those who have watched the trial do not think a conviction probable.

The two or three past days and nights, which have been comparatively cool, are succeeded to-day by very hot weather again. Were it not for the party interests involved, Congress would adjourn before Saturday night. As it is neither party, though showing many symptoms of exhaustion, manifests the most remote disposition to yield. MAXWELL.

POLITICAL NOTES.

From the St. Charles Theatre the political moralist adjourns to Pike's Hall in Baton Rouge. All that keen wit and skillful pen can do to paint in obnoxious colors the Republican meeting of delegates has been considered the duty of the Democratic press. They did this duty well, and truth was subordinated to vividness in their portrayal.

The Democratic delegations, fresh from "this people," are en route or will leave to-day for Baton Rouge. Our reporters will "nothing extenuate, nor aught set down in malice," but if the sad evidences of bargain and sale which, yesterday, were manifest to the most casual observer are to be taken as indications of the conduct and impulse of the convention, reform, outside of the Republican party, is the merest of catchwords and shams.

That the friends and supporters of Mr. Wiltz held the day so far as city strength goes, no one can deny. That there was a defection caused by bribery and promises, seemed generally conceded last night. Such a contest as is now going on in the ranks of our opponents promises anything but good for Louisiana.

B. F. Jonas will not have the support of the Wiltz men for temporary chairman of the convention, as promised by a contemporary. He can't carry all his own ward for it.

W. W. Pugh seems generally looked upon as a man whom all can trust. Certainly he has done the fair thing in the past. The contesting delegations are of more importance than usual this time, however. If Wiltz should be beaten by *half votes*, his friends could hardly be expected to take the defeat quietly. While there seems to have been no concerted action, individual expression indicates that a row in such a contingency is by no means improbable.

If Mr. Estillette is nominated for Congress in the sixth district, as seems probable, he will receive an exceptionally large vote. The dissatisfaction with the way in which Mr. Nash was put on the Republican ticket will conduce largely to his election—if it be possible in that district to elect a Democrat at all.

Mr. Texada is graphically described as a bald-headed, clear-headed, level-headed man. If he takes second place on the ticket to Mr. Wiltz, he will be snatched bald-headed in November, so part of the description will be true.

General B. B. Simmes, Frank Hatch, Tom Bynum, Ed. Burke and half a dozen others can fix up a satisfactory ticket. Just give the boys a chance.

The way the second ward short-hairs curse at the counting in of Duncan F. Kenner makes the atmosphere feel full of electricity. It beats anything done in the "good old days" of Slidell.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows, July 22: At 8 A. M., 89°; at 2 P. M., 93°; at 6 P. M., 87°. Lowest point during the night of July 22, 79°.

Use sedine, one of the recent discoveries from the cotton plant, for chills and fever, in place of quinine. It is more effective, and leaves none of its disagreeable head symptoms. M. B. Morrison & Co., agents.

The Army Safe.

The Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* says:

The conference report of the army bill having been agreed to by both houses, now awaits the President's signature. The Senate refused to agree to any reduction of army officers' pay, and insisted on striking out the seven sections which contained new legislation proposing reforms, organization, etc., and in those respects the House yielded to the Senate; but the Senate proposed, and the House conferees agree, rather than further delay the passage of the bill, to the following provision, viz:

That the whole subject matter of reform and reorganization of the army shall be referred to a commission consisting of two members of the Senate and two of the House, to be appointed by the presiding officer of each, and two officers of the army—and one from the staff corps—one from the line, to be selected by the President with special reference to their knowledge of the organization of and experience in the service. Said commissioners shall carefully examine into all matters with reference to the demands of the public service as to the number and pay of men and officers and the proportions of the several arms, and also as to the rank, pay and duties of the several staff corps, and whether and what reductions can be made either in line or staff, in numbers or in pay, having in view a just and reasonable economy in the expenditure of public money, the actual necessities of the military service and the capacity for rapid and effective increase in time of actual war. The commission shall assemble as soon as practicable, perform their work and report to Congress, through the President, by the first day of the next session of Congress, with all the evidence, record or otherwise, and the pay of the army officers shall be according to the present rate until the fourth of March, 1877, after which it shall be paid as fixed by the report of the commission, if approved by Congress.

The bill retains the provision of the House that hereafter the post traders shall be appointed by councils of administration, composed of army officers; gives authority for employing 300 Indian scouts in place of 150 employed under Custer. The personnel of the army is 25,000 men, as fixed by Representative Banning's bill, and the number of enlisted men in the signal service is 500, being fifty more than was originally provided for in the House bill.

It was only a shabby trick, after all. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "Glover, chairman of the Real Estate Committee, has gone off half cocked on a report proposing to impeach Robeson, which was given the newspapers without consulting the Democrats on the committee, who now refuse to sign the report."

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The political disabilities of George Jackson, of West Virginia, were removed.

The impeachment court adjourned to Monday, in consequence of Mr. Carpenter's sickness.

The bill appropriating $100,000 toward completing the Washington monument passed.

The river and harbor bill was then resumed, the pending question being a proposition to recommit the bill with instructions limiting the amount to $4,000,000.

The political debate was renewed by Mr. Edmunds. As an illustration of the character of the debate, Mr. Edmunds quoted: On one occasion it was necessary to recall troops from the seat of war and encamp them in the public squares of New York city.

Toward the close of his speech he read at length from Greeley's "History of the Rebellion," and argued that the Democracy of the North, as a party, were in sympathy with the rebellion.

The Senate, at ten o'clock, finding itself without a quorum, adjourned.

House.

Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that a former district attorney, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, had collected money for the alleged violation of the internal revenue laws, which money, it was claimed, was not paid into the treasury, and that the present district attorney is proceeding to collect again the amount of judgments aforesaid, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the truth of the statement.

Mr. Bell, of New Hampshire, objected.

The bill confirming certain land claims in Missouri was defeated, and the House adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON.

The Reported Pardon of Avery.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Avery has not been pardoned. The statement is not even premature, as there is no present prospect for the pardon of any of the whisky fraud convicts, unless the President changes his mind.

The Fast Mail Service at an End.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—All postal service on special or fast trains is withdrawn. The service in other respects remains the same.

Mr. Vail, superintendent of the railway mail service, says the department is not as much crippled as was generally supposed. From New York to St. Louis and the Southwest, mail leaves at 5:55 P. M. over the Pennsylvania railroad. Mails from the Southwest will be forwarded East by way of Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio, and the Southwest will hardly notice the change except to New England. No changes are noted upon the South Atlantic coast or the Middle South routes.

The Silver Bill.

The *Star* says the President has not yet signed the silver bill. Treasury officials say that the action of the bill authorizing the exchange of $10,000,000 in silver for a like amount of legal tender notes will be practically inoperative, from the fact that the Treasury has not the silver on hand, and the amount being coined is only sufficient for the redemption of currency.

Nominations.

George F. Talbot, of Maine, solicitor of the treasury; Thomas S. Brady, of Indiana, second assistant postmaster general; C. C. Sheats, of Alabama, appraiser of merchandise, Mobile; Colonel Benjamin Alvord, paymaster general, with the rank of Brigadier; George Andrews, attorney of the middle district of Tennessee.

The Committee on Commerce and the Steamboat Bill.

The Senate Committee on Commerce held a special meeting. Mr. C. W. Copeland, of New York, argued in opposition to the "personal liability" provision of the steamboat bill. He also, in behalf of steamboat owners, advocated the insertion in this bill of sundry features of last year's bill, relative to patent appliances. Captain Scott, of St. Louis, was heard in the advocacy of various amendments which he proposed with a view to enacting a higher standard of qualifications for pilots, engineers and inspectors. The committee will hear Mr. Burnett, inspecting supervisor of steamboats, Wednesday next.

The President signed the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase a parcel of land on Key West.

A Letter from General Sherman on Indian Affairs.

General Sherman, in a letter to Tappon, one of the Indian peace commissioners of 1868, calls attention to his frequent exertions in behalf of the Indians, by their settlement on reservations, notably in the settlement of the Nevajoes in Arizona, and the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Arrapahoes and Comanches on Canadian and Cimarron rivers in the Indian Territory.

The General states that he has never favored the wanton destruction of human life in any instance, nor has that been the wish of any officer or soldier in the army. At the same time he believes in compelling these Indians to remain upon the reservations set apart for them. He states that at no time were the Indians kept in more wholesome subjection, or in better protection, than during the brief period of partial administration of Indian affairs by the army.

NEW YORK.

The Yacht Mohawk Disaster.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Coroner Dempsey held an inquest over the body of Miss Hunter. The jury rendered a verdict that she came to her death by being drowned on board the yacht Mohawk. The body was then removed to her home in New York by her friends. The body of F. Thorne, Mrs. Garner's brother, is not yet recovered, but divers are searching for it. All the dead are now recovered but him. The inquest commences to-morrow, and some twenty witnesses are summoned. Captain Rawlings is still in custody, but denies that he is to blame, and says his orders to the crew were not obeyed. The crew, on the other hand, charge the captain with the whole responsibility.

The jury impaneled to investigate the circumstances of the loss of life by capsizing of the yacht Mohawk to-day, after hearing the testimony of a number of witnesses, returned a verdict that the victims came to their death by drowning, and that Captain Rawlings was not guilty of any criminal negligence. He was discharged.

The team of the British College oarsmen are W. B. Chase, J. T. Penrose, S. A. Walker, A. Jameson and J. L. N. Mann. There was no reception, owing to the death of Commodore Garner, who was to be a member of the reception committee. The men were driven privately to their hotel, from whence they will proceed to Philadelphia.

The Liberal Republicans for Hayes and Wheeler.

The Liberal Republicans have called a meeting of their party at Saratoga, August 23, to indorse Mr. Hayes.

Specie Shipments.

The specie shipments for the past week, were $2,620,000; imports $110,651.

Mortality.

Weekly deaths 997, a decrease of 301 from last Saturday's report.

The French Workingmen Going Home.

The first batch of French workingmen who visited the Centennial Exhibition as a delegation from Paris, sailed for Europe to-day.

The Coal Ring.

The coal combination announce an increase of fifteen cents a ton in August.

Dry Goods at Auction.

Twenty-five hundred packages of white and colored blankets were sold yesterday at twenty to twenty-five per cent lower than the auction sales of July and August, 1875.

Another Democratic Success.

The discontinuance of the fast mail cuts 150 employes.

Bank Statement.

The following is the bank statement.

Loans decreased $1,250,000; specie decreased $1,750,000; legal tenders increased $2,500,000; deposits increased $500,000; reserve increased $62,500.

WAR.

The Sultan's Condition—English Neutrality—The Servian Situation.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch to the *Standard*, from Constantinople, says: Notwithstanding anything you may read to the contrary, the Sultan's condition is very serious and his abdication imminent.

On the first of March Count Schouvaloff asked Earl Derby whether England intended to observe strict non-intervention in the war between Turkey and Servia. Earl Derby replied, undebtedly yes, but it must be clearly understood that the English government does not enter into engagements to continue to abstain from intervention in an event, which I can not assume probable, of a different course being pursued by other powers.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News*, at Prince Milan's headquarters at Parakin, telegraphs by way of Semlin, July 19, as follows: "The affair of yesterday at Javor means defeat to and a confession of weakness on the part of the Servians, knowing that the Turks had communication with Widden and could draw troops thence, it a reasonable belief that General Leschjanin attacked the Turks with all his available strength. But why did he attack at all? Clearly to anticipate the Turkish attack on Saitchar, because he did not wait for the promised co-operation of General Tchernayoff, who either is delayed en route or has to fight his way on his own account. He may expect a speedy renewal of the Turkish attack on Saitchar, and much gloom prevails here while the Turks continue thus to persistently assail the eastern flank of the Servians, and while the Servians can not do more than hold their own with difficulty. Active operations toward the southwest, where they were chiefly intended, are manifestly impossible. More fighting in the same quarter is momentarily expected.

The *News'* Parakin specials are noteworthy, because that paper openly sympathizes with the Sclavonians.

Report of a Servian Defeat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—Yesterday seven battalions of infantry, with 2000 militians, under command of Generals Mustapha, Djeccaldior and Seeki Pasha attacked the enemy in the neighborhood of Belina. The Servians were entirely defeated and abandoned to our victorious troops their intrenchments and four cannon. They retired to the island of Atheraza, where they are exposed to our artillery fire.

Servian Defeats Confirmed—Turks Receiving Supplies.

PARIS, July 22.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes a special from Lemtin, which affirms the Servian defeat before Belina, and says that the Servian General Olimpich's line of retreat was cut off.

News of the Servian General Tchernayoff's defeat at Nissa and his withdrawal to Alexinatz is confirmed.

Intelligence from Sclavonian sources announces that the Servians were defeated near Belina on Thursday by Mustapha D. Jelland Pasha and Scholizck Pasha, with seven battalions of infantry, four companies of cavalry and eight guns. They attacked the Servians in their intrenchments at Paska, before Belina. After four hours sanguinary combat the Servians fled. The Turks captured four guns and four small forts.

The *Opiniones* Jouina special says: The Turks are importing large supplies of rifles and mountain artillery and enrolling militia to suppress any attempt at insurrection.

A Strategic Advantage—The Bulgarian Outrages.

The *Standard's* Belgrade special says: The repulse of the attack on Grenada is the most important strategic advantage the Servians have yet gained. Grenada commands the road from Nikish to Salischar, and bars access to the heart of Servia.

The *Standard's* Constantinople special says the American missionaries at Rumililussar, who are responsible for a majority of the statements concerning the outrages in Bulgaria, have persuaded the American minister to send the consul general to Philipopoli to watch the inquiry which Mr. Baring, the chief of the British legation, is about to commence.

The *Daily News'* Rome dispatch says Greece seized six cannon at Corfu, destined for the Montenegrins.

Extensive military preparations are progressing in Epirus and Thessaly.

MEXICO.

Riva Palacios Beaten—The Goverumen Troops Successful—Re-election of Lerdo de Tejada to the Presidency—Celebration of the Fourth of July.

HAVANA, July 22.—Mexican dates to the fourteenth say the general aspect of affairs is in favor of the government.

General Riva Placios' revolutionary army was surprised and defeated by Colonel Adolf Valle at a point about two days march from the capital. Riva Placios only saved himself by plunging into a river. General Chanarrea, second in command, with several staff officers, fifteen soldiers and 200 horses were captured. Sixteen revolutionists were killed and the rest scattered.

A body of revolutionists made their way to Jalapa and exacted $20,000 from the inhabitants.

General Alatorre is looking after General Figuero, who has interrupted during the last few days all communication between Orizaba and Vera Cruz. Giguero has notified the railroad company to stop all traffic on the line, and that if trains are run it will be at the risk of the passengers lives and destruction of the road. Trains since this notice have only run to Orizaba, but the government will take measures to drive off the enemy. It is proposed to run a diligence from Orizaba to Vera Cruz.

The official published report of the secondary and final presidential election gives Lerdo Tejada an overwhelming majority. It now only remains for Congress at its meeting, September 6, to declare him re-elected for the term of four years, beginning December 1.

The centennial fourth of July was celebrated in the capital by the Americans from all parts of the republic and many naturalized citizens, under the auspices of Mr. Foster, United States minister. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

FOREIGN.

Minister Pierrepont on the Extradition Treaty.

LONDON, July 22.—The agent of the New York Associated Press here had an interview with Minister Pierrepont yesterday on the extradition question.

Mr. Pierrepont's statements negative the inferences of the *Standard*, from Earl Derby's language in the House of Lords, that there is a prospect of negotiations for a renewal of the extradition treaty on a more satisfactory basis. He said, nothing had occurred in any way altering the situation.

Wonderful Carelessness in the British Navy.

The *Times* has a dispatch from Plymouth saying: A few days before the disastrous trial trip of the Thunderer her boilers were tested by hydraulic pressure. This necessitated the wedging down of the safety valve and all other relief valves. It has been discovered that the wedges on the exploded ship had not been removed. The communication valve was also closed, and

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