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NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1876.

WHOLE NUMBER 2880.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Since the unfortunate and fruitless campaign of Colonel Penn, when it was proposed by his cohorts to capture the first fruits of the Baton Rouge convention, some of his friends have been considering the feasibility of making other arrangements for him. It is a matter of street corner talk among the Bourbons that Colonel Penn is to take advantage of a reconstruction of the Republican State ticket and be assigned the post of Lieutenant Governor thereon. With this end in view, his city organ has devoted more or less space every day in preparing the public mind for such a change. This labor has taken the shape mainly of covert attacks on Lieutenant Governor Antoine, and an effort to show that there is an influential element in the Republican party anxious to get the Lieutenant Governor of the ticket. The REGISTER has no objection to the present nominee. The superficial readers, particularly those of Colonel Penn's political sentiments, may be pleased to see their own names substituted for that of Lieutenant Governor Antoine on the ticket, but among the white Republicans there is not the shadow of objection to the present nominee. The superficial readers, particularly those of Colonel Penn's political sentiments, may be pleased to see their own names substituted for that of Lieutenant Governor Antoine on the ticket, but among the white Republicans there is not the shadow of objection to the present nominee.

The Times publishes what it calls some "clever verses," after the style of the famous "One little Indian boy" of the nursery rhymes. A specimen verse runs thus: "One little Radical waiting for his fate— One joined a whisky ring, and then there were eight."

The rhyme is exceedingly clever, and shows how the Democratic party is increased.

It appears that the record of the Mr. Ogden who aspires to be Attorney General is not at all satisfactory to the progressive part of the Democratic party. He has been pressed to say, since his nomination, whether or not he is opposed to the building of the New Orleans Pacific railway. The question is a simple one, and the people have a right to know of the risks they will run in voting for a man who has previously expressed himself as opposed to the railroad. The Democrat proposes to dodge the issue and implore Mr. Ogden to keep his mouth shut. It says:

We trust the friends of the railroad will drop this movement, and we trust that Mr. Ogden, who has been questioned through the press as to his opinion on the tax, whatever his position may be, will decline to answer the question as not pertinent to the canvass.

This means that the friends of the railroad have no right to ask questions. Let them vote blindly for a candidate who wants an important office, and find out what he will do afterward. That sort of policy may do for the bulldozing work of the Democratic party, which wants nothing but a chance to shoot Republicans, but it will hardly do for business men who want a railroad.

Last night the regular weekly meeting of the German Republican Club was held at the Mechanics' Institute, and about seventy-five members were present. After the reading of the minutes the election of the following named officers of the club was ratified: President, William Pfaff; vice presidents, William Sacks and A. New; secretary, B. Meyer; assistant secretary, T. Anderson; treasurer, L. Voltz; sergeants-at-arms, Charles Beckenagel. The committee on constitution and by-laws presented their report which was adopted, and the president appointed a committee on finance. A motion was made and adopted to form district and ward clubs throughout the city, said clubs to report when organized a list of their officers to the central club. The meeting was addressed by Mr. S. Wise and others.

New England Historic Genealogical Society.

The report of the annual proceedings of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, a neat pamphlet of seventy pages, has been received. It contains among other important matters and reports the address of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder on his reelection as president.

The society was founded in October, 1845, and soon overcame the prejudice against it. It has numbered among its members most of the distinguished men of New England and as correspondents many in all parts of the country. It lost thirty-eight members by death during 1875, and their average age was seventy-two years, one month and fifteen days. Biographies of 350 members have been published in the *Historical and Genealogical Register* since 1855. During the past year the society has received a bequest of \$3000 from Mrs. Mary V. Russell and a large number of books and pamphlets. The library contains 13,577 bound volumes and 42,093 pamphlets. The financial exhibit of the various funds and assets is a satisfactory one and shows a grand total of \$70,559.66.

This shows how things are done in Boston. In Louisiana there is no society of the kind, and there are very few who take interest in such matters.

The Thermometer.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 30 Chartres street, for the past two days stood as follows: July 30—At 8 A. M., 82°; at 2 P. M., 91°; at 6 P. M., 90°. July 31—At 8 A. M., 84°; at 2 P. M., 92°; at 6 P. M., 89°.

Lowest point during the nights of July 29 and 30, 75°.

A Chicago paper, referring to local meat prices, says that the health commissioner has appointed Hooke, assistant; Merrill, secretary; Leonard and Lamb, meat inspectors. Appointing Lamb meat inspector creates a nut on wing, as it were, of the sanitary army. Let us have peace.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.] AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1876.

The purpose sought to be accomplished by the numerous lying dispatches and letters sent away from this city all over the country to the effect that the President had pardoned Avery, and was about to pardon others of the whisky conspirators, and had thereby brought about a rupture between himself and Attorney General Taft and other prominent Republicans, very badly miscarried. It was probably hoped that before the falsehoods could be refuted that the leaders throughout the country would have put themselves in an attitude of hostility to the administration, thus preventing, or, at least, retarding the complete unification of the great Republican party, with all its factions harmoniously moving forward to the pulling down of the strongholds of the enemy. The same purpose is manifested in the thousand and one reports from the same venacious sources to the effect that Hayes repudiated Grant and his official appointees, and that the President, on the other hand, maddened almost insane from an over-indulgence in his "besetting sin" had determined to drive all honest men and "reformers" out of office, and replace them by the "servile creatures of his own will; that he had given assurances that the South was to be again invaded by a federal army, and that those of the voters too honest to be bribed were to be subdued into a submission to the Republican party by the bayonet. To be sure there is a want of consistency in these contradictory statements, but it is a fact that statements like these, and others equally conflicting and absurd, have been industriously sent all over the country within the past few weeks, showing the desperation of the ex-Confederate Democracy.

The trial of Belknap has virtually closed and we are now only waiting the formal verdict as to his guilt or innocence. The public manifest but little interest and some curiosity as to what shall be. A vote will not probably be reached until next week, as several of the Senators are away to attend the funeral of Senator Caperton who died here very suddenly a few days since.

Progress is being made on all the remaining appropriation bills still pending before the several conference committees, and it is believed that they will all have been compromised and passed by next Monday evening or by Tuesday evening at furthest. The river and harbor bills, which has been kicked and culled and condemned by almost every one out of Congress for the past two or three months, bids fair to fail in the Senate. Even were it to pass that bill it is confidently predicted that the President would give it its quietus through a veto.

The repudiators among the honest Democracy won a victory last night in caucus. The proposition to repeal the date fixed for the resumption of specie payment was carried by a vote of 41 to 24; but they are not over sanguine as to final victory, because it is said that Mr. Gibson, of the Committee of Banking and Currency, remained obstinate in his purpose to oppose the repeal, thus insuring a majority in favor of resumption, and defeating the report of any bill for its postponement.

The mad excitement of the last five days over the silver inflation proposition reported by the Committee on Mines and Mining has somewhat subsided. The bill, as reported, provided for the issue of coin notes of the denomination of \$50 and multiples thereof up to \$100,000, redeemable by the mints and assay offices from the gold and silver on deposit; and their issue was only limited by the value of such deposits. These coin notes were to be receivable for all dues to the United States, and all debts, public and private, not specified to be paid in gold. It is believed that it can not pass the House without essential modification, and that its defeat would be sure in the Senate. But it has many and enthusiastic friends.

Our city contains many strangers on their way from the West to Philadelphia, and the present cool weather enables them to "do" the national Capital and take the customary trip to Mount Vernon, with every comfort and much satisfaction. The attendance at the centennial, which became reduced to a very low figure during the past week of the intensely hot weather, is again increasing, and the management is hopeful that it will continue to swell from this time up to the close in November. Many of the visitors are temporarily here, at Cape May, Atlantic City, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and further up the coast toward Maine.

MAXWELL.

Vagrancies of the New York World. The New York great organ of Tilden has heard from Louisiana, and misleads its readers in the following ludicrous manner: NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—The Democratic State convention at Baton Rouge nominated the following State ticket: Governor, T. Nichols; of Assumption; Lieutenant Governor, Louis A. Wiltz, of Orleans; Attorney General, H. N. Ogden, of Orleans; Secretary of State, William A. Strong, of Winn; Auditor, Allen Zumeil, of Iberville; Superintendent of Education, Robert M. Lusher, of Orleans; Presidential Electors at large, John McHenry, Robert C. Wickliff; Alternates, B. F. Jones, Judge J. C. Manning.

The following nominations were made for Congress: For the first district, E. L. Dixon; second, E. John Ellis; third, J. S. Jackson; fourth, J. S. Elam, and the sixth, E. N. Robertson. The fifth district will nominate E. T. Monroe.

Mr. Wiltz has since devoted himself to the affairs of the Louisiana State National Bank, of which he is the vice president and manager of the branch situated in the Creole quarter of New Orleans. Mr. Wiltz is himself what is termed a French Creole, although of French blood on his father's side.

It will be seen the World has slightly mixed the bank titles, but it does not matter much. Few or none of its readers have anything to deposit with a New Orleans banker.

More Clairvoyance. According to a showing made by the Bulletin, the best eulogy of General Nichols which has yet appeared in a New Orleans Democratic paper was adapted from a puff of the candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Missouri, by the Kansas City Times.

[Special Correspondence of the Republican.] NORTHERN POLITICS.

Peace or War.

Boston, July 26, 1876.

Thirty years ago Mr. Pettigrew and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, and Governor Foote, of Mississippi, with other leading conservative statesmen of the South, predicted war as the result of the sectional character of the Southern politics unless the cause of Southern sectionalism was removed. That cause was found, according to these Southern Conservatives, in the pressure of the North upon the South in the matter of slavery and in a tariff system which enriched the manufacturing States at the expense of the agricultural. So the South, in ante bellum days, demanded free trade and non-intervention by the national government in the domestic affairs of the States. Northern States then saw also that the sectional antagonism thus produced by dissimilar social institutions and different industrial interests must lead sooner or later to conflict and end in civil war. But these far-sighted and clear-sighted men could produce no serious impression on the country. The nation drifted steadily into the vortex of revolution under the operation of laws as fixed and immutable as those of gravitation. I presume the blindest partisan will not dispute these facts.

Remembering the past, and remembering that what has been may be, it is only necessary to examine the causes of revolution as these now exist in the United States to determine with measurable accuracy the probable future of the country, as that future involves the question of peace or war. Such an examination will show that the elements in favor of war, as these elements now exist in America, are far more dangerous than in 1850 and 1860; that the war into which we are drifting will be far more bloody than the one through which we have just passed, and that the party of national peace and national good will must organize at once for the control of the nation, or the new war will be upon us in less than ten years.

First, then, of the elements which are driving us into war, as these stand in contrast with the war elements of 1850 and 1860. In the times past, there existed in each Southern State an influential party, opposed to the State rights theory of government, and to the extreme pro-slavery dogma. The traditions of the war of the revolution, of the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, had not lost their power over the Southern mind or heart. The names of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, were revered by the South as household possessions, and beloved as the common property of all Americans. The property interest involved in slavery (including lands "bound the South to keep the peace," in a bond of unusual power. The South shared fully in all the employments and honors of the general government. She held a controlling position in national politics. The States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia and North Carolina were union by every tie which could influence their people. A genuine love of American ideas and traditions permeated every ramification of Southern society. The impartial observer of Southern affairs at this time will find all this "past" in strong contrast with the "present." The Confederate war wiped out as with a bloody sponge all these American elements from each slave State. Lee has taken the place of Washington in the affections of the Southern whites, and the traditions and memories of the Confederate cause are to-day the dearest things on earth to those who sway Southern society from Delaware to Texas. This Confederate South is more powerful than ever inside of the Union controls the legislation of Congress, and yet is not "recognized" on a footing of perfect political confidence or equal political brotherhood, as evidence of which both of the great national parties, in their recent conventions, studiously avoided placing a Southern man on either of the presidential tickets. In the meanwhile, the Confederate Representatives and Senators in the American Congress are so devoted to the party-fortunes of their Northern Democratic allies that they fritter away their power in promoting party schemes, and leave the tariff laws and appropriations for internal improvement to the care of Northern manufacturers, thus evading Southern discontent as of old over the tariff. To all this add the negro question as it now stands and where are we to find the "restraining" influence which is to hold this turbulent war-loving, martial South from another conflict of arms? The emancipated race, educated, armed, and free and determined to remain free, living side by side with this Confederate element, adds to the danger of the situation. Are not the reasons which make the repression of the negro a political necessity to the Confederate power before the war and during the war increased a hundred-fold by the emancipation? And does not this necessity, added to the combustible material which revolution is thus heaping together? It may be replied to all this that Confederate conservatism, Confederate forbearance and Confederate statesmanship will prove themselves capable of preventing war and of saving and perpetuating the Union. To which Confederate policy can be added also the alleged docility of the negro who, it is said, will submit to anything and all things.

Secondly, as to the character of the new war. It will be more bloody than the first civil conflict, because it will involve war inside of the Union; because it will involve necessarily a war of races also at the South, and because it will be more or less a religious war.

Thirdly, this conflict, if the present revolutionary spirit abroad is not checked, must culminate within the next eight years, if the Confederate power continues to hold sway over the Southern States. Revolutionary never go backwards, and there is nothing to show that the Confederate party as a revolutionary league prefers the methods of peace to those of force in solving political difficulties or attaining political ends. The spirit of war ever begets war. It is self-propagating, self-developing. This spirit sways the South. The late civil conflict only added to it. The Confederate South is ready for war to-day, and

its leaders have actually proposed a foreign war as a safety-valve to this love of fight.

How shall this war spirit be arrested? Plainly, by the conservative peace policy as set forth in Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance, and in which he speaks for the Republican party of the nation. With such a man as Governor Hayes in the White House it will be impossible for these dangerous revolutionary elements to gather head. He will be able to pacify the South and to bring order and contentment out of the elements of disorder and discontent which the late war has left behind.

This question of peace or war is now the main question for Southern property owners to consider. The success of the Confederate-Democratic coalition means war. The election of Governor Hayes as a nation's choice to be the President of the nation, and not of a party, means peace. Will the Southern Conservatives respond to Governor Hayes' invitation? Will they give him their votes, and thus early and cordially inaugurate the era of good will and general prosperity to which all are eagerly looking? Let every Conservative understand that a vote for a Confederate-Democratic restoration is a vote for war. B.

[Communicated.]

The Democratic Masked Ticket.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Just now, when everybody is taking an interest in the politics of the State, and the chances and merits of the different candidates are freely discussed, I can not but give my dissent from the views of some well-meaning, but mistaken, Republicans. Most of such believe that because General Nicholls has been nominated over Mr. Wiltz for Governor at Baton Rouge, therefore the case is settled that we are to have a peaceable election, and that in case General Nicholls should be elected over Mr. Packard the Republicans would not lose much, inasmuch as the former is by his friends proclaimed to be a Conservative.

I think our friends are deceiving themselves, and for this reason I have written this, with a view of bringing a few facts before them; and perhaps, after reading them, they may not take things so easy. Let us but examine the whole "Democratic" ticket. Scan its personnel, and what do we find—with the exception of the "head of the ticket?" Not one of the other nominees, but a "White Leaguer" of the most ultra creed. This much is undeniable. Now let us see what the probabilities may produce in the future. Granted, for argument's sake, that General Nicholls is all that his friends claim for him—conservative, kind, generous and just. We know that he is, so to say, a cripple; that is, while fighting in the front ranks, he has lost an arm and a leg. Does anybody doubt that the loss of two such important members of the body used for exertion and locomotion do not weaken the rest of the body? Let them but inquire of a good surgeon and they will soon be undeceived. I do not deny that with quiet ease and comfort, and the exhilarating and bracing country air amid plenty, a man of General Nicholls' condition may live to an old age; but unaccustomed to the whirlpool of politics, and beset and annoyed by hungry office seekers, Democratic politicians and his White League confederates, vexed, his accustomed ease denied, and often late into the night overburdened with the cares of State, how long do you suppose an enfeebled body like his can hold out? O yes; the White Leaguers at Baton Rouge knew what they were about when they advised the disappointed Mr. Wiltz to walk arm in arm with General Nicholls back to the hall of the convention.

In the event of death overtaking Governor Nicholls what then? By constitutional provisions Lieutenant Governor Wiltz becomes Governor! Have our well meaning but weak Republicans ever thought of this? And yet such things have happened, more especially among soldiers even when they were not disabled. Just remember President Harrison and Taylor. A soldier's life is not compatible with the life of a politician, and while camp life, to which they are accustomed, furnishes them stimulus for constant activity, especially to brave men, yet let them but return to a political life, even when they survive (like President Pierce); they never live long. Such has been my observation and perhaps of other men too.

I have never seen General Nicholls, but, thanks to the Few Orleans Sunday Democrat, I have now seen his likeness in the shape of a "wood cut." I have scanned the features, I am a believer in the theories of Lavator Rose, I have looked for the conservative expression—but could not find any—I have discovered, however (it may be the fault of the artist) the features of the ante-bellum lordly aristocrat who looks kindly down upon niggers, because they are his niggers.

Yes, sir, let Republicans take this home, let them ponder over what I have said, and we will soon know how many Democratic niggers will vote for General Nicholls. The Republican ark is the colored man's refuge—because it is the ark of the covenant in which rest the laws of freedom, equality and justice given by God as a new covenant when passing through the Red Sea of blood overflowing the land and proclaimed amid the thunders and lightnings of the artillery of the battle field and carnage.

The "white man" had to bring the sacrifice that the "black man" should live to pay for the sins of the fathers for the violation of God and nature's laws. Therefore, let not the black man, now, repeat the sin to traffic away his newly acquired freedom, for then he himself will have to bring the sacrifice to propitiate for the crime.

VERITAS.

School Concert for a Fine Fund. The teachers of McDonough No. 6 are determined to have a piano for their school, if energy and perseverance can accomplish their object. They have made arrangements for a grand vocal and instrumental concert, to take place at the schoolhouse next Wednesday night, for which the price of admission has been fixed at the popular price of twenty-five cents. The proceeds will go toward the purchase of an instrument. If there is any liberality in the Sixth District they are sure to succeed. Mrs. C. L. Gould and Miss M. U. Chateau are the leading spirits in the good work.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 31.

The resolution prohibiting the export of special metallic cartridges to hostile Indians passed, and goes to the President.

The bill authorizing cavalry regiments to be recruited to companies of 100 men and appropriating the necessary money, passed.

The bill preventing the counterfeiting of trade marks was sent to a committee of conference.

Impeachment resumed. The Senate agreed to vote on the main question at 12 M. to-morrow.

The river and harbor bill was reported. Resolutions continuing appropriations ten days longer passed.

House. An incidental effort was made to withdraw the minority report of the Navy Committee on the ground that it had not been moved and the resolution was not before the House. The chairman overruled the point. It was rejected by a vote of 55 to 119, many Republicans not voting. The majority report was then adopted by 109 to 74.

The bill appropriating \$150,000 to purchase supplies for the regular Indian appropriation bill passed.

Also, a bill extending appropriations to the tenth of August passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President pointing out some defects in the sundry civil appropriation bills, in making inadequate provisions for some branches of the public service and none at all for other branches among the former being the revenue cutter service, mines, signal service, lighthouses, public buildings, etc., and among the latter being the proposition of the government for the expenses of the District of Columbia, judgments of the Court of Claims, examination of rebel records, etc. He did not feel warranted in vetoing an absolute necessity appropriation bill, but in signing it, it was his duty to show where the responsibility belonged for whatever embarrassment might arise in public service.

Mr. Randall said he had no objection to the President putting in as many objections as he saw fit, if he could only sign the bills reducing the expenses of the government, assisting the House in its great effort in that direction.

Mr. Conger of Michigan, called for the regular order.

He wished to show that the Secretary of the Interior was a member of that firm, was remiss in not investigating the facts connected with that dispatch. He wanted to show by Mr. Chapman that Yarrow had been deceived by Mr. Barnes, of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.

Mr. Cochrane, Democrat, wanted to know why Mr. Plaiested asked the question? Mr. Plaiested replied: "As a matter of his duty."

Mr. Cochrane objected.

Mr. Plaiested thought the question came within the scope of the investigation. He wished to show that the Secretary of the Interior was a member of that firm, was remiss in not investigating the facts connected with that dispatch. He wanted to show by Mr. Chapman that Yarrow had been deceived by Mr. Barnes, of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.

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ry, special agent of the stamped envelope factory at Hartford, disregard Postmaster General Tilden's request for their resignation, and will be removed. Mr. Sperry is joint proprietor with Governor Jewell of the Hartford Evening Post.

Invited to Resign.

George H. Cornell, chief clerk of the Post-office Department, has been guilty of no resignation. Mr. Tyler says the position is confidential, and he has the right of choice.

Other removals are expected.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill. The President signed the sundry civil appropriation bill, with a message, saying that the bill is wholly inadequate and cripples several important interests of the government. He cites, among other instances, the failure to provide for the judgments of the Court of Claims.

Pendleton Exonerated. The Committee on Expenditures of the War Department will report unanimously that George H. Pendleton is not guilty of corruption in the Kentucky railroad claim or the Fort Sill storekeeper transaction.

Banking and Currency. Goode was absent from the Committee on Banking and Currency this morning. It is thought now the committee will propose a commission to inquire into the whole subject and report at the next session.

The River and Harbor Bill. The Senate committee have entirely remodeled the river and harbor bill, bringing its expenditures within five millions. It will go to a committee of conference.

Bliford Wilson's Letter of Resignation. Bliford Wilson's letter of resignation, dated June 30, is furnished, as showing the estimation in which he held the President at that time. It concludes: "Permit me to express my gratitude for the opportunities for public usefulness which you have been kind enough to give me, and to renew the assurance of my high regard. With great respect."

Before the Whisky Committee. In the whisky committee to-day, Mr. Plaiested, Republican, asked Mr. Chapman that he showed a dispatch sent to St. Louis, "that lightning would strike somebody next Monday."

Mr. Chapman replied he endeavored to trace its origin; he learned from Yarrow it had been sent by Mr. Barnes, of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.

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boarding Senitza, which commands the passes between Bosnia on the one side and Novi Bazar on the other where once supplies and reinforcements on the other. It is of vital importance to both combatants.

The *Newspaper* dispatch says that Monklar Pasha admits losing a thousand men in the fight with the Montenegrins.

A Times' special telegram says the Turks at Uziza, after several hours' fighting, fled in a uncontrollable panic. The greater part of the army was lost. Belak was surrounded. There is a panic at Trizice. This disaster leaves Herzegovina practically defenseless.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens, says the opposition newspapers accuse the government of leaving the country in a defenseless state. They disavow any desire for an aggressive policy toward Turkey, but claim that Greece should be in a position to inspire the respect of her neighbors.

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Semlin says the rumor is current there that the Turks, after routing a Serbian detachment, have evacuated the town, marched on Kujawatz. If this is confirmed, Saitchar and the Serbian position on the Timok river are seriously threatened.

Three regiments of Egyptian infantry and one cavalry regiment and two batteries of artillery have started for Metrovitza.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna special, speaking of intervention, says: The initiative will be taken by England at Belgrade and Constantinople, with the approval of the powers. The belligerents are favorable to peace negotiations.

The *Daily News* Rome special says: The Khedive, in reply to a demand made by Italy, declines any responsibility in the Antinora expedition beyond Zelia. The fate of the Antinora remains uncertain. A *News* special says annexation of Bosnia by Austria is contemplated.

The *Daily News* Pesh special says: A telegram from Galatz reports that 70,000 Turkish troops are on the march toward the Russians in Caucasus and are overpowering the garrisons.

Greece Excited Against Turkey. VIENNA, July 31.—The *Tagblatt* says: The atrocities committed by Bashi Bazaraks in Thessaly and Epirus have created a sensation throughout Greece as to render the maintenance of neutrality difficult.

A later dispatch says the relations between Greece and Turkey are assuming an increasingly serious character.

Turkish Massacres in Bosnia. PARIS, July 31.—The *Courier's* special telegrams give details of massacres by the Turks in Bosnia. Three hundred Christians were captured and drowned in the villages of Gornji and Ploce. The women were cut to pieces at Plovce, sixty children were stoned to death at Ralibara, and 150 girls were violated and murdered at Solava.

Parliament to be Prorogued. MANCHESTER, July 31.—The *Guardian* says it is understood that Parliament will be prorogued the sixteen of August.

Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland. The *Guardian* also says it is understood the Duke of Marlborough refused the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland. It is rumored that Lord Harcourt has accepted it.

The War with Dahomey. LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. James Lowther, one of the Under Secretaries of the Colonial Department, in reply to Mr. Wilmot, said he was glad to hear that the blockade of the ports of Dahomey was declared on the first of July.

Suicide of a Bishop. The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Samuel Butler, D. D., Bishop of Bath, who has been suffering from consumption, bronchitis, and other ailments, became delirious while the attendants were temporarily absent Saturday morning. On their return they found the door locked. When the door was burst open the bishop was found on the floor, a pool of blood with a razor beside him, and a slip of paper on which was written the single word "mad" written upon the table. The bishop died peacefully, and expired shortly afterward.

In the House of Commons. Mr. Dierrell announced that the government would withdraw the prison and university bills, and says that he hoped to introduce a bill establishing elementary education.

An Attempt to Enforce an Obsolete Law. PARIS, July 31.—A motion will be made in the Chamber of Deputies demanding the execution of an unrepented statute of 1825 for the expulsion of Jesuits. The judgment recently obtained by the Jesuits in the Chamber will give impetus to the movement. Twenty country and ten Paris papers are implicated. The expense to each is 70,000 francs.

Reception of Queen Isabella. The *Standard's* Santander special says: "Queen Isabella was received by King Alfonso, the Princess of Asturias, and numerous military and civil officials. There were fireworks, illuminations and salutes on the occasion of her arrival."

A Railroad Annoyed by Bulls and Bears. PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—There is again great excitement this morning at the Stock Board, caused by a further advance in the Eastonville passenger railroad stock from thirty to twenty-five. It afterward advanced to twenty-eight. Bond, Mosey & Co. have not been able to realize the gains to the effect that there other houses involved beyond their means.

Colossal Statue of Washington. The colossal statue of Washington for the exhibition has arrived. It is modeled from the famous painting of Washington crossing the Delaware, and is twelve feet high and cut out from a solid block of marble. It will stand between the western end of the main building and Barthold's fountain, upon a pedestal eighteen feet high.

Browned. BOSTON, July 31.—Earl Jewell, a prominent citizen of Woodstock Maine, was drowned in Roxbury pond on Saturday.

Died. ALBUQU, N. Y., July 31.—William Wason, for fourteen years canal appraiser of this State, died at his residence in this city this morning of hemorrhage of the lungs.

A New Hampshire Farmer Killed by Robbers. KEENE, N. H., July 31.—Joseph Perry, an elderly man living alone in Richmond, was found in his cellar Saturday night with three bullet wounds in his chest, one of which he has since died. It is supposed he was driving thieves from his premises when he was shot.

Anticipating the Course of Justice. DENVER, Col., July 31.—The jury in the York murder trial brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and an hour afterward the prisoner hung himself with a curtain cord in his cell.

Probabilities. WAX DEPARTMENT. Office Chief Office, Washington, July 31, 1876—5:30 P. M.

For the Gulf States, clear or fair weather, with a slight rise in temperature, and mostly from the northeast in the lower Mississippi, where the barometer falls, and the east wind blows from the southwest, where the barometer will change but slightly.

Red river will continue to rise.

St. Louis and Marine News. BOSTON, July 31, 6 P. M.—Barnesville (CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)