[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

lery post were filled with buckshot. Perkins got his pistol and pursued the men, who had fled up the road in this direction. No one hurt.

Masked Robbers on the North River.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 31.—Four masked men bucked and gagged the station keeper at Hudson river station, and robbed the office. Two persons have been arrested for complicity in the robbery.

A Boston Man Shoots his Wife and Brother-in-law.

DERBY LINE, Vt., August 31.—At the Derby Hotel, E. C. Hayden, formerly of Boston, shot his wife and brother-in-law. His wife will die.

A Family Murdered for Their Money.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—A dispatch from Decatur, Texas, says: The Rev. W. G. England, Methodist minister, his wife, stepdaughter and four step-sons were murdered at their home, six miles from Montagne, last Saturday night by a party of disguised men. No particulars of the fiendish affair have been received, but it is supposed the butchery was committed for money, as the family was wealthy.

An Abortionist in Court.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—Dr. J. S. Williams was arrested here to-day, charged with having committed murder in producing an abortion upon Miss Lou Bowman. It is alleged the evidence is very strong against Williams, who had been supected previously, but never detected. It is now thought that dozens of cases can be made out against him. He was remanded to prison, and bail refused.

A Lynching Party Held for Trial.

AUGUSTA, August 31.—The parties arrested for lynching Robert Williams in this city Saturday night, had a preliminary examination before the county court to-day and were committed to jail, charged with murder in the second degree, to await trial before the Superior Court.

A Volunteer Posse in Jail.

The negro posse who killed a white man named Porter, at Windsor, South Carolina, were not summoned by the sheriff. They were arrested and jailed at Aiken to-day. Great excitement prevailed. The timely interference of prominent citizens saved them from being lynched.

Prize Fight—Death of One of the Parties.

NEWCASTLE, Del., August 31.—Weston and Walker fought on the Jersey shore. Weston won in sixty-two rounds.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—The dead body of Walker, who had a prize fight today, was found at the Salt wharf, Greenwich Point. Weston is at large.

The young man who aided in bringing Walker's body to the city appeared at the police headquarters late this evening, and says after the fight Walker was laid on a table in the wing, and every one deserted him; that he hailed a party in a boat about pulling off, and got them to assist him in placing Walker on board. Walker was insensible at the time, and remained so up to the time of his death, which occurred when half way up to the city.

A City Marshal Shot.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—A dispatch from Lewisburg, Ohio, says:

"Preston Palmer, city marshal, was shot and instantly killed by N. A. Wireman. The latter's wife confessed to her husband to-day that she had been having criminal intercourse with Palmer, and Wireman shot him at sight. Wireman is now in jail."

HEALTH.

Deaths of Yellow Fever in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 31.—Official reports from the cemeteries show that there were twelve yellow fever interments yesterday. The report of commissioners of benevolent associations to-day shows that the disease is on the decrease, and is confined entirely to the suburbs.

The Quarantine at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, August 31.—The mayor has issued a proclamation under advice of the superintendent of public health, forbidding all persons from Savannah entering this city. Officers will meet all Southern trains six miles from the city for the purpose of requiring a rigid adherence to the provisions of the proclamation.

WAR PATH.

Miners Massacred at Deadwood.

OMAHA, August 31.—A private telegram from Sidney, Nebraska, says: Jones has just come in with Clark's Pony Express, and brings the mail from North Deadwood, which place was corralled by Indians four days ago. Fifteen men were killed by Indians last Sunday. The bodies of four dead men are lying in Buffalo gap.

Additional Particulars.

A. A. Jones, agent of Clark's Pony Express at Deadwood City, arrived at Sidney this morning. He says the Indians raided the road between Custer City and Deadwood on the twentieth, and killed Westen Smith, a minister, and three miners named Ike Brown, Rollins and Mason and carrying off the stock. On the twenty-second they raided a party four miles south of Custer City, and killed James and Samuel Wallace, Jacob Weilly and Thompson. The Indians are supposed to be Northern Sioux from the hostile camp on the road to the agencies. Jones says the country is full of Indians.

SPORTING.

The International Regatta.

PHILADELPHIA, August 31.—First race, single scull, won by Courtney; no competitor.

Second heat—McCartney won.

Third heat, for pair oars—Atalantas won.

Fourth heat, for pair oars—Northwestern won.

There was very little interest and many withdrawals. The Dublin crew had no competitors for the graduates' race, and rowed leisurely over the course, winning a handsome silver vase. Courtney then won the prize for single sculls, beating McCartney.

To-Day's Programme.

The following is the programme for to-morrow, at 3 P. M.:

First trial heat for doubles. Entries—Atalantas—Ackerman and Rogers; Northwestern—Corning and Curtis; Oneidas—Walker and Rogers; Vesper—Mingus and McMillan.

3:40 P. M.—Second trial heat for doubles. Entries—London—Labatt and Galstone; Crescent—Tasker and Young; Union Springs—Courtney and Yates; Vesper—Henderson and Carson.

4:30 P. M.—Final heat of pairs. Northwestern—Kilioss and Smith; Atalanta—Downs and Eustis.

5:15 P. M.—The intercollegiate race between Yale on the western side, Columbia in the middle, and First Trinity on the eastern shore of the river.

At 6 P. M. the final heat of doubles sculls will take place between the winners of the first and second heats. The London crew will probably withdraw their entries.

The American Rifle Team.

NEW YORK, August 31.—From among the fifteen who have so far made the best scores in the competition for members of the American Rifle Team of 1876, eight were selected to-day. The selections were not made altogether on the basis of recent records. After the first four had been selected on the ground of the best average scores, the balance were chosen by vote. The following are the eight who are to represent the United States in the approaching international contests: Dakin, Farwell, Weber, Fulton, Yale, Bruce, Rathbone and Allen. Of these three only—Dakin, Fulton and Yale—were members of the team which shot at Dollymount last year.

POLITICAL.

The New York Democratic Convention.

SARATOGA, August 31.—The Democratic convention reassembled this morning. Mr. John Kelly made a brief personal explanation of some remarks yesterday with reference to the Liberal party. He had no intention to give any offense to any Liberals who were acting with the Democratic party.

Hon. William Dorsheimer, now Lieutenant Governor, was placed in nomination for that position. A delegate from Westchester here announced that Horatio Seymour had accepted the gubernatorial nomination. Clarkson N. Potter and Manton Marble were also put in nomination, but Mr. Dorsheimer was renominated by acclamation.

A committee was appointed to wait on Governor Seymour and apprise him of his nomination. It is reported that he feels constrained to obey the call of the people, and accepts the nomination.

DeWitt C. West was declared the nominee for elector-at-large in place of Mr. Seymour. Robert Earle was nominated for judge of the Court of Appeals, Darius A. Ogden for canal commissioner, and Robert H. Anderson State prison inspector.

Will He Accept?

UTICA, August 31, Evening.—It is stated on the very best authority, all other reports and rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, that Governor Seymour has in no way qualified his positive refusal to accept the nomination for Governor.

New Jersey Prohibitionists.

TRENTON, N. J., August 31.—The Prohibition convention met yesterday. There were twenty delegates present. They indorsed the nomination of Green Adams and selected an electoral ticket.

Congressional Nominations.

DES MOINES, August 31.—The Democratic convention nominated H. H. Stubenrauch for Secretary of State.

Colorado Democratic Nominations.

DENVER, Col., August 31.—The Democratic State convention nominated Belo M. Hughes for Governor, and F. M. Patterson for Congress.

FOREIGN.

Liabilities of Vaughan & Co.

LONDON, August 31.—The liabilities of Thomas Vaughan & Co. are £1,000,000.

Placing the American Loan.

The remaining $300,000,000 United States funded loan was offered for subscription today at 103½. The *Financier* says its issue will probably have little or no effect on the money market, the operation being a substitution for existing stock, but some effect will be produced while the deposits are locked up pending receipt of the new bonds.

Crisis in the Iron Trade.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—The *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The crisis in the Cleveland iron trade has assumed a serious aspect. It is stated that Swan, Coats & Co., iron masters, have filed a petition in liquidation, and that the Lackenby Iron Works Company, Thomas Vaughan & Co., Thomas Charlton & Co., and R. H. Charlton have decided on similar steps."

Eugenie's Winter Residence.

ROME, August 31.—The ex-Empress Eugenie has purchased for her winter residence here the villa of the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Trade of Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, August 31.—The receipts of cotton at this port for the past year amount to 104,095 bales, against 82,044 for the year before. Stock on hand to-night 155 bales, against 84 bales last year. The receipts of new cotton amount to 40 bales, against 66 bales for the same time last year. The worms are doing some damage on the river plantations. The old cotton has quit growing and is shedding a good deal. The prospects along the river are not near as flattering as they were ten days ago. Late cotton is doing tolerable well in the bottoms, but is suffering from drouth in the hills.

The Fire in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—Loss by the fire yesterday $780,000. It is supposed the fire was incendiary, the intention being to burn the factories employing Chinese.

A Newspaper Sued for Libel.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 31.—The *Daily News*, Democratic, was sued to-day by A. W. Tourgee, an ex-judge, for styling him an ex-penitentiary convict. This charge has been current for eight years. This is the second libel suit brought by Republicans against the *News* within the past six months.

Suffocated in a Mine.

DENVER, Col., August 31.—Four miners were suffocated by foul air in a mining shaft, near Central City. A father descended to search for his son, the other victims followed and were dead before relief could reach them.

French Gunboat at Port Royal.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., August 31.—Arrived—French gunboat Guichon.

Jesse Pomeroy's Death Sentence Commuted.

BOSTON, August 31.—The Governor this evening acted upon the case of the boy murderer, Jesse Pomeroy, under sentence of death, and commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life, in accordance with a decision of the council.

A New Freight Tariff.

CHICAGO, August 31.—The general freight agents of Southwestern Missouri river railroads have established new rates, somewhat higher than the former ones, which go into effect September 1. They hold another meeting in St. Louis on September 12, to consult as to whether the present arrangement will suffice, or whether a new one will be necessary.

Boiler Explosion.

ST. PAUL, August 31.—The explosion of the boiler attached to a threshing machine near Dover killed three persons and mortally wounded one.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, August 31, 1876—4:30 P. M.

For the Gulf States, slightly lower barometer, nearly stationary temperature, winds mostly from southwest to southeast, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 31—Barometer 29.65. Wind southeast, light. No arrivals or departures.

SHREVEPORT, August 29.—Weather partly cloudy. The mercury ranged from 77° to 95°. River fell five inches. Departed—Belle Rowland, last night, for New Orleans. Arrived—Bonnie Lee, seven this morning, from New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—River eight feet six inches and falling. Weather partly cloudy and warm.

PITTSBURG, August 31.—River three inches and falling.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—River falling, with five feet six inches in the canal. Weather warm.

VICKSBURG, August 31.—Weather warm and fair. Up—John B. Maud. River stationary; it now stands at twenty-one feet.

MEMPHIS, August 31.—River fell thirteen inches; now stands thirteen feet. Heavy rain and thunder storms this afternoon. Maximum thermometer, 92°. Arrived—Parker, from Cincinnati. Departed—Boulder, last night, for St. Louis.

CAIRO, August 31.—Arrived—Helena, from St. Louis, at 10 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, from Vicksburg, at 1 A. M.; Atlantic, from New Orleans, at 5 A. M.; Standard, from St. Louis, at 10 A. M. Departed—Helena, for Vicksburg, at 1 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, for St. Louis, at 4 A. M.; Atlantic, for St. Louis, at 7 A. M. River fourteen feet ten inches and falling slowly. Weather clear. Mercury 84°.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—Departed—St. Genevieve, for Vicksburg. River falling slowly. Weather cloudy, warm and threatening.

EVANSVILLE, August 31.—River seven feet and falling. Weather clear and hot. Up—Cherokee, at 7 P. M.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Money closed easy, offered at 2. Sterling dull at $4 77½. Gold closed weak at 110@110⅛. Governments active and unsettled; new fives 115¾. State bonds quiet and nominal; Louisiana consols 58½@60. Stocks active and better.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold, $35,625,095; currency, $32,777,635.

The sub-treasurer paid $49,000 on account of interest and $10,000 for bonds.

Customs receipts to-day, $467,000.

Cotton closed steady; middling uplands 11⅞c; Orleans 12 1 16c. Sales to-day 1693 bales; net receipts 137 bales; gross 799; consolidated net receipts 11 968; exports to Great Britain 7013; to France 700.

Futures closed steady; sales 17,000 bales, as follows: September 11 9 16@11 19-32c; October 11 13-32c; November 11 5-16@11 41-32c; December 11 5-16c; January 11 13 32@11 7-16c; February 11 19 32@11⅝c; March 11¾@11 25 32c; April 11 15 16@11 31-32c; May 12 3-32@12⅛c; June 12¼@12 9 32c; July 12 13-32@12 7-16c.

Flour a shade firmer, fair export and home trade demand; superfine Western and State $3 50@3 75; Southern rather more steady; common to fair extra, $4 60@5 95; good to choice do $5 95@8 50. Wheat 1@2c higher, better export and milling demand; 93c for old winter red in store; $1 23 for amber Ohio. Corn lower, very moderate export and limited trade demand; 55@57c for ungraded Western mixed, the latter choice; 58c for yellow Western. Oats a shade firmer, good inquiry. Coffee—Rio quiet and unchanged. Sugar very quiet; 9@9⅜c for fair to good refining; refined unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull, without change and steady; 8@8¾c for common to prime. Rosin steady. Turpentine firm; 30@30½c. Pork opened lower; closed firm; new mess $16 30@16 45. Lard opened easier; closed firm; prime steam 9 80@9.85c. Whisky nominal; $1 12½@1 13. Freights firm; cotton by sail 5-16d; steam 5-16d.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; 95c@$1 06. Corn—Fair demand; 45@46c. Oats quiet and steady; 35@47c. Rye firmer. Barley firm; 85@86c. Pork unsettled; sales of car lots at $15 75@16; 1000 bbls at auction at $15 25. Lard dull and lower; steam 9.50@9.60c, closed at inside figures; kettle 11 75@12.25c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders 6c; clear rib sides 7 62½@7.70c; clear sides 8.25@8.75c. Bacon—Fair demand and lower; shoulders 7.25@7.37½c; clear rib sides 8.65@8.87½c; clear sides 9.75c. Whisky $1 10. Butter firm and unchanged. Hogs dull for heavy, steady for light; heavy $6@6 25.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—Flour dull and unchanged; only small local demand. Wheat—No. 2 red fall $1 15; No. 3 do 99@99½c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 41@41¼c. Oats easier; No. 2 30c. Rye firm; 54c. Barley quiet, scarcely any demand; No. 2 spring 92½c. Whisky inactive; $1 09. Pork dull; $16 25@16 50. Lard dull and nominal; prime steam 9¾c. Bulk meats inactive; shoulders 6½c; clear rib and clear sides 8@8⅛c. Bacon dull; shoulders 7½@7⅝c; clear rib sides 8⅞@9c; clear sides 9⅝@9¾c. Hogs inactive; bacon $5 75@6. Cattle active; not quotably higher.

CHICAGO, August 31.—Flour dull. Wheat strong and higher; 95½c September, 96⅞@97c October. Corn firmer; 42⅝c September; 42¾ October. Oats higher; 31½c September. Rye easy; 52½c. Barley easier; 79@80c cash; 79c September. Pork higher; $15 65 September; $14 30 all the year. Lard firmer; 9 55c bid September. Bulk meats steady and unchanged.

The Stray West Pointer Again.

The following is from the San Antonio *Herald* of August 24. It appeared in the shape of editoral comments on the extract from the Baltimore paper, stating that Sitting Bull was a graduate from West Point:

Meeting with the above some time ago in the Baltimore *Gazette*, we clipped it for the purpose of transferring it to our columns, but believing the reports which we had heard, that Bison McLean had died a violent death on the Pacific coat in 1870, we concluded that it was merely sensational, and anxious to avoid all that is merely so, we let it pass. Subsequently on comparing notes with Colonel John Withers, a classmate of Bison McLean, we are led to doubt the rumor of McLean's death, and it may be that Bison McLean is Sitting Bull. The history of this man, Bison McLean, in brief is in substance that he entered West Point from Western Missouri, and the impression prevailed that he had walked all the way from his home to the academy. For the first two years he was at the academy, he was remarkable for his strict observance of the rules, and had but few marks against him, and in his examination stood high, though he was not popular. Though he was assiduous in his studies, the animal largely predominated in his temperament. After being at the Point about two years, D. R. Jones, then a captain, or other high officer, of a cadet company, in the discharge of his duty reported McLean for some delinquency which brought upon him the disfavor of his superiors and its corresponding punishment, and resulted in his waylaying Mr. D. R. Jones, and inflicting upon him a severe castigation, which led to a wild and reckless career on the part of McLean, manifested in systematically violating every rule of the academy, but with such art and address that he was rarely caught *in flagrante delicto*. He maintained his position at the Academy, and graduated high up on the list of graduates. After his examination he was courtmartialed, but was not proven guilty. Instead of giving him his certificate of examination, which carried with it his diploma, the academic board arbitrarily and despotically withheld it from him. He became a wanderer. At Galveston his course of conduct is within the knowledge of several now in Texas. From thence he found his way to the City of Mexico, where his turbulent career led to his incarceration. But from some extenuating circumstances, Mr. Black, the American consul, interfered with the Mexican authorities, who consented to his liberation provided he left the country forthwith. He then wended his way to the Pacific coast, and found himself at Acapulco, and an American steamer entering the harbor, among the passengers soon sauntering along the narrow banquettes of its streets, McLean recognized a classmate at West Point in Lieutenant John Withers, and interviewed him; told his history and the necessity for leaving Mexico. Colonel Withers used his influence with the commander of the California steamer, an officer of the navy, Lieutenant Carlyle Patterson, who stated that he could not take him on his steamer, as he was overcrowded, but made provision with the agent of the line of steamers for his passage on the next steamer. On the voyage, on the show of tickets, a passenger was found without one, who turned out to be Bison McLean, who had smuggled himself aboard, and was ordered to be set to work, which he peremptorily refused to obey; that he was a gentleman and would do no manual labor. He was ordered in irons, which order he resisted, but was soon overpowered. At Monterey he was put ashore. The interview, as detailed with Colonel Ives, is undoubtedly correct. Hence the impression that obtains with army officers who were at West Point at that period of time is that it is probable that Sitting Bull is no less a personage than Bison McLean. General D. R. Jones, who appears to have been the first to have won his deadly enmity, died a general officer in the Confederate service, beloved as a gentleman and admired as a soldier.

Retired Navy Officers.

Professor Henry Hall Lockwood, United States navy, who has for some years been on duty at the Naval Observatory at Washington, has been placed on the retired list. Professor Lockwood graduated at West Point in 1836, and entered the Third Artillery. Resigning soon after, he was appointed, in 1841, professor of mathematics in the navy. He served as adjutant of the land force under Commodore Jones at the taking of Monterey in 1847, after which he was on duty at the Naval Academy until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he was made colonel of a Delaware regiment; was promoted to Brigadier General of volunteers, and for a long time commanded the forces at Harper's Ferry.

Pay Director C. C. Jackson, United States navy, has been retired under the law for long and faithful service. His retirement promotes Pay Inspector James Fulton to a pay director; Paymaster Richard Washington to be pay inspector, and Passed Assistant Paymaster C. W. Slamm to be paymaster. Rear Admiral A. M. Pennock will be the next officer on the active list retired, which will be the first of October next. The retirement of this officer will promote Commodore Edward Donalson to be rear admiral; Captain R. W. Shufeldt to be commodore; Commander William P. McCann to be captain, and Lieutenant Commander James D. Graham to be commander. There will be no further retirement of any officers on the active list until April next, when Rear Admiral John T. Almy will be retired on account of long and faithful service.

Important to Notaries Public.

Among the important laws passed on the last day of the late session of Congress is the following, which has not been heretofore published, and which will be found of interest to parties having business with United States courts:

Be it enacted, etc., That notaries public of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia, be and they are hereby authorized to take depositions and do all other acts in relation to taking testimony to be used in the courts of the United States, take acknowledgments and affidavits in the same manner and with the same effect as commissioners of the United States Circuit Courts may now lawfully take or do.

A Discreet Juror.

In one of our western counties, not long since, a man was tried and found guilty of stealing a pig. In writing out the verdict the foreman wrote, "Wee fine the prisner knot gilty." One of the jury, who had seen the inside of a schoolhouse, wanted some slight change made in the spelling of the verdict, but the foreman whispered: "I know that spelling is sorter shaky, but you have to pander to the sheriff, and the judge, and the district clerk, for that's the way they all spell. If I was to spell a verdict right, and they were to find it out, the whole jury would be indicted next term of the court, and we wouldn't even get our jury fee for this day's work. You see they have got the drop on us. Let us not exasperate them as long as they are in power." *San Antonio Herald.*

I beseech you to treasure up in your hearts these my parting words: Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity.—*Horace Mann.*

Butler in Massachusetts.

The following is from General Butler's recent speech at Lawrence, Massachusetts:

I have already told you, and I thank God it is true, that whenever on a foreign shore a man is injured in his person or his property, the power of the United States, its army, its navy, are all to be brought into requisition to protect that man and avenge his wrong. Ought that not to be so here, under the folds of our flag, under our constitution, under our laws, upon our soil, when twice over—once from Britain, and then from a deadlier enemy by the blood and bravery of our sons our rights have been sustained? Is not that but right? Is not that good old Democratic doctrine? Is not that sound Republican doctrine? Who is there here to deny that? For him have I offended. But is that so to-day? Let me tell you two or three facts. In the first place, I say we are to have equality of right, and protection in that right; secondly, we are to have equality of power. I am aware that some of you say that the negro is not fit to vote. Ah, my friends, I wish he was more fit. I can remember, and there are those here in this hall whom I used to know in olden times, who will recollect it, when it was said a man who couldn't read and write was not fit to vote. I didn't believe it then. I don't now, and I never shall believe it. Our fathers could not make their mark, and they were quite fit to vote. The negro was fit to fight, and he did fight, and shall not a man that had a musket on his shoulder and fired bullets for the right, have a ballot? If he is fit to shoot men, isn't he fit to vote?

I am a plain, blunt man, and I believe in saying what I think, and I believe he ought to have a right to vote, because I have seen him fight. If you had seen him fight as I have; if you had only seen the scenes that I have seen upon that matter, you would drive me to my house in disgrace if I did not stand by the negro. Let me tell you what I know upon that subject. At the time when we needed men for the army, and men stayed at home and sent boys on, then we called upon the African to help us; we called upon the negro. I am free to say that I believe it was necessary to convince the whole people that the negro would fight. On the morning of the twenty-ninth of September, having a redoubt to take on Newmarket Hill, I determined to put in a division of colored troops to take it. That gallant troop, although suffering great loss, dashed through two lines of abattis and achieved one of the most memorable victories I remember. When the American flag fell down black hands seized it and raised it again. The rebels were driven twelve miles by that noble company of negroes. It became my duty as commanding General to follow up the charge, and in a swarth scarcely wider than the stage lay 541 dead and wounded men, colored men, who had laid down their lives for their country and in defense of a flag whose stripes had been no symbol to them except the stripes of an accursed whip; men of no hope of glory, of no hope of honorable mention; men who had simply done their duty as loyal and true soldiers. As I rode among the sacred dead, and guided my horse this way and that lest he should disfigure the remains of the noble slain, and looked upon their upturned faces, I took an oath that I would never desert these, my comrades and countrymen. And, God help me, I never will!

Now, my friends, what do we hear occurred at Hamburg, South Carolina? Only the other day a company of militia—on the fourth of July—turned out to parade. They were duly organized, had the right of the street, and when our companies of militia turn out we send policemen before them to clear the way. Two young men told the captain to turn out; he would not do it; they complain to a justice that the company are blocking the street; they then assemble a mob and compel the troops to surrender. The commander of the mob being a Confederate Major General by the name of Butler, who, I understand, is a candidate for the next Congress, but I know of somebody who will be there who will be likely to beat him. We want to know all the Butlers there are in the field. When these negroes surrended they took six of them prisoners, and told them that they might go, and as each one went they shot him dead, one after the other. They have been arrested, and what do you suppose was the penalty for that down in South Carolina? Why, they don't impose any great bail upon them. They have let them all be bailed in a sum less than my friend, a judge of the police court, would impose upon a man here for knocking a man down in the streets. Butler gets loose for $1000 bail, and all his associates and the general government is powerless to interfere.

Well, but you say that was a riot; there is nothing in that. I will tell you what it was; it was the beginning of a political campaign by men of the South. Now Northern Democrats don't believe in that. Some of you have fought side by side, been together, and side by side by me, and I know you don't agree to that. Where was the riot? It was in South Carolina. What is South Carolina? It is a State where the negroes have at least 40,000 majority. They are a majority; don't you believe in the majority ruling?

I have been giving you an accurate and not overcharged description of what is being done on this soil of ours—under our flag, under our laws—and the nation is powerless to protect its citizens and enforce the law. If this had been done in Turkey, reparation would have been demanded and obtained. If Great Britain had injured the hull of the Catalpa, we would have revenge, and yet no man has protection on this soil under the laws of the United States, because it is a Democratic doctrine in these days that the national government shall not interfere, and that is why I can not vote for Tilden. That is the cause. I do not blame Tilden for it, but that is the wrong. I do not come here to talk abuse. I want to speak to the consciences, the honor, to the law-abiding sentiment to do unto others as you would have them do unto you; I want to ask, is that a right state of things? It is my desire to have the laws of the United States enforced, so that a man shall be as safe here as he is in Turkey or Australia. It is more to bring that about that I want to go to Congress again. You see I have no hesitation in speaking about it. I am not like a young maid—but more like a widow. I know what I want, and am not afraid to ask.

Now, my friends, let us go a little further. I think it is high time that somebody should be in Congress that can speak of these things. Why, how my heart was pained and soul was sick when Mr. Hill, of Georgia (I suppose I may call him Ben Hill, because everybody calls me Ben), made his speech, in which he undertook to justify the horrors of Andersonville, where more men were starved to death than there were British soldiers on the field of Waterloo.

The General quoted largely from his recently published letter, claiming that the great issues of the day were equal protection, equal rights and equal power guaranteed to all classes of our citizens. Continuing, he said: Why, I observe that some said that I said nothing about civil service reform in my letter. No, nor did I of last year's almanac. If anybody can make the civil service better, let him do it. I have been accused of want of civil service reform because I turned men out of office who were not my friends. I never advised a man's being turned out of office, except for cause or for some malfeasance in office. I always put in office my own friends, because I knew them better than I did my enemies. I thought I could trust them further, and I would do so again if I had the opportunity. If a man wants to hold on to popularity, he will never have the opportunity.

The General then related an instance of a man in Essex, whom, on good recommendation, he had secured in a place of trust, and very soon afterward the new appointee struck some one and knocked him down, and was removed. He would not tell the man's name, because he had learned that he was now electioneering against him because he did not make good appointments to office. That was the only experience of the kind he had tried in the Essex district. When a man makes one friend he makes forty enemies. The fellow that gets the appointment forgets that you gave it to him, but the others remember that they did not get it. O, they always remember it; so that I wish that I may never have an appointment to office.

Sam Tilden not only made a practice of "living within" his income, but of living considerably within his taxes.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN,
THURSDAY EVENING, August 31, 1876.

The demand for discounts was moderate, both in bank and on the street, and the rates for commercial paper were unchanged.

We continue to quote exceptional paper at 8@— ₩ cent ₩ annum discount; A1 do at 10@12, and second grade at 15@18. First class mortgages rale at 9@10 ₩ cent ₩ annum, and second grade are quoted entirely nominal.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances
August 26	$502,008 44	$83,947 69
August 28	557,245 24	79,930 31
August 29	481,597 34	53,979 83
August 30	387,977 59	51,183 98
August 31	501,749 76	100 090 19
Thus far this week	$2,430,578 37	$369,187 00
Same time last week	2,72[illegible],207 00	423,256 74
Total last week	3,223,755 23	549,889 91
Total week before	3,222,173 12	471,666 77

Gold opened at 110⅛@110⅜, against 109⅞ at New York, and after a limited business closed at 110⅛@110⅜ in that market. The sales were confined to $2000 and $7000 at 110⅛.

Silver continued entirely nominal.

Foreign exchange was without quotable variation. The only sale reported was £2000 private bankers' at —.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at $5 32@5 33 for bill of lading and A1 clear, and —@$5 39 for bank (bank counter rate —@$5 39½), and francs at 4.76¼ for commercial and nominal for bank.

New York sight was unchanged, and no sales were reported.

The banks continued to check on New York at ⅜ ₩ cent premium, and commercial sight was still quoted at 3-16.

The following is the official statement of the sales reported to-day at the New Orleans Stock Exchange:

13 shares Orleans Railroad Company	$15 25
20 shares Workingmen's Bank	15 00
$10,000 Premium bonds	32⅜
2,000 Premium bonds	32¾

No sales of securities were reported except at the Exchange.

Stocks were dull. Both State consols and city premium bonds were quiet and weaker, but not quotably lower, the former being still quoted at 58@58⅛, and the latter at 32@32¼.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 500 bales, at prices requiring no change in our quotations. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange, as below:

AMERICAN STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

	General quotations.	Exchange quotations.
Inferior	6¾@ 7	—
Low ordinary	7⅞@ 7⅞	7⅞
Ordinary	8⅛@ 8¾	8¾
Strict ordinary	8⅞@ 9⅛	—
Good ordinary	9¼@ 9⅝	9⅝
Strict good ordinary	9⅞@10	—
Low middling	10⅜@10⅝	10½
Strict low middling	10¾@10⅞	—
Middling	11 @11⅛	11
Strict middling	11⅜@11½	—
Good middling	11⅝@11¾	12
Middling fair	— @—	—
Fair	— @—	—

The market appeared to be inanimate at the opening, but later in the day buyers came forward with renewed spirit and took the amount noted above. Prices were easy, but hardly quotably lower, and we accordingly repeat our modified figures of yesterday. The dispatches reported Liverpool dull at previous rates, with sales of 8000 bales, and arrivals steadier; Havre flat at the previous decline, and New York steady for spot, and a partial 1-32c lower for futures.

At noon to-day middling was quoted at Galveston at 11c, at Mobile at 11c, at Savannah at 10⅞c, at Charleston at 10¾@10⅞c, at Wilmington at 11c, at Norfolk at 11⅛c, at Baltimore at 11⅝c, at New York at 11⅞c, at Boston at 12¼c, at Memphis at 11¼c, and at Augusta at 10⅝c.

The Exchange makes the amount on shipboard not cleared 7231 bales, embracing 4238 for Liverpool and 2993 for Havre, leaving in presses, agreeably to its account at 12 M., 22,236 bales, only a part of which is actually on sale.

The receipts of new crop to date sum up 429 bales, including 45 from Texas, against 342 last year, including 43 from Texas.

The Exchange reports: "Sales 500 bales. Market easy."

COTTON STATEMENT.

		Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1875		9,976
Arrived since last statement	213	
Arrived previously (including city balings)	1,604,228—1,604,441	
Total		1,614,417
Cleared to-day	none	
Cleared previously	1,583,064	
Consumed at Lehman, Abraham & Co.'s mill	1,332	
Burned in steamers	594—1,585,046	
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		29,377
Same time last year		9,976

Receipts proper since last evening 124 bales, against 72 on last Thursday, and none last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 1272 bales, against 1119 last week and 284 last year, and since August 31, 1,425,110 bales, against 994,623 last year—increase 423,487.

The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports from 12 M. yesterday to 12 M. to-day 2496 bales, against 1055 last week and 1380 last year, and since Friday of 11,968 bales, against 5822 last week and 6763 last year. Total since August 31, 4,127,594 bales, against 3,466,942 up to Tuesday noon, August 31, last year—increase 660,952.

Exports (Friday to Wednesday inclusive) to Great Britain 6817 bales, against 8340 last week, and 3755 last year, and to the continent 711 bales, against 3484 last week and 1918 last year.

Stocks at all the delivery ports, made up to 12 M. 31, 162 bales, against 129,653 last week and 68,531 last year.

TOBACCO—We did not hear of a sale to-day. The amount on sale is estimated at 9000 hhds. We continue to quote as follows: Low lugs 5⅜@6⅜c; medium to good lugs 7@8c; low leaf 8⅜@10c; medium 10⅜@12c; good 13@14c; fine 14@15⅜c; selections 16@17c.

FREIGHTS—For several days past quotations for Liverpool have been nominal at 9 16d for cotton, and to-day the rate was reduced to ½d. We quote as follows:

By steam—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d; corn, ₩ bushel, —@11½d; cotton to New York ⅜c; to Boston, Providence, Fall River and Philadelphia, via New York, ⅝c.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅝d; to Havre 1¼c; to Boston ⅝c; to Providence ⅝c; corn to Liverpool —@—. Wheat has been shipped at 10⅝d.

SUGAR—Only 4 hhds common Louisiana this morning, and sold at 9c ₩ lb. Fair to good fair is quoted at 10¼@10½c; fully fair 10¾c; prime 10⅞c; strictly prime 11c; choice 11⅛c; yellow clarified 11⅜@11½c, and white clarified 11⅝c ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—The receipts this morning are confined to 2 bbls. The market is dull. Prices are nominal.

FLOUR—There is a stock on hand to-day of 27,330 bbls. Liberal supplies are on the way here and lower prices are looked for, and claimed by buyers who are holding off as customary at the close of the month, and only 1005 bbls sold, comprising 40 low treble extra at $4 75; 30 good treble extra at $5 25; 50 and 50 choice treble at $5 50; 100 at $5 62½; 100, 25 and 100 choice treble extra at $5 90; 25 and 25 choice extra at $6 50, and 50 all in the local trade, at $6 75 ₩ bbl, and 500 bbls for export on private terms. Common is quoted at $2 75@3; fine $3 25; superfine $3 50@3 75; double extra $4@4 25; low treble extra $4 50@4 75; good do $5@5 25; choice do $5 50@6; choice and family extra $6 25@7 ₩ bbl.

CORN MEAL—There is a stock hand to-day of 3655 bbls; further supplies are expected and the market is very dull. Only 25 and 100 bbls sold on the landing at $2 25, and 100 at $2 35 ₩ bbl. Dealers are retailing at $2 50@2 60 ₩ bbl.

GRITS—Command $3 90 ₩ bbl on the landing and $4 15@4 20 in jobbing lots in store.

PORK—There is a stock on hand of about 4351 barrels, the half of which is held by one house. Western advices are still depressing, Chicago showing a further decline this morning of 27½c ₩ bbl. The market here is at a stand still, and mess is quoted nominally at $17 50 ₩ bbl in broken or job lots, retailing at $18@18 50 ₩ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is in light supply and is selling to dealers, on arrival at the depot, at 7@7¼c for shoulders, loose; and 7½c packed. Dealers are retailing them at 7½@7¾c ₩ lb.

BACON—Depressed under unfavorable Western advices, though there is quite a good job demand, and sellers are strong in their views. Shoulders are quoted at 7¾@7⅞c; clear rib sides 9¼@9½c; clear sides 9¾@9⅞c ₩ lb. Dealers retailing at ⅛c above these prices. Last evening 30 boxes clear sides sold at 9¾c. To-day 10 casks and 10 boxes sold at 9⅞c, and 5 and 5 casks shoulders at 7½c ₩ lb.

HAMS—Small size choice sugar-cured continue scarce and in demand for Cuba at 15½@15¾c; larger size and ordinary average ham mand 15@15½c ₩ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is dull and quoted at 13@14c ₩ lb, as in size and quality.

LARD—Is selling only in the job trade at 11⅛@11⅜c for tierce, 11¼@11½c for keg and half-bbl, and 12¼@13c for bucklet. 25 tierces packers' sold at 11¼c; 15 and 25 tierces refined sold at 11½c, and 25 kegs do at 12½c ₩ lb.

PACKERS' HOG PRODUCTS