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WASHINGTON.

GEN. GRANT SURPRISES THE HOUSE.

AN UNEXPECTED HELP TO THE CAUSE OF ECONOMY —A SAVING ON RIVER AND HARBOR EXPENDITURES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The President threw the House into a great state of excitement this afternoon by his message announcing the signature of the River and Harbor bill. In accordance with the determination announced through THE TRIBUNE last week, he signed this bill, but informed the House that he would not have done so had the expenditure of the money been obligatory upon him. As it was, he should expend no money provided for in the bill, except at such points where it is needed to preserve works already begun or to carry on those which are national in their character. Among the reasons given for this was the abolition of the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue and the reduction of the appropriations for collecting the revenue, which he thought might reduce the income of the Government. Some of the Democrats, forgetting that by the very terms of the River and Harbor bill very much was left to the discretion of the Secretary of War, made a great outcry against the message, the groundlessness of which was very clearly shown by Mr. Pierce and Mr. Kasson. Mr. Conger made a speech in defense of the message that was very weak, but Mr. Holman threw the whole Democratic side of the House into consternation by announcing that the position taken by the President was the correct one. This bill, although it is in many respects better than that of last year, is the vehicle upon which many jobs have been carried through both Houses. Creeks and rivers which have no commerce and never will have any are appropriated for, and a precedent has been established in it which may yet be quoted as authority for demanding that Congress shall improve every water-power and mill privilege in the country. If it is constitutional and proper for the General Government to appropriate $20,000, as it has done in this bill, to improve the Falls of St. Anthony, in order that the owners of flour mills and lumber manufactories may not lose their water-power, it is equally constitutional and proper that the United States shall improve Genesee Falls at Rochester and the water-powers at Lowell and Fall River. If the President even at this late day, and when it looks as though spite against the Democratic House impelled him, will put a stop to some of these unwarrantable expenditures he will do the country a great service.

THE TERMS OF THE MESSAGE.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The message of the President to Congress to-day was as follows:

In affixing my signature to River and Harbor bill No. 3,022, I deemed it my duty to announce to the House of Representatives my objection to some features of the bill, and the reason why I sign it. If it was obligatory upon the Executive to expend all of the money appropriated by Congress, I should return the River and Harbor bill with my objections, notwithstanding the great inconvenience to the public interests resulting therefrom, and the loss of expenditures from previous Congresses upon incompleted works. Without enumerating, many appropriations are made for work of purely a private or local interest—in no sense national. I cannot give my sanction to these, and will take care during my term of office that no public money shall be expended upon them. There is very great necessity for economy of expenditures at this time, growing out of the loss of revenues likely to arise from a deficiency of appropriations, to insure a thorough collection of the same. The reduction of revenue districts, diminution of special agents, and the total abolition of supervisors, may result in a great falling off of the revenues. It may be a question to consider whether any expenditure can be well authorized under the River and Harbor appropriation further than to protect work already done and paid for. Under no circumstances will I allow expenditures not clearly national. U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1876."

MR. RANDALL TAKES A STAND.

NO MORE LEGISLATION IN THE HOUSE BEFORE ADJOURNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The House is spending the evening session to-night in the important occupation of killing time. The Military Committee at a meeting last Saturday agreed to report a bill authorizing the temporary enlistment of 2,500 cavalry for operations against the Sioux, and has been trying all along to get an opportunity to report. When the chairman attempted to get the floor this evening some of the Democrats under the lead of Mr. Randall began to filibuster to prevent the report from coming, in and were successful. The opposition of the Democrats is based on the theory that there are soldiers enough in the South where they are not needed to reënforce Gens. Terry and Crook with all the additional troops they need. Mr. Randall has announced privately that he will not allow any more legislation before the final adjournment.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM TRICK.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENTS STILL LAWFUL—THE SENATE'S TRIVIAL OBJECTION TO THE EFFORT TO PREVENT THEM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The politicians are very proud of the trick by which they have made a pretense of civil service reform without having to put up with any of its inconveniences. The more their civil service reform section of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial appropriation bill is read, the more apparent the swindle becomes. It really puts no restrictions on political assessments at all, since officers of the United States who are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, are excepted from its provisions. It is not unlawful for them to make political assessments upon their subordinates, or for the latter to pay them, and it gives to these higher officers a monopoly of the business. An illustration will show how the law will operate. Secretary Chandler is Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Republican party. The office he holds under the Government, that of the Secretary of the Interior, is one to which he was appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He, therefore, may make political assessments upon all of the clerks and employés of his and every other department, and it is perfectly lawful for them to be paid. But if a clerk in the Interior Department undertakes to assess his fellow clerks, he is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may, on conviction, be fined $500. Ex-Gov. McCormick of Arizona, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, holds no office under the Government, unless the position of Centennial Commissioner is considered one, and there is therefore no law to prevent him from collecting money of Government employés for political purposes. Postmaster Edmunds of this city, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee and General Manager of Southern Elections, was appointed to office by the President, and is therefore at perfect liberty to levy political taxes on Government employés to his heart's content.

This measure shows just about what kind of reforms the present Congress is capable of, for both Houses are equally responsible for it. The section, as it originally passed the House, was intended to and would have stopped political assessments upon Government employés, whether made by those in office or by any one else; and it further directed that hereafter all appointments of clerks of the fourth, third or second class should be made from the class next below the one to which the appointment was made. The Senate struck the whole of this section out of the bill on the ground that it was new legislation, and that concurrence in it would involve a principle to which it could not agree. But when the bill went into Conference Committee the Senate abandoned its principle, for it did admit new legislation in the appropriation bill on this very subject. The Senate receded from the position that it would not pass a civil service reform measure on an appropriation bill, and agreed to such a measure, the condition being that the reform should be such in name and not in fact. If the Senate had really desired reform and did not like the section prepared by the House, it would have framed a new one that would have accomplished the object sought. The objection of the Senate, as the result shows, was to the reform more than to the manner in which it was sought to be effected, for that body finally agreed to the latter when the former had been given up. The House, on the other hand, would have done itself much more credit had it repudiated the sham altogether, and thrown upon the Senate the whole responsibility for the defeat of the proposed reform.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

ONE GOOD RESULT OF AN EXTRAVAGANT ACT OF CONGRESS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The old saying that it is an ill wind which blows nobody good is happily illustrated by the passage of the act directing the printing of a great number of agricultural reports. There are employed on piece work at the Government Printing-office a great number of women folders, who, during the past few months, have been able to earn very little money, because the amount of folding to be done has been very limited. The result has been that scores of families dependent on the wages of these women have been in a suffering condition. The folding of the Agricultural Reports now ordered to be printed will give these women six months steady employment, and has thus brought joy to many a Washington household. While the publication of this document is one of those indefensible and extravagant acts of Congress, like the restoration of the franking privilege, and other legislation of that kind, everybody will be glad that a portion of the money thus expended will be received by a very needy and deserving class of people.

THE SENATE TAKES IT LEISURELY.

ADJOURNMENT PROBABLE TO-DAY—THE PRESIDENT TWICE AT THE CAPITOL YESTERDAY—CAUSES OF DELAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Up to a late hour to-night no time had been fixed for the adjournment of the two Houses, and the President and his Cabinet were for the second time to-day informed that there was no occasion for their presence. About noon to-day Gen. Grant and a portion of the executive official household went to the Capitol, as is customary, to approve or veto bills as they should pass, and thus save valuable time otherwise lost in transit between the Capitol and the White House; but it was soon apparent that the Senate would not consent to adjournment before evening. Thereupon the President returned home. About 8 o'clock he was again at his room in the Capitol. The only thing that prevented adjournment to-day at 4 o'clock was the school amendment to the Constitution, which Mr. Edmunds seems determined to pass before adjournment. All the other business is out of the way except the Indian bill, which may be passed in half an hour. Mr. Edmunds, however, objected to its consideration, believing, rightly no doubt, that if the appropriation bills were all passed the Senate and House would adjourn at once, regardless of the constitutional amendment. So when Mr. Windom wanted to report the agreement of the conference committee, Mr. Edmunds objected, as before stated, and the discussion of the amendment was again resumed. There was nothing done in the Senate all day except what could have been accomplished in an hour.

Mr. Sargent, with a good deal of effort, succeeded in obtaining a vote on the Hawaiian Treaty act, which was passed—Yeas, 29; Nays, 12. Two or three political speeches were made before the vote, and Mr. Clayton succeeded in interjecting a political address on the report of the conference committee on what is known as the "Leg and Arm bill." This bill gives to every soldier who has lost a leg or an arm the option of a new artificial limb or its equivalent in money—five years having expired since a similar law was passed. This measure was finally agreed to, and only waits the President's signature.

At the evening session a number of earnest speeches were made on the amendment, and at a late hour the discussion was still animated. There are at present five Catholics in the Senate, and of these four, namely, Messrs. Kernan, Jones of Florida, Johnston, and Bogy, will oppose the Edmunds substitute for the Blaine amendment. The other, Mr. Spencer, will vote for it. The President was finally informed by several Senators that no adjournment was possible to-night, and they advised him to come again at 10 o'clock to-morrow, which would seem to indicate that adjournment will occur at 12. The Capitol is brilliantly illuminated to-night, and large crowds swarm its corridors and fill its galleries. It seems that the first interest this Congress has inspired in the minds of the people of Washington is at the time when it is about to leave town.

Senator Morton returned last night, no doubt in the belief that the session is likely to last for several days. On his trip from Indianapolis he was joined, in obedience to a previous arrangement, by Gov. Hayes at Columbus, and the two were engaged in very earnest conversation for several hours. Gov. Hayes left the train at Dennison, and returned to Columbus. "Blue Jean" Williams of Indiana has decided to resign his seat in the House, and to devote himself wholly to his gubernatorial campaign. His chair in the hall is to be more than filled by Henry Watterson, the new member from Kentucky.

IN FAVOR OF VOLUNTEERS.

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE HOUSE OBJECT TO RECRUITING THE REGULAR CAVALRY — A BILL TO RAISE VOLUNTEERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—After some consultations in regard to the President's request either for power to enlarge the regular army, or to call out volunteers in case the exigencies of the Indian war should demand more troops, it was finally determined among the Democrats of the House that to grant the authority to call out volunteers was preferable. Southern men expressed a great desire to take every precaution that the safety of the frontiers and the necessity of the army should require before adjournment. At the same time they thought it would be much better to take 3,000 or 4,000 troops out of the Southern States, where they are not needed, than to go to the great expense of raising volunteers; but they said, "If the President will not do this, we will grant him the authority that he requests, and then any disaster cannot be laid to our account." It was thought also that volunteers raised on the frontier, who know how to ride and how to shoot, and how to subsist in and travel through an Indian country, would be more useful than recruits raised in our great cities, unskilled in the use of arms and untrained in campaigning. It was thought also that permission to fill the cavalry regiments with five years' recruits would be eagerly seized, while volunteers would not be called out unless actually needed. Gen. Banning was instructed to report a bill granting the President power to call out 5,000 volunteers, and to move to pass the same under suspension of the rules. This he will do. Delegates Steele and Maginnis have been vigorously pressing this question upon the President and Congress, and feel very much gratified that such measures have been taken as will prevent disaster to the settlements of Montana and Wyoming, in case of reverses to the troops, while if the latter are successful no expense need be incurred.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

THE COUNSEL AGAINST HALLETT KILBOURN.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 14, 1876.

Several days ago the House passed a resolution reciting that Hallett Kilbourn had brought suit against Speaker Kerr, Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, and certain members of the Real Estate Pool Committee for damages for false imprisonment, and directing the persons sued to consult with the Judiciary Committee in relation to the suit, and authorizing the committee to employ counsel to defend them. In accordance with the terms of the resolution, the committee have employed W. H. Prescott of South Carolina, who was Assistant Secretary of State under President Buchanan's Administration; the Hon. W. M. Merrick of Maryland, formerly a judge in this District and an ex-Member of Congress, and Henry Wise Garrett, a grandson of ex-Gov. Wise of Virginia.

NO FAST MAILS OR FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads has concluded to take no action on the Post Route bill. This decision postpones until next Winter, if not indefinitely, the reëstablishment of the fast mails, and it also prevents the restoration of the franking privilege. While the one result causes great inconvenience to thousands of people who had come to consider the fast mails almost a necessity, the other will not be regretted by the people.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 14, 1876.

The chief signal officer of the navy has just completed, and the department has published, the latest edition of the navy signals. The system has been entirely remodeled, and as now constructed is considered by Commodores Ammen and Saufeldt and other prominent and experienced naval officers to be the most perfect code of signals in existence. These signals are so constructed that even if the code should fall into the hands of enemies, in time of war, they would be unable to read a message sent between our signal officers.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that on and after Aug. 22, 1876, a lightship will be moored about 500 yards east of the shoal known as "Fourteen-foot Bank," Delaware Bay, in about 4½ fathoms of water. Two fixed white lights will be shown, one at the foremast head, the other on the mainmast, about half-mast high. They should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the sea 10 nautical miles. The day marks of each masthead will be red. This lightship should be passed to the eastward.

[*For Congressional Proceedings see Second and Fifth Pages.*]

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S SICK-BED.

NO MARKED CHANGE IN HIS CONDITION, BUT HIS APPETITE FICKLE—HIS OWN FEELING IN REGARD TO HIS CONDITION—WHAT HIS PRINCIPAL PHYSICIAN SAYS.

Commodore Vanderbilt still continues in much the same condition as during the past week, but his appetite is gradually failing. He is not able to eat much substantial food, and scarcely any meat, but takes beef tea, toast, eggs, and watermelon. His physician stated yesterday that watermelon was beneficial for his patient. On Sunday he ate very little melon, and was restless and suffered considerable pain as the result, while on the other hand he ate the usual amount of melon yesterday, and in consequence was calmer and suffered less pain. The physician said that he did not consider the loss of appetite as an alarming symptom, for though partaking of little food the sick man's digestion was good.

The strength of Commodore Vanderbilt has not been greatly diminished from what it was some weeks ago. He is removed from one room to another several times during the day, and is not in the least exhausted by the transfer, but is always refreshed by the change, and is afterward more at ease and more cheerful. He sleeps very uneasily if he lies on his back, and in that position suffers considerable pain, but when he lies on either side he rests quietly. He cannot remain for any great length of time in any one position with comfort. Commodore Vanderbilt knows that he is dangerously ill, but still hopes that he may recover. Many friends call upon him daily, and each day he receives a number of his visitors. Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Deems visited him, and Charles O'Conor called and spent some time in conversation with him. The sick man is aware that the reporters are outside, and is not annoyed by the fact. His physicians make frequent reports of his condition to the reporters, and sometimes he sends a message to them himself. The newspapers are generally read to him in the morning, including the reports of his condition and the articles concerning him. Articles which give a very discouraging view of his condition are not read to him, or if they are read their tone is somewhat modified. He does not object to information being given, but sometimes when inquiries are pushed too far, is not desirous of having them answered. He is gratified at the interest manifested in him by the public, and remarked yesterday that he did not know what the papers would do if it were not for his illness.

In reply to a question whether or not there was any hope of his ultimate recovery, his physician said yesterday that there was none, and that he never expected to see him again seated behind his flying team; but, the doctor added, "he may live for months or even for years. There are certain conditions of his disease upon which his life hangs; a favorable turn will prolong his life, but there is no hope that he will ever be able to resume his old activity or venture out of his house." The probabilities of even so incomplete a recovery as that indicated are very slight.

The Rev. Dr. Moron of Baltimore called upon Commodore Vanderbilt yesterday afternoon and had some conversation with him. He stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that in his opinion Mr. Vanderbilt was better, though not so vivacious as he found him on last Saturday evening. He said that he found him more inclined to be irritable, and thought it an indication of his convalescence, and added that he should not be very much surprised if the sick man ultimately recovered.

A RUFFIAN IN A FRENZY OF ASSASSINATION.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Homer Dannatt, about 21 years old, while intoxicated, attempted to murder his family to-day with a revolver. He first attacked his mother, who, struggling to save her life, escaped with only a slight wound in the hand. Supposing he had killed her, however, as he had aimed at her head, he left her and then attacked his cousin, a girl of 16 years, who ran into a bedroom. He fired two shots through the door without hitting her, and then broke in the door and shot her through the upper lip, the ball glancing. The girl jumped from a window 12 feet to the ground. While she lay on the ground he fired twice more, each ball taking effect in the back, but inflicting only flesh wounds which are not considered dangerous. He threatened the citizens and the police who went to the rescue of his terrified relatives, but was finally arrested and safely locked in jail.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—There was a meeting this morning devoted to the discussion of the Sabbath, in which the Rev. Walter Condict of Jamestown, N. Y., read resolutions commending the Centennial Commission for keeping the Exposition gates closed on Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Cameron of Canada followed with a brief but interesting address, in which he stated that saloons were closed on the Sabbath in Toronto.

VERDICT IN THE NEWARK MURDER.

The inquest in the case of Officer John Stanley Brock was continued before Coroner Osborn at Newark last night. The evidence against Ryan and Oschwald was considered to be conclusive. They were traced from the residence of Horace Bedell in Clinton-ave., where they attempted to commit a burglary, and shot the policeman who discovered them, to Reuben Roe's saloon, at Springfield-ave. and Howard-st. Before 6 o'clock Oschwald was seen to go into Roe's yard, carrying a black bag, and he came out without it. Both prisoners denied being there. The jury were out only a short time, and brought in a verdict stating that John Stanley Brock came to his death in Newark on Thursday, Aug. 10, from the effects of a gunshot wound received on the morning of Aug. 3, at the hands of Charles Oschwald, and that in their opinion said Charles Oschwald was guilty of murder, and that Thomas Ryan was guilty of being accessory to murder before the fact.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Edwin Hosmer, a highly respectable citizen of South Acton, committed suicide to-day over the death of his wife.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The wife of P. S. Osborn of Palmyra, Maine, while insane, yesterday drowned herself and daughter 7 years old in a pond.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 14.—Robert Saxe, son of the United States Consul at St. John, accidentally shot himself Saturday last, and died this morning.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—An attempt was made last night to rob the paymaster's car of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad, but without success.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—In the Newton Police Court this morning Francis Meleuse, who shot Joseph Touzo and stabbed Fernando de Gennero on Sunday morning, was held in $10,000 bail. Meleuse claims to have acted in self-defense.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A SERVIAN VICTORY.

CAPTURE OF A TOWN—THE TURKS LOSE 200 MEN—PRINCE MILAN'S DETERMINATION.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14, 1876.

Advices received here state that the Servians captured Brisanski on the river Drina on the 8th inst. The Turks lost 200 men in the affair.

THE SERVIAN POSITION.

A Belgrade special to *The Daily News* reports the military situation unchanged. Gen. Horvatovitch has been reënforced, and remains at Banja, on the southern road to the Morava Valley, opposing the Turkish advance from Gurguzovatz. Col. Boeker is entrenched opposite Lukovo, on the northern road from Saitschar into the Morava Valley, and resists the approach of Osman Pasha from Widdin. This position of the Servian forces, however, is considered defective. The two commanders are too far apart to support each other, and the fall of one extremity insures the abandonment of the other.

A SERVIAN LOAN.

The Standard's Vienna dispatch says part of the crown jewels of Servia have been sent to Vienna as security for a loan of 62,000 florins. Costata Pasha arrived at Trebinje on the 13th with 2,000 men. He encountered no enemy.

BELGRADE, Monday, Aug. 14, 1876.

The rumors of approaching Ministerial changes are subsiding. Prince Milan declares the condition of the Servian forces is very satisfactory, and announces his resolution to continue the war to the last extremity. An aid-de-camp of Gen. Tchernayeff has arrived here, and reports that a large force is now concentrated at Banja.

A salute of 101 guns to-day announces the intelligence that the Princess Natalie is safely delivered of a son.

DISRAELI'S NEW HONORS.

MEANING OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRIVY SEAL —EARL DERBY TO SUCCEED HIM AS PREMIER.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 14.—*The Guardian's* London dispatch says Mr. Disraeli's acceptance of the Privy Seal has occasioned almost as much surprise as his elevation to the Peerage. The object is to secure him a post to fall back upon if it should prove that his health is not strong enough to lead in the House of Lords next session.

It is expected that the title of Earl of Beaconsfield will be supplanted by those of Viscount Hughenden and Baron Disraeli.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 14.—*The Scotsman* says a trustworthy correspondent states that Mr. Disraeli's elevation to the Peerage is the first step toward his resignation of the Premiership, not now, but before the beginning of the next session. Earl Derby is mentioned as the new Premier.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Monday, Aug. 14, 1876.

In spite of statements to the contrary, a ministerial crisis exists. The return of the ex-Queen Isabella bodes no good. The removal of the members of the Cabinet who took part in the revolution against her is contemplated.

LORD LYTTON TO RESIGN.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14, 1876.

A dispatch to *The Times* from Calcutta says the report that Lord Lytton will resign the office of Governor-General of India early in 1877 gains strength and is generally believed. A Madras newspaper asserts that the Duke of Buckingham has been promised the reversion of the Governor-Generalship.

PARLIAMENT TO BE PROROGUED TO-DAY.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14, 1876.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question by Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Baronet, Radical member for Chelsea, said Parliament would be prorogued at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

INSURRECTIONS IN COLOMBIA.

OUTBREAKS ON THE INCREASE—CLERICAL PARTY IN OPEN REBELLION—VICTORIES FOR BOTH SIDES.

PANAMA, Aug. 5.—Warlike troubles loom up in the Colombian Republic. The first outbreak in the State of Cauca on July 10 has extended. Pronunciamientos against the Government have been rife in that section, and the Conservative Catholic or Clerical party are in open rebellion. There have been several fights. In Cartago 100 Liberals (Government party) were killed or wounded by the Conservatives, who gained their fight. At Videla, near Palmyra, on July 17, the Liberals defeated 500 Conservatives. Another body of 500 Conservatives, under Daniel Herrera, were beaten at Mount Pacheco, Herrera losing his life in the fray.

At Tambito and Purmidova there were other fights, in which the Liberals claim the victory. A great engagement was expected to take place between 1,500 Conservatives encamped at Cartago, and 2,000 or more Liberals, who were about to attack them. The Colombian guard in Panama will leave by the Italia, on the 9th inst., for the Cauca. They are taking a supply of arms for the Caucan Government. These arms are of a lot which some Cuban patriots deposited on the Colombian Island of San Andres awaiting a chance for their introduction into Cuba. The Colombian Government took possession of the arms, and brought them to this isthmus a few months ago. It is confidently asserted that the present steamer is taking a large order for war implements for this government.

BRITISH GRAIN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 14, 1876.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British corn trade during the past week, says harvesting is everywhere in progress. Recent showers have benefited pastures and root crops, without damaging grain. Farmers in many districts of England and France are disappointed at the wheat yield, which is less than they expected, although the quality is good. Barley and oats are also likely to be somewhat short. The prospect of the pea crop is favorable. Local trade has been dull and is likely to remain so until the results of the home and foreign harvests are definitely known. The supplies of foreign wheat continue to be heavy. The weather has also depressed the market; sales are only practicable at a decline of a shilling per quarter, and the business has been small. Large arrivals of maize and oats caused a fall of sixpence on spot, but forward shipments of maize are steady. The provincial markets have been quiet but firmer, because less influenced by foreign supplies. Some few cases of a slight advance have occurred. The floating cargo trade has been dull at a decline of a shilling per quarter for wheat.

CHAPEL ATTACKED IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.—The French Mission Chapel at Ning-Kooe-Foo, Province of Nganhoei, was lately attacked by the populace during the celebration of mass. The priest and many of the congregation were killed.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The market for silver to-day is strong at 53½d.

PANAMA, Aug. 5.—Costa Rica is engaged in financial retrenchment and reform.

PANAMA, Aug. 5.—Don Rafael Zoldivar is now the Constitutional President of San Salvador.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Charles John Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, died yesterday, aged 72 years.

BAHIA, Aug. 11.—The Hamburg-American steamer Germania is ashore at the entrance of this harbor. It is feared that she will become a wreck. The cargo is being saved.

PANAMA, Aug. 5.—The existence of the "pass" across the Darien "divide" advocated by Mr. Gogorza in his canal project is established beyond a doubt. The india-rubber collectors strongly advocate it.

PANAMA, Aug. 5.—The leading subject in Peru is the efforts on foot to secure the Vice Presidency, in the expectation that Prado, the President elect, who must have been inaugurated on the 2d inst., will soon resign the post and power into the hands of the Vice-President.

YESTERDAY AT THE EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—An excursion party of 125 operatives of the Yale Lock Company of Stamford, Conn., arrived at the Exhibition grounds today, and will spend four days in making an examination of the mechanical display of the Exhibition. This party comprises about half the force employed at the lock works. The others will probably follow in a short time.

At Lauber's restaurant this afternoon the German Commissioner gave a banquet to a large number of invited guests.

This morning the statue of Washington was placed in position in front of the Judges' Pavilion and unveiled without ceremony.

Baron Tautphoeus, Commissioner from the Royal Bavarian Agricultural Society, who has been three months in the country, and who took part with the Judges in the examination of the subject of "Brewers and Brewing," leaves for home next week. During his stay he has traveled a great deal to gain a knowledge of the country.

To-day's paid admissions were 22,660.

THE HOSTILITIES IN MONTANA.

THE INDIAN HATRED OF SITTING BULL.

THE WEAKER TRIBES MORE READY TO FIGHT HIM THAN TO JOIN HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Letters received here from the Blackfeet Indian agency, say that after a full council all the tribes of that nation, namely, the Bloods, Blackfeet and Piegans, have resolved to reject the proposals of Sitting Bull to join in Sioux hostilities against the whites. They have, on the contrary, signified their desire to send a company of scouts to join the Government troops in the war against the Sioux. The unanimity with which all other tribes desire to go to war against Sitting Bull shows what intense hatred and fear these oppressive and murdering Sioux have created in the breast of the weaker tribes, which have retired before their aggressions. The Crows, the Rees, the Mandans, the Shoshones, the Flatheads, and the Blackfeet are all anxious to join our troops against the tyrants of the plains. It was certainly time for the Government to interfere in behalf of the friendly Indians if not of the whites.

TERRY ON THE MARCH.

DISPOSED TO MAKE SHORT WORK OF THE CAMPAIGN—GREAT HEAT OF THE WEATHER.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 14.—A *Pioneer Press* dispatch from the Sioux expedition says: Preparations are at last complete, and we march at daybreak to-morrow, the route being up the Rosebud, and the objective points the Indians, wherever and whenever they may be found. Primarily we expect to effect a junction with Gen. Crook, but no deviation from the main object will be made for that purpose. Sickness is showing itself among the men, with a tendency to scurvy, and that which is to be done must be done soon. The weather is hot beyond precedent; the mercury to-day indicates from 109° to 115° in the shade, according to locality. Much apprehension is felt as to the effect of marching in such heat. Gen. Terry's force, exclusive of the depot guard, consists of 919 infantry, 574 cavalry, 40 artillery, and 74 Crow and Ree Indians. The organization of the command is shown by the following extract from General Orders No. 7:

"The troops in the field will be organized for the coming movement as follows: The battalion of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 22d Infantry will constitute a brigade, under command of Col. Gibbon, 7th Infantry. The battalion consisting of the 2d Cavalry, the 7th Cavalry, the battery of artillery, and the Indian scouts, will report directly to the Department commander."

One of the most formidable difficulties to be anticipated on this march is want of water and grass. There has been no rain for many weeks, and the Rosebud contains little water at its mouth; and it is to be feared that the grass which has survived the drouth has been burned by the Indians. The country hereabouts has been covered with smoke ever since the battle of the Big Horn.

THE RUMORED FIGHT.

OTHER INDIANS BRING IN THE STORY—IT IS STILL DISCREDITED.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—R. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General at Omaha, telegraphs to Gen. Sheridan's headquarters here, that the following dispatch has just been received by him:

WYOMING, Aug. 14.

The report of Gen. Terry's fight with Sitting Bull is confirmed through Indians coming into Spotted Tail Agency. They report a heavy engagement, the defeat of the Indians, and Sitting Bull wounded. TOWNSEND.

It is proper to say that the accuracy of the information contained in this dispatch, coming as it does from a questionable source, is discredited.

A SPEECH BY MR. BLAINE.

HE BEGINS HIS ACTIVE WORK IN THE CAMPAIGN AT PORTLAND—AN ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 14.—The Republican campaign in Maine was opened here to-night. Nearly 4,000 people crowded into the City Hall, many ladies being present, while as many more on the outside failed to gain an entrance. Nathan Webb presided and introduced as a native of Maine the Hon. H. O. Pratt of Iowa, who spoke for an hour, reviewing the acts and platforms of the two parties. At 8:45 Mr. Blaine entered the hall and was received with tremendous cheering, the band playing "Hail to the Chief." Ten minutes later Mr. Blaine began his speech. He appeared in good health and spirits, but carefully husbanded his strength.

He began by saying that one of the chief arguments of the Democrats is that there is little difference between the two parties. If he thought it was only turning out one set of office-holders and putting in another, he would concern himself little, but he thought there were never more important issues involved. The Democratic party in putting forward Mr. Tilden is putting forward a special champion of State rights. In 1860, he said, Mr. Tilden addressed a letter to Wm. Kent, in which he clearly announced the strongest doctrines of State rights; he made the distinction between confederation and the nation, and said that each State had the right to secede if it chose. Mr. Blaine then quoted Webster in declaring that the United States is not a confederation, but a nation dealing directly with individuals, and that no State can dissolve the Union; that the Constitution is supreme, and the Supreme Court is the final interpreter; that any State act opposed to this is revolution. This, Mr. Blaine said, he would put against Mr. Tilden's letter. He quoted George T. Curtis's eulogy of Webster's speech as the clearest and best exposition of doctrine of our Government ever made, this speech being in direct opposition to the position on which the Democratic party has planted itself in the person of its leader. Mr. Blaine quoted Mr. Beck (of Kentucky) in sparring the word "nation," and Mr. Eaton (of Connecticut) in saying that this is a Government of sovereign States. This tendency of the Democratic party to take the State rights side of the question is so widespread, said the speaker, that in most of the Democratic speeches and writings of the modern day the admission that this is the nation cannot be found; this is no mere splitting of hairs about a term; the very first point in their creed is that in case of a conflict they owe allegiance to their State first; Virginia's doctrine is that a State can decide what matter shall pass through post-offices. Mr. Lamar, one of the ablest of Southern men, voted for the Centennial appropriation simply on the ground that the power of dealing with foreign nations had been delegated to the General Government, on which ground he could justify his vote.

Mr. Blaine said he had taken advantage of his recent convalescence to read all of the inaugural addresses and messages of all of the Presidents from Washington to our time, and found this Government called a nation by our first three Presidents—Washington, Adams, and Jefferson—115 times, and Washington thanked God that we were an independent nation. Confederacy is not mentioned until Frank Pierce and Buchanan came in; Mr. Tilden, too, called it a confederacy.

What has this Congress done, Mr. Blaine then asked, of general legislation, except to repeal the act of resumption? When it was passed Mr. Tilden was so pleased with it that he induced the State of New-York to make all payments conform to it; but there was a mighty Western Democracy, who believed in inflation, and they met at St. Louis; they did not give up their convictions, but simply harmonized their differences by going over to inflation. Mr. Tilden and his immediate friends constructed that platform and sent it to St. Louis. Mr. Blaine declared that no nation which gets off the track of specie payments ever gets thoroughly back without fixing a date. We are shrinking from the remedy, and until we rise to the courage of our English ancestors, we shall never hear the gold eagle and silver dollar chinking upon our counters; when a legislative body indefinitely postpones a thing it is considered dead, and the St. Louis Convention, speaking for the Democracy, indefinitely postponed specie payments. Mr. Blaine then reviewed the action of Congress in investigating the Navy Department, and declared that every individual right which a free citizen can possess was trampled upon in the proceeding against Secretary Robeson; such a violation of private rights would, in England, raise a mob and destroy a Ministry. The action of Congress relative to the appropriation bills was next severely criticised.

Mr. Blaine's speech occupied about an hour; and, at its conclusion, an immense procession, with torches, music, fireworks, and salutes of light artillery, escorted the speakers to the Bangor boat, an immense concourse thronging the streets.

SECOND DAY AT BAYREUTH.

AN INCREASE OF ENTHUSIASM.

GREAT IMPRESSION MADE BY "THE WALKYREN" —MARVELOUS SCENERY—PORTIONS OF THE PLAY REPEATED.

BAYREUTH, Bavaria, Aug. 14, 1876.

The performance here to-day of "The Walkyren," the second opera in the drama of "The Ring of the Niblung," began in the afternoon at 4 o'clock and ended at 7:30, with an interval of an hour between the acts. A great impression had been made on the day before by the prologue, "The Rheingold," but it was surpassed in the effect of what has been seen to-day. The friends of the new school of music, of which Wagner is the distinguished representative, were jubilant beyond measure when the first act was produced which made an impression profound and very general throughout the crowded theater. At the close of the opera, when the entire background of the stage was filled with a sea of ice the spectacle was wonderful beyond words to describe it. It was impossible to restrain the enthusiasm of the audience, and storms of applause frequently broke in upon the acting so that it was interrupted, and efforts were made to repress the ardor of the assembled admirers of the great drama.

At the end of the acts the leading performers were called for amid hearty cheering, and though several such efforts were made, none of them appeared to gratify these desires. The reason for so declining was explained by Herr Wagner and the leading artists, who said that an appearance before the curtain would tend to violate the unity of the representation. The Emperor William, several of the nobility, nearly all the great musicians of Germany and France, and distinguished citizens and critics from various parts of Europe and America were present as on the day before. The Emperor remained through the whole performance of the opera, and when entering and leaving the royal box was greeted with loud cheers. When the day's festival had closed he went to Babelsberg.

PLOT OF "THE WALKYREN."

The performance yesterday at the Bayreuth Festival consisted of the second part of the dramatic series constituting "The Ring of the Niblung" and is known as "The Walkyren." The first part had concluded on the previous day with the surrender of the ring to the Giants and the departure of the Gods with Freia, the Goddess of Eternal Youth, to their abode in Walhalla. By this act of surrender, Wotan, Minister of Justice, had taken a most fatal step. Although his position gave him the award of justice, he yielded to the stings of selfish desire, and surrendered the gold to the Giants when it rightfully belonged to the daughters of the Rhine, in order that he might recover his youth. The laws which alone could insure his race from the powers of darkness and chaos had thus been infringed, and they were thenceforth subject to the curse which Alberic had given to the gold. Their doom was therefore inevitable. Wotan, in full knowledge of his future, begins desperate efforts to regain what he has lost. He visits Erda, the All-wise Goddess who had counseled him to redeem Freia with the gold. He subdues her by a powerful charm, and nine daughters, the Walkyren, are born him, who are to become agents of his plans, breathing courage into the souls of his combatants. Assuming the name Wälse, Wotan dwells for a time on the earth, studying how he can best accomplish his ends, and after uniting himself to one of the daughters of Erda, becomes by her the father of Siegmund and Sieglinde, who are twins. Siegmund grow up the companion of his father, dwelling with him in the forests and leading a life of murder, hardship, and adventure. Meanwhile, and unbeknown to the father and son