them, and further progress was impossible. At dawn fresh but ineffectual efforts were made to escape. About noon they contrived by means of a rope to let themselves down a considerable height, falling upon the soft snow, and continued their perilous journey until 9 p. m., little thinking they were within easy reach of the Bovalliette, where succor was awaiting them; for there their cries had been heard. Joyful greetings were exchanged, and food and shelter were soon provided. None of the party sustained any serious injury, although the Englishman narrowly escaped the effects of frostbite.

In an elaborate report recently laid before the British public by Victor Drummond, on the question of actual or threatened American competition in industry, the assertion is made that Englishmen have nothing to fear if they do not quarrel over the cost of production—that is, if they reduce wages by amicable arrangement whenever market exigencies are seen to render the step imperative. He points out the many difficulties by which American producers are handicapped—onerous taxes, endless failures, the unsettled state of the labor market, the Silver Bill and uncertainty as to the resumption of specie payments, overproduction and the dangers of the Communistic movement. It is, he seems to think, these causes which recently led to the competition of American with English goods, in a small way, at home, because the speculative shipments over the Atlantic of such articles as cotton manufactures only represented surplus stock which could not be sold in the States, and was, therefore, sent to England for disposal at any price obtainable. *The Telegraph* is inclined to think this a mistake, since the importation of American manufactures into England has gone on steadily increasing, and it is incredible that producers should have parted with their goods for years at a continuous loss. That journal apprehends that Mr. Drummond does not take account of the fact that American manufacturers have rapidly expanded their export trade, not merely with England, but with countries where English industry has hitherto almost monopolized the market for certain goods, as, for instance, China, the West Indies and South America.

MUSIC.

MR. THOMAS'S BENEFIT.

The soloists who will sing at Mr. Thomas's benefit on September 11 will be Miss Emma Abbott and Signor Tagliapietra. The orchestra will be augmented for this occasion, and a programme of unusual brilliancy and attractiveness will be presented. Seats and boxes for this concert are now for sale at the Garden, and those who wish them should make early application.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Secretary of the Treasury was jeered at and hissed in his own State. The people of Ohio do not differ in opinion with that Toledo audience, but they will choose a wiser and more effective method of expressing their belief.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

The campaign is likely to be noisy, blustering and unpleasant; everything is, if Butler has anything to do with it. But Republicans have only to do their duty without confusion or neglect, and a great calm will follow the storm.—[Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

The Republican speakers, in opening the campaign in this State, sat out squarely upon the financial plank of the Cincinnati platform. There is to be no backward step. The legislation as it stands is accepted and indorsed, and the people will ratify it at the polls.—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.)

The "Ohio idee," as now advanced, is nothing more or less than the "idee" of conservative Democrats everywhere—on the Atlantic seaboard hardly less than in the West and South; the "idee" of the St. Louis Convention; the "idee" of common honesty and common sense.—[Louisville Courier-Journal (Rep.)

A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME WANTED.

From The Cleveland Herald.

It is evident the liars and the lunatics are well nigh exhausted, so now let the writers of the telegrams THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE has held up to view once more, rise and explain. There is Tilden's bank account, and a host of other little matters that would be of genuine interest, while the doleful whine of the perjurer and even the mad capers of the Bedlamite have become a weariness to the soul. Come, gentlemen, don't wear us out with these worries when there is real amusement to be had for the asking.

THAT UNKNOWN FACTOR.

From The Albany Express.

It is well to keep an eye on the National movement. It is an unknown factor in our State politics, and must cause some apprehension. The Republican party, being firm and united on the question of honest money, may suffer somewhat from it in the middle classes and among broken down business men, but the loss to the Democrats must, in the very nature of things be heavy from the unemployed lower strata. That class which has always clung to the Democrats is likely to go over, body and boots, to the Nationals. What we want to keep, and probably will keep, is the honest and really intelligent workingmen of the State.

MR. MARBLE'S IMPLICATION OF HIMSELF.

From The St. Paul Dispatch.

Mr. Manton Marble, formerly editor of the principal Democratic organ at New-York, recently emerged from his retirement to appear before the newspaper world as the last defender of the late Democratic candidate for President. His reappearance before the public reminds THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE that he was one of those numerous agents who represented Mr. Tilden in every part of the country while the canvass of State votes was yet pending, and thereupon THE TRIBUNE proceeds to compile a record of what Mr. Marble did and advised others to do—a compilation made easy by the fact of the Congressional Committee having made public the telegraphic correspondence of that time to and from Gramercy Park. The correspondence shows that Mr. Marble, being then in Florida, not only conceived himself to be master of the situation in that State, and was resentful of advice or assistance, but that he included the whole country in his field of observation, and was actually the person who suggested that meanest of all constructs, the attempt to steal an electoral vote in Oregon.

CIPHER TELEGRAPHING EXTRAORDINARY.

From The Syracuse Journal.

The use of ciphers in political telegraphing is not uncommon, but the ciphering done by the Tilden agents in the campaign of '76 is wholly uncommon. Every new revelation of the telegrams between headquarters in Gramercy Park, New-York, and the trusted agents at the outposts in the campaign, are fraught with significance which conveys rich and racy developments of the devious and desperate ways of the central management under Mr. Tilden's own supervision. If the Potter Committee was really in earnest to discover irregularities in the late Presidential election, Florida would present a fair field for inquiry, and the telegrams of Marble and Pelton afford the basis for the investigation. The committee has not hesitated to demand the production of private letters, and the demand has been responded to; now, why shall not there be a demand by the committee for the explanation of the cipher telegrams, which bear the signatures of Mr. Tilden's near friends and acknowledged agents? As the matter stands, the pretence of Mr. Marble's public letters and the tenor of the telegraphic correspondence between him and his principal at Gramercy Park, are diametrically at variance.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

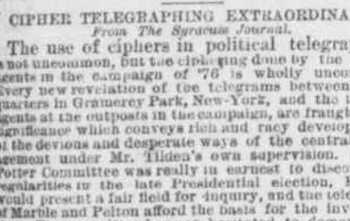
WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1 a. m.—The pressure is high in New-England and Nova Scotia, and highest and rising in the Northwest, and lowest in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. Occasional rain has fallen, except in the Northwest, New-England and East Gulf States. Northwesterly winds prevail in the Northwest Lake region, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley; easterly in New-England; elsewhere they are light and variable, but mostly light southerly. The temperature has fallen in the Upper Lake region and Northwest; elsewhere has remained nearly stationary.

Indications.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather; occasional light rain, variable winds, mostly easterly, stationary pressure and temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, light southerly winds, becoming variable, nearly stationary temperature and pressure.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hours preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during these hours.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Aug. 29, 1 a. m.—The variations of the barometer were slight during the partly cloudy weather yesterday, the tendency being upward. The temperature has risen slightly.

Clear or partly cloudy weather, with slight chances of occasional showers, may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

AN EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED.

THIRTY-FIVE PERSONS WOUNDED, THREE FATALLY.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 28.—A serious accident occurred to an excursion train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, near Lockwood, Mich., about noon to-day, by which thirty-five persons were injured, several seriously, and three fatally. Two coaches jumped the track and went down an embankment. The train was filled with an excursion party from Manistee and Ludington, bound for Grand Rapids. The wounded were taken to Grand Rapids for medical attendance. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been a broken rail.

RESTORATION OF TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

In regard to the changes at Tompkins-square, the Park Commissioners adopted a resolution yesterday, that the plan presented by Julius Munckwitz, superintending architect, for the restoration of Tompkins-square as a public park, be approved and adopted, and that he is requested to prepare a working plan for the same, and that the work shall begin immediately. The Commissioners have $50,000 with which to begin the work; they do not know exactly how much it will cost before it is finished.

MORE SECRET HISTORY.

TERRORISM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE MODE IN WHICH THE RIFLE CLUBS WERE TURNED TO ACCOUNT.

A series of dispatches are given below which reveal the secret orders under which the South Carolina rifle clubs acted in December, 1876, when the country was still agitated with the Presidential question.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS SAVED SOUTH CAROLINA.

"FUN AT THE STATE FAIR"—A LEAF FROM THE HISTORY OF THE PALMETTO STATE.

There were exciting times in Columbia, S. C., during the early days of December, 1876. Two Houses of Representatives were in session in the same room at the State House, each threatening to eject the other, and only prevented from coming into armed collision by the presence of General Ruger and the Federal troops he commanded. As early as the 2d or 3d of December it became apparent that the State would be counted for Hayes, and that an attempt would be made to inaugurate Governor Chamberlain before the close of the week. On the 5th THE TRIBUNE'S special dispatches mentioned the sudden appearance in Columbia of several thousand armed men, most of them with their blankets about their necks and knapsacks at their backs, reminding old residents of the city very forcibly of the days when Confederate soldiers were encamped about the Capital of the State.

The presence of these rifle-clubs at Columbia is history; how they were brought there is a story that has never been told. The official account of it, herewith given, presents a vivid picture of Southern society in times of great political excitement.

The first intimation that Governor Hampton would need an armed force at the Capital is contained in the following telegram:

I.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 2, 1876.

R. H. KENNEDY, *Greenville, S. C.:*

Fun expected at the fair this week. Prepare for high sport. Let best boys come, but not too many, unless well heeled. V. E. MCBEE.

The next day the arrangements for securing a large attendance at the "fair" seem to have been much more complete, as the following dispatches show:

II.

Dec. 3, '76.

(Strictly Confidential.)

J. H. EVINS or J. H. BLESSINGAME, *Spartanburgh, S. C.*

For prudential reasons thought best to secure presence of few true and prudent men from different counties. Can't you and few others come down to-morrow ostensibly to visit State fair? Can't you get Captain Davis to start a little earlier and reach Allston in time for passengers to reach Columbia by twelve o'clock? If train does not meet his train at Allston, his train will be allowed to run through to Columbia as soon as it reaches Allston. Men will come from Greenville by Air Line road to-night to take Spartanburgh train for Columbia. Have extra coach for them. Send this telegram to some one in Union that some men there can come also.

T. STOLO FARROW.

III.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 3, 1876.

J. M. TROY, *Bulb Hill, S. C.:*

Radical plot discovered to eject our members to-morrow. Bring forty or fifty men to-night as a precaution. Be quiet and prompt. R. M. SIMS.

IV.

Dec. 3, 1876.

JAS. ALLEN, *Florence, S. C.:*

Send up to-night all the right men possible. Inauguration may take place to-morrow. *If rifles can be concealed, bring them.* Don't wait till to-morrow evening. Come to State fair ostensibly. R. G. HOWARD.

V.

Dec. 3, 1876.

JAS. ALLEN, *Florence, S. C.:*

Things are restless here. Chamberlain may attempt to be inaugurated to-morrow. Prudential reasons demand the presence of true men from the country. Could you and others come to-night *to visit the fair?*

R. G. HOWARD.

VI.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 3, 1876.

W. L. MAULDIN, *Greenville:*

I have telegraphed Cagle too. Perhaps you had better consolidate men. Extra train may leave Greenville to-night. Bring best men, and *tool chest for fair.* Answer. V. E. MCBEE.

VII.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 3, 1876.

W. L. MAULDIN, *Greenville, S. C.:*

An extra train will leave Spartanburgh to-night, and if I don't notify you that one will leave Greenville you must take Air line at 12 o'clock, and I will hold Spartanburgh train until you get there. V. E. MCBEE.

Be ready to leave at 12.

VIII.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 3, 1876.

W. L. MAULDIN, *Greenville:*

Make men bring blankets. V. E. MCBEE.

The business these men had at the State Fair seems to have been very urgent.

The two following dispatches seem to refer to the same gathering:

IX.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 3, '76.

Major J. G. BARBER, *Columbia:*

Have modified my views about electoral vote. The course Hampton suggests is, I fear, necessary.

JAS. CONNER.

X.

Dec. 3, '76.

General JAS. CONNER, *Charleston:*

The Hunkadori Club on the way here for a row to-morrow. See Pickens and delay train till evening.

WADE HAMPTON.

Was the course Hampton suggested, and which General Conner "feared" would be necessary, explained by the "row the Hunkadori Club was going to Columbia for?

Of course Colonel Pelton had to be consulted at this critical juncture of the affairs of the Democracy, and the following very intelligible dispatch was therefore sent to him:

XI.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 4, '76.

WM. T. PELTON, *Everett House, N. Y.:*

Literati oligarchy roof inefficient if not whence Hewitt's drear frou abbey reprobate palaeogium imperishable with lottery redupliciate with century broach citz evaporated clints curly office occlusion were smattered obsession paregoric imbricated when dints lot. (No. sig.)

And this:

XII.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 5, '76.

WM. T. PELTON, *Everett House, N. Y.:*

Impetuous paddle monody superexcellent oil to regret ruddy by punctilio sincere oil to Philippic Stephen diary suet inconsolable absent still other your freestone duds vernon howl queen discontented superstructure Gingers here. F.

It is not at all remarkable that the "Queen" should be "discontented" with the "superstructure;" almost anybody would be.

On the 4th of December the Wallace (Democratic) House of Representatives withdrew from the State House and thereafter met at Carolina Hall. On the same day, the Supreme Court of the State heard a rule against Speaker Macbey (of the Republican House), to show cause why he should not deliver the returns received by him as Speaker, to General Wallace, Speaker of the Democratic House. Mr. Macbey answered, setting forth the facts of his election, and denied the jurisdiction of the court over the returns. What was going on outside of the court-room is briefly but graphically described by one of the riflemen in the following dispatch sent to a friend at home.

XIII.

Dec. 4, 1876.

To R. L. DANNENBERG, *Winnsboro, S. C.:*

All quiet now. Macbey speaking. Killed ten Radicals. NAT.

Another dispatch of the same date is a good companion-piece for the above:

XIV.

Dec. 4, 1876.

To N. A. HUTFMAN, *No. 9 German-st., Baltimore, Md.:*

Send Jno. Aguew by express twelve thirty-two and six thirty-eight pistols. Great excitement. Full plate. ARTHUR EMORY.

And here are more telegrams in regard to the assemblage at the State Fair:

XV.

CHESTER, S. C. Dec. 4, '76.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4, '76.

A. C. HASBELL:

Jim's telegraphed for men. Do ye want them to-night? JULIUS MILLS.

XVI.

Dec. 4, 1876.

To THOMAS BRICE, *Black Stocks, Fairfield Co.:*

We are all safe. Keep all your men in band, and at home. Please keep your men in readiness so as to move at short notice. H. J. CAMERON.

XVII.

Dec. 4, 1876.

To S. H. CAMERON:

Don't be uneasy about me. We will be up on to-morrow night. No more men leave out neighborhood under present orders. H. J. CAMERON.

XVIII.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 4, 1876.

To Dr. W. E. AIKEN:

Men pouring in by hundreds. Hampton sure; inauguration to-morrow or *skirmishing.* Bring my black suit. E. W. AIKEN.

It seems, too, that Mr. Manton Marble had a finger in the South Carolina pie, as witness the following:

XIX.

NEW-YORK, 4, 1876.

Colonel JOHN B. PALMER, *President A. C. & A. Ed.:*

Very important that Marble or Cotton Julia nix for iron or carbon in Sumner do it July would be February. Answer fully. FAME.

"Fame" is certainly mistaken in saying that Manton Marble was "nix for iron or carbon in Sumner," whatever may have been true of "Cotton Julia," and he certainly did not deserve success if he expected to postpone to July the payments that were demanded in February when the electoral vote was counted.

South Carolina has a glorious history, but no page of it will be found more profitable for study than that which THE TRIBUNE presents to-day, written by her own sons.

THE GRAND ARMY REUNION

DISCOMFORTS OF CAMP LIFE.

A LACK OF DISCIPLINE AND SYSTEM—PRESENTATION TO GENERALS SICKLES AND ROBINSON—DRESS PARADE AND THEATRICALS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

CAMP KILPATRICK, NEAR DECKERTOWN, N. J., Aug. 28.—This is the biggest celebration day North Jersey ever saw. It is not military order and precision which distinguishes this reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, but novel, interesting huge disorder. No county fair in isolated rural districts ever equalled this second day at General Kilpatrick's Sussex farm. The scenes remind old men of old-time militia trainings, only there is far more enthusiasm and an extraordinary crowd. One hundred acres of land on a retired hillside farm in an isolated valley are thickly sprinkled with people. It is difficult to estimate the number present. Carriages and wagons from far and near have been constantly arriving since early morning. At least 10,000 people are here besides the 1,500 or 1,800 soldiers who occupy the orchard encampment.

This camp is a great success as a novel spectacle, and therein satisfies the country people. It is not a camp of unalloyed comfort or joy. Perhaps it would not be such under the most favorable circumstances. There have been disorderly scenes and plenty of dissatisfaction. Militiamen have to be a little lawless to enjoy themselves, but they, and all who have come from a long distance, have some grounds for complaint. When people are thirsty, with water hard to find, when they are hungry, with little that is palatable to satisfy their hunger, and when they are sleepy, with poor chance of obtaining rest, they grumble and grumble again, then adjust themselves to circumstances and have a good time. Bad management has given spice and variety to the affair, which is called a "heap of fun" by the country people, while the town-bred militiaman remarks to his comrade: "Isn't this the biggest circus you ever saw?"

With all its shortcomings, this reunion abounds in stirring scenes and incidents, which will be memorable to the soldiers who participate. It is marvellous that General Kilpatrick should have succeeded in leading such a "white elephant" into these Sussex hills. He has worked night and day for two weeks, and his neighbors of the county here entered heart and soul into the work. But the entertainment of the elephant is something that neither their means nor their experience was fully competent to undertake. General Kilpatrick invited his comrades out here during his speech at the reunion in Jersey City, a year or two ago. Everybody thought he was joking, but he had the energy to carry out his project, so far as getting the people here. He has given up his fine farm to temporary destruction, and begins to realize what it is to entertain the patriotic public by night and day. Fences have been torn down, trees destroyed; this forenoon he found that his barns had been devastated of hay and oats; about noon the barn caught fire, which was speedily extinguished. Everybody has been running to him for orders and for a hundred and one impossible things. He is blamed for not having arrangements more advanced, but there is a Committee of Arrangements whose duty it was to look after the details. It is said that the Democratic authorities of the State, thinking that the reunion would be turned to political account tried, to withhold the tents, causing some delay. Twenty acres thickly dotted with tents did not afford shelter for all the soldiers. Battery "A" bivouacked on the meadow or sought shelter in the big tent. They threatened to go home this morning, but were persuaded to stay, being promised tents. The commissary is inadequate. With plenty of food, there are bad arrangements for the distribution. Water is very scarce, but there is no end of beer. It is said that 8,000 cags of beer were carted here between Saturday and Monday, and that $1,000 will be realized from the sale of licenses to beer and refreshment booths.

By a blunder of the telegraph General Sickles's speech in the big tent Tuesday night was ascribed to ex-Commander Burrows, who replied to General Kilpatrick's speech of welcome. It was General Sickles who made the allusion to what he called a growing sentiment in favor of a monarchical form of government. He believed that General Grant, whose venerated name had been insulted by association with these pernicious ideas, would at the proper time resent this affront on the republican institutions and traditions of the country. During the speech three rousing cheers were given for General Grant. General Sickles also paid a handsome compliment to Mrs. Kilpatrick, a Chilian lady, who has done much to make the guests comfortable, and remarked that the South Americans, though Spanish in origin and blood, were Americans at heart and republicans in principle.

A number of the prominent guests found accommodation for the night at General Kilpatrick's house. Ex-Senator Frederick A. Potts and several others were entertained by Mr. W. A. Stiles, at the old Stiles homestead nearby, and the site of an academy which was founded by the late Edward A. Stiles, and flourished till a few years ago. Several graduates of the academy were guests at the mansion. Postmaster Howell, John Loomis, Charles A. Wilson, and other citizens of Deckertown, opened their houses to strangers.

ACCIDENTS AND ASSAULTS.

A Mr. Broeger, of the Dahlgren Post, of Elizabeth, in foraging for hay, fell in a barn and broke a rib, sustaining probably fatal injuries. He is an Italian, who first served under Garibaldi, then on the Union side in the Rebellion, and afterward in the Franco-German War. About midnight James Donohoe, of Company D, Hudson County Veteran Corps, quarrelled at a beer booth with an artilleryman. The latter struck Donohoe with his sabre, laying his left arm open to the bone. The artilleryman was put in the guard-house, but escaped before morning. Both the wounded men were taken home by this morning's train. Another artilleryman, a sentry of the big tent, cut open the cheek of a man who attempted to force past him. Fires were kept burning all night. Only a few men in the camp were lymphatic enough to get any sleep in the confusion.

THE WORK OF THE DAY.

At sunrise a cannon was discharged, the reveille was beaten, and the men, hastily making their toilets, formed in lines between the tents for roll-call. Then they formed in line for breakfast, and after three hours' waiting all were served, the militia standing back till members of the Grand Army had procured their morning rations. In all 1,350 rations were given out. Some 300 men provided for themselves elsewhere. Several foraging parties went out, and here and there three or four could be seen round a small fire roasting a plucked chicken. With pieces of charcoal all kinds of grotesque pictures were drawn on the sides of the tents. The legend "Starvation," surmounted by a coffin, was a popular device. A curious feature of camp suburbs were the barber tents.

Company drill enlivened the late morning hours, and the bands were continually playing in the camp. Company C, of Hackensack, got up a mock funeral in elaborate style, with crossed guns for a bier and a stuffed uniform for a corpse, and paraded over the farm. A liberty pole was raised in the centre of the camp and the flag saluted. The dress parade was postponed till 5:30 in the afternoon.

The pleasantest event of the early part of the day occurred in front of General Kilpatrick's residence at noon. Camden Post No. 5 presented badges to General Robinson and General Sickles. Both made speeches in response to a large crowd assembled on the lawn before the piazza which was gaily decked with flags. General Sickles finally resuming a theme he had dwelt upon the night before, called upon them, irrespective of parties (and there was no partisanship in the Grand Army of the Republic), to exert their influence for the preservation of the country, the maintenance of law and order, and the perpetuation of free institutions. He advised them to hold to the Farewell Address of Washington as the charter of their liberties, the safeguard of republican principles, and the creed of the Grand Army of the Republic. When he was done there were cheers for Mrs. Kilpatrick and calls for General Kilpatrick, who stepped forward and gave a vivid picture of General Corse's defence of Sherman's base of supplies at Altoona, in honor of which the military play to be given in the evening had been written. Two or three thousand people surrounded the residence, the near approaches to which were picketed by men of the 9th Regiment. Admittance was granted to officers and the distinguished guests, who were reinforced by ex-Governor Joel Parker. General McClellan, if he intends coming, is making another of his masterly delays.

Preparations were making to give the soldiers a 2 o'clock dinner. Shortly after that hour they filed down to the spot where army pots and kettles were steaming. At 4:30 o'clock the last company of the 4th Regiment were still waiting patiently to be served. Mrs. Kilpatrick, about 4 o'clock, offered the commanding officers and the distinguished guests an elaborate collation. Arrangements at the residence were perfect, and its hospitalities were extended to many hungry persons who properly should have been provided for elsewhere. Many country people departed for home before 5 o'clock, but their places were filled by new arrivals. The afternoon trains brought few soldiers. Half drunken men made considerable noise in the village. The scene on the up and down hill road, between the village and Camp Kilpatrick, was very spirited, and so dusty as to make it difficult to see or breathe. A bright sun blistered hands and faces until 5 o'clock, when clouds held out some promise of a shower.

The feeling among the troops was shown at the evening dress parade. Colonel Steele refused to order out the 4th Regiment with the others, and afterward paraded his regiment alone.

The dress parade took place on the meadow across the road from the camp, about 6 o'clock, and was an interesting spectacle. In the evening "Allatoona," a historical and military drama, written by General Kilpatrick and J. Owen Moore, was given in the big tent to a large audience, Mr. Alfred J. Knight, the dramatic reader, taking the part of *Harry Estes*, a West Point cadet, afterward a cavalry colonel (said to be General Kilpatrick himself).

After the play General Kilpatrick and Mr. Knight rendered the scene between Fitz James and Roderick Dhu.

The dramatic entertainment in the large tent at 8 o'clock was successful in provoking fun. A good number of distinguished guests and their wives were present. The players were amateurs with the exception of Mr. Knight and Mr. Moore, and did well, but the boys in the audience thought the spectacle very funny, and guyed the performers good-naturedly. General Kilpatrick, as Fitz James, in the opening reception killed Mr. Knight, as Roderic Dhu in approved style, the boys shouting: "Bully for you, Kil; stick him while he's down," etc. The General's purple tights were a little large, and in killing Roderick he barely saved his wig. During the play of Allatoona General Kilpatrick held the prompter's book. The boys became excited over the military spirit of the play, and shouted their disgust when the Confederates were not roughly handled. The guying was of the most amusing character, and almost equalled the scenes at a Count Joannes performance. The boom of the 9 o'clock gun close by put a period to *Cadet Estes's* speech to the recruits, and startled the audience. The boards of the roof to the drawing-room fell in during the second act, creating another sensation. The performance, which was fairly well done, closed at 11. The camp at that hour presented a wild appearance. A great many men, not soldiers, were intoxicated, and loud voices were heard quarrelling. Peace is still in the majority, but war has a minority at Camp Kilpatrick. One man was punctured with a bayonet. It may be an exciting night. Nobody seems to regret that to-morrow is evacuation day.

SUMMER LEISURE.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 27.—Newport continues to be as lively as ever. The weather could not be better. The hotel-keepers are happy, so are the hackmen, who are as avaricious as ever.

A public drill of Light Battery K, 1st United States Artillery took place yesterday afternoon at Fort Adams, which was attended by a large number of the cottagers.

Baron von Stangen and wife, of Germany, George Ticknor Curtis and A. B. Mygatt, one of the National Bank Examiners, are at the Ocean House.

The following are are the late hotel arrivals:

Hotel Aquidneck—C. E. Tucker, E. H. Walker, Boston; C. G. Carlton and wife, R. Bevard and wife, Chicago; E. M. Post, F. T. Rechten, R. L. Schreffiin, Mrs. C. C. Barclay, M. C. Matteson, W. Wagstaff, New-York; T. B. Wells and family, Chicago; W. R. Whittemore, Cambridge.

Ocean House—F. H. Baldwin, John Wendell and wife, D. Baldwell, C. F. Hedden, S. M. Colnish, J. Webb, W. H. Bayner, Dr. Lewis Fisher, Mrs. Archibald Robertson, Mrs. Woolsey Johnson, New-York; W. F. Johnson, William Wyman, R. V. McKim and wife, Baltimore; Dr. E. A. Smith, E. H. Hyde, Miss N. Clyde, Mrs. L. H. Tobey, A. R. Palmer, Miss Walton, S. H. Parsons and wife, Philadelphia; Mrs. Tolman, W. F. Doty, Boston; G. Ackerson and wife, Mississippi; G. G. Ackerson, New-Jersey; B. F. Randall and wife, Fall River; Benjamin Acerac, Milo Acerac, J. T. Lord, Washington; J. R. Heyman and family, George W. Rogers and wife, Brooklyn; Thomas Sanders and wife, South-Bridge, Mass.; the Misses Hill, Charles W. Miller and wife, Waterbury; Henry E. Smithson, New-Orleans; C. C. Carroll and family, St. Louis; John H. Keene, jr., Baltimore; Richard Ennis St. Louis; Joseph S. Wood, Mount Vernon; Captain R. C. Mayne and wife, London; Mrs. M. A. Hill, Arlington; H. E. Parsons, Ashtabula; Howard Munnikhuysen, J. S. Inglis, Baltimore; H. George Dent, England; Orris Narcross, Miss Crockett, Boston.

The first secretary of the Spanish Legation is spending the season here.

Cottages even at this late day are being rented.

The police are taking care of the tramps, much to the delight of the Summer people.

LONG BRANCH NOTES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 28.—The day has been warm and pleasant, with an easterly wind. The sea is calm, and of a beautiful bright blue.

There is to be a literary and musical entertainment at the Ocean Hotel to-morrow evening, the entire proceeds of which will be sent to the sufferers from yellow fever in the Southern cities. The following ladies and gentlemen have volunteered their services for the occasion: Mr. De Cordova, Miss Kate Parks, Miss Barnett, Mr. Sarony, Miss Leland, Mr. Ward and Mr. Foster, of New-York, and Miss Miller, of Philadelphia.

The residence of Mrs. A. Davis was entered by burglars last evening, during a brief absence of all its occupants, and clothing and jewelry to the value of $400 were stolen. E. J. Pitcher's house was also entered last night by burglars, but nothing of value was taken.

Among the recent arrivals are:

At the Ocean House—Lieutenant George S. Anderson, United States Army; Captain J. S. Roe and family, Steamer Drew; P. H. Thompson and family, Philadelphia; the Rev. G. H. Duffield and wife, Princeton; Mr. De Cordova, E. Wells Sackett, New-York.

At the West End Hotel—Ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark; Henry J. Hoffman, J. Ferro and family, Mrs. Arnett G. Smith, John de Rivera, the Hon. Benjamin Wood, New-York.

At the Howland—Robert W. Leaming, Rear-Admiral O. S. Gibson, Philadelphia; H. D. Fenton and wife, O. W. Barnes, G. Creighton Webb, New-York.

At the United States Hotel—B. Staadeker and family, Kentucky; William Behrens, Washington; A. Walters, Newark; Mrs. Stocton and family, Cranford, N. J.; Samuel L. Carlisle and family, Newburg, N. Y.; J. K. Hoyt and wife, New-York.

At the Mansion House—J. A. Morris, Atlanta, Ga.; J. R. Wering, Baltimore; J. W. Van Doren and family, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Dr. James Elliott, Newark; the Rev. J. Winslow, Miss Mary Winslow, New-Hartford, N. Y.; John H. W. McHugh, Albany; R. Langdon, New-York.

ARRIVALS AT FIRE ISLAND.

Among the recent arrivals at the Surf Hotel, Fire Island, are the following: Mr. and Mrs. James S. Thayer, S. R. Comstock, Theodore F. Sanxary, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Turner, E. S. Baylie and family, Clifford E. Smith and family, Henry Stuyvesant and family, W. Jaffary, F. R. Coudert and family, H. de Coppet and General E. N. Dickerson, of New-York; Archer N. Martin and family and the Rev. J. F. Butterworth, of Summit, N. J.; the Rev. Francis Lobbell, New-Haven, Conn.; R. L. Larramore and family, Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. Annas J. Parker, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn and family and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Townsend, of Albany, N. Y.; W. H. Brown and family, New-Brighton; Dr. and Mrs. D. Guernsey, Amenia; C. W. Tillinghast, Troy, N. Y.; Charles Fitzsimons and family, Rochester, N. Y.; the Hon. D. L. Yulee, Florida; O. R. Green and family, Cohoes, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Mills, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Brayden, Washington; Mrs. Warren D. Hatch, Dobbs Ferry.

PETER COOPER'S PLATFORM.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE VOTERS OF MAINE.

Peter Cooper has addressed a letter to the voters of Maine, urging them to sustain the National Greenback party and giving the reasons why, in his opinion, they should do so. The following are the chief points in the letter:

The commercial ruin of so large a part of the business and productive power of our country, and the consequent distress of the honest laboring portion of our people, is the overwhelming fact which we all acknowledge and deplore. The cause of this distressful state of things is misgovernment. It is precisely that form of misgovernment that has always brought distress and oppression on any people—legislating for a class, and putting the property, the interest and the power for good or evil that exists in public law, entirely into the control of a particular class, as distinguished from the rest of the people. It is the policy of legislating, for the last twelve years, in the interest of the bondholders of this National debt, and the several "funding Acts of Congress," that have carried out that policy. I cannot go into detail of those "Acts." Let any one examine them, and he will see but one purpose in them all; it was to degrade the value, and shrink the volume of the people's legal-tender, and raise the value and keep up the monopoly of gold and silver, and especially of gold—as a class money. This is the whole secret; and as a consequence, our legal-tender, till very lately, was kept below par to specie, by denying it the power of a full legal-tender; and the process of funding has been going on until all the Government money introduced into "the circulation and business of the country was conformed," was shrunk from a volume exceeding 2,000,000,000 to the present volume of greenbacks, about 350,000,000.

The American people have come to know that our country has been subjected to a cruel National financial policy—a policy that has (as I have said) converted the people's money, that was actually found circulating as a National currency, at the close of the war, and which should have been permitted to remain, in some form, as legal-tender, into a National debt, paying interest in gold. Knowing this, we mean to undo this policy and rescind those "Acts of funding," and pay the National debt; we mean to do this, according to the provisions of law, with justice toward the bondholders, and with justice toward the people of this country—we mean to do this, at the earliest opportunity, consistent with all just and legal engagements to the bondholders. I do not mean to accuse our political opponents on this great National question, either of insincerity, want of patriotism, or any determination to distress the people, to gratify their own ambition or lust of gain; though I cannot except all from this class; but I do think both our rulers and the people need more light on this subject. In conclusion, this policy of funding the people's money, under the notion that it is a mere debt to capitalists, so as to deprive the people of the use of their money, after having conferred their business to its use, must be reversed. First, let all that passes as money in this country be the legal-tender of the United States, and receivable equally with coin, for all the taxes and dues of the Government—not subject to be funded; and let it be limited in volume to the present funded debt of the United States. This sum, by a constitutional provision, shall not be increased or diminished, except by a fixed regulation, keeping it, per capita, according to the increase of the population, in time of peace; and in time of war, changed only by a vote of two-thirds of the States, as other provisions of the Constitution require. To make way for this standing fiscal policy of this Nation, we must repeal the Resumption Act, so called, and the Bank Act; and all the funding acts that stand in the way of paying the public debt of the Nation in the shortest time, just to the people and equitable to the bondholders. We all recognize, with great solicitude, the importance of your coming election in Maine as giving a keynote to the whole country. "Let every man do his duty." With the profound hope that the election in Maine may result in the happiness and prosperity of the whole people, I remain, respectfully, your fellow-citizen, PETER COOPER.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIB

SARATOGA, Aug. 28.—The committee representing the Trunk lines, to which was referred the adjustment of the live stock "evening," matter, and which has been holding meetings in New-York City, has decided that the present system shall be modified, and that a commissioner shall be appointed to take charge of the "evening" and divide the business among the lines according to the established percentages. The papers for carrying out this plan have been prepared and signed. This will do away with the payment of $15 a carload to the "eveners," which they have been accustomed to receive in the past.

A CUSTOMS UNION PROPOSED.

MR. EVARTS OFFERS CANADA FREE TRADE.

HE DESIRES TO PLACE CANADA ON THE SAME BASIS AS A FEDERAL STATE, PROVIDED SHE ADOPTS OUR TARIFF—BRITISH COMMENTS.

It is announced in an important article in *The London Times*, which has been sent by telegraph to *The Toronto Globe*, that Secretary Evarts has proposed in the dispatch which he sent at the instance of Congress, complaining of the injustice of the Halifax award, that Canada shall form a customs union with this country. He desires that she shall adopt the American tariff. England seems willing to allow her full scope.

THE PROPOSAL DISCUSSED.

GRAND CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE SCHEME.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1878.

The Times founds an editorial on what it deems an entirely trustworthy communication from its Philadelphia correspondent, that Americans desire to renew negotiations for a reciprocity treaty or customs union with Canada. It says:

Mr. Evarts's real object in opening correspondence with the British Foreign Office about the Halifax Award, is probably to put the award and a new reciprocity treaty together so as to obtain the negotiation of the latter at the same time the former is liquidated. The freedom of fiscal legislation conceded to the Canadian Government has been apparently unlimited; yet there is one direction in which it would seem restricted. We have allowed Canada, as other colonies, complete freedom in the settlement of its tariff. The Dominion freely imposed protective duties on imports from the United Kingdom while our merchants and manufacturers are met with a hostile tariff on the Gulf of St. Lawrence as they are in Australia, but differential duties conferring advantages of a special nature have never been proposed. It is at least doubtful whether they could sanction it consistently with our treaty obligations. We have in many a commercial treaty, introduced the most favored nation clause. The crown is pledged to countries with which such treaties are subsisting, that no advantage shall be given to any other country to their detriment. Commodities from the United States were suffered to be imported into Canada duty free which would be liable to duty when imported from France, from Italy, or from Germany. The stipulation of the favored-nation clause would appear to be broken,—and it is not easy to see how this obstacle to the Washington proposal could be surmounted, with the utmost willingness on our part that Canada should freely consider it. Whether apart from the question of our trea