

THE WORK OF THE CAMPAIGN

THE NON-HAMPSHIRE PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NON-HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATS SHOW THE SOFT MONEY FLAG—MR. BLAINE SPEAKING ON FINANCE—KEARNEY, VANCE, ETC.

Frank A. McKean was nominated for Governor by the Democrats of New-Hampshire yesterday. The platform, as first reported, evaded the currency issue, but was amended so as to attack the banks, resumption, and payment of the bonds in gold.

Senator Blaine spoke to 10,000 people, on finance, and was heartily applauded. Kearney spoke in Baltimore to 200 persons. It is said that Mr. Vance will defeat Mr. Merrimon in the contest for the Senatorship.

MR. BLAINE AT OGDENSBURG. TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE ADDRESSED ON THE SUBJECT OF FINANCE AND THE BONDS—THE SENATOR VERY CORDIALLY RECEIVED.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Senator Blaine arrived at midnight last night from the East. He was met at the train by Congressman A. B. James, and escorted to his residence. He was serenaded during the forenoon to-day by the Ogdensburg City Band and Montreal Band at 11 a. m. He proceeded to the Agricultural Grounds, where 10,000 people had assembled to meet him. Mr. Blaine was received with great enthusiasm.

Most of the prominent men of Northern New-York were present, among them being Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica. Congressman James introduced Mr. Blaine with the remark that agriculture was the one subject the audience did not want to hear about.

Mr. Blaine began with a discussion of the financial question, and said in substance: It is the great danger, the great issue, if settled rightly and it cannot be settled until done rightly will be done well. If not done in effect as the pestilence has been spreading the South. The practical question is whether you will stand by the old landmarks or whether you will give up the old landmarks and let down by Congress. The moment you give power to Congress to raise or lower the volume of the currency that moment you strike at the heart of the country.

Resolved, That we demand the taxation of all Government securities, the same as all other property. Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the National Bank Act.

Resolved, That we demand the payment of Government bonds, as they become due, in the moneys of the United States, the same as was understood when they were created.

Resolved, That greenbacks should be made full legal-tender for all debts, both public and private, and the word gold or silver or coin shall not remain in the contract to pay such bonds.

Resolved, That we demand the repeal of the iniquitous, deceiving and clap-trap Resumption Act.

Resolved, That we demand all salaries, State and National, and all other public moneys, to be paid in the ordinary business and labor, to the end that the various positions may be sought as an honorable promotion, rather than for the emoluments of the office.

Mr. Hussey advocated the resolutions at length. They were finally referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and were subsequently adopted.

Colonel George spoke upon the resolutions of the Republican Convention Tuesday, referring to their meagre sympathy for the South in raising a meagre sum for the yellow fever sufferers; and he moved that the members of this convention each contribute \$1 for the same purpose.

Colonel George said this was a good time to attend to this business, and called upon the delegates to stand forward and leave their dollars. Several prominent men held their hats, and a large amount was contributed, many delegates giving \$5 and \$10 each.

Colonel George moved that Frank A. McKean be nominated for Governor by acclamation. Carried amid applause.

The Committee on Credentials reported 603 delegates properly accredited.

Hadley B. Fowler, of Bristol, and David H. Young, of Manchester, were nominated by acclamation for Railroad Commissioners. E. R. Peterson, of Greenland, was also nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

The convention then resolved itself into a county convention and adjourned.

SOME DEMOCRATS WHO GOT EXCITED. DISORDERLY SCENES AT THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION IN THE IVTH NEW-JERSEY DISTRICT—ADJOURNING WITHOUT A NOMINATION.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 12.—The Democratic Congressional Convention which met here to-day, looked like a manageable and non-explosive assembly when it was called to order by Colonel A. Woodruff, of Paterson. The routine business was diversified by three or four speeches by Captain Isaiah Rynders, but on the whole it was transacted with smoothness and dispatch, and the convention had in session but a short forty-five minutes, when Captain Isaiah Rynders moved a recess until 2 o'clock.

As the matter was taken over between sessions, it was very apparent that there were only two candidates who would stay. Rodman M. Price, an ex-actor, who retired deeply into private life, a quarter of a century ago, had the vociferous support of Captain Isaiah Rynders and three or four others. Colonel A. Woodruff appeared to be alarmed lest some one might try to force the nomination upon him, but nobody had any such malicious intentions. Colonel E. S. Miller, sometimes known as "Buffalo" Miller from his efforts to domesticate the Bison of the Western plains, and from the railway "buffer," of which he is the author, and finally, had developed some good strength.

Colonel Miller is a general of ample fortune, who began his career in the army some time ago, and there he came down to Hackensack on court week to talk it over. When he found that he would be called upon to "subscribe" \$13,000, he concluded that politics was an expensive pastime, and formally withdrew from the canvass. This left the field apparently clear for the Hon. A. W. Cutler. But Mr. Cutler has not any "resources" to speak of, and campaign cost money. This with the prejudice against a third term and some unpopular votes in Congress, he had the 43 votes of Morris, 13 in Passaic and he only needed 6 in Bergen to give him the majority and he held them easily.

General Miller was accompanied by Howard Ellis, the permanent chairman, had made one speech and Captain Isaiah Rynders had shot off two more, the president of the convention demanded that a candidate be named, and a committee was chosen. While it was deliberating, and after many speeches by Captain Isaiah Rynders, a new committee was chosen. While it was deliberating, and after many speeches by Captain Isaiah Rynders, a new committee was chosen.

Resolved, That we are in favor of stable currency, and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union and its provisions.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the equal and independent of the several States in the direction of the national business affairs, with an abundant harvest throughout the land, with limitless resources of field, forest and mine yet undeveloped, with the Old World reaching out its hands for the products of American industry and genius, yet with millions of capital lying idle, hundreds of thousands of laborers unemployed, business depression and financial ruin on every hand, and with money hoarded by a multitude of millionaires, and the Government of the United States, and reaffirm our devotion to the following cardinal Democratic principles:

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shall never be ignored or condoned; and we call upon the Democracy and the people throughout the land, and insist upon that we will cooperate in the vindication of the right, and the condemnation and punishment of the wrong, to the end that fraud shall henceforth be powerless and odious, and free government a reality in America.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens of the South upon their restoration to the rights of local self-government, and their relief from carpet-bagging and outrage. We extend to them our warmest sympathies and prayers for their present affliction, and earnestly pray they may speedily be spared the ravages of the terrible disease to which they are now subjected.

The reading of the resolutions was interrupted by frequent applause, and a motion for their acceptance and adoption was made.

Mr. Hussey, of Rochester, thought the resolutions wanting in the requirements necessary to meet the emergency of the times, and if the party should go into the canvass upon them, it would come out in a minority; as a Democrat, desiring the success of the party, he must state that the resolutions did not meet the demands of the overtaxed and laboring classes. He then offered the following:

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THE FEVER NOT SO FATAL.

AN APPARENT DECREASE OF DEATHS.

THE NUMBER OF NEW CASES STILL AS LARGE AS EVER, BUT THE MORTALITY SMALLER.

The dispatches received from the South show that the fever continues to attack hundreds of new victims daily, but the number of deaths is not so large, showing apparently that the doctors are coming to control the disease. The mortality has now gone beyond 4,500. A physician who has returned from Memphis gives to a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE a striking description of the deserted and sorrowful appearance of Memphis.

THE DEATH LIST. Telegrams to THE TRIBUNE report the mortality from yellow fever to have been as follows, as far as can be ascertained, up to the present time, the figures in some cases having been revised:

Table with 2 columns: City, Number of Deaths. Includes New Orleans (1,501), Memphis (1,501), Baton Rouge (27), Grenada (207), Port Gibson (50), Ocean Springs (46), Holly Springs (69).

THE NUMBER OF CASES IN VICKSBURG SINCE THE FEVER FIRST APPEARED IS REPORTED AT 3,000. THE NUMBER OF CASES IN NEW-ORLEANS TO DATE IS STATED AT 5,000.

YESTERDAY IN MEMPHIS. SEVERAL PROMINENT PEOPLE DIED—MR. LANGSTAFF SICK—NINETY-EIGHT DEATHS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 12.—The thermometer last night marked 60°; but a stiff breeze dissipated all hopes of frost, in which lies our only hope for the cessation of the plague. To-night the air is cool enough for light overcoats. From 6 p. m. yesterday to noon to-day sixty-two deaths are reported, among whom are several of the most prominent citizens, such as Dr. B. W. Arent, Judge Robert Hutchinson, Captain A. T. Lacy, Professor E. S. Francis and Captain William Elliott. Sister Vincenta is also dead. The Rev. S. Landrum, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, was taken sick about midnight, while watching by the bedside of his dying son, Herbert S. Landrum, City Editor of The Avalanche, who breathed his last at 2 a. m. The number of deaths to-day is ninety-eight. Nurses from Southern cities continue to arrive and are much needed. H. Casey Young, M. C., is confined to his bed, but not with the fever. Mayor Flipper is convalescing. Mr. Langstaff of the Howard Association, is among the new cases to-day.

MANY NEW CASES IN LOUISIANA. THE DEATH LIST, HOWEVER, DECREASING—THE FEVER APPARENTLY COMING UNDER CONTROL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—The weather to-day is clear, cool and windy. The yellow fever reports show 212 new cases and fifty-seven deaths up to noon to-day. There were twenty-two deaths from noon to 6 p. m. The total number of cases to date is 5,000. The death list to-day contains the names of fourteen children under seven years of age. Dr. Herndon died to-day of the fever. Among the new cases are C. H. Cottrell, a well-known telegrapher, and Thomas E. Graham, clerk in the Western Union Telegraph office.

SOUTH WEST PASS, La., Sept. 12.—One new case to-day. The convalescents are all improving. THIBODIAUX, La., Sept. 12.—Word has been sent to Governor Nicholls that the fever is spreading in this section.

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 12.—Thirty-five new cases to-day. No deaths.

MISSISSIPPI GREATLY AFFLICTED. THE FEVER APPARENTLY RAGING THROUGHOUT A LARGE AREA—IT IS VERY MALIGNANT IN VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 11, via NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—The weather is cloudy and very cool. There has been a strong north wind since yesterday. The thermometer is 84°. Among the deaths to-day are D. A. Culley, merchant, and Dr. Potts and Dr. Bichfeld, of Chattanooga, who came here to aid our suffering nurses, who came from Chattanooga, and died, and nine nurses are sick. It is best for physicians and nurses who have not had the fever to keep away from Vicksburg. They are almost certain to be attacked by the fever. The fever this season is far more malignant than in 1853. The deaths on Tuesday were forty-two; on Wednesday, thirty-one. The number of new cases is unknown. It is thought by druggists that the new cases are decreasing far from material. The fever is spreading throughout Warren County. The Howard Association estimates 3,000 cases and 500 deaths since the fever first appeared.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Sept. 12.—Six deaths and twenty-six new cases here within the last twenty-four hours. Many nurses became frightened and left for New-Orleans to-day. Ten more nurses and two physicians are needed here. There remain in town only about 200 whites and 500 colored people.

CAJALONG, Miss., Sept. 12.—There were four deaths and nineteen new cases in the past twenty-four hours. The fever is spreading on every side in the country, and all are calling for help. The weather is very cool.

PILOT POINT, Miss., Sept. 12.—The sickness here is principally among the children, and the mortality is light.

LAKE, Miss., Sept. 12.—Four deaths occurred here yesterday, and there were three new cases to-day. Physicians have the fever under control, however, and a majority of the sick are convalescing.

PILOT POINT, Miss., Sept. 12.—There are three cases here at Pilot Point, and some cases on the coast.

GRANDMA, Miss., Sept. 12.—Five new cases and four deaths to-day.

A PICTURE OF DESOLATION. A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE APPEARANCE OF A MEMPHIS DISMISSEABLE THREE MILES AWAY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Dr. Pease, Dr. Ramsey and Mrs. Wallis, who left last week for Memphis as the company of physicians and nurses, have returned. Their services were declined on account of the fact that they have never had the yellow fever.

Dr. Pease says that the horrors of the pestilence are beyond description. He has passed through four yellow fever epidemics, one at Bombay, two at New-Orleans and one at Key West, but he has seen nothing to compare with the death-stricken aspect of Memphis at the present time. The wealthy have almost all departed, leaving the poor to shift as they may for themselves, and to the horrors of the plague are added those of a condition approaching famine. The provision stores are all closed, and the only way to obtain supplies from them is to break them open, which is sometimes done. All the drug stores except three are closed, and it is difficult to get medicine, even when medical attendance has been had and prescriptions written. The banks are open only one hour a day. The commissary depot established by the Howard Association are besieged by throngs of negroes, many of whom come in from the surrounding country, risking the pestilence in order to get free provisions.

No vehicles are seen on the streets except the dead-carts and the doctors' buggies, with an occasional hearse conveying the remains of some wealthy victim. At night the streets are here and there lit up with the gleam of death fires, which burn in front of houses which contain a corpse, though not of every such house, for many a victim dies alone, after suffering unattended, and there is no one to put out the customary signal. Persons taken sick on the streets crawl into unoccupied tenements, and their corpses are afterward discovered by the janitor or the janitor's wife. The bodies of the dead accumulate under the doors of the houses, and the streets are then dug in, in which great rows of coffins are deposited side by side, and one on top of another.

Dr. Pease states that the peculiar smell of the post

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

THE ABERCARNÉ COLLIERY FLOODED.

THE SULTAN SEEKING FINANCIAL AID—"PIAT MONEY" TO BE FUNDED.

The desperate expedient of flooding the Abercarné coal mine was adopted early yesterday morning. The decision to do so caused great affliction to the relatives of the 251 men still in the pit. In Turkey, the Sultan has taken steps to find the paper currency. He seeks financial aid from England to effect reforms in Asia Minor, but Mr. Layard says he cannot have any. In France the responsible editor of Paul de Cassagnac's paper has received a severe sentence.

THE GREAT COLLIERY EXPLOSION. THE PIT FLOODED—TWENTY HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1878. The full extent of the terrible disaster in the coal mine at Abercarné yesterday is now known. At half-past 2 o'clock this morning the flooding of the pit was begun. At that hour the fire was within a short distance of the bottom of the shaft, and all hope of further rescue had to be abandoned. When this decision was announced to the relatives of the 251 men still in the pit, the scene was terrible beyond description. Thirteen additional bodies of victims of the explosion were recovered before the flooding of the pit began.

The Abercarné Colliery is the property of the E. B. W. Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Company. The pit, which is 320 yards deep, and one of the largest and best worked in the district, was yielding 1,000 tons of steam coal daily. The use of safety lamps in the mine was rigidly enforced. The cause of the explosion cannot be ascertained. The explosion was preceded by a fire on the surface. The frameworks and castings of the pit were thrown down to a height of three hundred feet above the mouth of the shaft, and the explosion was heard at a distance of 1,000 yards, of whom 373, taking their turn or "shift," went down at 11 o'clock in the morning. Twenty-one of this number came up at noon, up which time nothing had been recovered from the shaft.

At 12:10 p. m. a loud rumbling noise was heard, quickly followed by a flash of flame from the pit's mouth, and a column of smoke and debris ascending high in the air. The explosion damaged the winding gear, thus destroying the only means of communication with the men in the pit. As soon as the starting could be effected, working parties were sent down the shaft, and eighty-two men and boys, working within a few hundred yards of the shaft, were rescued. But it became evident, as attempts were made to advance into the workings, that little hope could be entertained of any life surviving. About 400 yards of the shaft were explored, and the bodies of fourteen men were found, all dead. Beyond this point the explorers could not go, on account of the danger of injury to the men. The bodies of the men were found, and the bodies of the men were found, and the bodies of the men were found.

TURKEY IN DISORDER. THE ALBANIANS ACTING AGGRESSIVELY—ENGLAND UNWILLING TO COERCE THE TURKS.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1878. The Albanian insurgents have celebrated the massacre of Mehmet Ali Pacha as a victory. The agitation in Albania is increasing. Fresh outrages are apprehended, and the Christians are fleeing into Montenegro. The Albanian League is sending forces to Albania and Epirus. The last named movement is intended to forestall the cessation of Epirus to Greece or to prevent a Greek revival.

The Porte has been informed that England will probably not adhere to Germany's proposal that the Signatories of the Treaty of Berlin shall together force the Porte to execute the stipulations of the treaty.

Midhat Pasha has returned to Constantinople with his family in a provincial Turkish train.

The bakers of Constantinople having discontinued the sale of bread, because of the depreciation of the value of the grain tax, and has appointed a commission to advise means for getting the paper currency. The commission will recommend that the currency be funded in a 4 per cent loan, the interest on which is to be paid in gold, and the loan to be supervised by a banker's syndicate.

Of the 50,000 Russians who accepted Turkey 46,000 have gone home.

THE PROPOSED TURKISH REFORMS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1878. Safvet Pacha has verbally informed Minister Layard that the Porte adheres to the scheme of reforms for Asia Minor drawn up by him.

Safvet Pacha at the same time pointed out the necessity of obtaining the consent of the British and American governments to the execution of the reforms, and asked an advance of six million pounds on the surplus revenue of Cyprus.

Minister Layard replied that this was impossible, as it would require a vote of Parliament.

DISORDERLY SCENE IN BELFAST. LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1878. The displeasure of the Home Rulers with Messrs. O'Donnell and Biggar led to a riotous scene in Belfast, where the former was to deliver a lecture. When he appeared upon the platform, a mob of about 500 men gathered round the house, and the furniture was smashed; there was fierce fighting in all parts of the hall, and even on the platform, resulting in many injuries to the audience. Mr. O'Donnell fled, and Mr. Biggar delivered his introductory address and Mr. O'Donnell his lecture to the reporters.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN MOVEMENT. GENEVA, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1878. A great meeting of Americans was held to-day at the United States Consulate, in favor of a Franco-American treaty of commerce. Mr. Montgomery presented, and the following resolutions were adopted: A motion made by Mr. Bates, of New-York, in favor of the treaty, was unanimously adopted.

BRITISH COTTON MILLS PARTLY BURNED. LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1878. The Nova Scotia Cotton Mills at Blackburn, which are among the largest in Lancashire, were partially destroyed by fire to-day. The damage is estimated at \$300,000.

A PARIS EDITOR PUNISHED. PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1878. The Managing Editor of the Bonapartist journal, Le Pays, has been sentenced to a fine of \$300 and three months' imprisonment for insulting President MacMahon.

THE WAR IN NEW-CALEDONIA. SIDNEY, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1878. The French troops in New-Caledonia have completely defeated the insurgent natives, who lost 130 killed and wounded, including three chiefs killed.

TRYING BILLINGS FOR WIFE MURDER. THE HEARING OF TESTIMONY BEGUN.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Sept. 12.—In the trial of Billings for the murder of his wife, the testimony for the prosecution was begun this morning. Maggie Maloney, a servant girl, testified to witnessing the death of Mrs. Billings, caused by a blow from outside the house. The testimony of Billings, who spoke also of the excited condition in which he was at the time, was admitted as evidence. The coroner's jury was read and put in evidence. Louis H. Cramer testified to making surveys and maps of the premises. The man was admitted as evidence. The court adjourned at 5 p. m. for the day.

A GROUP OF RAILROAD MEN OVER. ALTONA, Sept. 12.—While a party of railroad men were testing the track in the yard here this afternoon their engine ran into a number of cars and caused a complete wreck. Joseph Johnson, a brakeman, was killed. The superintendent of the road, Charles McCully, had both feet cut off. The chief dispatcher, Joseph Sands, had an arm broken and was otherwise injured; and Conductor James Boyl, Engineer Jackson, two brakemen and the fireman were all slightly injured.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The races have been postponed until to-morrow on account of the rain.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 12.—The rice plantations in the vicinity of this city have been damaged by storms to the extent of \$350,000.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 12.—On Tuesday, the 10th inst., the first train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad reached Trinidad. The intention is to have the locomotive reach Los Vegas by the 15th inst.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The Rev. Robert Laird Collier, pastor of the Second Church (Unitarian), of this city, who went abroad a few months ago, has sent in his letter of resignation. His reason for resigning is that he has not been made pastor of the Knoxian House since its doors. The bank's liabilities are \$71,000, and its assets are \$100,000.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 12.—An engine of an accommodation train on the Cumberland Valley Railroad jumped the track to-day, and the track blocked for four hours.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12.—P. Stamb, proprietor of the Knoxville Opera House, and a large real estate owner, was killed. The superintendent of the road, Charles McCully, had both feet cut off. The chief dispatcher, Joseph Sands, had an arm broken and was otherwise injured; and Conductor James Boyl, Engineer Jackson, two brakemen and the fireman were all slightly injured.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—The Pullman Palace Car Company held its annual meeting here to-day. The financial statement shows a revenue of \$2,100,000, total assets of \$12,775,167 3/4; capital stock, \$5,925,000; liabilities, \$2,677,000.

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Frank A. McKean was nominated for Governor by the Democrats of New-Hampshire yesterday. The platform, as first reported, evaded the currency issue, but was amended so as to attack the banks, resumption, and payment of the bonds in gold.

Senator Blaine spoke to 10,000 people, on finance, and was heartily applauded. Kearney spoke in Baltimore to 200 persons. It is said that Mr. Vance will defeat Mr. Merrimon in the contest for the Senatorship.

MR. BLAINE AT OGDENSBURG. TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE ADDRESSED ON THE SUBJECT OF FINANCE AND THE BONDS—THE SENATOR VERY CORDIALLY RECEIVED.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Senator Blaine arrived at midnight last night from the East. He was met at the train by Congressman A. B. James, and escorted to his residence. He was serenaded during the forenoon to-day by the Ogdensburg City Band and Montreal Band at 11 a. m. He proceeded to the Agricultural Grounds, where 10,000 people had assembled to meet him. Mr. Blaine was received with great enthusiasm.

Most of the prominent men of Northern New-York were present, among them being Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica. Congressman James introduced Mr. Blaine with the remark that agriculture was the one subject the audience did not want to hear about.