

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A NEW FAST MAIL SERVICE.

HARDSHIPS OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS—REDCOURT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT—EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE—COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

The Postmaster-General has consummated arrangements for two fast mail trains on the New-York Central Railroad, leaving this city regularly at 9 p. m. and at 4:35 a. m., beginning July 5. United States Marshal Russell, of Texas, relates some of the hardships suffered by the United States Marshals because of the "starvation policy" of the Democratic Congress. The Administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau by Commissioner Rann is said to have been very efficient. The public debt statement will show a reduction of about \$2,000,000 for June. There was considerable increase in National bank circulation during the fiscal year. The Chief of the Secret Service gives some interesting information in regard to counterfeiting.

NEW FAST MAIL TRAINS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A 9 P. M. AND A 4:35 A. M. TRAIN, TO BEGIN RUNNING JULY 5.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Postmaster General has completed arrangements with the New-York Central and Hudson River and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads for two fast mail trains daily.

It has been ascertained from Postmaster James and Colonel W. B. Thompson, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, that the bulk of the mail deposited in the New-York City Post Office, and arriving there for distribution, accumulates between the hours of 4 and 9 p. m. At present the regular mail train for the West, by way of the New-York Central, leaves New-York at 6 p. m., the hour of closing for which, however, is 4:30 p. m., at which time only a small portion is ready to be sent off. Under the new arrangement an additional fast mail train will leave New-York at 9 p. m. and will overtake the 6 p. m. train at Cleveland. The additional train will take nearly the entire mail of the business day, and not pass Albany, N. Y., until after the arrival of the train leaving Boston at 6 p. m. It will arrive in Buffalo, N. Y., in time for the morning delivery; at Cleveland, Ohio, at 2 p. m., and at Toledo, Ohio, in time for delivery that day. It will arrive in Chicago the second morning, before the opening of the business day, and in time for the first carriers' delivery.

There will be a complete set of connections with all trains on lateral lines. It is intended to have an exchange of mails at every post office where any gain in time or quantity of mails can be effected.

The whole of New-England will by the connection to be made at Albany participate largely in the advantages to be gained. Boston will secure a saving virtually of one day on all mail for the West deposited before the departure from that city of the 6 p. m. train. Mail leaving at that hour will be delivered all the way to New-York, and will be carried as Buffalo by the first delivery the following morning.

In addition to the train leaving New-York at 9 p. m., the Postmaster-General has arranged to have a post-car leave the Grand Central Depot at 4:35 a. m. It will arrive at Albany, N. Y., between 8 and 9 a. m. instead of at 1 p. m., as at present; at Syracuse at 10 a. m., instead of 11 a. m.; and at Buffalo at 7 p. m., instead of 1 a. m. West of Buffalo this train will have no important connections; but at Albany it connects for Saratoga and the North. The post-car on this train will deliver and receive mails on an average every four miles. All mail for Northern and Central New-York accumulating after the departure of the 9 p. m. train will go out on this 4:35 a. m. train and be delivered before the close of the same day's business.

The above-described arrangements will go into effect next Monday, July 5.

THE DEMOCRATIC STARVATION POLICY.

HOW IT AFFECTED THE UNITED STATES COURTS—HARDSHIPS OF THE MARSHALS—DEMOCRATIC INCOMPETENCY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, June 30.—United States Marshal Russell, of Texas, is now in Washington for the purpose of getting the money due him, and which he has been compelled to advance out of his private means or borrow at a high rate of interest, to execute the processes of the Courts. He estimates his personal loss, by reason of the failure of Congress to make a seasonal appropriation for the marshals, and to replace reminders of the Attorney-General at not more than \$2,300.

"I suppose," said Marshal Russell to a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE to-day, "that there has been enough civil processes in the Northern districts to help the marshals out to some extent, though I know nothing definite about that. In the extreme South-west, however, there has been no relief, and no one knows the hardship we have encountered. I was unable to run the Courts in my district without borrowing money. I could not serve a Government process without first raising and advancing the money for the expenses of the deputies. The district is a large one, and sometimes we have to travel 500 miles to secure a witness. Our deputies have to travel through deserts where guides and guards are sometimes necessary. All this required large sums of money, and this I had to borrow by paying high rates of interest. I have paid 1, 2, 5, and even 10 per cent a month for money. Seven-eighths of the money so obtained came from sympathetic Republicans, and I should hardly have been able to pull through but for the personal exertions of Judge Davall, who went out himself and helped me to borrow it. In one or two cases lately tried at San Antonio this difficulty in obtaining money prevented us from securing the presence of some important witnesses."

"When we first began to borrow," continued Mr. Russell, "it was with the understanding that Congress would certainly make an appropriation in December, but time went on, and bankers began to have doubts whether any money would be appropriated at all, hence the high rate of discount. The period of our difficulties has lasted from the first of July, 1879, until the present time, and no one knows the extremity to which we were put."

"Why," said Marshal Russell, becoming indignant as he recalled his experience, "they pretended at first that the money was only withheld because they didn't want the deputy-marshals to be used in the fall elections. Then why didn't they make the deficiency appropriation in December, as Chairman Atkins promised they should do? The money would have been available during the fiscal year, and they might have repeated the operation to cover the next election if the election business was all they were driving at."

The extent of the sacrifice made by Marshal Russell will be appreciated when it is made known that the office is worth about \$3,000 a year, and the money paid out by him as interest is hopelessly gone, there being no provision and no precedent for its repayment to him by Congress.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

REMARKABLE EFFICIENCY OF REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION—THE EFFICIENCY IN COLLECTOR FREELAND'S OFFICE.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Commissioner Rann entered upon his official duties in August, 1875, making a fraction over four years that he has been in charge of the affairs of the Bureau over which he now presides. Excluding the portion of the first year, and taking the figures of the four complete fiscal years ending to-night, the total revenue collected amounts to \$466,122,220, every cent of which, with the exception of one item of about \$10,000, has been collected and covered into the Treasury.

The \$10,000 not yet collected is due from the estate of the late Collector Freeland, of Brooklyn, who lost the amount by the defalcation of his chief deputy. The matter has been in process of arrange-

ment between the Bureau and the bondsmen of Collector Freeland, and a telegram has been received to-day from the Collector at New-York, reporting that the bondsmen will deposit the money to-night. This is a remarkable showing, and strikingly illustrates the efficiency which the administration of this important branch of the Civil Service has attained under Republican officials.

DECREASE IN THE PUBLIC DEBT.

ABOUT TWO MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE—LARGE DRAFTS ON THE TREASURY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The monthly debt statement which will be issued by the Treasury Department will probably be more favorable than was anticipated a fortnight ago. Although the payments for the current month have been unusually heavy, it is expected that the statement will show a reduction of the debt to the amount of about \$2,000,000.

The receipts of the Government, during the current month, have been about \$27,000,000 and the expenditures by warrants about \$18,000,000. The latter amount, of course, does not include the drafts on the Treasury for the public debt, which are usually somewhat greater in June than in any other month during the year.

It is probable that the reduction of the public debt in next month will be very small, as the drafts on the Treasury by all the other departments of the Government will be unusually heavy.

WORK OF THE MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—During the month ended to-day there were coined at the mint in this city 3,771,940 pieces of the value of \$3,434,266, including 1,000,500 silver dollars. The following shows the coinage executed at the mint during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880:

Table with 3 columns: Denomination, No. of pieces, and Value. Total: 45,845,070 pieces, \$43,162,534.00

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A number of appointments of the Internal Revenue Bureau at work on the 24th of June were revoked, and the appointments to-day. This patronage has heretofore been in the hands of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It appears that Secretary Sherman has now decided that these appointments shall be made by the chief clerks. Appointments are expected to be issued to some of those discharged to-day.

EFFICIENT NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The closing of the accounts of the Department of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, shows that the expenditures for that period have been \$426,978,34 less than for the previous year, and that there is a balance, June 30, 1880, an unexpended balance of \$2,461,182.23 in the hands of the pay officers of the Navy.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 30, 1880.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day instructed Assistant United States Treasurer Billings to purchase \$1,000,000 worth of United States bonds for the sinking fund.

Secretary Schurz proposes leaving Washington about the middle of July. He will go to the Pacific coast, visiting various Indian reservations on his way there, and also passing through the Yellowstone National Park.

An order was issued by the Post Office Department to-day for the establishment of mail service between Brooklyn and Long Beach, Long Beach; the mail to be sent from the Brooklyn Post Office twice a day by carriers.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has made the following appointments for surveying the public lands in the fiscal year which begins to-morrow: Idaho, \$10,000; California, \$30,000; Colorado, \$10,000; Dakota, \$30,000; Florida, \$8,000; Iowa, \$12,000; Louisiana, \$12,000; Minnesota, \$10,000; Montana, \$15,000; Nebraska, \$10,000; Nevada, \$12,000; New Mexico, \$12,000; Oregon, \$10,000; Utah, \$12,000; Washington, \$10,000; Wisconsin, \$10,000.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

A LETTER FROM SENATOR CAMERON.

UNABLE TO TAKE THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The following letter from Senator Cameron, received to-day, is given for publication:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., June 28, 1880. L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 19th inst. in relation to the chairmanship of the National Committee that I cannot do, for the reason that I am physically unable to undergo the labors which necessarily belong to the position.

I found myself, after the adjournment of Congress, very much broken down, and I was compelled to abandon all my business affairs, although they had been in my power the day before. I am now, however, recovering, and I came here with the hope of having my physical condition remain here for several weeks, and you will see that I am unable to do as you, as well as many other friends think I ought, during the coming canvass.

You may rest assured, however, that as soon as I am able to do so, I will give my personal aid to a member of the Committee, to the great work which is before us. Yours truly, J. D. CAMERON.

AN INTERCHANGE OF CIVILITIES.

GENERAL HANCOCK AND SEVERAL FRIENDS CALL UPON MR. TILDEN.

General Hancock, in conversation with General Franklin and Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, a day or two ago, signified his wish to call upon ex-Governor Tilden, informally. Mr. Tilden, on being communicated with, said that he would be pleased to receive such a visit. General Hancock and Henry Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, met yesterday by appointment at the Sperry House and proceeded to Mr. Tilden's residence, at Grinnery Park, where they were heartily welcomed by the ex-Governor.

Two hours were spent in pleasant conversation. The political situation was discussed at length. Before taking his leave General Hancock accepted an invitation from Mr. Tilden to visit him at his country residence. Only the gentlemen mentioned were present.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

GOSSIP AS TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE—GENERAL HANCOCK SAID TO FAVOR THE PLAN OF 1876.

No decided steps have been taken yet by the Democratic National Committee toward getting ready for the campaign, and nothing will be done before the National Committee and the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee perfect their organizations. The latter will meet at noon on July 12, at the Hoffman House in this city, and the former on the following day, at noon, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It is a question who will be chosen permanent chairman of the National Committee. The names most prominently mentioned are Senator William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and William L. Scott and Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania.

General Hancock, it is understood, has signified his wish that the same general plan of campaign shall be carried out as was adopted in 1876. This is understood to mean that the Tilden faction will heartily support the ticket. General Hancock and his friends are especially anxious that all the efforts in this State shall unite heartily on the National ticket.

Within the past day or two several representative men from Virginia have called upon General Hancock, and among them were Messrs. W. M. Patton, of that State, prominent among these were William L. Scott, General William B. Franklin, of Hartford, Senator

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

CLOSING JESUIT ESTABLISHMENTS. SOME DISORDER IN PARIS—VERY LITTLE EXCITEMENT IN THE PROVINCES.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 30, 1880.

The police arrived at the Jesuit establishments in the Rue de Sevres at a quarter of six this morning. They were immediately admitted. Shortly after a crowd of 500 persons, composed largely of students and women, collected. There was some shouting for and against the Jesuits. The police partly cleared the street, and refused to admit M. Baudry d'Asson to the building. The Prefect of Police having arrived, the building was formally declared closed. The Jesuits, accompanied by several Deputies and Senators of the Right, departed amid great excitement.

There were indications against the Prefect of the Police. During a slight disturbance in the street, M. Baudry d'Asson, Editor of the Union (Legislative Journal) was arrested.

Some of the Fathers locked themselves in their cells, which had to be broken open. The last one left at 8:30 o'clock p. m. The police then cleared the street; they still remain on guard there.

Throughout the Province to-day the Jesuits quitted their establishments under protest, declaring that they only yielded to compulsion. At Avignon and Marseilles the Jesuits were some what disordered. At Lyons and Angers the Jesuits have constituted themselves as civil societies, and the question thus raised will be the subject of a meeting of the Fathers at Lyons on July 2. At Vals the door of an establishment had to be forced and the Jesuits were conducted out by several soldiers. A considerable number of them will be forced to leave their establishments.

Several Jesuit establishments are taking legal proceedings. The Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Spirit in Lyons are suing the Government for violating domicile and infringing personal liberty.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30, 1880.

A Paris dispatch to The Standard says: "It is said that Count de Mont was amongst those who were arrested for shouting 'Down with the Republic!'"

A Paris dispatch to The Times says: "The Jesuit chapels were tarred on Tuesday in the provinces. At Lille five hundred persons, headed by the chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Baudry d'Asson, expressed their sympathy for them. The last of a series of meetings was held in Paris in the Cirque d'Eté, and a considerable number of persons were present. A considerable number of persons were present. A considerable number of persons were present.

There were also present at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night two men who will doubtless have great influence in the deliberations of the committee. These men are Governor Foster of Ohio, and Senator Canby of New-York. It is believed that if General Garfield has expressed any preference for either of these gentlemen, it is thought that preference will be made known to-day through Governor Foster. Governor Foster was absent from his room during the evening of the 29th, but General Garfield has expressed a preference, his wishes will be strictly regarded by the committee. The name of Governor Foster is not mentioned as yet for the office of chairman. There are no candidates for the office of Secretary. Governor Foster is now advocating his election as chairman. Ex-Governor Jewell enumerated, in conversation with a Tribune reporter, the names of the persons whom he named last night for the chairmanship. He said: "My whole duty as a member of the committee is to end by endorsing the committee to order to-morrow night. I hear mentioned as possible chairman Senator William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Thomas C. Platt, and Governor Foster, of Ohio."

"But Mr. Foster is not a member of the committee," said the Tribune reporter. "That could easily be arranged," said Mr. Jewell, "by having Mr. Foster resign in his favor."

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REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—An enthusiastic meeting to ratify the nominations of Garfield and Arthur was held at Concordia Opera House to-night. Speeches were made by the Hon. J. Morrison Harris, the Hon. J. A. G. Creswell, the Hon. John L. Thomas and others.

TERRITORIAL DELAGATE NOMINATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The Territorial Convention of Arizona, to-day nominated G. H. Oury for delegate to Congress.

ANOTHER CLUB IN KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 30.—The second Republican Campaign Club in this city was organized and great enthusiasm last night. The following officers were elected: Elisha M. Bingham, president; J. N. Piero, secretary; A. Tammor, treasurer, and a vice-president from each of the wards. It is proposed to make a thorough canvass of the city at once. It is also proposed to organize a company for military drill, and a Campaign Club is already being formed. About 250 members were present at the meeting. Speeches were made by Joel Forbes and J. P. Van Gansbeek.

ORGANIZING IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT.

THE XXIIIrd Ward Republican Association, of which Ernest Hall is president, met at Kireh's Hall, at One-hundred-and-fiftieth-st. and Third-ave., last night. About 500 men were present. Among them was a delegation of fifty colored men, who were invited to attend. The meeting was addressed by General William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Assemblyman Jonathan L. Weiss and William Hall.

CAMPAIGN MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 30.—A Republican ratification meeting was held at Faneuil Hall to-night, at which Governor Long presided. Speeches were made by Governor Long, Senator Hoar, ex-Governor Rice and others.

MR. JORGENSEN RENOMINATED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

BURKEVILLE, Va., June 30.—At the Republican Congressional Convention, which met here to-day, the Hon. Joseph Jorgensen was renominated by acclamation for the first ballot.

A WOODFUL METEOR IN GEORGIA.

MACON, Ga., June 30.—At about 12 o'clock last night a meteor as large as a barrel, starting from the zenith, plunged down the northwestern sky and exploded near here with a report that reverberated for thirty seconds, and shook the earth even at this point. The meteor was about five seconds in falling, during which time the city was lit up as though by a powerful electric light.

Much excitement prevailed in the negro quarter, the inhabitants rushing into their homes, closing the doors and fastening the windows with bolts. The report between the disappearance of the phenomenon and the distance from Macon was forty miles.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

A BOY DROWNED IN THE HUDSON.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 30.—Ernest Kroes, a boy, had six years of age, was accidentally drowned in the Hudson river yesterday evening.

BEACONPORT BUCK INCIDENT.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 30.—The indictment against Beacnport, N. Y., was returned at Kingston and Beacnport, N. Y., on the 29th inst. The indictment is to be doledly made.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 30.—MADAM JANE WILSON, a clairvoyant, was arrested to-day charged with causing the death yesterday of a young woman, the widow of C. G. Wilson, by hypnotic suggestion last Friday.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Thomas Foster, John Smith and Charles Jones, three counterfeiters, were arrested to-day on the charge of making counterfeit money. The police found 150 counterfeit \$500 bills.

CHARGED WITH BORING POST OFFICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—George W. Middlewood, alias Brad, who was being sold postage stamps at 20 per cent discount, was given a hearing before the United States Commissioner to-day, on a charge of having bored various Post Offices in this State, among others the Post Office at Columbia, Penn., and at Philadelphia, Pa., and at Downingtown, Pa.

CHARGED WITH POISONING.

CHICAGO, June 30.—A dispatch from Milwaukee says: "Mrs. Mary Van Kirk was arrested here yesterday, charged with having poisoned her stepmother, Mrs. M. Van Kirk, on the 29th inst. She was found guilty of poisoning, and having possession of a bottle of strychnine, and traces of poison were found in the body of Mrs. Van Kirk. She was committed to the jail on the charge of poisoning the stepmother. The police found 150 counterfeit \$500 bills."

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GAMBETTA'S NEW PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30, 1880.

A Paris dispatch to The Times says: "Before the present Chamber of Deputies breaks up, M. Gambetta, President of the Chamber, will again appear in the Tribune to advocate the redemption of the Serrin de laite system of voting. This system will certainly be adopted, as all who oppose it will know that their names will not appear on the list supported by M. Gambetta, and very few of the Left will oppose it. M. Gambetta will appear as a candidate for every department. The country will be advised to vote for Gambetta. His election by a large number of the department will constitute a possible in 1882, if President Grevy, by remaining in office, eludes him to will till then."

RIFLE SHOOTING AT DOLLYMOUNT.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, June 30, 1880.

At Dollymount to-day, in a competition in military rifles at the 800 yards range for fifteen prizes presented by Mr. Wilson, of Belfast, ten shots each, Government ammunition, any position, twenty-five competitors were entered, all using the Martini-Henry rifle. Only the first three men competed, namely Frank and Robert Frank Hyde and John Rockwell. The first three men in a sitting position, and firing from the hip made a score of 29 in seven shots. The first prize was won by John Rockwell, who made the first prize with a score of 44. Young scored 43, Young 26, Young 8, and Young 7. Frank Hyde and Robert Frank Hyde were prevailing.

AN ALABAMA CLAIM DECIDED.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30, 1880.

In the case of Burnall against Rhodocmach, in the Court of Common Pleas, Lord Coleridge has decided that the defendant, a merchant who had obtained the net sum of \$2,804 as compensation for tobacco destroyed by the Alabama, must hand the amount to the plaintiff, an underwriter with whom the tobacco had been insured, and who had paid up on a total loss. Lord Coleridge said the defendant, being possessed of the net sum of \$2,804, which he had obtained from the Alabama, must hand the amount to the plaintiff, an underwriter with whom the tobacco had been insured, and who had paid up on a total loss. Lord Coleridge said the defendant, being possessed of the net sum of \$2,804, which he had obtained from the Alabama, must hand the amount to the plaintiff, an underwriter with whom the tobacco had been insured, and who had paid up on a total loss.

REPORTED PEACE AT BUENOS AYRES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30, 1880.

The financial situation in Buenos Ayres, it is reported, has improved. It is said that the Government has decided to issue a loan of \$1,000,000 to meet the needs of the Government. It is also reported that the Government has decided to issue a loan of \$1,000,000 to meet the needs of the Government. It is also reported that the Government has decided to issue a loan of \$1,000,000 to meet the needs of the Government.

THE BRADLAUGH CASE.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30, 1880.

Sir Stafford Northcote (Liberal-Conservative member of the House of Commons for Devon, North) will move the rejection of Premier Gladstone's resolution on the Bradlaugh question by means of an amendment which is considered a weaker form than a direct negation. The London correspondent of The Standard, Guardian and Traveller, who has been a month on the Continent, brought to their notice by the firm but moderate course of President Avellaneda, have exercised pressure on the Governor of the Province.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30, 1880.

At a recent meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce it was decided to strike against the reduction of 5 per cent in wages.

In the cricket game to-day between