BY THE AUTHOR OF "FIFTEEN DAYS"
Just One Day!
AT ALL THE NEWS STANDS ON THIS ROAD 50CTS

New-York Tribune.

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THE COMMITTEE ORGANIZED.

MARSHALL JEWELL CHOSEN CHAIRMAN.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE—THE ORGANIZATION COMPLETED—APPEALS FROM SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Marshall Jewell was elected chairman of the Republican National Committee yesterday, and ex-Senator Dorsey Secretary. The Executive Committee was also chosen, and various arrangements for the campaign were made. Southern Republicans appealed for aid from their Northern brethren, and declared that with proper effort, and with good speakers from the North, at least fifteen close Congressional Districts would be carried by the Republicans.

REPUBLICAN DISCUSSION AND ACTION.

TALK BEFORE THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE—THE CHOICE FOR CHAIRMAN—NORTHERN SPEAKERS TO GO SOUTH.

The second meeting of the Republican National Committee drew to the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday forenoon a large number of Republican politicians. The gathering reminded spectators of scenes in the Palmer House during the Chicago Convention. Prominent in the throng were Senators Conkling and Logan, who moved about in a stately way, and who, as it political sympathy affected personal appearance, wore huge straw hats of similar design. The Senators talked in an earnest way with members of the National Committee and others. General Arthur was present, as it was the desire of the National Committee that his views and those of General Garfield should be obtained before the choice of a chairman of the committee was made. In the various groups were also ex-Police Commissioner Wheeler, Postmaster James, Charles E. Smith, Editor of *The Philadelphia Press*, General John N. Knapp, of Auburn, John I. Davenport, Congressmen Hiscock and Hubbard, Edward McPherson, Senators Sessions and Birdsall, General John Cochrane, Assemblyman Youngs, and many city politicians.

Throughout the morning the probable choice of chairman of the National Committee and the composition of the Executive Committee were discussed with the keenest interest. The Southern members of the National Committee said that they were not greatly concerned about its organization if only officers were secured who would heartily aid them in efforts they desired to make to wrest from the Democrats thirty Congressmen and the States of West Virginia, North Carolina and Florida. They complained that they had had no assistance from Northern Republicans for several years, and argued that if eminent Republican speakers would make speaking tours through the South as through the North, the Republican vote would be greatly increased. The Northern members of the committee received these suggestions with such favor that unquestionably Northern Republican speakers will address Southern political meetings during the coming campaign. The speakers will be sent especially into close Congressional districts. The Southern members predicted that out of thirty close districts at least one-half would be secured by the effort.

Thursday night and yesterday afternoon the subcommittee on permanent officers was in consultation with prominent members of the party. Telegrams were sent to leading Republicans in various States, the purpose being to agree upon a candidate for chairman who should be entirely unobjectionable to all the elements of the party. Marshall Jewell had said that he did not desire the chairmanship, and would not take it unless it was the unanimous wish of the committee that he should. General Logan and T. C. Platt had their advocates. It was finally decided that the names of Marshall Jewell for chairman and ex-Senator Dorsey for secretary should be presented to the National Committee as the unanimous choice of the sub-committee. This decision was announced to Governor Jewell, and he agreed to serve.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE MEETING.

Mr. Jewell, as temporary chairman, called the meeting to order at twenty minutes past 11, and W. P. Canaday moved that the roll be called. By a mistake the name of A. H. McBride appeared in the list yesterday as the member from Montana; it should have been Alexander H. Beattie.

John S. Runnells, upon the request of the chairman that all persons except those invited to be present should leave the room, asked if the reporters might not be allowed to remain. George C. Gorham, the renegade Republican, who, by some mysterious folly, is still permitted to edge into the National Committee on a proxy, said that although he was willing that the newspapers should have full information of what occurred in the meeting, he thought individual members would rather be able to speak without restraint on many of the topics that were to be discussed. The reporters accordingly withdrew.

Charles Foster, of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, then reported the recommendations of the committee as follows:

For Chairman—Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut.
For Secretary—Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas.
Executive Committee—Horace Davis, California; James B. Deveaux, Georgia; John A. Logan, Illinois; John C. New, Indiana; John S. Runnells, Iowa; John A. Martin, Kansas; Henry C. Warmoth, Louisiana; John M. Forbes, Massachusetts; Chauncey I. Filley, Missouri; William E. Chandler, New-Hampshire; George A. Halsey, New-Jersey; Thomas C. Platt, New-York; W. P. Canaday, North Carolina; William C. Cooper, Ohio; J. D. Cameron, Pennsylvania; George W. Hooker, Vermont; John W. Mason, West Virginia; Elihu Enos, Wisconsin; R. C. McCormick, Arizona; Stephen B. Elkins, New-Mexico.

POLITICAL CONDITION OF ALABAMA.

Mr. Jewell asked leave to retire while the committee acted upon the report; but pending his retirement Paul Strobach, of Alabama, addressed the committee as to the political condition of his State. He said that the Republican party was in a far better condition in that State than it had been for years before. Dissensions, which had caused the surrender of several Congressional districts to the Democrats, had been quieted. The Republicans could carry four Congressional districts if they could obtain aid from the Northern Republicans. Northern speakers were especially needed. Mr. Strobach gave the committee figures to show that it was possible to carry the Congressional districts he mentioned. In conclusion he appealed earnestly to Northern Republicans to aid the Southern Republicans, saying that the latter had been given "the cold shoulder" for several years undeservedly, and now needed assistance.

Mr. Jewell having retired, William P. Frye, of Maine, was voted to the chair, and the committee's report was at once put and carried unanimously. Mr. Jewell was duly given notice, and having briefly expressed his thanks for the honor conferred on him, he again took the chair, and the business of the committee was proceeded with.

Elihu Enos, of Wisconsin, moved that the Executive Committee be empowered to fill any vacancies that might occur in that body, and make such subdivisions as they might see fit.

This was adopted, and William P. Frye proposed that when the committee adjourn, it adjourn to meet at the same place at noon on the 15th of October. This was also adopted.

Congressman Hubbell, chairman of the Congressional Committee, was then invited to address the committee, and spoke for a few minutes on the organization of the Congressional Committee and its readiness to proceed at once with its work in the campaign.

The committee then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee which followed, Marshall Jewell in the chair, a special committee was appointed, on the motion of R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, to take charge of campaign matters on the Pacific Coast, the committee to be selected from members from that locality, and to have Chicago as its meeting place. The members chosen were John A. Logan, of Illinois; John C. New, of Indiana; C. I. Filley, of Missouri; Elihu Enos, of Wisconsin; John A. Martin, of Kansas; John S. Runnells, of Iowa; W. C. Cooper, of Ohio. The committee will hold its first meeting at Chicago on July 22.

Ex-Senator Dorsey said that he had just been advised that the New-York State Committee were considering a proposition to rent a building in which to transact their business, and it had been suggested that the National Committee might unite with them. The matter was referred to a sub-committee to be selected from the members remaining in the city.

Senator Logan having temporarily taken the chair, Mr. Jewell moved that in view of the extraordinary amount of work that would fall upon the secretary, Colonel G. W. Hooker, of Vermont, be appointed assistant secretary. Mr. Dorsey seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

APPEALS FROM SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

The Southern members of the committee now seized the opportunity to speak regarding the condition of the Republican party in their several States. They all earnestly asked that the committee should give aid to the Southern Republicans. They represented that such aid in the form of speakers would be amply rewarded by success in carrying States and Congressional districts. Their speeches were in a similar vein to that of Mr. Strobach. Speeches of this nature were made by Mr. Dorsey, of Arkansas, Mr. Canaday, of North Carolina, Mr. Yost, of Virginia, Mr. Hicks, of Florida, and Mr. Lee, of South Carolina.

W. P. Canaday, of North Carolina, said:

"North Carolina I consider a Republican State, with proper effort. We have a vote of 55,600 white and 60,000 colored, and these can be depended on if the proper work is done. We can carry North Carolina by a majority so large that it cannot be taken away from us. The white Republicans of the State comprise some of the strongest and most influential men in it. They are presidents of banks, railroad directors and business men of all grades, as well as farmers and mechanics. The effort of some of the Democrats to establish the same system of ostracizing Republicans as prevails in some of the Southern States has signally failed. We have a very good chance of carrying one-half the Congressional districts—the Ist, IId, IIId and IVth. We carried three of them two years ago, but the Democrats cheated us out of the IId on account of alleged informalities. They cannot do this again. We propose to make it an aggressive campaign. We want speakers from the North to come down there and instruct the people on the political issues of the day. We believe we can show that the 'Solid South' does not exist. Certainly we believe that North Carolina will go Republican if proper effort is made. Our organization is thorough."

Mr. Yost, who lives at Staunton, Virginia, and is Editor of *The Valley Virginian*, gave an interesting account of the three party organizations in Virginia and West Virginia. He said in part:

The "Debt Paying Party" claims to represent the old Conservative organization. The "Readjusters" faction, in State affairs, is composed of Democrats and Republicans on State issues. The Republican element is not incorporated with them in National issues. They have an organization that will bring out their full strength. The "Funders" organization has an electoral ticket in the field, and sent delegates to Cincinnati. The Readjusters did not send delegates there; they will put up a ticket on July 7. The Republican members of the party will keep in the field and make no compromise at all. This will either have the effect of making the Funders abandon their organization or give the Republicans a good fighting chance for the State. I think we shall carry four or five Congressional districts. The Republicans labor under the disadvantage of the capitation tax or poll tax, which must be paid before a man can vote, and there are 71,000 delinquents in the State, two-thirds of whom are colored, and consequently Republicans, and they are poor. The disfranchisement clause is an important fact to consider, and it is made a crime to pay a man's poll tax for the purpose of securing his vote. It is difficult to estimate fairly the prospects in the State until the campaign shapes itself next month. The fight among the Democrats has led, fortunately, to the protection of the negro voter.

In West Virginia the Republicans and Greenbackers will fuse. The people there, who have been so long under the heel of the Democratic party, will do anything to escape from it, and will "fight the devil with fire." There will probably be three tickets in the field. The Greenbackers are a strong element; they come mostly from the Democratic ranks. There is strength enough in the Republican party to carry its ticket if the Greenbackers nominate a separate ticket and poll their full strength.

Mr. Hicks was confident that the Republicans could carry Florida. Immigration of Northern people, he said, had greatly increased the Republican vote. He also asked for Northern speakers, and said that the Republicans ought to be ashamed of themselves if they did not carry at least one of the two Congressional districts.

Mr. Dorsey thought that addresses by Northern speakers in Arkansas would give the Republicans ample opportunity to secure some one of the Congressional districts.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Jewell moved that the dates for the meetings of the committee be fixed as follows: August 5, September 9, October 4; each meeting to be called for 12 o'clock.

This was carried without discussion, as was also a motion by Senator Logan that the chairman and secretary be instructed to prepare and issue a circular embodying the laws on the subject of the eligibility of electors.

Mr. McCormick moved that a committee of five, including the chairman and secretary, be appointed to consult with the Congressional Committee as to matters pertaining to the work of the campaign, and to report at the next meeting of the National Committee. This was carried, and the chairman announced as such committee, in addition to himself and the secretary, Messrs. McCormick, Hooker and Deveaux.

It was stated that there was a general desire that Mr. Blaine should visit the Pacific Coast during the campaign, and on the motion of Governor Foster a formal invitation to Mr. Blaine, to gratify that desire was ordered to be sent from the committee.

The Executive Committee then adjourned.

TALKS WITH COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

ALL PREPARED FOR A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN—ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

In conversations which TRIBUNE reporters had with members of the National Committee, all express themselves as looking forward to a vigorous and successful campaign. No one showed the least trace of faint-heartedness. All agreed that in their respective localities they had met no Republicans who were likely to vote for Hancock, and that his support was already weaker than it was just after the nomination and would become more feeble week after week and month after month. The Republican organizations in the various States were represented as never in better condition than now, and they were prepared to perform the necessary amount of work which would insure a victory in November. Many conversations of this character were given in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. Some additional ones are appended:

REPUBLICAN FEELING IN NEW-JERSEY.

George A. Halsey, of New-Jersey, said:

"We have not yet got at work in New-Jersey, but will start out on Saturday night in Newark. There is little enthusiasm for Hancock. He started off with a great furore, but it doesn't hold out. Some Democrats said they would rather be defeated with Tilden than be victorious with Hancock. There is no division among the Republicans; they are entirely satisfied with the nominations, and are preparing for an active, vigorous campaign. I think there is a chance of getting our Governor and a State Senator this time, but it will depend much on the nominees. The feeling in the State is very good, and the determination to make a vigorous campaign will contribute largely to success."

WHAT SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS EXPECT.

"What do you think of the prospects of success for the Republican ticket in South Carolina?" was asked of Samuel Lee, the member of the Committee from that State.

"Very good, indeed," he replied, enthusiastically, "provided there is an honest count of the vote."

"Will there be an honest count?"

"I have strong hopes that there will be. We intend to organize thoroughly, concentrate our forces and prove to the people that there is a Republican majority in South Carolina. We propose to present the matter to the National Committee, and to be guided by their counsel."

"How much of a majority do you think you could give the Republican ticket if you got all your votes?"

"I certainly believe that we can give the ticket a majority of from 25,000 to 30,000. We gave R. T. Scott a majority of 35,000 votes in 1868, and the party is not a particle weaker to-day."

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN CALIFORNIA.

Horace Davis, of California, was asked by a TRIBUNE reporter as to the feeling in his State about the campaign.

"I have not been there since last November," replied Mr. Davis, "but all my correspondents express great confidence about the result. The nominations have been received with great enthusiasm. The independent element which switched off from us in 1872 is again with us, and the outlook is particularly bright. The Democrats have been wooing the Kearney party and there is a certain part of the agitator's following which will unite with them, but on the other hand there is a large section which will go to the Republicans. The solid interests of California society are also with us, as was shown last year. The course of the Democrats in their desire to affiliate with the agitators brought a good deal of strength to our party. Again, there is the Chinese question. It has always had a large influence, and the ultimate outcome will be the restriction of Chinese immigration. Such a course will have to be pursued for self-preservation; and the unanimous voice of the community is in sympathy with the proposition."

A WORD FROM EX GOVERNOR McCORMICK.

Richard McCormick, of Arizona, was asked about the drift of political sentiment in the far West.

"I have not been in the West since the Chicago Convention," said he, "and therefore am not qualified to speak from personal knowledge; but I have learned that the Republican nominations have been very well received indeed."

TOO MUCH RAIN OUT WEST.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Frequent and heavy showers throughout the Northwest have already greatly delayed the harvesting of wheat and impeded the hay-making and the cultivation of corn. In Central Illinois last night there were heavy rains which damaged the grain already cut and made it impossible to get into the ripening fields for some days. Unless the weather clears and remains dry damage equal to that of two years ago may result. Unfavorable reports from Minnesota are received, but are not verified as yet.

THE GREAT CREVASSE IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A special dispatch from Quincy, Ill., to *The Times* says that the most intense excitement prevails in that portion of the country inundated by the breaking of Suy Levee. This embankment protected an extent of country seventy miles long and from five to twelve miles wide. Yesterday fully one-third of this area was under water. The crevasse at the Cincinnati landing is half a mile wide, and other breaks have occurred. Several lives have been lost. Horses, cattle and other stock have been drowned, houses and barns swept away, and crops destroyed. The State fish ponds, near Fall Creek, have been obliterated, and several hundred thousand fine fish washed out by the flood. The total loss in this locality will be upward of $1,000,000.

THREE MORE LIVES LOST.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A dispatch to *The Times* from Quincy, Ill. says: No new breaks are reported to the Suy levee to-day, but one is feared to-night in the embankment opposite Hannibal, through which the water is creeping, and a general alarm has been sounded throughout the threatened locality. The water is steadily spreading over the bottom lands, until now fully 200,000 acres of highly cultivated ground are inundated. Two harvest hands were drowned west of New Canton while endeavoring to get out some stock, and a young man named John James was drowned near Gregory, by the capsizing of a boat while engaged in the same work. The water is now stationary at the highest point. The rain to-day has helped to weaken the embankment.

AFFAIRS OF THE READING RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The masters appointed by the United States Circuit Court in the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies, filed their first report this afternoon. They say that the receiver's accounts as to the railroad company from May 25 to June 12 inclusive, have been examined and found to be nearly correct. The account as to the coal and iron company from May 25 to June 23 was examined and found correct. The account of the railroad company shows that the receipts were $2,719,014 74, and the balances on hand $151,803 47. The payments for wages, salaries, and contingent expenses were $862,602 20, and for interest, etc., $1,856,412 53. The account of the coal and iron company shows the receipts were $417,043 35; the payments for wages, interest, etc., $406,194 70, and the balance on hand, $10,843 65.

THE STATE BOARD OF REGENTS.

ALBANY, July 2.—At a meeting of the State Board of Regents to-day, a minute in reference to the death of the late Secretary, Samuel B. Woodworth, was adopted, and it was resolved that a committee, consisting of Vice-Chancellor Pierson, Regents Leavenworth, Warren and Upson and Secretary Murray, shall attend the funeral at Homer on Saturday.

ALLEGED FORGERIES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 2.—George W. Meserve, a prominent house-builder of this city, was arraigned in the Municipal Court this forenoon on the charge of forging real estate transfers offered for record at the office of the Registry of Deeds, to the amount of $30,000. He was held in $10,000 bail.

PREPARING FOR THE FOURTH.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The Stock Boards adjourned this evening until next Wednesday. To-morrow and Monday the Produce Exchange Bank and the principal places of business will be closed. The work of decorating the city for the Fourth is being actively pushed.

DEATH OF A. G. STROUT.

The flags of the Produce Exchange were displayed at half mast yesterday upon the announcement of the death of A. G. Strout, a member of the Exchange and grain commission merchant at No. 8 Front-st. He died on Thursday at Asbury Park, N. J., whither he went about ten days ago for the benefit of his health. He has been sick for several years. He was about forty-five years of age, and for a number of years was of the firm of Strout Brothers, in the South American exporting trade.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 2.—Eliel Danziger & Co., tanners, have made an assignment. Their liabilities are stated at $118,000; assets, $60,000.

A MURDERER RESPITED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 2.—Ellerson Hampton, colored, sentenced to be hanged at Sumter to-day for the murder of his son, has been respited by the Governor until the 13th of August.

CRICKET IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The Baltimore Cricket Club played their third game of cricket in this city to-day, their opponents being the Dorians, of Haverford College, who won the game in one inning.

A LARGE PARTY OF JOURNALISTS.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 2.—Two hundred and fifty-three members of the New-Jersey Press Association dined at the Pemugewasset Hotel to-day. They afterward went South on the extra train.

AN OLD TOBACCO FIRM DISSOLVED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 2.—By the death of Grandison Spratt the old tobacco firm of Spratt & Co. was dissolved on Monday last, and the surviving partners have made an assignment. The liabilities and assets are unknown.

THE NEW-PHILADELPHIA MURDER.

NEW-PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, July 2.—Henry Athey who, with his wife and Alexander Crites, has been in jail since the 18th of June on the charge of murdering Mary Seneff, has made a confession implicating his wife as the murderess.

RAILROAD EXPRESS RATES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 2.—On the Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, from July 1, Adams's Express messengers will be charged passenger fares and the Express Company will be treated the same as a private individual.

THE MISSING BOY.

HAVERHILL, N. H., July 2.—Frank Page, the ten-year old child who recently disappeared mysteriously from this locality, has now been missing five days, and no clew to his whereabouts has been obtained. A reward of $500 has been offered for his recovery.

A MURDERER HANGED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 2.—A negro named Scott Bell was to-day hanged at Starkville, Miss., for the murder of James Henry, colored, on May 16 last. The condemned man made a speech saying that he was going to heaven. Five thousand persons witnessed the hanging.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A STATE DINNER SET.

THE NEW FAST MAIL SERVICE—THE DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED BY UNITED STATES MARSHALS—A POWERFUL ELEVATOR.

A remarkable dinner service consisting of over 500 pieces has been completed for the White House for use on state occasions. Arrangements are being made for a fast mail service from New-York to New-Orleans and the Southern seaboard. The records of the Attorney-General's office disclose the facts of the hardships and difficulties encountered by United States Marshals because of the failure of Congress to provide money to carry on the United States Courts. The most powerful elevator in the world has been completed in the Washington Monument.

AN ARTISTIC DINNER SERVICE.

THE NEW STATE SERVICE FOR THE WHITE HOUSE, CONSISTING OF OVER FIVE HUNDRED PIECES—ITS HISTORY AND DESIGNS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Theodore R. Davis, the well-known artist, delivered at the White House to-night the famous new state dinner service for which he was commissioned to draw the designs, and which Haviland & Co., at Limoges, have been a year in completing from his designs. The service consists of more than 500 pieces, which cost the manufacturers $20,000 to make, but it costs the White House a very inconsiderable portion of that sum. The entire work is essentially an American production, as Haviland himself is a Pennsylvania Quaker who settled at Limoges because he found a finer quality of clay there. Each of these 500 pieces is a work of art representing in great variety the different flora and fauna and the natural scenery of America.

In the Spring of 1879 an order was given to Haviland & Co. to furnish the Executive Mansion at Washington with a dinner service, which, as it was to be used only for state occasions, the President's wife desired should combine elegance and appropriate American decoration. The time specified for the completion of the set was limited, and the obstacles to be overcome unprecedented, and its successful production would involve innumerable trials of colors; added to this, no European artist was known who was conversant with a wide range of American subjects and their appropriate use for the decoration of porcelain.

Mr. Theodore Haviland requested the aid of his friend Theodore R. Davis, who undertook the invention of shapes and the production of water color studies which Haviland & Co. have reproduced in china. Mr. Davis possessed the artistic skill, and a knowledge as essential as it was remarkable. Professional duty and a love of adventure had led him to study the native flora and fauna in every part of the country. The designs were made in water color, and although in nearly every instance they were bold and striking, they were difficult to reproduce perfectly upon porcelain with hard mineral color; and to successfully accomplish this it was necessary to invent new methods and to have recourse to peculiar mechanical appliances.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

AN EXTRA MAIL TO CHINA—SAMPLE PACKAGES TO FRANCE—A NEW FAST MAIL TO THE SOUTH—THE 4:35 A. M. TRAIN FROM NEW-YORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Post Office Department is informed that the steamer Belgic will sail from San Francisco, with mails for China and Japan, on the 15th instant. This is in addition to the mails already advertised for this month.

Superintendent Blackfan, of the foreign mails division, is in correspondence with the French Postal authorities in regard to the enlargement of the limit established by the Postal Union in weight and dimensions of sample packages of merchandise which may be sent through the mails. Such an enlargement has been made with England, but the proportion which comes from France names a different limit. Mr. Blackfan objects to a multiplication of exceptions to the Postal Union rule, and has proposed that the arrangement with England be extended to France.

The arrangements for a fast mail from New-York to New-Orleans and the Southern seaboard and gulf cities will not be completed until some time in October. Unlike the North, where negotiations for a thousand or fifteen hundred miles of route may be made with a single individual, many interests must be consulted in the South. When the arrangement is completed, trains leaving New-York at 4:35 a. m. will reach Washington not later than 11 a. m. Mails will reach Jacksonville in less than thirty-six hours from New-York, and one day will be saved on the present schedule time to New-Orleans.

In reply to some criticisms made in regard to the time named for closing the mails for the fast morning trains from New-York for the West, Superintendent Thompson explains that he has cut down the time between the New-York Post Office and the depot from ninety to forty minutes. To fix a later hour for leaving the depot would require a special train through to the West, which would miss all the connections with Saratoga and the North, as well as with lateral lines everywhere.

[Superintendent Thompson should not make this last statement, for it is absurd. The train *could* leave the depot fifteen minutes later, and make the same connections. If the people concerned want to do the newspapers any real service by their fast mail, they will arrange that somebody else shall do a part of the hurrying, and not expect impossibilities of the newspapers alone. As they have it arranged now, their fast mail promises to be a nuisance.—*Ed.*]

HARDSHIPS OF THE MARSHALS.

EXHAUSTING THEIR PRIVATE FUNDS AND THEN ADJOURNING THE COURTS BECAUSE OF THE NEGLECT OF A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The experience of United States Marshal Russel, of Texas, as described in a dispatch published in Wednesday's TRIBUNE, has led to an examination of some of the records of the Attorney-General's office, disclosing the fact that similar difficulties were encountered by nearly all the marshals in providing the means to discharge the important duties which they were commanded by law to perform, in connection with the courts of their respective districts; and also discloses the fact that many of the marshals patriotically submitted to a loss of a large portion (in some instances nearly all) of their personal emoluments for several months, in order that the public interests might not suffer by reason of the Democratic enmity to the execution of the law. A few instances will serve to illustrate these difficulties.

The marshal of Dakota borrowed more than $28,000 for the use of the Government, paying from his own pocket interest upon that sum at the rate of 18 per cent per annum. The experience of Marshal Schnitzer, of Wyoming, may be partially gathered from an extract from a letter written by him to the Attorney General. He says:

In my requisition for expenses of the Supreme Court, March term, I asked for money for the support of prisoners in the months of March and April. This money was not sent me for reasons that the appropriations had run out. This placed me in a bad situation. I had to pay cash every month, so I was obliged to raise money in some way for this demand. I am now paying 2 per cent per month in the bank here. My private funds being exhausted, I made up my mind to mortgage my property in Iowa to raise some money, as I could do so at a lower rate of interest and thereby the better enable me to meet my personal expenses and those of my officers.

Marshal Chapman, of Iowa, wrote on May 19:

Being out of funds for miscellaneous purposes, which includes the pay of bailiffs, criers, stationery, bills, etc., and being informed that the appropriation for that purpose for the present fiscal year is exhausted, I respectfully submit that it will be impossible for me to assume the burden of making further advances to continue the terms of the Courts now in session. The advances I have already made for the Government amount to more than $10,000, and are quite sufficient to exhaust my credit and patience, if not to measure my patriotism as well. I, therefore, have telegraphed to Judges McCrary and Love, requesting them to relieve me from additional burdens by adjourning the Courts now in session at Des Moines, Iowa. It would seem to be my duty to inform you of this action, and in doing so I crave indulgent and generous criticism, feeling that the imposition of further burdens upon me would be a requirement of sacrifices far in excess of both the honor and emoluments of my office.

The marshal of New-Hampshire did actually close the court in his district.

In Maine, both the circuit judge and the supreme justice, the latter a strong Democrat, took up the cudgel in behalf of the marshal. Judge Cox wrote to Justice Clifford from Portland, on the 22d of last April as follows:

The marshal is already in advance to the Government $7,300, for which he will get no interest, and I do not think that under such circumstances those who run the courts at Washington should have the brass to ask him to increase this amount a single cent. I should be ashamed to do it. The plan they suggest of issuing certificates to the jurors would not work. Jurors would not be inclined to accept them, as the banks would not want to meddle with such petty claims, and the brokers would want the lion's share, and would deduct 10 to 20 per cent, as there is no certainty that they would ever be paid. The Government, of course, would not be bound and the marshal would act quite unwisely to render himself personally accountable. I would never advise a juror to accept such trash. There is one way the Department of Justice can obviate the whole trouble. The marshal has in his hands money enough to pay jurors and witnesses if he could apply it to either of these expenditures, but he is restricted by the modern red tape, as it is nearly all specially appropriated for the pay of witnesses. Let the department authorize him to pay the jury from this amount, after paying the witnesses, and we can go along. Will you see if they will not send him a telegram authorizing him to thus apply the funds in his hands? If not, I shall adjourn the Court and discharge the jury the moment he advises me he is out of jury funds, and I shall endeavor to have the records show quite distinctly the cause of the adjournment. I understand the marshal hired a portion of the amount he has advanced and is now paying interest upon it.

Judge Clifford, in forwarding Judge Cox's letter to the Attorney-General, strongly recommended that the suggestion for meeting the difficulty be adopted. Both Judges seemed not to have been aware that the objection was not a matter of "modern red tape," but a distinct provision of law forbidding the use of public money for any purpose other than that for which it was appropriated.

THE PUBLIC DEBT REDUCTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The statement telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE on Wednesday night that the statement of the Treasurer when published would probably show a reduction of the public debt amounting to $2,000,000 was based upon a conversation with Mr. McLellan, chief of the Warrant Division, in which he mentioned $20,000,000 as the approximate reduction. The debt statement places it at $10,214,424 51, but that is only the apparent not the real, reduction. More than a year ago Congress authorized the appropriation of the money held for the redemption of fractional currency to the payment of pension arrears. This was done, but the transaction only makes its appearance in the debt statement issued yesterday. The amount is $8,375,934. It is in no sense a reduction of the debt, but simply an assumption that so much of the debt will never be presented for settlement. The actual reduction is $1,838,490 51.

THE WORK OF COUNTERFEITERS.

A TALK WITH THE CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE—THE COUNTERFEIT $100 NOTES NOT THE WORK OF ULRICH.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Mr. Brooks, Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, gave to a TRIBUNE correspondent yesterday some interesting facts relating to the operations of counterfeiters. Speaking of the comparatively recent $100 counterfeit notes, Mr. Brooks said: "The work on these notes is so good that many bankers and experts when shown two notes, one genuine and the other counterfeit, have declared that the genuine was counterfeit, and the counterfeit genuine. The first $100 dollar counterfeit note was detected about fifteen months ago. Since then we have been on the alert to discover the source of these notes. The search is an exceedingly difficult one, for several reasons. We will hear of one of the notes, say in Iowa or Texas. The next one that turns up may be in Maine or Oregon. Then when we begin to trace the hands through which a note has passed we very soon bring up in a bank, whose officers will say that they paid out the note, but cannot say from whom they received it, and so we fail. There are six of these $100 counterfeits, all printed from the same plates. Only one of them is on fibre paper. That is a rather poor imitation of the distinctive paper that was used for National bank notes some years ago. It can be detected by trying to dig out the fibre with the point of a needle. In the genuine paper the fibre is tough, and can be pulled out without breaking. In the counterfeit it is very tender or rotten, and breaks very easily."

"It has been asserted that the noted counterfeiter Ulrich engraved the plate for the $100 counterfeit," remarked the correspondent.

"It is better work than Charley Ulrich can do," replied Mr. Brooks decisively. "Besides, I know that he has had no opportunity to engrave a plate. He is honestly at work in Trenton, N. J., and earning a good deal of money. He knows perfectly well that if he were to leave Trenton, without my knowledge, he would be subject to arrest and conviction. As long as he keeps straight he is safe. I think it may take a long time to capture the $100 plate and arrest the counterfeiters, but it will be done at last, for there is no 'honor among thieves.'"

At this point in the conversation a telegram was handed to Mr. Brooks announcing the arrest in Pennsylvania to-day of seven counterfeiters.

"That is very good," said Mr. Brooks; "but then it is easy enough to catch those fellows. They are coin counterfeiters."

"The reason you hear so much about this $100 counterfeit," continued Mr. Brooks, "is because it it is of such a large denomination. But the chief loss to the people has been caused by counterfeits of the $5 and $10 notes. The loss in each case was small, and so not much was said about it. Within the last four years we have captured not less than ten of these small counterfeits, and there is not a single one now out in the hands of the makers, so far as we know. I should not be greatly surprised, however, by the appearance of a new $5 counterfeit soon."

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The most powerful elevator in the world has to-day been completed in the Washington Monument. It is constructed to carry ten tons to a height of 500 feet. It is arranged so as to run twenty feet above the top of the stone work during the progress of the work upon the monument. It will be used to deliver material to the builders until the monument is completed, when it will be turned into a passenger elevator. Its constructors are Otis Brothers & Co., of New-York.

It is estimated that the monument will be finished in about four years if Congress furnishes the necessary funds.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 2, 1880.

The Navy Department will close daily at 3 p. m. until September 1.

All the Executive Departments will be closed on Monday, the 5th inst., in consequence of the 4th falling on Sunday.

The Secretary of the Treasury has returned $1,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for refunding the National debt 4 per cents, and $2,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for collecting revenues from customs for the last year, being the amounts saved by the Department out of the amounts authorized to be expended by law.

The Treasury has made arrangements to bond all the transportation lines which desire to take advantage of the new Immediate Transportation act. Thus far the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Central Railroads have bonded to the West from New-York and Baltimore, and the Secretary of the Treasury has received information that the other trunk lines will also file bonds.

The Controller of the Currency during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, has paid forty-four dividends to the creditors of thirty-three insolvent National banks, amounting in all to $1,680,000. The total dividends paid since the organization of the National banking system are $16,915,900 upon proved claims amounting to about $25,000,000. Assessments, in all amounting to $6,801,750, have been made upon shareholders, of which about $2,000,000 has been collected.

GENERAL WARREN'S STORY.

EVENTS OF THE FIVE FORKS FIGHT.

TOUCHING SHERIDAN ON A SORE PLACE—THE FORMATION AND THE ATTACK—WARREN'S PERSONAL MOVEMENTS DURING THE DAY.

The examination of General Warren was continued yesterday before the Court of Inquiry. Mr. Stickney read the order from General Meade, dated at 11:45 p. m., of March 31, which urged General Warren to use every exertion to get troops to General Sheridan as quickly as possible, and then asked the witness to state the position of his forces, the position of the enemy and Sheridan's situation at the time the order was received.

"I knew that Bartlett was on his way back to Griffin," said General Warren, "and that the enemy was on the south of the run at Crump's, where Bartlett had been. General Humphreys was waiting to hear from me before changing back to the Boydton plank road. The impression I had was that Sheridan was in a very bad position and that everything must be given up to prevent him from being actually destroyed."

"Were not the enemy at the junction of the White Oak and Claybourne roads?"

"I had no doubt that they were there with infantry and artillery, and that their cavalry videttes were at the junction of the White Oak and Crump roads. I could not move out in that direction without fighting my way through."

"What points in the situation was General Meade ignorant of when he wrote this order?"

"He had gained a knowledge of the destruction of the bridge over the Gravelly Run and did not know of my efforts to replace it. He was also ignorant of the position of the enemy between the Crump crossing of the Run and R. Boisseau's."

"By which course could Sheridan be most quickly reached?"

"I thought Benvaurd would soon finish the bridge and thus furnish the surest way."

"When did Ayres cross the bridge?"

"In a dispatch to General Meade, dated at 2:05 a. m., I reported that Ayres was crossing the bridge at that time. I would like to say that a source of doubt and discomfort to me was the disjointed connection of the dispatches that passed between General Meade and myself. I was in a measure left in an independent position. Some of his orders were made under a supposition of facts that did not exist at all. I had to consider whether to carry out these orders literally, or to wait for him to be better informed—to let things work as they were until better light came."

"At what time did you learn that Ayres had communicated with Sheridan?"

"4:30 a. m. I made preparations almost immediately to join Griffin and Crawford and wait until daylight before moving. It was at 4:30 o'clock that an officer of General Sheridan's staff came to where I was lying down and gave me a dispatch, which from its tenor put a different phase on the situation. It showed me that General Sheridan felt confident of maintaining himself, and left me free to move up to Dinwiddie, as I had suggested on the previous day."

"When Crawford reached the Crump road I saw that no pursuit of the enemy was intended, and I rode off to join Griffin. I joined Griffin at about 8 a. m., on the road leading to Dinwiddie, and he said he had seen General Sheridan, who left word for the troops to be halted there until he sent orders for them to move."

"How long did you wait there?"

"Until about 11 a. m., when I thought it best to go up the road and see General Sheridan. I found him on the west side of the road leading to Five Forks. He had been lying down and he spoke to me while partly on a blanket. I sat on a log."

"Did he then exhibit any impatience of manner?"

"None at all."

"Did he say anything about delay?"

"Nothing that I can remember. I felt a good deal elated that everything had turned out so well and I said 'we had field day yesterday.' He replied, 'Do you call that a field day?' I saw from his manner that I had made an unfortunate remark and I added, by way of an apology, that, though it had not been General Meade's intentions to make any movement on the day before, General Lee's dispositions