CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE TURCO-SERVIAN WAR.

Servia's Appeal to Russia for Aid.

MEN AND MONEY SENT TO BELGRADE.

Gurgosovatz Recaptured by the Servian Army.

HORRIBLE TURKISH OUTRAGES.

Mr. Schuyler's Report of the Bulgarian Massacres.

The French Exhibition of 1878 Commenced.

ATTITUDE OF SPAIN TOWARD CHINA.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

SERVIA APPEALS TO RUSSIA FOR MILITARY AND PECUNIARY AID—THE WAR TO BE CONTINUED.

LONDON, August 22, 1876.

A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Semlin says:—"It is stated in well-informed circles that the Servian Prime Minister, Ristics, recently interviewed M. Kartzoff, the Russian representative at Belgrade, on the 11th inst., and appealed to the generosity of the Russian government to permit Russian officers and soldiers to enter the Servian army. He also asked for pecuniary assistance, as Servia had determined to continue the war.

RUSSIAN AID TO SERVIA IN MEN AND MONEY.

The Russian government has replied, granting the above requests under certain conditions. In consequence of this arrangement the Sclavonic committees in Russia have commenced sending funds in large amounts. Russian officers and sub-officers in parties of ten reach Belgrade almost daily, passing through Roumania unhindered. The officers give their services gratuitously. A number of other officers are expected shortly."

MOVEMENTS OF THE TURKISH FORCES AGAINST ALEXINATZ.

LONDON, August 23, 1876.

The reports from Alexinatz are still confused and conflicting. The actual state of affairs, as far as known, is as follows:—The Turks from Gurgusovatz, under Eyoub Pacha, and the army from Nissa, under Ali Saib, have effected a junction, and on Sunday were four miles southwest of Alexinatz. Ali Saib's vanguard attacked the Servians on Mounay and met with a repulse. Since that there had been no serious fighting down to early Tuesday morning and Alexinatz had not then been attacked.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE OF THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, August 23, 1876.

A special despatch from the Bucharest correspondent of the *Daily News*, who accompanied Mr. Schuyler in his tour of investigation, says Mr. Baring's report of sixty villages burned and 12,000 persons killed by the Turks in Bulgaria does not include the outrages committed in the district north of the Balkans, nor in the district of Sophia.

Forty villages were burned north of the Balkans, and seventy south. Mr. Schuyler has not completed his investigation, but he estimates the number of the killed at 60,000 in the district of Philippopolis alone.

The regular troops are more cruel than the bashi-bazouks. No doubt the massacres were committed with the sanction of the authorities. Outrages continue to occur. The Governor of Philippopolis wants cavalry to quell the Mussulmans.

MR. SCHUYLER'S PROPOSITION FOR CHECKING THE OUTRAGES.

Mr. Schuyler thinks there is immediate danger of additional massacres. He will suggest to his government the following measures:—

The hanging of four leaders in these atrocities, the disarming of the Mussulmans and the rebuilding of the burned villages at government expense. As these measures cannot be left to the authorities, Mr. Schuyler will propose a foreign commission to see that this be executed.

CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF GURGUSOVATZ.

A Belgrade telegram to the *Times* confirms the report of the reoccupation of Gurgusovatz and Tresibaba by the Servians. Kerim Pacha withdrew his forces to sustain the present operations. He has 40,000 men, which force is insufficient for an attack on Alexinatz, General Tchernayeff having 79,000.

THE TACTICS OF THE TURKS.

The tactics of the Turkish commander are uncertain. Possibly he intends to shut Tchernayeff in while another Turkish division marches from Saitschar to Paratchin.

RECAPTURE OF GURGOSOVATZ BY THE SERVIANS.

BELGRADE, August 22, 1876.

It is officially announced that the Servian troops under General Horvatovich yesterday recaptured Gurgosovatz and occupied Tresibaba.

REPULSE OF THE TURKS AT ALEXINATZ.

An official despatch received here claims that the Turks were repulsed twice during Monday. Despite their numbers they were unable even to approach the fortifications of Alexinatz, and only succeeded in burning some Christian villages.

MEDIATION PROBABLE.

BRUSSELS, August 22, 1876.

A special despatch from Vienna to *Le Nord* says:—"Whatever may be the issue of the fighting now going on there is every reason to expect that mediation offered at Belgrade will be accepted."

PUBLIC DEGRADATION OF THE OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MURDERS OF SALONICA.

SALONICA, August 22, 1876.

The officers implicated in the murder of the foreign Consuls were formally degraded to-day before the public, and salutes were exchanged between the forts and the foreign men-of-war.

TURKISH ACCOUNT OF A GREAT SERVIAN DEFEAT NEAR ALEXINATZ.

PARIS, August 22, 1876.

Accounts of the fighting near Alexinatz are still conflicting. The Porte has sent a telegram to its representatives abroad announcing that the Servians, who concentrated all their forces one and one-half hours' march from Alexinatz, have been completely defeated.

TCHERNAYEFF URGES A CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR—PRINCE MILAN UNDECIDED.

A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Belgrade says:—"General Tchernayeff sends frequent despatches urging Prince Milan to continue the war. The Prince appears to be still undecided. It is understood that only three of the Servian Ministers favor a continuance of the war."

FRANCE.

THE PRELIMINARY WORK OF THE EXHIBITION OF 1878 COMMENCED.

PARIS, August 22, 1876.

The preliminary works of the International Exhibition to be held in 1878 have been commenced.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENTS OF THE COUNCILS GENERAL.

PARIS, August 22, 1876.

The elections of Presidents of the Councils General have resulted in the choice of 5 constitutionalists, 41 monarchists and 39 republicans.

The republicans have gained seven seats.

SPAIN.

SPANISH NAVAL FORCE SENT TO CHINESE WATERS.

PARIS, August 22, 1876.

Advices from Madrid state that three Spanish gunboats are being sent to Chinese waters at the request of the Spanish representative at Pekin. This step is either taken to support the Spanish demand for the restitution of a vessel stranded at Formosa or for fear of complications arising from the recent attack on the French missionary chapel at Ning-Kouo-Foo.

ENGLAND.

SILVER.

LONDON, August 22, 1876.

The *Financier* says:—"Silver rose yesterday, in consequence of the demand for China, owing to the extreme firmness of the price of silk. The silver market, however, is sensitive and there is no disposition to purchase for India, in consequence of the proposed large drawings by the India Council. It is understood that no applications have been made for the £250,000 in bills, offered at 1s. 9d. per rupee, and the amount announced for allotment to-morrow, which is fifty lacs of rupees, will doubtless be allotted at considerable lower rates, if at all.

CUBA.

REPORTED IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN TOBACCO INTO CUBA.

HAVANA, August 22, 1876.

The *Voz de Cuba* is taking all possible pains to prove the fact that large quantities of foreign tobacco have been clandestinely imported into this port. In an article to-day the *Voz de Cuba* says:—"We, in connection with other persons, who are well informed in the matter, have examined four different samples taken from tobacco stored in warehouses here, which proved to be Porto Rico, St. Domingo, Honduras and Kentucky tobacco."

The *Voz de Cuba* further says:—"There are warehouses here in which the quantity of foreign tobacco stored exceeds, in proportion, from ten to twenty times that imported from Porto Rico."

MEXICO.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION QUIET—RAILROAD COMMUNICATION UNINTERRUPTED.

HAVANA, August 22, 1876.

The French steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived bringing the following news:—

CITY OF MEXICO, August 15, 1876.

There have been no important political or military movements since the departure of the last steamer from Vera Cruz. Politicians and revolutionists appear to be waiting for the meeting of Congress, which takes place September 16.

Since the action at Fortin the line of the Vera Cruz Railroad has been free from *pronunciados*, and the trains have been running without interruption or disturbance of any kind.

A REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNOR AND HIS OBJECT.

Canales, the revolutionary Governor of Tamaulipas, is committing great outrages, pressing forced loans, issuing worthless paper money and compelling people to sell their property to his private agents. Those who can are fleeing for protection to the neighborhood of the United States. Canales openly announces that he pronounced only for the purpose of raising money.

MEXICAN EXPORTS.

Statistics collected by the government show that in 1872 the amount of Mexican coffee exported from Vera Cruz was 14,000 sacks, valued at $514,000, while for this year, up to June 30, it was 36,000 sacks, valued at $1,147,000.

Only two packages of sugar, worth $40, were exported in 1872; this year, up to June 30, the amount of sugar exported reached 39,000 packages, valued at $229,000. The recent insurrection has been very destructive to agricultural enterprises, and there is no prospect that the figures for this year will be equal in the next.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

STRIKE OF LABORS ON RICE PLANTATIONS—THE SHERIFF ORDERED TO PREVENT VIOLENCE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 22, 1876.

A serious strike has begun among the laborers on rice plantations along the Combahee River, the strikers taking advantage of the harvest season to demand an advance of 50 per cent. in wages. Many of the hands are willing and anxious to work at the present rate, but the strikers are visiting each plantation and forcing the working hands, by whipping and other violence, to join them. The situation is critical, as the crop must be harvested within a few days or be a total loss. Governor Chamberlain has telegraphed the Sheriff of Beaufort to summon a strong posse and protect at all hazards the laborers who wish to work.

A BRIDGE QUESTION.

THE ERIE RAILWAY OBLIGED TO MAINTAIN A BRIDGE OVER THE DELAWARE.

MILFORD, PA., August 22, 1876.

The Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania has just served a notice upon the Erie Railway Company that the bridge over the Delaware River, connecting Port Jervis, N. Y., with Matamoras, Pa., must be rebuilt. During a severe gale about eight years ago this bridge was blown down, and the late James Fisk, Jr., obtained legislation in Pennsylvania which it was supposed released the Erie Company from the obligation to build and maintain said bridge. It has lately transpired that the legislation for that purpose is void, and that the Erie Company must maintain the bridge for the privilege of running through the State of Pennsylvania. The Lehigh and Eastern Railroad intend to use this bridge to enter the State of New York and connect with the Erie Railway.

HATTERS ON A STRIKE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., August 22, 1876.

The finishers in Draper's woollen hat works, in this place, are on a strike, in consequence of a reduction of their wages. The finishers are members of the hatters' union, and the proprietors have sent for non-union men.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, August 23—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

During Wednesday, for the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, rising, followed by slowly falling barometer, stationary to rising temperature, southeast to southwest winds and clear or partly cloudy weather, with, possibly, occasional rains in the latter.

For the West Gulf States and Tennessee, slight changes in pressure, stationary to rising temperature and partly cloudy weather, with southerly winds in the latter and with south to east winds and occasional rains in the former.

For the Ohio Valley and lake region, falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing southeast to southwest winds and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas in the latter and possibly in the former.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, falling, followed by rising barometer, brisk, and in the northern portion probably high southerly winds, veering to westerly, rising succeeded by falling temperature, partly cloudy weather, and in the northern portions rain areas, with a storm centre advancing eastward over Dakota, Minnesota and Lake Superior.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, rising temperature, winds backing to southwest and southeast, and clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly succeeded by rain areas in the northern portions.

For New England, rising, followed by slowly falling barometer, north to west winds, shifting to easterly and southerly, rising temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Ohio River and the Mississippi below Memphis will continue to fall slowly.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD building:—

1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.
3 A. M. 71	59	3:30 P. M.	80	81
6 A. M. 69	59	6 P. M.	72	78
9 A. M. 72	67	9 P. M.	72	72
12 M. 74	77	12 M.	70	70

Average temperature yesterday 70½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 72½

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

CONVICTION OF SIX OF THE DEFENDANTS FOR AIDING AND ASSISTING IN THE REWARD OF A MURDERER—STARTLING TESTIMONY BY ONE OF THE CONVICTED—THE A. O. H. SAID TO BE IMPLICATED.

POTTSVILLE, PA., August 22, 1876.

Another Molly Maguire trial reached a conclusion this evening. Like all the other trials the verdict was "Guilty, in manner and form as indicted."

James Roarity, Christopher Donnelly, John Donahue, Michael O'Brien, Patrick Dolan and Patrick Butler were the defendants, and they were arraigned "for aiding and assisting to reward Thomas Hurley for the murder of Gomer James." James was a young Welshman, a resident of Shenandoah. Several years ago he was arrested and tried for the murder of an Irishman named Cosgrove, who was killed in a brawl at night. A verdict of acquittal was found and was deemed just by the general public. But the Mollies decided that this man who had been suspected of killing an Irishman must die. On the 14th of August, 1875, while tending bar at a picnic, he was shot and killed by one Thomas Hurley. So delighted were the Mollies at the removal of James that they at once began to agitate the question of rewarding Hurley for the murder. On the 25th of August a county convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was called and assembled at Tamaqua. The defendants were present in their high official capacity.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR HURLEY.

A friend of Hurley's introduced the subject of paying him a handsome sum of money as a reward for the murder of James, and it was decided that $500 was not too large a sum for such a clean job. An interruption occurred. A member of the convention disputed Hurley's claim to the money, on the ground that a man named McClain had really killed James. A committee of two, consisting of McParlan, the Pinkerton detective, and Patrick Butler, one of the defendants, was appointed to adjust these rival claims. The committee met on the Mahanoy Mountain, near Shenandoah, and examined a number of witnesses. The testimony was all for Hurley and the committee reported to Jack Kehoe, county delegate, that he was entitled to the money. Before it could be paid, however, the officers of the law began to arrest the Mollies and the money was used for feeing counsel for their defence. This story reads like an invention, but is only too true. During the trial the defendants were put upon the stand and with one exception denied the whole matter.

SOME STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

Patrick Butler not only confessed the truth and admitted that he served on the committee to adjust the claims of Hurley and McClain, but made some startling developments. He exposed a conspiracy, formed in 1873, to kill a man named Ned Burke in Mahanoy City, which failed because the committee appointed were too drunk to shoot straight. Again, in 1874, he was one of a committee appointed to murder a man at Jackson's Patch, when whiskey again prevented the crime. The same year a committee was appointed to kill Thomas Sanger at Raven Run, who was subsequently murdered with Uren. He was applied to once to furnish men to murder Captain Hay and Joseph Reese, mine bosses at Lost Creek, but refused.

THE NEW YORK A. O. H.

The most startling part of Butler's story was where he connected the National Board of the A. O. H., sitting in New York city, with the knowledge and approval of murder committed by a member of the Order. Butler swore that Jack Kehoe, county delegate of the A. O. H. in Schuylkill, took Michael Doyle, one of the murderers of Sanger A. Uren, before the National Convention of the A. O. H., in New York city, and said:—

This is a man who has committed crimes and if you do not send him out of the country he will go up.

The Convention gave Doyle $100 and he was sent to England. Hitherto it has been claimed that the Mollies of the coal regions had prostituted the A. O. H. and formed it into a local murderous league, but this sworn testimony indicates something more. As the A. O. H. is a powerful society, numbering in Pennsylvania alone over 30,000 members, it is of the greatest importance to have its true character established.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

FIRES IN MAINE.

BOSTON, August 22, 1876.

A fire in West New Portland, Me., to-day destroyed a mill and several dwellings. The loss is heavy, but unknown.

The house of Mrs. Shute, in Belfast, Me., was burned to-day. The loss is $2,500; insurance, $1,600.

GARDINER, Me., August 22, 1876.

The house and buildings of W. W. Brower were burned to-day. The loss is $8,500; insurance, $6,000.

ROCKLAND, Me., August 22, 1876.

J. S. Erskine's residence and stable, on Plymouth street, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is $25,000; insured. The fire was caused by children playing with matches in the stable.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., August 22, 1876.

A fire at West New Portland this afternoon destroyed the furniture store of S. W. Murch, the carriage shop of Simeon Hanson, the boot and shoe store of Silas Chick, the hardware store, dwelling and stable of W. Ricker, the store of John W. Spear, and the house and stable of S. W. Murch. The loss is estimated at $12,000.

A LARGE TANNERY BURNED.

BOSTON, August 22, 1876.

The tannery of Blake & Higbee, of Woburn, Mass., was burned to-day. The loss is estimated at $40,000; insurance, $21,000.

A BUSINESS BLOCK ON FIRE IN PAWTUCKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 22, 1876.

A fire broke out at two o'clock this morning in Lefavour's Block, occupied by the Pacific National Bank, the Pawtucket Insurance Company for Savings, several stores, offices and tenements. In half an hour the flames were under control, but the loss by fire and water will reach several thousand dollars; partially insured.

HOTEL AND OTHER BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

WOODSTOCK, Ontario, August 22, 1876.

The frame block, extending from Perry street to Prior's tin shop, and fronting on Dundas street, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, the flames starting in a stable in the rear of the block. The occupants were:—Prior, tinner; Paul & Nigbelt, tinners; Gun, harness maker; Munroe, shoemaker; Dr. Scott, office; Mott & Caker, livery stables; McKay, merchant tailor; Thompson & McLaren, grocers, dwelling above; Matthews, hotel and stables. The losses are mostly covered by insurance.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A FACTORY.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., August 22, 1876.

An attempt was made early this morning to burn the horse blanket and lap robe factory of C. C. Luckey & Co., at this place. A quantity of cotton warp, saturated with kerosene, was scattered throughout the building and fired. The flames were discovered almost immediately and extinguished without damage.

TWO DWELLINGS DESTROYED AT CORNWALL.

CORNWALL, N. Y., August 22, 1876.

A fire this morning destroyed two dwellings, stable, &c., on the landing, occupied by I. T. Dodge and others, adjoining the "Ward House," the home of the well known oarsmen, Ward Brothers.

A FACTORY CONSUMED.

ST. LOUIS, August 22, 1876.

Waterman's hub and spoke factory, on Collins street, between O'Fallon and Ashley streets, together with three small tenements adjoining, was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000, and is covered by insurance, as follows:—Connecticut Fire, $2,000; Commercial, of London, $3,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $5,000; Shoe and Leather, of Boston, $500.

FOREST FIRES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., August 22, 1876.

Large fires are reported in the woods at Andover. Fire broke out at Salisbury on Thursday last, causing heavy damage.

FLAMES IN A LUMBER YARD.

CHATHAM, N. B., August 22, 1876.

A fire which occurred in the deal yard of Alexander Morrison's mill last night destroyed several hundred thousand feet of deals. The loss is heavy.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

TORONTO, Ont., August 22, 1876.

At Owen Sound, to-day, three children of M. J. Graham, while playing in a barn, set it on fire, and one of them, a young girl, was burned to death.

LARGE GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

CHICAGO, August 22, 1876.

Charters were taken to-day for 964,000 bushels of grain, of which 888,000 bushels were corn. This is the heaviest day's shipping business done here for many years.

THE INDIANS.

THE NOBLE STAND OF THE BLACKFEET TRIBE.

DETROIT, Mich., August 22, 1876.

Advices have been received from the Canadian Indian Commissioner, Mr. Dickinson, now in the Winnepeg country to the effect that the Indians at Fort Ellice were paid on the 4th and 5th inst.; that two-thirds of the Indians are absent, engaged in the annual buffalo hunt, and only one-third are on the reservations to receive their presents. It is also reported that the Sioux sent presents of tobacco and messages urging the Blackfeet tribe to join in with them in their war against the Americans. The Blackfeet refused, but promised to keep neutral. Thereupon the Sioux, enraged, notified the Blackfeet that when they were through with the Americans they would march upon the Blackfeet and dispossess them of their country. In alarm the Blackfeet asked the Canadian authorities if in such a war they would be protected, and being assured that they would promised that they would send 2,000 braves if they were required to protect the Canadian frontier. Commissioner Dickinson's party passed Inspector Shortcliffe, who was *en route* to Winnepeg with two Indian murderers.

SALE OF ARMS TO INDIANS PROHIBITED.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1876.

The following order was sent to-day to nearly all the Indian agencies by the Indian Commissioner:—

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1876.

SIR—You are advised that all sales of arms or ammunition to either whites or Indian by parties holding license as Indian traders, issued by this office, must be stopped instantly. You will so notify your traders, and will be vigilant in seeing that no violation of this order is allowed. If any instance of such violation occurs you will revoke the license of the offending party, and report the case to this office for further action.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION—NATURE OF THE INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO TREATING WITH THE SIOUX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1876.

The instruction to the Sioux Commission appointed under the recent act of Congress have been nearly completed and are substantially as follows:—

The provisions of the act are given, after which it says that it will be seen from the above that Congress has expressed its determination to appropriate nothing further for the subsistence of the Indians above named unless they shall agree, first, to relinquish all right and claim to any country outside the boundaries of the permanent reservation established by the treaty of 1868.

Second—To relinquish all right and claim to so much of their said permanent reservation as lies west of the 103d meridian of longitude.

Third—To grant a right of way over the permanent reservation to that part thereof which lies west of the 103d meridian of longitude for wagon and other roads from convenient and accessible points on the Missouri River, not exceeding three in number.

Fourth—To receive all such supplies as are provided for by said act and by said treaty of 1868 at such points and places on their said reservation, and in the vicinity of the Missouri River, as the President may designate.

Fifth—To enter into such agreement or arrangement with the President of the United States as shall be calculated and designed to enable said Indians to become self supporting. If, in order to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the commission find it necessary to visit the agencies on the Missouri River, in addition to those of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, they are authorized to do so.

The subjects for negotiation are so clearly defined by the act as to render further elaboration unnecessary, except the last one mentioned, of which the instructions say further:—It any agreement shall be concluded you will impress upon the Indians the fact that it will not be binding upon either party until it shall have received the approval of the President of the United States and of Congress. It is not expected that you will define any line of right of way for roads through the reservations. That should be left to the agreement to be designated by the President. One of the most important subjects of the negotiation is that represented by the fifth clause above mentioned, and the President is strongly impressed with the belief that the agreement which shall be best calculated to enable the Indians to become self supporting is one which shall provide for their removal at as early a day as possible to the Indian Territory. They must depend for their support mainly upon the cultivation of the soil, and their own country is quite unfit for that purpose. The superior climate and soil of the Indian Territory, and the fact that that territory is forever secured to the Indian people should afford strong inducements for the Indians to enter into such an agreement. The Indians cannot now live upon their reservation without the aid of the government, and it is under no obligation to continue its supplies of food. While no money considerations should be offered them as an inducement for any undertaking on their part it is believed that the government will willingly furnish them subsistence, medical assistance and schools, until they can care for themselves, in case of their removal to the Indian Territory. If, however, they decline to agree to such removal they should be informed that they will be obliged to go to the Missouri River to receive such supplies as shall be provided under any future act of Congress and the treaties with them now in force. The first meeting of the commission will be in Omaha, on the 28th inst. Members of the commission now in the service of the government will receive only actual travelling expenses; the other members will receive in addition $10 per diem. The commission will make a full report of its doings of any agreement which shall be entered into with the Indians and submit the same for the consideration of the Department, with such recommendations upon the subject as they may deem proper.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXCITED.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD SCHEME ABANDONED.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22, 1876.

A despatch from Victoria, V. I., says:—"There is much excitement in this city over the railroad question. Lord Dufferin remarked to a popular deputation that the Overland Railroad scheme was about abandoned, and that the only point to be considered was the question of compensation. The people here are much dissatisfied and disappointed at the result of the interview, and it is feared that unpleasant consequences will ensue. Our citizens declare that they were inveigled into the confederation with promises which Canada did not mean to fulfil. A great popular demonstration is threatened."

YELLOW FEVER AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, August 22, 1876.

The schooner G. K. Hatch, from Havana, has a case of yellow fever on board, and is detained at quarantine.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1876.

The school of Chinese youths from Connecticut, numbering 113 boys, arrived at the Exhibition grounds this morning, accompanied by their teachers and attendants. They spent most of the day inspecting the exhibits in Machinery Hall and the main building.

President and Mrs. Grant will visit the Exhibition to-morrow.

The cash admissions to-day are estimated at 32,031, of which 202 were at half price.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, August 22, 1876.

The democrats of the Tenth Ohio district to-day nominated Hon. John H. Hudson for Congress.

DETROIT, Mich., August 22, 1876.

The republicans of the Seventh Michigan district to-day renominated Omar D. Conger for Congress.

CINCINNATI, August 22, 1876.

The republicans of the Nineteenth district of Ohio have nominated James A. Garfield for Congress.

LOUISVILLE, August 22, 1876.

Mr. John Caldwell was nominated to-day for Congress in the Third district on the first ballot.

GENERAL BUTLER'S CANDIDACY.

LOWELL, Mass., August 22, 1876.

Every ward in the city to-night elected Butler delegates—twenty-four in all—to the Seventh District Republican Congressional Convention.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Last night the Young Men's Democratic Union Club held the first of a series of public meetings at the Monument House. After speeches by Messrs. Allan McDonald and John W. Browning, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt said he had just passed through a laborious session of Congress, in which he had endeavored to do his whole duty. Mr Hewitt said:—"We can elect the next President if we get unanimous consent. The unanimous consent we need is the united vote of the democrats of this city. If any man stands in the way of that united vote ride him down. I don't care what his name is or what services he may have rendered to the party if in this juncture of affairs he stands in the way of a complete union of the party crush him." Mr. Hewitt then told how he came to make his celebrated speech against Kasson. He said that when he rose to reply he only intended to answer the accusation of Tilden's disloyalty; but he boiled over with indignation, said a good deal, and was sorry that he had not said more. "I was conscious of everything I said," said Mr. Hewitt. "I picked out my words deliberately, and intended to skin Kasson if I could." After this he said the government of the present administration is a machine, sustained by men who wish to hold it for private ends, and if Hayes be elected he will be compelled to run it in the same way. The Republic cannot last for four years more under the same rule. It was not a government of justice, it was a government of personal favors. No man could get anything through his being entitled to it, he had to ask for it as a personal favor. Mr. Hewitt, before concluding, read a letter from Abraham Lincoln's intimate friend, Mr. J. D. Caton, who was Chief Justice of Illinois during the war. In it the latter sustains Mr. Tilden's patriotism.

WASHINGTON.

Popularity of the New Loan with the Bankers.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CUSTOMS APPRAISERS.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1876.

THE HIGH APPRECIATION OF THE FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT LOAN.

The negotiation of the four and a half per cent loan continues to be marked by some difficulty to the Secretary of the Treasury in his deliberations with the numerous parties here offering to take it. A very intimate friend of Secretary Morrill, who knows his private thoughts and expressions, says that the great impediment in the way of the Secretary of the Treasury arises from the competition among those seeking to obtain the loan or parts of it. If they would agree among themselves to form a syndicate an early conclusion could be reached, but there seems to be considerable antagonism which is irreconcilable, and the Secretary cannot yet decide. He wants to obtain the best possible arrangement for the government, and the alacrity displayed to take the loan has, it is said, prompted him to consider whether he cannot negotiate even the whole of the four per cent loan.

Mr. Morton, of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., does not join in consulting with the others and the Secretary, but sees him alone. He is persistent in this exaction and says he does not know much about the final result, but thinks it will be settled in a few days. Great satisfaction is felt generally here among the Treasury officials at this evidence of appreciation for the national credit and the prospect of a diminution in the interest expenses of the government.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1876.

EXTRA WORK FOR CUSTOMS APPRAISERS.

A circular from the Treasury relative to the preservation of samples of dutiable merchandise requires that on and after the 1st of September, prox., appraisers of merchandise in the several customs districts will be required to retain samples of all silks, woollens, dress and other piece goods; also of all other articles examined and appraised by them, paying ad valorem duties, samples of which, in the judgment of the appraiser, may be conveniently taken and retained without serious detriment to the interests of the importer. Samples of piece goods should be of a size sufficient to show the width and texture of the article. All samples taken and retained in pursuance thereof should be labelled and carefully filed in the appraiser's office, subject to inspection and examination by officers to be assigned to that duty by the department.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE RAILROADS.

For the first time in the history of mail transportation in this country Congress, at its last session, separated the appropriations for inland mail transportation, so as to provide an appropriation for service by railroad separate and apart from that on other routes. For star service—which is service of all kinds except that performed by railroads—an ample appropriation was provided, but it was very meagre for railroad service. The Postmaster General is, therefore, unable to order any service on new railroads. Application was made to day by the Southern Pacific Railroad for an order to carry the mails on an extension between Caliente and Andrews station, which would cost about $10,000. The mails are now carried by a star route at a cost of nearly $22,000. By a transfer from star route to railroad a saving of about $12,000 could be accomplished; but there is no money to be paid for the railroad service, while there is an ample appropriation to pay for the other, and consequently the transfer cannot be made without violation of law.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $173,383 03 and from customs $698,091 44.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1876.

Lieutenant Commander William D. Hoff is ordered to duty as senior aid to the commandant at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.; Ensign Frank S. Hotchkiss has been ordered to the Vandalia; Midshipmen Francis H. Sherman, Edward M. Kalz, William L. Varnum, George C. Faulk, John Q. Newton and James H. Leass have been ordered to the Asiatic station; Chaplain D. H. Tribon has been ordered to the Hartford; Lieutenant William H. Reeder is detached from duty as senior aid to the commandant at League Island, Pa., but is to be continued on other duty; Acting Assistant Surgeon R. J. Perry is detached from duty at Key West and placed on waiting orders.

Captain David S. Gordon, Second cavalry, is ordered to temporary duty on recruiting service; Surgeons B. J. Irwin and B. E. Fryer are appointed a board to examine into the physical qualities of candidates for admission to the Military Academy; First Lieutenant Thomas H. Barber, First artillery, and Second Lieutenant Frank S. Rice, First artillery, and Charles A. Tingle, Second artillery, have been ordered to report for duty to the chief signal officer of the army; Lieutenant Colonel George P. Buell is relieved from court martial duty at San Antonio, Texas, and ordered to join his regiment.

SINGULARLY APATHETIC.

Roundsman McGinley deserves the credit of possessing the attributes of humanity, and the prisoner whom he arraigned at the Essex Market Court yesterday, from the evidence adduced in the case, does not. The affidavit of Roundsman McGinley charges James Clinger, a master lighterman, with being in a measure responsible for the death of the boy Timothy Sullivan, who was drowned in the East River last Sunday. Roundsman McGinley was standing on pier 45 East River when he saw Sullivan, with some other boys, in a small boat rowing toward the dock. The lighter A. E. Martha, which Clinger was steering, was coming up the East River at full speed. Clinger shouted to the boys to get out of the way and endeavored to change the course of the lighter, but failed. The boat in which the boys were was struck by the lighter and cut in two. Sullivan was drowned. John Van Poppal, of No. 11 Suffolk street, who was fishing on the pier at the time, testified that he shouted to Clinger to throw a line to the drowning boy; that Clinger picked up a line, went to the side of the lighter, looked at Sullivan, who was gradually becoming exhausted, did not throw the rope out, and Sullivan sank and was drowned. At this stage of the proceedings, at the request of Roundsman McGinley, Justice Morgan adjourned the further hearing of the case until to-day, when it is expected that additional evidence will be produced.

KINGS COUNTY'S POOR CHILDREN.

It is the intention of the Board of Commissioners of Charities of Kings county to make application to the next Legislature for the amendment of the law requiring them to send county wards to such institutions as the Home for the Destitute. The amendment desired will be such as will give the county officials some supervision over the care and disposition of the children, for whose support the public treasury is now so heavily taxed. Institutions will not in future be permitted to pursue the course taken with regard to the Hope children, who were sent to strangers in Michigan and there indentured until they shall be twenty-one years of age. This act was done without consulting the Mayor or the Surrogate.

Another case of similar legalized kidnapping has recently been brought to public notice. It appears that on July 25, 1873, a man named Rosengruhn, a hatter, placed under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities his son, eight years old, whose name was registered as Victor Rosencranz. The father was destitute at the time, and was suffering from rheumatism. When the County Nursery was abolished Victor was placed in the Home for the Destitute, on Butler street. In December, 1875, the invalid parent had so far recovered that he was able to work, and seeing an opportunity to bind the boy to an honorable trade and take him out of the ranks of pauperism, he applied, fortified by an order from Commissioner Norris to the Directress of the Home for his son. He was told that the child, being more than eight years old, had been sent West. When children are eight years old they leave the institution, unless the board is paid by the guardians. The father of little Victor has not been able up to the present to ascertain where his son is located. Mr. Rosengruhn is now confined through sickness in the Flatbush Hospital. It has been suggested that the authorities take some action toward obtaining an immediate discontinuance of this practice.

ANOTHER DRAFT FROM SING SING.

The crowded condition of Sing Sing Prison necessitated the sending of another draft of fifty convicts to the State Prison at Clinton last evening. The notorious Mert Allen was among the number.

THE LATE SPEAKER.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—BRIEF CEREMONIES OBSERVED—PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 22, 1876.

The remains of the late Speaker Kerr arrived here this morning from Rockbridge Alum Springs at a quarter past six, by the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, accompanied by Mrs. Kerr and her son, Representatives Milton Sayler, S. S. Cox and H. Casey Young, and Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives. The body is encased in a casket covered with black cloth. The mouldings are of heavy plate, and there are six heavy plated massive handles on the sides. The cover is of plate glass, and extends the whole length of the casket. An extra cover of black cloth and silver plated mountings fits over the glass. The interior is lined with white silk and satin.

THE REMAINS ON VIEW AT THE DEPOT.

Upon the arrival of the party in Washington Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson took charge of the remains and had them removed to a special car. A detail of six men of the Capitol police were placed on guard, the outer cover of the casket removed and the body laid in state until half-past ten A. M. During the morning a number of Mr. Kerr's friends and others visited the depot to view the remains. At half-past eleven the casket was closed, and at ten minutes to twelve the funeral party, consisting of Mrs. Kerr and son, Vice President Ferry, Representative Morrison, Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, Mr. Adams, Clerk, and several other officers of the House of Representatives, with the remains, left for New Albany, Ind., via Harrisburg and Indianapolis. Representatives Sayler and Cox did not accompany the party.

The Indianapolis route was selected on account of Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, having telegraphed here to know which route the party would take. It is expected the Governor, with a delegation of State officials, will meet them at Indianapolis and accompany the remains to the home of the late Speaker.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 22, 1876.

The following has just been received from the President:—

It is with extreme pain that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana. A man of great intellectual endowments, large culture, great probity and earnestness in his devotion to the public interests has passed from the position of power and usefulness to which he had been recently called. The body over which he had been selected to preside not being in session to render its tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the deceased the President invites the people of the United States to a solemn recognition of the public and private worth and the services of a pure and eminent character. U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
JOHN L. CADWALADER, Acting Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, August 21, 1876.

PROGRESS OF THE TRAIN CONVEYING THE REMAINS.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 22, 1876.

The remains of Speaker Kerr reached here at half-past four P. M., and were transferred to the fast train of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They left for Pittsburg at ten minutes past five P. M., accompanied by the esc