THE WAR.

Shipka and Kasanlik in Turkish Hands.

WHERE IS OSMAN PACHA?

The Russians Figure Up Their Losses at Plevna.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, August 22, 1877.

HAS OSMAN BEEN CUT OFF?

Telegrams from Constantinople up to Monday state that for five days there has not been any news from Osman Pacha and that the silence has caused great uneasiness there. It is feared that his communications with Sofia have been interrupted by the Russians. The Porte, however, denies that Osman Pacha is hemmed in. Reuter's Telegram Company has advices from Osman Pacha's army, dated August 19.

SHIPKA IN TURKISH HANDS.

Suleiman Pacha telegraphs to Constantinople under date of August 19, that he has passed through Kasanlik and occupied the town of Shipka, which had been evacuated by the Russians.

TURKS TO THE FRONT.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence's* Constantinople special says the Porte has ordered the immediate concentration of 50,000 militia of the second class at Adrianople, Sofia and other points near the scene of operations.

ACTIVITY ADVOCATED.

The Russian staff in its recent deliberations favored the immediate vigorous resumption of operations, and was of the opinion that no point should be voluntarily evacuated.

THE LOSSES AT PLEVNA.

A special despatch to the St. Petersburg *Golos*, reproduced by the official Russian agency, admits that the Russian losses in the two battles before Plevna were 8,000 to 10,000 men, half of whom were killed or seriously wounded. About 5,000 are in the hospitals at Sistova, Simnitza and Turnu-Magurelli. Of 200 persons attached to the Red Cross ambulances, forty were killed while collecting the wounded.

RUSSIAN TRIBUTE TO JOURNALISM.

The following is the full text of the despatch from the correspondent who forwarded the graphic account of the battle of Plevna:—

Let me give an instance of the manly candor of the Russian military authorities. It cannot be said that my telegram narrating the battle of Plevna was not perfectly plain spoken. It strove to tell the truth without fear or favor. I may confess to apprehensions that my plain speaking would not altogether be taken in good part, and good-natured friends have freely predicted my expulsion from the scene of operations. Well, I was sent for by General Nepokoischitzky, and formally told that telegraphic instructions had been sent from the headquarters to the official newspapers in Russia to the effect that, pending the preparation of the official report of the Plevna battle, the telegram in question was to be reprinted by them and accepted as substantially accurate as regards details and results. It is naturally much more pleasant for a correspondent to chronicle a triumph than the reverse, and I look forward with hope at so distant date to transmit intelligence of a Russian victory.

DESTITUTE MUSSULMANS.

The British military attaché with the Turkish forces telegraphs from Eski-Djuma that there are 15,000 destitute refugee Mussulmans there.

INFRA DIG.

Her Majesty's iron-clad steamship Agincourt, on sailing from Malta to Besika Bay, took 400 sets of intrenching tools.

KOSSUTH SAYS NOTHING.

The report contained in a *Times* Vienna despatch, that Kossuth, in a proclamation to the Hungarians, urges Austro-Hungary to come to an understanding with the Porte as to the extent of concessions to the Christians which can be made without compromising the integrity of the Turkish Empire, is a canard.

SERVIA'S UNCERTAIN ATTITUDE.

The Russian generals, Fabyeff and Hidroff, have arrived at Belgrade; also MM. Bojadanovich and Veselitzki, from Montenegro. They were received by M. Ristics. A Council of Ministers was afterward held, which lasted till four o'clock in the morning. The conclusions arrived at have not transpired. It is believed here that before long Servia will take part in the war. The Moscow Committee has asked Servia to do so, and has offered, if she consents, to assist her with money.

COLONEL BAKER'S COMMAND.

A Constantinople special reports that the organization of the new Turkish gendarmerie by Colonel Valentine Baker is now completed.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMANDANTS OF NAVY YARDS—CHANGES AND TRANSFERS.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1877.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular of instruction to commandants of navy yards, directing that the labor rolls in the navy yards must exhibit the actual rating and description of the work performed by each employé, and employés rated in one capacity must not be employed in any other. The Navy Department has received information to the effect that the United States steamer Omaha was at Callao, Peru, on the 28th of July, and expected to leave on the 1st of August for Valparaiso and Talcopuana, touching at intermediate ports. Rear Admiral Preble, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, reports the health of the officers and crews on that station good. The Omaha was to return to Callao about the 1st of November.

CHANGES AND TRANSFERS.

Lieutenant Herbert Winslow has been detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Ossipee at Norfolk, Va., in place of Lieutenant John C. Irvine, detached from that vessel and ordered to the Monongahela. Lieutenant F. M. Wise has been detached from the Hartford and ordered to the Naval Academy. Midshipmen Charles H. Amsden, Charles Laird, Moses L. Wood, John A. Snearman and James T. Smith have been detached from the Hartford and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Melville has been detached from the Tennessee and ordered to the Alert. Assistant Engineer James H. Perry has been detached from the Alert and ordered to report for duty on board the Tennessee and to return to the United States in that vessel for examination for promotion. Sailmaker Truman B. White has been detached from the Pensacola and placed on waiting orders. Sailmaker John Roddy has been detached from the receiving ship St. Louis and ordered to the Pensacola.

LOSSES BY THE PITTSBURG FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 1877.

Committees of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Maritime Exchange had a consultation to-day relative to the adjustment of losses incurred at Pittsburg during the late strike. An agreement was arrived at by which suits will be brought against Allegheny county, and it was understood that after the necessary data shall be prepared the claims of merchants will be presented prior to those of the railroad company, who will assist the business community in the suits. Statements are now being prepared to show the amount of loss sustained by merchants of this city by the destruction and delay of their goods in transit.

PROFESSOR CROSBY'S SUCCESSOR.

HANOVER, N. H., August 22, 1877.

Dr. J. H. Pooley, of Columbus, Ohio, has accepted the professorship of surgery at Dartmouth, vice Dr. Crosby deceased.

THE INDIANS.

GENERAL WHEATON AT SPOKANE FALLS—GATHERING OF CHIEFS AND HEAD MEN FOR THE COMING COUNCIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 21, 1877.

The following has just been received from Spokane Falls, under date of August 15:—

General Wheaton's command arrived at this point on the 10th inst., after an eight days' march from Lewiston—a distance of 165 miles. The command in camp at this point numbers 530 men, two companies of the First cavalry, ten companies of the Second infantry, comprising an entire regiment direct from Atlanta, Ga., and about fifty citizens, employés, teamsters, &c. The transportation consists of twenty-one wagons, all hired from citizens. Captains Hancock, Conrad, Kroutinger, Cook, Mills, Daggett, Drum, Keller, Haines and Falk command companies of the Second infantry, and Captain Perry and Lieutenant Parnell companies of cavalry. Captain Wilkinson, General Howard's aide-de-camp, is here to assist Colonel Wilkins and the Indian inspectors in the settlement of affairs with the Indians in this section. Word has been sent to all the different tribes to collect at this point for this purpose. They are coming in rapidly, and large numbers attended divine service in the camp yesterday. Mr. Simms, Indian agent from Colville, ninety miles distant, was present.

There are expected to be nearly one hundred chiefs and head men, representing the following tribes, present at the coming council: Lakes, Pendant d'Oreilles, Colvilles, Spokanes, Coeur d'Alènes, San Poels, Enespellems, Methows, Chaikanos, Anti-Atkas, the Moses band, or Columbia River Indians, and the Okanagons, amounting in all to 3,517 men, women and children, and able to furnish 1,500 warriors. The report says they are not well armed. The above numbers are obtained from the chiefs actually present and are some four hundred less than the census of 1871.

There has been no actual outbreak among these Indians, but since the war commenced there has been manifest uneasiness among them and many instances of impudence on their part reported by settlers.

Four Nez Perces were put into the guard house this morning, supposed to be connected with Hush Hush Cult's band, part of which is with Joseph, and that they know something of the murder of the old man Ritchie and the robberies perpetrated on Pine Creek, which caused all the settlers in that vicinity to leave their homes some weeks since. They will be detained until it is ascertained positively whether they are guilty or not. There is no doubt that all the Indians in this section are and have been in direct communication with Joseph and have been posted for several days ahead of the whites of every movement of General Howard's army and in case of Joseph's success hundreds of young men would undoubtedly have joined him, although the old Indians who have stock and farms in the country have manifested a desire to remain at peace. There is naturally much anxiety felt among the settlers as to the result of the coming conference, as they fear in case it is not satisfactory to the Indians and the troops should leave that they would have to abandon their homes and leave to the savages as fine an agricultural country as there is in Washington Territory.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM MONTANA NOT YET RECEIVED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1877.

The following telegram from General Sheridan was received at the War Department this morning:—

CHICAGO, August 20, 1877.

To General E. D. TOWNSEND, Washington, E. D.:—

I have no official news from Montana since the 17th inst., the lines from Montana being down. On the 10th the Indians were reported by Captain Hainbridge, of Fort Hall, as having crossed the stage road near Dry Creek station, north of Hole in the Rock, and General Howard was not far behind them in pursuit. To-day an unofficial telegram from Snake River Bridge reports the Indians encamped on the stage road at Hole in the Rock, but little confidence should be placed in this report.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1877.

ACTING SECRETARY M'CORMICK EXPLAINS THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT'S POSITION IN THE GROW-PUGH MATTER.

In the case of the alleged forgery of Treasury warrants by Messrs. Grow and Pugh, which was said to have been compromised by the Secretary of the Treasury, the following important letter of Acting Secretary McCormick explains the exact position of the Treasury Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1877.

JACK BROWN, Esq., Attorney:—

SIR—Your statement of August 9, 1877, has been received. You state that your clients, Messrs. John A. Grow and Samuel A. Pugh, are under arrest for forgery of an indorsement upon a Treasury draft, and that the Secretary of the Treasury promised them that they would be discharged from prosecution upon payment of the amount of said draft, which payment you say they have made; and you now ask that the Acting Secretary direct their discharge. Neither the Secretary nor any other person has the legal right or power to execute such a promise as you allege. Such an arrangement would be in itself a criminal offence, and of course it cannot be assumed that any such promise was made. As the Secretary is absent no explanation could be asked of him. Any person, private or public, has the right to institute a prosecution for crime by complaint before a magistrate or a grand jury, and no matter whether such prosecution be instituted through patriotism or malice or misapprehension, after the proceeding is announced it is entirely within the control of the prosecuting officers and the Court. No officer of the Treasury has any power in any way to interfere with such a prosecution. While the Treasury Department must disclaim all right to direct the District Attorney as to the discharge of what he may regard as his duty in this prosecution, it also disclaims all responsibility for this proceeding. Very respectfully,

R. C. McCORMICK, Acting Secretary.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

OPENING OF THE ANNUAL SESSION—DISCUSSION ON THE COMMERCIAL WANTS OF THE COUNTRY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 21, 1877.

The tenth annual session of the National Board of Trade began in this city to-day. Delegates were in attendance from the Boards of Trade of Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Dubuque, Trenton, Newark, Philadelphia and Portland; and from the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York Cheap Transportation Association, and the Philadelphia Commercial Association.

Major Butler and Charles Kay, President of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, delivered addresses of welcome, which were responded to by President Fraley.

The delegates from the Dominion Board of Trade were presented and formally welcomed. Adam Brown, President of the Dominion Board, spoke briefly in acknowledgment.

Fred. Fraley, of the Philadelphia Board, was unanimously elected president, and Charles Randolph, of Chicago, secretary and treasurer. A vice president was chosen from each constituent body.

Resolutions were introduced and laid over in favor of making the signal service a separate bureau of the War Department, with increased appropriations, and recommending to Congress the abolition of all duties on lumber.

The following resolution was submitted by the Philadelphia Board:—

Resolved, That the national government should assert and define its jurisdiction of navigable waters in our country—its lakes, rivers, bays and harbors.

It was amended so as to instruct the executive council to memorialize Congress for the passage of laws in accordance with the spirit of the resolution, and adopted as amended.

Delegates from the Produce Exchange and Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade of New York were, on motion, permitted to withdraw from the Board.

The recommendation of the Boston Board for the removal of disabilities from the ship-building and ship-owning interests of the country was debated and laid over till to-morrow.

The Board then adjourned until to-morrow morning at half-past nine o'clock.

VISITING FIREMEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MONTREAL, August 21, 1877.

The Hudson (N. Y.) firemen arrived here at half-past nine o'clock and were received by the City Fire Brigade. A procession was formed and marched through the principal streets of the city, accompanied by Mayor Beaudry and the leading members of the Council. It halted at Victoria square, where addresses of welcome were made by the Mayor and others. The reception was very enthusiastic. An excellent programme is prepared for the entertainment of the American firemen during their stay here.

ROUND LAKE MINERAL SPRING.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., August 21, 1877.

The white sulphur water vein of the Round Lake mineral well began spouting with great force last night, bursting the couplings of the pipe, and is now spouting a stream fourteen feet high, reaching the ceiling of the canopy over the well. The gas in the water burns freely when ignited, and large numbers of people are coming to witness the strange mixture of fire and water.

THE MACKEY MYSTERY.

THE THEORY OF MURDER DISCARDED—HE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN INSANE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, August 21, 1877.

The detectives who were engaged in attempting to solve the mystery of the death of J. H. Mackey, the Brooklyn lawyer, whose remains were found about three miles south of Newport, Ky., night before last, think they have found sufficient clews to justify the belief that he was not murdered, but died either by accident or by his own hand. Upon inquiring among those living in the neighborhood they learned that on Friday, the 3d of August, a man appeared there who walked around and acted and talked as if insane. He was well dressed and had plenty of money, and told that he left New York because he had murdered a man, but his actions were so manifestly those of a lunatic that they paid little attention to him. He was noticed in the neighborhood for one or two days, and then dropped out of sight as suddenly as he had appeared. How he came to his death, however, is as much of a mystery as ever. It is said that the Coroner's jury, who viewed the remains, was of the most ignorant class, and took no pains to ascertain whether the skull was really fractured or not. The officers have now arranged to disinter the body to have a post-mortem examination in order to ascertain, if possible, the cause of death. A large number of papers and letters, most of them of a private character, were found on his person, and, with the money, are being kept for the proper persons. A personal friend of the deceased, named Gilliland, who knew him intimately in Brooklyn, recognized the papers and letters, among them some from himself, leaving no doubt whatever of the deceased's identity.

THE CORONER HEARD FROM.

Last night the Acting Superintendent of the Brooklyn Police received the following unsatisfactory telegram from the Coroner of Newport, to whom he had applied for particulars of the murder:—

NEWPORT, Ky., August 21, 1877.

To GEORGE WADDY, Superintendent of Police, Brooklyn:—

No particulars known. Dead about two weeks. Violent death. Supposed murder. Body interred.

O. M. WINSLOW, Coroner C. Co.

"This is not what I expected," said the Acting Superintendent, as he handed the despatch to the reporter. "It is not very satisfactory to me. It gives no particulars to assist us. If I had my way I would have sent a couple of good officers out there to work up the case, but I suppose the relatives and friends will look out for that. It is strange that the body should have been interred before holding a post-mortem. Justice demands that everything possible should be done and that promptly, too, to find the murderers of this man, and no stone should be left unturned to do so. I have tracked the deceased here up to the 2d of August. He was seen in New York then by a gentleman, whom he told he was going out West, but did not say what part of the West he intended to stop at. He left his boarding house in State street on July 31, and on Wednesday, August 1, he was at Coney Island. He had been drinking, and started for the West on the afternoon or evening of August 2. There our trail of he deceased terminates."

LAST SEEN OF HIM IN NEW YORK.

Counsellor Charles W. B. Thornton, of Brooklyn, who was intimately acquainted with Mr. Mackey, called at Police Headquarters last evening and had an interview with Inspector Waddy. Subsequently, in conversation with the HERALD reporter, he said:—"I suppose I was one of the last of his Brooklyn friends to see Mackey before he left New York, and I called here to give the incident to the Superintendent, seeing the articles on the case in the papers. On Thursday, August 2, I had a case in one of the New York courts, and about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, in company with a lady and gentleman, I went to Engle's saloon, on Nassau street, between Ann and Beekman, to get some lunch. On entering the place I at once saw Mr. Mackey, who was seated at a table near the entrance, and who appeared to be watching the door. My friends passed on down to the end of the saloon, while I stopped in front of Mackey, and said, "How do you do, Mackey? What are you doing here?" He shook hands and replied "I am waiting for a man who was to meet me here." Some further conversation ensued, in the course of which he informed me that he was going West, but did not say where. Talking about money and pickpockets, I told him that when I went travelling I always divided my money up into parcels, putting some in each pocket, so that should anyone "go through me," I would not be left penniless. He said he never heard that before, and thought it was an excellent idea. I then left him, but kept an eye on him, as I could see that he had been drinking. When I left the saloon with my friends he was still waiting there.

KILLED IN THE WOODS.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF AN UNKNOWN MAN IN KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1877.

A letter was received at the Secret Service division of the Treasury to-day enclosing certain pieces of clothing taken from the person of a man who was found murdered in the woods near Hustonville, Ky. The letter is from a deputy marshal, who was under the impression that the murdered man was an officer of the Secret Service division, and had been assassinated by counterfeiters, and the clothing was sent here for identification of the deceased. The chief of the division here, however, says that it was not an officer of his division who was thus found. His theory is that it was a party who approached counterfeiters with a genuine intention of dealing with them and who was suspected of being a detective officer, and after being decoyed into a private place for the purpose of making a trade with the "coney men," was then killed by members of a desperate gang of counterfeiters in Kentucky, who, though few in number, have yet given the government much trouble.

MARSHALS ASSAULTED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 21, 1877.

United States Marshal Webster reports having been attacked by an escaped Moonshine prisoner, who, with his friends, fired twenty shots at the marshal and his posse, and also bombarded the house an entire night. Deputies Penn and Adair were menaced by the mob in Adair county, numbering perhaps a hundred or more. In Hardin county the Moonshine men swear they will kill the first United States marshal who comes near them. Colonel Crittenden the new United States Marshal for Kentucky, has been making vigorous efforts to break up this kind of law-breaking, and in the last two months his deputies have arrested something over a hundred offenders.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

MEMPHIS, August 21, 1877.

As the steamer Phil Allen, crowded with passengers, was preparing to leave here this evening, her safety valve blew off and the rush of steam and noise caused a stampede among the passengers, many of whom jumped overboard, and others from the boiler deck to the lower deck. Among the latter was Miss Emma Lapaugh, correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who was severely injured. No others were injured.

REDUCTION OF BANK CAPITAL.

HARTFORD, Conn., August 21, 1877.

The stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank to-day voted to reduce the capital to $775,000 from $1,105,000, the former amount. This reduction, together with the disappearance of a surplus of about three hundred thousand dollars, represents the loss incurred by the acts of officers recently sent to State Prison.

CHAUTAUQUA SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

FAIRPORT, N. Y., August 21, 1877.

The Chautauqua Scientific Congress opened its session at eleven o'clock this morning, with an interesting lecture on "Telescopes and the Wonders They Tell," by Rev. Dr. E. F. Burr, of New Haven, author of "Ecce Cœlum."

Professor R. Ogden Doremus, of New York, gave his second lecture on the "Spirits of the Air" this afternoon to an audience of 2,000 persons. A scientific conversation was held in the pavilion at four o'clock, conducted by Professor James Strong, D. D., and at eight this evening Professor S. A. Lattimore, of Rochester, delivered an interesting lecture on the "Microscope and Its Uses."

MYSTERIOUS DISCOVERY OF BONES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LANCASTER, Ohio, August 21, 1877.

The skeletons of a young woman and fœtus were exhumed to-day by a cartman hauling ashes from the cellar of a small untenanted building on Main street, which was occupied a few years since by a prominent physician as his office. Two plain gold rings were found on the bones of the woman's left hand, upon which were clots of dried blood. An inquest was commenced this afternoon, but postponed in order to secure important testimony bearing upon the case.

RELIGION IN POLITICS.

MONTREAL, August 21, 1877.

The Papal Delegate has given instructions that in future priests must not interfere with their people in voting at elections.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Hand Shakings and Compliments Among the White Mountains.

LET US DWELL IN UNITY

Postmaster General Key Almost Persuaded To Be a Yankee.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., August 21, 1877.

President Hayes and party left Fabyan's at a quarter to eight, and by special train passed through the Notch. The morning was clear and warm, and observation from the cars gave a fine view the mountains. Upon reaching North Conway at ten minutes after nine, carriages were obtained and the Kearsage House visited, where a reception was held by the Executive and Cabinet. The greeting was the warmest given in New Hampshire. The spacious parlor was filled to overflowing by guests of the house and citizens of the town anxious to grasp the hand of the President and his accomplished wife. At Glen station a few moments were passed in handshaking, and the cheers of the crowd as the train moved away expressed more fully than words the feeling they entertained. At the station at Upper Bartlett quite a number of citizens were congregated, and passed along the car shaking hands with the President and Mrs. Hayes. The ride from this point was much enjoyed by all. The train was stopped at a convenient point to allow a fine view down the Valley of the Saco and the old Wiley House. The party arrived at the Crawford House at half-past eleven for dinner, before which a short reception was held in the parlor, the guests of the house greeting the officials and welcoming them to the house. After doing full justice to an elegant banquet, at one o'clock the party left for Fabyan's, bidding good-bye at Crawford's to the many guests by shaking of hands, and smiles and pleasant words from Mrs. Hayes to the ladies. At the Fabyan House a special train was taken, and the last look at Mount Washington was reluctantly taken by the officials and accompanying friends. At Bethlehem coaches were provided, and a ride of a few minutes found the guests of the Maplewood House assembled to receive the President, who was introduced by Governor Prescott.

A HUMOROUS WELCOME.

Mr. Francis Wells, of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, received the President in a humorous speech, closing as follows:—

"We welcome you here without regard to party and feel that we have all a common claim upon you, as we all took an important part in placing you in the Presidential chair. As democrats we invented the electoral machine; as republicans we managed it, so that we all felt a common interest in you. Around you are works of nature and in admiration of which we who have been here so long as to study them have been at a loss to decide between them and the beauties of nature you see before you."

MR. HAYES PREFERS LIVE BEAUTIES.

The President replied:—"I thank you heartily for this welcome, and I have no trouble in choosing between the beauties of nature and the beauties of which you speak." At the same time advancing, he took the hand of the nearest lady and continued shaking hands with all present.

Then, after a short reception, the teams were again taken, and all were conveyed to the Sinclair House. Here fully one thousand people had come together, and with a band of music and enthusiastic cheers greeted the officials as they arrived. President Hayes and Cabinet, accompanied by Governor Prescott, proceeded to the balcony of the house, where the President was introduced to the people, and said:—

LET US DWELL TOGETHER IN UNITY.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I thank you cordially one and all for this cordial greeting, and I wish it was possible that I could form the acquaintance of each of you and take you by the hand, but my journey allows but a moment at each place. I am sure you do not desire me to make a political speech. You are too sensible a crowd for that. But I am sure we agree in some things, however much we may differ in others. There are many things about which we can differ, such as business and secular affairs, without discussing our political differences. Now we are agreed as Americans, I think, that all parts of the Constitution shall be obeyed, the parts that are new as well as the parts that are old; that it will be a grand thing to dwell together in unity. We have disagreed in the past through the evils of war the country has borne. But these things are past. Let us have a brief period, at least, of perfect harmony and unity. We have with us a few people who are associated with me in office—Secretary Evarts, Attorney General Devens and Postmaster General Key. (Applause greeted each name.) I don't see that you make much difference in these people, although the last mentioned had the bad taste to vote against me, and this is his first visit North. But he is with us in a common interest. The results of the war are to be accepted by all the people of all parts of the country, both North and South. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Postmaster General Key.

ALMOST READY TO BE A YANKEE.

Mr. Key said:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I have not been accustomed to New England or its people and my education has not been such as to lead me to form the best opinion of them, but I have been here several days and have been so generously received and met so many generous men and women that I am almost ready to call myself a New Englander.

MR. DEVENS' SPEECH.

Attorney General Devens said:—

I am much obliged to you for this reception. I know that it proceeds from a depth of attachment to the constitution that the people of New Hampshire have always felt. I know that they fought nobly and bravely to build the foundations of the government, and I know as well as they that they are as ready to protect it. It is a happy circumstance that New Hampshire has not a battlefield on its soil, although she has made herself felt everywhere in every battle for the liberty of the country, and I am not sure but that it is better to fight your own battles abroad than at home.

Secretary Evarts was happily introduced by the President, saying that he would introduce him as one that could better tell about battles at home than his bachelor Attorney General. Mr. Evarts said:—

THE FIGHT FOR PEACE.

You, Mr. President, have been very fortunate in many things, but in none more so than in not knowing that bachelors have no battles to fight at home. I never before saw a crowd that would allow a coach and six horses driven through it without being disturbed, and I take it as a sign that you desire peace and reconciliation and that you desire all the old chasms filled up. If there is another great internal struggle it will not be upon the old issues between the North and South. The best way for the people of different parts of the country or of different countries to become acquainted is by fighting. The North and South have had such an opportunity and a great one. The strong men of both sections met; no cowardice was shown on either side; they fought for principles they had long learned to revere. The great contest between Daniel Webster, of your State, and Calhoun, of the South, worked into the feelings of the people until there was no way out of the difficulty but war. No intriguing of foreign Powers can divide us from without, and no portion of the people will ever again strive to divide us from within.

At the conclusion of Mr. Evarts' remarks the party again took carriages and drove at once to the depot at Littleton, a distance of five miles. At Littleton no time was lost, and the train at once started for Plymouth, making stops at Lisbon, Woodsville, Haverhill, Warren, Romney and West Romney. At Haverhill and Romney President Hayes thanked the crowd for their greetings, and at other points he retired to the rear of the train, bowed to the crowd and shook hands with as many as possible.

THE RECEPTION AT PLYMOUTH.

At Plymouth the party was met by a delegation of citizens and guests, while, by the way, on either side were formed large numbers of school children beautifully dressed and carrying flowers.

The President and party were shown to their rooms, and the crowd was kept in good humor by the excellent band which was in attendance.

After toilet preparations the President and Cabinet appeared on the stairs of the hotel, and the President was introduced to the people, whom he addressed as follows:—

LADIES AND FELLOW CITIZENS.—I thank you sincerely for this very cordial welcome. I am quite sure that nothing could be more satisfactory than a hearty reception like this. The school children, the little girls with flowers, was in token of the good feeling you have not only toward us, but toward all our countrymen of every state. If there is any sentiment that has guided what we have done it has been for a common nationality. It has been our desire to do something for the people of all the States. We have felt that war should end and that peace should spread through all our borders. We hope as a result of this that men shall no longer be said to belong to the States of Louisiana, Maine or Iowa, but citizens of a common country. Beyond these questions of the general good there are questions on which all may differ; there are differences about the policy and means of accomplishing desired ends; but we do believe that all good people everywhere desire reconciliation, that the laws are to be obeyed and that the rights of each and every citizen should be respected, whatever his race or color. That being done we may be citizens, not of a State, but of a free and united country. It is because, I believe, that you desire this that I see you gathered here together, democrats, republicans and independents. It is my hope that at the close of my administration we may say as Jefferson said, "We are no longer federalists and no longer republicans, but now we are all federalists and republicans," and so tonight, for this night at least, let us say that we are all democrats and all republicans, and better than that, all Americans.

Mr. Hayes was enthusiastically applauded, as was Mrs. Hayes, a moment later, at her appearance.

MR. EVARTS TALKS SHORT.

The President then introduced Mr. Evarts, who said:—I am glad, ladies and gentlemen, to receive some share of that kindness and warmth with which you greet the President of the United States, and thus reflect on us a share of the honors. What he has said we all think; what he plans we all do, and if during the administration we shall see that the government is honestly, discreetly and impartially carried on and firmly established in the hearts of the people we shall feel that we have done something to make it easy and pleasant for our successors.

GENERAL KEY INTRODUCED.

Mr. Hayes, in introducing Postmaster General Key, said:—I shall now introduce a gentleman who did not work with us in the late struggle and who had the bad taste not to vote for me, but he believes as we do in the results of that great struggle which have been embodied in the constitution of the United States. He believes as we do that the new part of the constitution, like the old constitution, should be observed. He believes in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments now, which means that there is to be no more slavery in this our land, and that all men of all colors shall be equal, and is ready to carry out these principles.

Mr. Key spoke in a humorous vein for a few moments, and closed by saying that seriously he was very glad to be present; that, notwithstanding the trouble between North and South in the past, there is now no occasion for it. It became us, then, to cultivate good relations. As I travel up and down your stream I hear the hum of machinery. You manufacture our cotton, and we have a mutual interest in a common peace.

General Devens spoke for a moment only, and the march for the supper table prevented further reception. After the meal a general reception was held and a social evening enjoyed by all.

UNABLE TO VISIT MAINE NOW.

Answering the invitation of Governor Connor, of Maine, to the Presidential party to visit that State before its return to Washington, and of Mr. Blaine to Mr. Hayes to be his guest on that occasion, the following despatches were this morning forwarded:—

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., August 21, 1877.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR CONNOR:—

The President has just received your courteous and cordial invitation to visit the State of Maine, and requests me to say that it would give him great pleasure to do so were it at all in his power. It will, however, be impossible for him to extend his absence from the seat of government beyond the time devoted to his visits to the States of Vermont and New Hampshire, and he begs that you will accept his sincere regrets that at present he must forego the gratification which he would receive from the proposed visit and in that you will permit him to indulge in the hope that the opportunity will soon offer when he may be at liberty to visit your State. WILLIAM E. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

FABYAN HOUSE, N. H., August 21, 1877.

To Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, Augusta, Me.:—

I greatly regret that my inability to accept at present Governor Connor's kind invitation to visit the State of Maine will deprive me of the pleasure of enjoying the hospitality you have so cordially proffered. R. B. HAYES.

VICE PRESIDENT WHEELER.

CONCORD, N. H., August 21, 1877.

Vice President Wheeler arrived in this city this evening from Malone, N. Y. Many prominent citizens called at the Eagle Hotel, where he is staying, to pay their respects to him. At half past nine o'clock he was serenaded by the Concord band. On being introduced to the crowd of people that had gathered in front of the hotel, by the Hon. A. B. Thompson, Secretary of State, he spoke as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—I thank you most sincerely for this cordial recognition and the band for the beautiful music, and with this brief acknowledgment I must content myself and you must content yourselves. I am here to join with you to-morrow in paying our respects to the Chief Magistrate of the United States, who does honor to his station and his nation. With these brief remarks I bid you good night.

His coming to this city was entirely unexpected. He will leave on Thursday morning for St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he is to meet some friends.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

THE EVE OF THE BATTLE FOR STATE NOMINATIONS—WHAT IS TO BE IN THE PLATFORM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 21, 1877.

The hotels of Harrisburg are crowded to-night with delegates and others, attracted by the Democratic State Convention. The contest for State Treasurer is characterized by intense bitterness, especially on the part of the adherents of D. O. Barr, who are violently assailing Colonel A. E. C. Noyes as the railroad candidate and charging him with all manner of political offenses. The Barr faction, realizing the strength of Noyes, are also taxing their ingenuity to the utmost to get up combinations on the Auditor Generalship and Judgeship to help them in their dilemma, but thus far their efforts appear to have been productive of no results. The tide sets more strongly against Barr to-day than ever, from the fact that Trunkey, a Western man, came to the foreground as the most probably successful nominee for Supreme Judge, many of the delegates friendly to Sheppard, of Philadelphia, expressing their determination not to support him, as his election would give Philadelphia three of the seven Supreme Court Judges in the State—an undue proportion. There is no change in the contest for Auditor General, W. P. Schell, of Bedford, being far in advance of all competitors.

PLANKS FOR THE PLATFORM.

The platform makers are hard at work getting their timber in readiness. It will not be bulky and will have the following planks in it, at least, such is the belief of those who profess to know all about the latter:—Condemning the recent riots; holding railroad corporations to the spirit of the new constitution which many of them are constantly violating; denouncing Hayes as fraudulent President, but endorsing his Southern policy on democratic doctrine; reaffirming the national platform adopted at St. Louis so far as the financial and tariff questions are concerned; opposition to monopolies and oppressive restrictions on the industries.

GEORGIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ATLANTA, Aug. 21, 1877.

The Constitutional Convention to-day decided to leave the location of the Capitol to the decision, by a vote of the people, separate from the constitution.

A RAILROAD ABANDONED.

RUTLAND, Vt., August 21, 1877.

The Central Vermont Railroad Company yesterday morning notified T. W. Park that after that day they should not operate the south end of the Harlem extension road running from Bennington, Vt., to Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., about fifty-eight miles, claiming that it was a non-paying road, and they were released from any obligation to run it in consequence of their dispossession of the north end of the line by order of the Court. The company have discharged all their employés on that end of the road, and run off all their rolling stock. To-day no trains of any kind have been run between Bennington and Chatham Four Corners.

A STEAMER SUNK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 21, 1877.

The steamer Alex Mitchel, of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company, struck a snag on Sunday night, just below Oquawea, Upper Mississippi River, and sunk in ten feet of water. It is not known whether she can be raised.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, August 22—1 A. M.

Indications.

For Wednesday, in the South and Middle Atlantic States and New England, southwest winds, warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, low pressure, and numerous rains.

For the East Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southerly winds and rain veer to cooler northerly with rising barometer and clearing weather, and for the West Gulf States, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, cooler northwest veer to warmer northeast winds, stationary or higher pressure and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lake region, southerly winds, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather, with falling barometer, possibly followed in western portions by cooler north and west winds and clearing weather.

The rivers will change but little.

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:—

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M. 62	72	3:30 P. M. 75		86
6 A. M. 58	71	6 P. M. 73		80
9 A. M. 63	78	9 P. M. 67		75
12 M. 67	82	12 P. M. 63		73

Average temperature yesterday 77½

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 66

SINGULAR CONFLAGRATION.

A fire occurred on White street, opposite Monteith, Williamsburg, at half-past eleven o'clock last night. In the morning Deputy Collector Cochen seized the premises on suspicion that it was run as a whiskey still. The proprietor, Charles Kunstler, insisted that he had a registered still in which he manufactured ether for dissolving shellac only, and that no whiskey was made in the place. Cochen took possession and left it in charge of a keeper named John Renz. The keeper says that at half-past eleven P. M. he was walking up and down on the corner, when he heard a loud explosion, and running back found the place on fire. The alarm was given and the fire department were quickly on hand, but the building and contents were totally destroyed. Kunstler estimates his loss at $4,000, on which he has no insurance. The building was a two story frame, owned by William Garrison and valued at $600; insured for $800. No lights or fires were about the place, and there is little doubt of an incendiary origin to the fire.

DEATH BEHIND THE BARS.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE AT THE FIRST PRECINCT STATION IN JERSEY CITY.

Patrick Fallahee, a resident of No. 188 Twelfth street, Jersey City, was found lying in Brunswick street, on Monday evening, in a state of intoxication. He was thrown on a wagon by Officer Murray and conveyed to the First precinct station. Yesterday morning he seemed quite sober, when he was taken before Justice Davis, who sentenced him to thirty days in the County Jail. He was taken back to the cell to await removal to the jail. Soon afterward his wife arrived with a breakfast for him. She gave him milk, which she carried in a