

THE WAR.

Suleiman Pacha Unable to Capture the Shipka Pass.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION SAFE.

Concentrating for Another Attack on Plevna.

SERVIANS ON THE MARCH.

Prince Milan's Troops to Act as a Part of the Russian Army.

ROUMANIAN PARTICIPATION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, August 30, 1877.

A telegram from the seat of war, received in Vienna, states that Suleiman Pacha considers the taking of the Russian position at Shipka Pass from the front hopeless, and will merely construct fortified camps in the villages of Shipka and Hainko and cross the Balkans through other passes northward.

PRESSING THE RUSSIANS CLOSELY.

Suleiman Pacha telegraphs to Constantinople, under date of August 28, as follows:—"Our entrenched line of investment is only 150 paces from the enemy's fortifications. We still hold the commanding Alkrid-Jebel heights. The Russians are blockaded on three sides. Every effort is being made to complete the blockade by cutting them off from the road to Gabrova.

GREAT RUSSIAN LOSSES.

"The Russian forces have been cruelly defeated and they have retired to their fortified positions. Cannonading and out-post engagements are carried on intermittently."

THE RUSSIANS SECURE IN THE SHIPKA PASS.

A despatch from Gorny Studen, dated yesterday afternoon, says:—"After the severe fighting of Sunday the Turks have refrained from renewing the attack on the Russian positions in the Shipka Pass, and up to this morning only occasional trivial rifle fire from the outposts has occurred. As a result of Sunday's fighting, the Turkish advanced batteries somewhat menace the Russian flanks. The Turks are constructing fresh batteries in the Tunja Valley. The Russians have been adequately reinforced, and there is nothing in the present situation to alter my impression, already expressed, that General Radetzky holds his position safe."

THE MEN IN GOOD SPIRITS.

A special despatch dated Gorny Studen, August 28, says General Nekouitzschitzky, chief of the Russian staff, visited the Shipka Pass to ascertain the condition of the troops reports that they are well supplied with provisions and very determined. The Turks are getting wearied.

UNBURIED CORPSES.

Several thousand unburied dead cause an unbearable stench around the hill. Considerable reinforcements arrived at Gabrova on Sunday. The correspondent estimates the Russian garrison in the Pass now at thirty battalions.

A LULL IN THE FIGHTING.

Advices from the Russian headquarters at Gorny Studen, dated August 28, say:—"All is quiet this morning. Our troops maintain their positions. The Turks remain under cover behind the neighboring heights, out of range of our batteries. The total number wounded from August 21 to August 27 is 2,480, including 95 officers. The number killed is unknown. Everything is quiet in the direction of Plevna and Loftscha."

SULEIMAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING.

A despatch from Suleiman Pacha to Constantinople, dated August 26, details the operations up to that day. He says:—"The Turks occupied Alkrid-Jebel heights, to the left of the enemy's works, threatening their line of retreat, on the 21st inst., but the Russians succeeded on Friday in dislodging them; but on Saturday Vessel Pacha, with two brigades, succeeded in gaining a footing, and the fighting continued all night.

THE RUSSIANS DRIVEN FROM THE HEIGHTS.

"By three o'clock Sunday morning the Russians were completely driven from the heights. The Russians, receiving reinforcements, made a final assault, but were unsuccessful, and returned to their fortified works. The cannonade continued all Sunday without effect."

THE BATTLE STILL UNDECIDED.

Suleiman Pacha concludes his despatch as follows:—"The matter is not yet decided, as we have not yet taken the enemy's fortified works. Our losses are yet unknown. One thousand Russian dead were found when the enemy were driven from Alkrid-Jebel heights."

CLOSING ON PLEVNA.

The Times, in a summary of the war, says:—"For many days the army of the Grand Duke Nicholas has been closing together against Plevna, with a view to an attack on that place. The headquarters are reported to be on the point of moving from Studen to Ingardent."

A military correspondent at Bucharest says there are indications that the blow will fall on Plevna very shortly.

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD SERBIA.

and watchful attitude. She could perfectly well afford to look on as long as her interests are untouched.

NO PAN-SLAVISM TO BE TOLERATED.

"On the other hand, Austria might be provoked into action without a single battalion of the regular Serbian army crossing the Serbian frontier if Serbia herself to become the focus of a Pan-Slav revolutionary agitation, and tried to spread this agitation by sending bands across the river Drina into the Turkish provinces bordering on Austria. This seems to have been understood in Belgrade.

THE SERBIANS TO ACT WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

"Serbia is preparing to act as part of the Russian army. She marshals her forces on the Timok and Morava, but not on the Drina, and not only declines the offers of General Fadayev, but, it seems, likewise, the demands of the deputation from the Bosnian insurgent camp which has come to Belgrade to ask subsidies, volunteers, &c.

A DIFFICULT TASK BEFORE RUSSIA.

"The readiness of Russia to accept the previously despised aid of Roumanian and Serbian auxiliaries, coupled with the fact that the Serbians cannot be merely wanted to help in a temporary difficulty, but that the Russians are convinced that the task before them is far more difficult than they had anticipated, and requires all the forces which can be arrayed against Turkey.

RUSSIAN LOSSES BY BATTLE AND SICKNESS.

"Besides this, I hear from a source extremely well informed about all that passes in the Russian Cabinet and camp, that the wear and tear of the task before them is far more difficult than they had anticipated, and requires all the forces which can be arrayed against Turkey.

SEVERE WEAR AND TEAR.

"There has been a great deal of suffering from sore feet and exhaustion from exposure to the sun or heavy night dew. Many cases are slight, but they impair the effective strength. Thus, despite the great reinforcements which are on the way, the Russians may begin to doubt whether they will be able to have, before the breaking up of the weather, the numerical superiority necessary for a decisive result."

ON THE MARCH FOR THE FRONTIER.

Many engineer officers have left Belgrade for the frontier. Pontons and bridge materials are ready at the Morava and Timok rivers and at Kladova. To-morrow eight battalions of regulars will leave for the frontier. They have been camping and drilling for a long time at Belgrade. Serbia can place in the field 40,000 men, exclusive of the first class militia and reserves.

GENERAL GRILES HAS BEEN APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE SERBIAN STAFF.

Officers from the Russian headquarters are buying large quantities of grain and cattle in Serbia.

TURKISH TALK TALK.

A Vienna despatch says:—"Advices from Constantinople state that the Porte has ordered the concentration of 20,000 fresh troops on the Timok front of Serbia, and has resolved to depose Prince Milan if Serbia commences war and appoint a Turkish governor of that principality."

ROUMANIAN PARTICIPATION.

The Vienna Politician Correspondence's Bucharest special asserts that Roumania has not concluded any military convention with Russia. The Roumanian army will preserve its individuality, although acting in concert with the Russians. Prince Charles, with the bulk of the army, will shortly follow the vanguard which has already crossed the Danube at Korabia.

CROSSING TO THE SCENE OF ACTION.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs:—"The Roumanian bridge at Korabia was ready on August 29, when a white division crossed. Two others have probably crossed by this time, together with the Prince himself, who assisted at the operations from the beginning."

COST OF THE WAR.

The Russian newspaper Vechnost, after an elaborate review of the sums already expended on the war, draws the conclusion that, if the war lasts till next autumn it will cost not less than 450,000,000 roubles, of which 232,000,000 have already been expended. To cover this sum there is in reserve 150,000,000 roubles. As to the remaining 450,000,000, more paper money, of which there is already 87,000,000 roubles in circulation, must be issued.

TURKISH MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

A telegram from Constantinople reports that Saïvet Pacha has been appointed Minister of Justice, succeeding Asım Pacha, who is nominated President of the Senate.

THE RUSTCHUK BOMBARDMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1877. The United States Consul at Rustchuk, who also holds the position of British Consul, gives information to the Secretary of State concerning the destruction of the consulate at that place during the bombardment. Although the Consul had stated that the United States and British flags flying from the consulate were shattered, the archives throw into confusion and the Consul's file shows only by light. The town was nearly destroyed, and the consulate, though the military works were hardly touched.

A MURDER MYSTERY.

FINDING A MAN'S BODY SEALED. NANTUCKET BEACH, Mass., August 29, 1877. The routine pleasures of this charming watering place have been disturbed to-day by the discovery of a most atrocious murder. The victim was a man named Riley, employed at the Rockland House, and his mutilated body was found concealed by Mr. W. E. Danube, of Bristol, Vt. Investigation showed that the deceased had been scalded in a fearful manner about three weeks ago, and that in removing the scalding large patches of flesh came off. The legs showed the terrible effects of scalding, while a large black spot was visible behind one of the ears and the hair on the forehead was bright and clean. The man was scalded to death and by whom is a mystery.

SENATOR MORTON.

VERY MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN HIS CONDITION. RICHMOND, Ind., August 29, 1877. Hon. Isaac Jenkinson, of the Richmond Daily Federation, was one of the attendants upon Senator Morton last night, and this evening the following editorial is published in his paper:—"The general anxiety about the condition of Senator Morton and the contradictory rumors afloat in regard to it justify us in saying—and we speak from personal knowledge—that the improvement in his health during the last eight hours has been remarkable. His first night was almost unbroken, sleeping the greater part of the time as calmly and naturally as though in perfect health. He was attended by a bright and cheerful physician, and his friends everywhere were assured that his speedy and permanent recovery can be confidently expected."

SHOT IN A QUARREL.

COS COV, Conn., August 29, 1877. James Purdy, a colored man, was found early this morning lying dead in a country road near this place with a pistol shot in his left side, a little above the lungs. Traces of blood led to a small house some distance away, where two colored women were found, James Purdy, the wife of the dead man, and the wife of Jane's son, "Link" Johnson. On being questioned Jane stated that on the previous evening her husband and her son came to the house drunk and quarrelling. She stated that a time Purdy sprang toward Johnson. She heard a blow struck, and very soon after heard two reports of pistol shot. Purdy at once left the house and went toward the road, and one of the family followed to see the result of the shooting. Johnson remained in the house till daylight, when he left, going toward Groeswink, where he surrendered himself to Sheriff Dayton, who holds him in custody awaiting the action of the Coroner. Johnson says he fired in self-defense.

DECLINE IN CANADIAN SECURITIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] MONTREAL, August 29, 1877. Richelieu and Ontario stock declined five per cent today. Bank of Montreal was also weaker. In both securities there is large short interest.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL FORREST.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 29, 1877. General Bedford Forrest, the famous Confederate cavalry officer, is dangerously ill at Bailey Springs, Ala., from chronic diarrhea. His friends have little hope of his recovery.

THE INDIANS.

SITTING BULL SETTLES THE EXTORTION QUESTION—HE IS IN UNITED STATES TERRITORY WITH A LARGE FORCE—GENERAL SHERMAN THINKS THE NEZ PERCES ARE SOON TO BE USED UP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WASHINGTON, August 29, 1877.

Telegraphic despatches were received here late this afternoon at the War Department, from General Miles, stating that Sitting Bull, with his bands, had crossed the border into American territory near Fort Denio, under persuasion of the Canadian authorities. Secretary Schurz says that he regards this as a settlement for the present of the proceedings of the commission which was about to start out. The news confirms the shrewdness of General Terry's judgment, as expressed in Chicago the other day, that Sitting Bull and his forces were somewhere south of the Canadian line.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S RETREAT FROM THE YELLOWSTONE REGION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29, 1877. The following despatch from General Sherman was received at the War Department this morning: Helena, Montana, August 28, 1877. To General E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.: Just back from Fort Benton and Shaw. All well. The Indians have got across the Yellowstone, below the lake and above the falls, killing two parties of visitors to the Geysers, sparing the ladies.

HOWARD HAS REPEATED HIS OFFER AND IS IN PURSUIT.

Other parties which their issue east of the mountains. I will start west for Missoula the day after to-morrow and continue to Walla-Walla, but the garrisons here are so weak that I will have little effect. I have no reinforcements for General Crook. Gibbon should be reinforced, and the Third Infantry seems most available. If Sheridan applies and the Secretary approve you may order it to Ogden, Utah; thence to march north to Montana.

After this affair is over, Howard will return to Oregon, leaving Gibbon here to fight. I see no signs of danger from the north, but it is apprehended here. W. T. SHERMAN, General. ARRIVAL OF GENERAL TERRY.

Brigadier General A. H. Terry, commanding the Department of the Platte, who has been designated as a member of the Sitting Bull Commission, has arrived here and this morning had a consultation with the Secretaries of War and Interior. He brought information to the effect that Sitting Bull, with 1,300 warriors, is in camp on this side of the British line. All further proceedings in regard to selecting a commission to arrange for his return to the United States have been suspended for the present. General Terry will remain here several days to consult with the Secretary of War as to what plans shall be adopted in regard to the Sioux chief.

GENERAL MILES REPORTS SITTING BULL NEAR FORT BELLEVILLE.

In addition to the information brought by General Terry, the government was to-day informed by telegram from General Miles of the crossing of Milk River by Sitting Bull, and the encampment of that celebrated chief at a point somewhere between the Milk and Missouri rivers, in the neighborhood of what are known as the Little Rocky Mountains; and it is thought here from the advices received, about fifty miles southeast of Fort Belknap. The reports of this change of base on the part of the Indian warrior are the occasion of considerable comment and speculation in official and other quarters. His presence in United States territory again, with a large force, is a subject which will cause additional action at the War Department in dealing with the Indian problem. The impression is that to-morrow, or very soon after, some other advices will be received by the government as to the movements of this part of the Sioux warriors.

MOVEMENTS IN THE BLACK HILLS—SURRENDER OF A SIOUX PARTY.

OMAHA, Neb., August 29, 1877. The following despatch was received at department headquarters yesterday evening from General Bradley: CAMP ROYALTON, August 28, 1877. I send one company from Laraine and one from here to the Black Hills to-morrow with thirty days' supplies. LAME DEER'S MEN COMING IN.

Forty-four men, five women and three children from Lame Deer's band came in here yesterday morning. Lame Deer's village of fifty-four lodges is at the mouth of the Little Powder River. I shall send out another party to try and get them in. This is the main party of Sitting Bull that was struck by General Miles last spring, in which engagement Lame Deer and several other Indians were killed. The band is a remnant of Sitting Bull's warriors, driven in by the troops in the Department of Dakota, and their coming in and disarmament will render the Black Hills safe for the remainder of the season, which has been beyond the reach of the troops.

JUSTICE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] COLUMBIA, S. C., August 29, 1877. True bills have been found in all the nine indictments mentioned last night and in two new cases. One is against ex-Treasurer Parker and one each against Charles L. Johnston, Governor-elect, ex-Speaker Lee and the two clerks, Woodruff and Jones, for issuing fraudulent pay certificates for \$5,000.

IOWA DEMOCRACY.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR AND STATE OFFICERS—CHEAP MONEY AND THE REMONETIZATION OF SILVER DEMANDED—MR. TILDEN THE CANDIDATE IN 1880. MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, August 29, 1877. The Democratic State Convention met this morning. Mr. J. C. Cook, temporary chairman, declared that Samuel J. Tilden must be vindicated by his re-nomination in 1880, which was received with great cheering.

After the appointment of officers and committees an adjournment was taken until the afternoon. When it re-assembled the Hon. D. G. Finch, permanent chairman, presented the following resolutions: First, The democracy of Iowa declare in favor of a tariff for revenue only; honest, economic home rule; supremacy of the civil over the military power; separation of Church and State; equal rights for all citizens before the law; opposition to the granting by the general government of subsidies to any corporation whatsoever.

Second—The destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperism of labor are the inevitable fruits of the vicious laws enacted by the republican party. Third—That, as a means of relieving the distressed portion of the community and removing the great straggle of business circles, we demand the immediate repeal of the specie resumption act.

Fourth—We denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactment of the republicans measure demoting silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power. We favor the free coinage of silver on one side and the currency and declare against any further contraction, and any substitution of greenbacks for national bank bills.

Fifth—We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in Iowa, and we demand that the same policy be extended to all the States of the Union, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section.

Sixth—We regard to future financial policy, in the language of our national platform, adopted in the New York Convention of 1856, we urge the payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment when due.

Seventh—Equal taxation of every species of property, according to its value. Eighth—The right of the government and people, laborer and officer-holder, prisoner and soldier, the producer and the holder.

Ninth—The right of a State to regulate railroad corporations having been established by a higher court of the country, we now declare that this right must be exercised with due regard to justice, and, as there is no adequate remedy in the courts, we demand that these corporations, the common interest of both demands a speedy restoration of former friendly relations through just legislation on one side and a cheerful submission thereto on the other.

Tenth—The rights of capital and labor are equally sacred and entitled to legal protection. Capital and labor are not enemies, but co-workers, and their relations to each other are adjustable by natural laws, and should not be hampered by legislative interference.

Eleventh—We favor the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law of this State and the enactment of a judicious and wise regulation of the same for the benefit of the State.

Twelfth—We favor the repeal of the present school fund of the State.

Thirteenth—The first ballot for Governor was taken, but before the result could be announced Mr. Irish came forward and made a brief speech, accepting the nomination of W. G. James, Police Commissioner, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation, and Mr. E. J. Boardman for Supreme Judge; G. D. Callison, of York, was chosen to receive the nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Passenger Train Wrecked Near Des Moines, Iowa.

IT FALLS INTO THE CREEK.

Cars Telescoped and Completely Smashed.

TWENTY PEOPLE KILLED.

List of the Wounded, Missing and Rescued.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] DES MOINES, IOWA, August 29, 1877.

At half-past two o'clock this morning one of the most terrible railroad accidents that has occurred in this Western country for years took place within a few miles of this place. By it nearly if not quite twenty persons were killed outright and many severely and seriously wounded. The accident took place on Four Mile Creek, at a point three miles west of Altoona and seven miles east of this city.

THE CREEK SWOLLEN.

At the time of this disaster a tremendous rain-storm was prevailing, and the creek, which, in ordinary times, is but a small stream, had been swollen to many times its usual depth. The creek is spanned by an arched culvert, and this, in turn, was supported by wooden pillars, which had been placed in as a precautionary measure.

THE TRAIN.

The train which was so suddenly thrown to destruction was loaded with passengers and consisted in addition to the locomotive of an advertising car belonging to P. T. Barnum, which was followed by the baggage car of the train, three passenger coaches and a sleeping car. The train was running at the speed customary to the Pacific express, and when the culvert was reached the engine ran partially across.

THE CULVERT GIVES WAY.

It was at this point, it now appears, that the culvert gave way. There was a sudden and loud crash, and all the cars, with the exception of the sleeping coach, went into the chasm and the boiling stream below. By some means the sleeping car became detached, probably by the sudden wrenching, and remained intact upon the track. It was this fact which lessened to a great degree the terrible list of fatality, which is even now very great.

THE TERRIBLE FALL.

In going down the engine went clear across the opening and fell upon the furthest embankment. Following this came the Barnum advertising car, which was thoroughly wrecked, as the baggage coach was forced clear through it, the end of the latter resting on the bank beyond, and reaching a point alongside the engine.

TWO PASSENGER COACHES.

The two passenger coaches completely telescoped each other, and the two together went more than half way through the third coach, the three resting with their ends in the water. The scene was one of complete demolition, the entire train, with the exception of the sleeping coach, being wrecked most utterly. Fortunately the lamps in the cars did not set fire to the woodwork and other inflammable material, else the loss of life would have been simply frightful.

ASSISTING THE WOUNDED.

As soon as the fact of the accident became reported in Des Moines this morning everything that could be done to give assistance to the wounded and make them as comfortable as possible. Those who were so badly wounded that removal for the time being was rendered impossible were transferred to neighboring farm houses and the best of medical attendance given them. When the work of removing the bodies of the dead and wounded began the bodies were taken out with great rapidity. The wounded were, in the main, able to help themselves, although some were so badly hurt as to make it impossible to give any assistance to others.

SEVERAL PEOPLE KILLED.

Before daylight the wounded had all been extricated from the wreck, and it was at that hour definitely known that, at least, fifteen were lying dead in the wreck. It was impossible, however, to do anything looking to their extrication until means could be secured to lift the debris. This came with the morning. Division Superintendent Ray happened to be on the ill-fated train, and fortunately was not injured. He at once set about, to the utmost of his ability, to secure the dead bodies and to extend aid to the injured.

RECOVERY OF THE BODIES.

All day long the work of removing the dead has gone on, body after body being lifted from the water and laid out in ghastly array alongside the road. Up to night eighteen bodies had been recovered. Superintendent Ray has prepared the following list of killed and wounded, which is as near correct as can be obtained at this hour: KILLED.

- WILLIAM KAMENSTRAW, engineer, Stuart, Iowa. WILLIAM REXNINGER, new-boy. ALICE, daughter of Mrs. R. Bolt, aged eight years. Mrs. EMILY BABCOCK, of Adair, Ill. THOMAS DUNAWAY, of Des Moines. Mrs. W. L. CROW, of Des Moines. TWO BODIES not identified. GEORGE ROCKWELL, in Barnum's car. JOHN PURCELL, in Barnum's car. JOHN BREKSE, in Barnum's car. CHARLES THOMPSON, in Barnum's car. A. MACK, in Barnum's car. F. B. BAKER, in Barnum's car.

WOUNDED.

- A. J. FAIRBRIDGE, conductor, Davenport, Iowa, seriously. B. H. TRUCKS, fireman, Stuart, Iowa, seriously, on hip. J. L. GRAHAM, Des Moines, Iowa, about head and arms. Mrs. J. L. GRAHAM, slightly. JACOB SPRING, Albany, Athens county, Ohio, head and arm, not seriously. Colonel C. W. LOWRIE, slightly. Mrs. LOWRIE, severely on limbs, not dangerously. W. F. BUME, Des Moines, slightly. S. T. SPENCER, Latrobe, Pa., seriously.

DAVID MOIRAN, New Sharon, Iowa. JOHN S. FERGUSON and wife, Audubon, Ill. Mrs. D. A. STEBBINS, Panther Creek, Dallas county, Iowa, seriously. W. D. CALDWELL. THEODORE CRAFT, Kankakee, Ill. GEORGE W. SPURLOCK, Competitive, Wappello, Iowa. ELEANOR CURTANPALE, Canton, Whitton county, Ill. Mrs. ELLEN MCCRELL, Newbury to Atlantic. Mrs. JOHN K. BOLT, seriously. ALBAM S. WEST, with Barnum's car, Sand Creek, Oswego county, N. Y., seriously. ED. DUNS, badly scalded, Barnum's car. JAMES BAKER, Barnum's car. WILLIAM S. CLAYTON, Grand Rapids, Mich., seriously. DENNIS SHANNON, Oxford, Johnson county, Iowa. MORRIS HARRINGTON, Muscatine, Iowa. E. C. COLVIN, Rose, Wayne county, N. Y., two ribs broken. S. GIBBERSON, No. 1,222 Walnut street, Philadelphia. J. S. JONES, Prophetstown, Ill. S. HOLLY, Iowa City, Iowa, seriously. CHARLES BROWNING, No. 223 North Third street, St. Louis, Mo., scalded seriously. Mrs. D. CAMPBELL, Tiskiuwa, Ill., badly cut. MARY HUFF, Norfolk, Warren county, Iowa. H. CAMPBELL, Tiskiuwa, Ill.; badly cut. Mrs. D. H. OSBORN, Avoca, Iowa. Mrs. C. FOLLETT, Moline, Ill. MISSING.

AMERICAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

LARGE ATTENDANCE—INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC TOPICS DISCUSSED. NASHVILLE, August 29, 1877.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science met here at ten A. M. to-day, with 110 members present. The meeting was called to order by Professor James Hall, New York, in the absence of the President, James R. Rogers. An invocation was offered by Rev. Dr. Sumner, of Nashville. Mayor Kitchell welcomed the members of the association in behalf of the city, and Hon. J. M. Lea in behalf of the local committee and the citizens of Nashville. President Newcomb, of Washington, responded in a well-timed address, during which he took occasion to say that there was nothing political to estrange the workers in science from each other. We have no other brethren to welcome back to our midst. This sentiment was loudly applauded. One hundred and fifty new members were elected.

THE AFTERNOON WAS DEVOTED TO THE ORGANIZATION OF SECTIONS.

A general meeting was held at night, a large audience being in attendance. President Newcomb delivered an extempore address, explaining the manner of the discovery of the satellites of Mars and saying he could add but little more upon the subject than that which had already gone the rounds of the newspapers. Professor James Hall, New York, spoke upon the subject of falling meteoric stones. A. R. Grote, of Buffalo, N. Y., read a paper setting forth the importance of an international movement in behalf of science. William Brewster, of Chicago, Ill., closed the programme of the evening by reading a paper entitled, "All Life Conditionally Immortal." A large number of invitations were cordially extended by the Citizens' Educational Institute, of Chattanooga, to visit it and partake of its hospitality.

E. L. DAVENPORT DYING.

A telegram was received last evening by Mr. Stephen Fiske, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, stating that E. L. Davenport, the tragedian, is dying at Canton, Pa.

ANOTHER SATELLITE OF MARS.

A third satellite of Mars has been discovered by Dr. Henry Draper, of New York, and Professor E. S. Holden, of Washington, jointly, on August 28, at Dr. Draper's private observatory at Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Signor P. Brignoli is at the Everett. William E. Vanderbilt is at the Windsor. Captain William E. Fitzhugh, United States Navy, is at the St. Denix. Ex-Governor Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey, is at the New York. Stanton Blake, of Boston, is at the Brunswick. Captain Luke, United States Navy, is at the Astor. N. Guindorf, general freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, is at the Hoffman. General Henry C. Backhead, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant. Frederick Billings, of Vermont, is at the Broctor.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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