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The Intelligencer.

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The hotel price at Cincinnati during the convention is to be $4 per day per head.

The war of the rebellion cost first and last, according to a return just made by Secretary Sherman, $6,796,792,509.

Among the bills that fell through in Congress by reason of adjournment yesterday, was one for an accurate geological survey of several of the states, West Virginia among the number.

If Lewis Baker had been in Congress he would have grabbed the whole of the "Salary Grab" and pocketed the entire Credit Mobilier himself. There would not have been any of it left to go round among other members.

The prospect now is that an unusually large vote will be polled at the Republican primaries on Saturday next. The Democrats made such a terrible mess out of their nominations that a much wider interest than usual centers in the Republican nominations.

There is trouble brewing in the Democratic camp in this community over the nominations of Monday. The more some of the bosses think about the ticket the madder they get. They have reached a point where they talk about a Democratic mass meeting to nominate a legislative ticket.

The Grafton Convention.

The usual round trip convention rates to the Republican State Convention at Grafton, on the 30th of June, have been arranged for. Delegates and all others wishing to attend will find tickets on sale at the principal stations. The arrangement will of course apply to the delegates to the Congressional Convention called to meet at Grafton immediately after the adjournment of the State Convention. The round trip fare from Wheeling will be about $4.

"It is not indiscreet," says W. E. Chandler in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, "now the danger has passed, to say that Grant would have been defeated at the polls, and the Republican party, on a wrong issue, with a candidate most unwisely selected, would have gone down to destruction not soon to rise again." In other words, Chandler's idea of a political warning is to keep it bottled up till the danger is past and the patient well or dead. On the whole, it is generally safer, discreet or not, to speak out and tell the truth in time to accomplish something.

Dr. Tom O. Edwards, of this city, was in New York recently, in attendance on the session of the American Medical Association. While there he called in company with Prof. Dawson, of Cincinnati, on the sage of Gramercy Park. Prof. Dawson is an old friend of Tilden's, and was admitted to his presence as soon as his card was sent in. Dr. Edward's says that the great Presidential aspirant presents a very decided case of hopeless invalidism. He is but little more than a wreck of a man, being partially paralyzed, and otherwise quite feeble looking. The Dr. thinks that it would be simple lunacy on the part of the Democracy to nominate such a man for the Presidency.

The first regular session of the 46th Congress adjourned yesterday at noon, after being in session since the 1st Monday of December last. The actual work accomplished is very insignificant. The whole idea has been that of the "circumlocution office," not to do anything. The follies of the extra session have been kept in mind, and from the outset, as some one said last winter, the Democracy determined to "sit on their mouths" and say as little as possible, (and do even less) that could furnish Republican capital in the Presidential campaign. So, in reality, nothing has been done worthy of mention, and the long session has resulted in scarcely a law of any special moment or benefit to the country.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Society.

Burlington, Vt., June 16.—The eleventh annual meeting of the society of the Army of the Potomac took place here to-day. General Phil. Sheridan, Generals Nelson and Miles and many other eminent soldiers arrived this morning. The veterans present number about 400, and in numbers, as in other things, the reunion was a complete success. The city was profusely decorated with flags and bunting. Special trains came from all directions bringing in hosts of spectators, the number being estimated at 15,000.

Proceedings were opened this morning with a procession composed of the First Regiment National Guards, Vermont Veterans, with band and drum corps, and marched through the principal streets to the Howard Opera House, which was filled to its utmost capacity. An address was delivered by Hon. Daniel Roberts, which Daniel E. Sickles, President of the Society, responded to. Next came a poem by Joaquin Miller, brief and appropriate. The principal address was delivered by Hon. Luther R. Marsh, of New York.

At the business meeting this afternoon the following officers were elected: President—Gen. Horatio G. Wright. Vice Presidents—First Corps, Gen. John C. Robinson; Second, Gen. James B. Coit; Third, Col. W. A. Rafferty; Fifth, J. Stewart Tower; Sixth, Gen. James H. Warren; Ninth, Gen. McKeffen; Twelfth, Gen. Wm. Cogswell. Cavalry, Gen. Wm. Wells. Treasurer—Gen. M. T. McMahon. Recording Secretary—Col. Horatio C. King.

Crime and Romance.

Little Rock, June 16.—Samuel Sullivan was arrested several days ago to await a requisition from Indiana on a charge of forgery. Yesterday Officer Spurgeon, of Indiana, arrived and received him from the local authorities. After this a marriage license was procured and Sullivan was married to Miss Jennie Jerome, who followed him from Indiana, he left for the North in irons to-day. His bride remains here.

Bonds Purchased.

New York, June 16.—Proposals to sell bonds to the government to-day, aggregated $8,012,500, of which the Secretary of the Treasury accepted $2,000,000, at 104 86 to 104.88 for sixes of 80, 106 81 to 106 94 for sixes of 80 and 103 18 to 103.30 for fives. No fours or four and a halfs accepted.

NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Garfield's Popularity with the Democratic Members of Congress—Belling the "Register" Thomas Cat—The Hagira to Cincinnati—Reminiscences of Geo. Davenport, Deceased—General Notes and Gossip.

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

Gen. Garfield and the Democratic Members of Congress—Reminiscences of a Deceased Wheeling Lawyer—On to Cincinnati—Political Notes.

Washington, June 16.

Special to the Intelligencer.

GARFIELD AND THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

One of the amusing features of the Garfield nomination, is the fact that most of the Democratic members of the House have at some time or other put themselves on record as giving the Republican nominee for the Presidency a hearty endorsement. Ellis, who recently visited your city, and who is among the most active and influential of the Louisiana delegation, remarked to me before the balloting was ended, that Garfield's record was better than that of any candidate before the Convention, and that the charges against him have amounted to nothing. When I reminded him of his remark after the Chicago opera was over, he laughed and turned the conversation upon the subject of the probable choice at Cincinnati. Dozens of others have precluded themselves similarly from any very damaging attacks, and so far as I have noticed, the Democratic members who know Garfield best, have no disposition to make them, if the material for such attacks existed. Most of them resent the exploded slanders, with which the Democratic newspapers are filled.

GEO. DAVENPORT'S DEATH.

A good deal of sincere regret was expressed here when the news of George Davenport's death was noted in your columns last week. There were few among the West Virginians in Washington, who did not know him, and his connection with the recent "Political Cases," so called, (including the Strauder case), which were before the Supreme Court of the United States, gave him a reputation among the lawyers of the country who have business at the Capital. I once heard a distinguished member of the bar say that he never knew a young man who was originally gifted with a better legal mind than Davenport's, and those who remember him before his faculties were blunted by excess, will recognize the force of the remark. Added to intellectual gifts and attainments he had a natural kindheartedness and a freedom from malice and wickedness singularly attractive to those who knew him best, and the frankness of his manner generally won over everybody with whom he was thrown in contact.

SOME REMINISCENCES.

Nobody ever had a keener sense of the ludicrous, and the manner as well as the matter of his quaint comments on occurrences that amused him linger in one's memory. I remember seeing him throw himself back in a barber's chair at Charleston, after a hard day's fight over the retention of the word "white" in the West Virginia statute, and, as the Africans gathered round to wait on him, he remarked in a resigned and uncomplaining way, that was irresistably comical: "Well, if you niggers knew how much I have done for you to-day, you would wait on me for nothing."

His description of his first visit to White Sulphur Springs was another piece of acting and humorous exaggeration that used to amuse the writer. It was before the recent era of improvements there, which has transformed the old-fashioned watering place into a modern and well appointed hostelry, when he visited it, and his picture of Payton's best apartment, where the furniture only inventoried eighty cents, and the general effect suggested was that of the debtor's room in a second-class county jail, was as painfully accurate as a photograph.

There are a good many other reminiscences, grave and gay, connected with George Davenport, which it might be of advantage to revive, but it is hardly fair to take advantage of his death to point any morals or adorn any narratives of mine. Fortunately, in some cases at least, death obscures the memory of some faults with the recollection of many virtues.

BELLING THE CAT.

I notice that your talented and distinguished fellow citizens (as Ben Wilson would call them), Gen. Hearne and Col. Josef Gallaher, (concerning the stiffness of whose spinal columns I have had occasion heretofore to remark) have succeeded in belling the agile Thomas cat of the *Register*. I have known of a good many attempts being made in the same direction heretofore, but, like the attempts of the mice in the fable, they have generally failed through irresolution at the critical moment, and the gentlemen who were accustomed to spit and snort and vapor as to what they proposed to do with the *Register*, have generally skurried into their holes at the first exhibition of its claws, even when the real work of showing up the concern was to be done by others. There was a notable exhibition of this at Parkersburg at the Congressional Convention four years since, when President Bob Blair sat down on Sweeney's resolutions, (a great light seems to have shone on Bob since then), and there was another in the Democratic caucus at the capital two years later, when the balance of the mice and men and long tailed rats all ran off, and left old man Hearne to tackle the establishment single handed. Now that the opposition have accomplished their purpose of making the facts appear, they are to be congratulated on doing it thoroughly, for the general impression here is that whatever proof was lacking in the charges was furnished in the reply.

ON TO CINCINNATI.

There is likely to be something of a contest for the fourth place as delegate at large from your State to the Cincinnati Convention. Besides Gov. "Jonce" Camden, of Parkersburg; Senator R. F. Dennis, of Greenbrier, and Beale, of Mason, several others are candidates. It is even hinted that Mr. Baker, of Ohio, has put in an application on the ground that he needs it as a vindication and panacea for injuries inflicted upon his rear elevation at Clarksburg. Of those mentioned, however, it is believed Camden will secure the place, he being resonably sure of McEldowney's vote, and having the inside with Harlow and Davis notwithstanding the fact that the former is Dennis' townsman, and the further fact that Dennis voted for Davis as Senator more times at the last Senatorial election than even Ben Butler voted for Jeff Davis as President. Nearly all the Democratic Congressmen here expect to go. Wilson leaves on Friday, and will go by boat probably from Parkersburg. Martin and Kenna go by rail, stopping over at their respective homes. The feeling here is strongly for Seymour and Thurman, with a strong subcurrent for Bayard.

PERSONAL.

A delegation of Arkansas editors, headed by Pat Donan, whilome editor of the *Caucasian*, and a former White Sulphur Springs celebrity, have been here for a day or two on an Editoral Excursion. Donan is put down as the editor of a Deadwood, Dakota, journal, and is probably merely accompaning the Arkansas travelers as a chaperon.

Major Nelse Campbell, of Monroe county, who is "a bigger man than old Grant," has been here since yesterday.

Senator Hereford who has been in Staunton delivering a commencement address at one of the Young Ladies Seminaries there, returned to-day. He will probably remain here some days after the adjournment, Mrs. Hereford's health being the ocassion of his stay.

The printers in the government office are a good deal put out by the summary means used to reduce expenses. Bob Silvey being especially disgusted with his vacation.

Counsellor George Thompson, formerly of Wheeling, and now of Chicago, was here yesterday. H.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

Congress Adjourns—Department Crop Returns—The Work of the Do-Nothing Congress.

Washington, June 16.—The Senate confirmed Col. Drum as Adjutant General; Otto Mears, of Colorado; John B. Bowman, Kentucky; Alfred B. Meacham, Washington, D. C.; George W. Moneypenny, Columbus, Ohio, and John J. Russell, Iowa, as commissioners to ratify the treaty with the Ute Indians; Jacob W. Halfrach, Louisiana, to be coiner of U. S. Mint at New Orleans; George A. C. Woolly, Missouri, Register of land office at Springfield, Missouri; John H. Allen, Receiver of Public Moneys at Fergus Falls, Minnesota; Amos Newlin Kemball, Jackson, Michigan; Isaac Mahon, Wisconsin, and Robt. G. Gardener, West Virginia, as Indian Inspectors. Also the following postmasters: Alfred O. Long, at Ashland, Ohio; Catharine W. Hanson, at London, Ohio; Hugh B. Wilson, at Greenfield, Indiana; Charles H. Davidson, at Austin, Minnesota; Edward W. Walsh, at Cookstown, Minnesota, and Julius H. Hale, at Spencer, Colorado.

APPROPRIATION BILL APPROVED.

The President approved the sundry civil appropriation bill, and under one of its provisions nominated Col. Albert J. Meyer as chief Signal Officer, with the rank of Brigadier General.

ADJOURNED AT LAST.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned at noon, *sine die*. All the regular annual appropriation bills were signed by the President in time to announce their approval before the hour of adjournment, and consequently become laws. A number of nominations failed to receive action, and expired at the close of the session, among them that of John F. Hartranft, as Collector of Customs for Philadelphia.

CROP RETURNS.

The returns to the Agricultural Department indicate an increase in the area planted in cotton of 7 per cent. The reports were as follows. Forty counties in North Carolina report an average increase of 6 per cent. Nineteen counties in South Carolina an increase of 7 per cent. Seventy-five counties in Georgia, 8 per cent. Thirteen in Florida, 3 per cent. Thirty-two in Alabama, 8 per cent. Thirty-nine in Mississippi, an average of 3 per cent. Eighteen in Louisiana, 4 per cent. Seventy-three counties in Texas, 12 per cent increase. Thirty in Arkansas, 7 per cent, and twenty-five in Tennessee, 15 per cent increase. The condition is reported better than last year at the same time; 99 against 96 last year. The weather was favorable everywhere. Rather too much rain in Mississippi and Louisiana, where the acreage of spring wheat shows a very slight increase over that sown last year. There is a decline in the area sown in the States of Wisconsin and Iowa of nearly 12 per cent. In Minnesota an increase of 1 per cent. In Nebraska an increase of 9 per cent, and in California 2. The condition of winter wheat is remarkable and is 94, which is 4 per cent above the average of last year. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, all report above 100. Kansas is only 72.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

During the session which terminated today, 1,197 bills and joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate, and 4,288 bills and joint resolutions in the House of Representatives. The members introduced during the first (or extra) session respectively 773 and 2,526, making a grand total of 8,784 bills and joint resolutions introduced thus far during the present Congress. At the hour of adjournment today, besides a great number of measures not yet reported from the committees, there remained about 800 bills and joint resolutions on the Senate calendar, and about 1,400 bills and joint resolutions on the House calendar, including some 900 pension and other private bills which have been reported with committee recommendations for passage.

Senator Henry Still on Deck.

Washington, June 15.—Senator Davis, of West Virginia, made a long speech on the subject of his Treasury investigation. Some two years have been spent upon this investigation, more than $20,000 expended, and all that the committee has been able to report, in substance, is the fact that there are some apparent discrepancies as to the amount of the funded debt, and that on some of the ledgers and other books of the Government there are blots and scratches. Senator Davis declined, however, to express an opinion as to his belief that there had been any wrong doing by any government official, and he did not even charge that a single dollar had been corruptly appropriated or disbursed.

Senator Dawes, a member of the Committee, made a very vigorous and scathing reply to Davis, and showed how unfair and partisan it was to throw out insinuations that there was maladministration in the Treasury, and yet to refuse to express an opinion affirmatively to that effect. Mr. Dawes showed very conclusively that the Democrats, after two years investigation, and an expenditure of $20,000, had been unable to find that a single dollar of the $13,000,000,000 passed over the Treasury counters had been misappropriated or used by the Republican administration.

BASE BALL YESTERDAY.

AT BOSTON.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Boston	3	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	3	—11
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

AT TROY.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Cleveland	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	—9
Troy	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	—5

AT PROVIDENCE.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Providence	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—2

AT WORCESTER.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
Worcester	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—7

THREE OF THE THOUGHT OF

For the Cincinnati Nomination.

Potent Reasons Why Thurman's Bandana Will Not Wave in Triumph Over the Field—Seymour Thinks the Touch of Time Has Withered the Usefulness of Himself and Samuel J., while Tilden Toots the Fraud Horn.

THURMAN'S CANDIDACY.

One Chance in a Thousand That he Will be the Chosen one at Cincinnati.

Columbus, O., June 16.—There is one chance in one thousand that Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, will be nominated for President at Cincinnati next week. But not more. The one thousandth ticket may be the lucky one, but there is not much probability of it. The nomination of Gen. Garfield put Senator Thurman out of the question. His chances would have been equal to those of any other candidate had the Chicago nomination gone anywhere else than to Ohio.

The forty-four Ohio delegates, with the exception of six, two from the First, two from the Second and two from the Twentieth districts, are honestly for Thurman, and will vote for him in the outset, but at the same time without any hope or expectation of nominating him. But if upon any ballot the thirty-eight unquestionable votes for Thurman in the Ohio delegation will give the nomination to any candidate except Tilden, and possibly Bayard, they will be transferred without a moments delay.

There is a good deal of talk in this State about Jewett and Payne, but it is only talk. The man that the Ohio delegation would like to see nominated is Justice Field, and they will break for him the moment they see that he has a chance for the nomination. They would do the same for Gen. Hancock second and Hendricks third. But Field is the man that they prefer above all others. His record is a judicial one, and would be hard to assail, except on questions of judicial interpretation, and this would only go to prove him a thorough going Democrat. Hendricks would find his soft money record against him and Hancock would find the Mrs. Surratt affair a matter that would need explanation during the whole campaign.

The potent reason why Thurman is not available is this: His nomination would make the result of the Presidential election hinge entirely upon the October election in Ohio, for it is a fact that even in 1876 the result of the October election in Ohio settled the result and made three or four States solidly Republican that were more or less doubtful. Thurman is as strong as his party in Ohio, and with almost any other nomination than Garfield from among the candidates at Chicago, would possibly have been stronger. But with Garfield and Thurman as candidates, there would be nine chances for Garfield and one chance for Thurman to carry the October election. This is too great a risk for the Cincinnati Convention to take. To fight the Presidential battle in Ohio in October and lose, is what the Democrats do not want to do, and if they nominate an Ohio man they must fight the battle here and then, and, with the most liberal allowance, only one chance to win in ten. Despite all that is said to the contrary, the Ohio Democracy have a genuine affection for Thurman, but they will not let their affection run away with their judgement. Like Flanigan, of Texas, they are looking for the official woodchuck to replenish their store of meat.

Presuming that Field or Hancock or some other than an Ohio man is nominated at Cincinnati, it is the Democratic programme to concede Ohio to Garfield in advance. They will say that it is his own State, and a Republican State, and he will be entitled to carry it at the State election, and that in fact the result in Ohio in October will have no more to do with the Presidential election, than will the result in Maine, or the result in Kentucky, or than would follow the result in Iowa if an October election was held there. The unanimity with which Ohio will be conceded to Garfield will surprise you.

But if the Republicans put any faith in these concessions, they will be gudgeons indeed. With all their professions and declarations in advance that Garfield will insure a Republican triumph in Ohio at the October election, they will make the hardest fight that was ever made in the Buckeye State for the mastery, and if the Republicans sleep on duty they will wake up the morning after the October election to contemplate a slender and precarious majority, or find the largest figures on the wrong side.

It will be a fight in which the Democrats will make but little demonstration, but the size and the vigor of the "still hunt" will be something marvellous to contemplate when the ballots are being counted. An army of 5,000 workers will be enrolled and regularly compensated not to talk, but to keep their mouths shut in public, and work in private with every doubtful vote in the most efficacious manner, and see that every Democrat goes to the polls. While the Republicans are firing their heavy artillery at an enemy that claims he doesn't want to fight, his grand corps of scouts will be everywhere laying torpedoes, breaking the triggers of the muskets and blunting the bayonets, which do the real execution in the final hand-to-hand charge on election day.

Then, if the Republicans only carry Ohio by a scratch, or if the Democrats should carry it, you will hear the Democratic bugles everywhere make proclamation that Ohio in October is the key note to the Presidential battle in November, and cite as an evidence of Garfield's weakness his inability to carry Ohio by a big majority, when there was little or no opposition to him, and when the State was freely and fully conceded to him in advance.

It is the programme to concede Ohio to Garfield by twenty thousand majority, and at the same time declare that the Democrats do not propose to dispute the State with him at that figure. If the Republicans permit the majority in October to fall much below that figure, they will find that they have furnished their opponents with a club, the size and efficiency of which will depend upon the smallness of the majority in October.

THE NEW YORK TWINS.

Too Ancient to be Available, so Says Horatio, and Horatio Knows—Tilden's Demands on the Democracy.

New York, June 16.—A Washington special says: The following is Gov. Seymour's letter alluded to by him in an interview published yesterday. Mr. Spriggs, to whom the letter was addressed, is a delegate from the Oneida district to Cincinnati:

Utica, June 15.

Hon. J. Thomas Spriggs:

Dear Sir—My name has been spoken of in connection with the nomination to be made in Cincinnati next week, and as you are a delegate from the district in which I live, I ask you, in my behalf, to state that I am not a candidate for any nomination to be made by that body, nor could I accept such a nomination if the Convention should see fit to present my name to the public. I do not suppose that there is the least probability of such action, or that my name will be presented; but I deem it proper to send you this letter, to be used if any question should come up about my position or purposes.

I am truly yours, &c.,

(Signed) Horatio Seymour.

A Syracuse special says Governor Seymour passed through that city yesterday, on his way to Aurora, to deliver an address to the young ladies of Wells College. He expressed the opinion that the National Convention at Cincinnati would be quiet and harmonious, and would arrive at its conclusion without delay or bitter controversy. The Governor looked the very picture of health. United States Commissioner Maxon said he had not seen the old gentleman looking so vigorous and strong in a thrice of decades.

Mr. Seymour remarked: "I am too old to run for President, even if I were willing myself."

"But," put in one of the gentlemen present, "you forget you look ten years younger than Tilden, although you really are four years older, and we don't hear Tilden will not run because of his age. It is a man's feeling that makes his age and not the almanac."

Seymour—"Well, Tilden is too old, too—we are both too old. Some younger men should be named."

To the suggestion that Seymour accept the nomination and decline the election, the Governor made no reply except a laugh.

Commissioner Maxon—"Is it not a fact that an American citizens has the right to seek the nomination for President, but, having received it, no American citizen has the right to decline it?"

Mr. Seymour made no attempt to contradict this broad statement, but simply nodded a half approval, leaving impressions not unfavorable in the eyes of those designing his nomination at Cincinnati. At no time during the interview did he express positively regarding the refusal to accept the nomination if tendered. Seymour goes from Aurora to Olean, a remote town in Chatauqua county. He will remain in the latter place a week or more, probably being absent from home at Deerfield during the convention. Some people are inclined to believe there is some significance in thus absenting himself.

New York, June 16.—For about two weeks there is said to have been numerous conferences between Tilden and a number of prominent Democrats of this and other States, who have come to New York prior to going to Cincinnati. Various schemes were suggested and discussed for securing the Democratic nomination. It is said that on Monday last a telegram was sent Hon. Henry B. Payne, Cleveland, O., asking if he would accept the second place on the ticket with Tilden. The nature of his reply has not been made public, but it is believed to have been satisfactory. At the same time a series of questions to Democratic delegates which bear, it is said, internal evidence of Tilden's authorship, were submitted for the approval of the meeting, containing the strongest possible statements of Tilden's case. The following is the document:

"Did the people elect Tilden President of the United States in 1876?

"Is he not to-day the dejure President?

"Have not he and the people by whom he was elected been defrauded of rightful and constitutional possession of that office by a conspiracy concocted and consummated under the forms of law constituting the so-called Electoral Commission?

"Has not the House of Representatives denounced the fraud and put on record the fact that Tilden is constitutionally elected Chief Magistrate of the Republic?

"If Tilden was elected by a majority of the popular vote in 1876, can the Democratic Convention consistently, fairly and justly give the nomination to any other candidate?"

Altogether there were twelve questions. The seven others embody the statements above given in different form, and suggest candidates for nomination to unite in a note to the Convention withdrawing their names and presenting that of the man whom the people elected in 1876.

BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT.

"Thus Conscience Makes Cowards of Us All."

Central Station, June 16, 1880.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

Since Sunday a young man named Noah Towner has been missing, and his friends feared that he had killed himself, and when they found him not at home to dinner yesterday, they instituted a search in the woods for him, as he left his home taking his gun with him, saying he was going hunting.

About dusk last night his brother found him several miles in the woods, with his brains blown out. He was lying on his back with his foot on the trigger. He left a note in his pocket to his friends, saying that he was tired of living, and that he had done many wrongs, which tormented him to such an extent that it was more than he could endure, and that he was going to that place where the smoke of his everlasting torment would forever ascend.

His friends and relatives live at Cambridge, Ohio.

Millers Award.

Cincinnati, June 16.—The commissioners of the Internal Millers Exposition today confirmed the award of the committee in the class of middling purifiers, which had been made to Geo T. Smith, purifier, Jackson, Mich. Also awards to Dufour & Co., New York, for batting cloths; and Bernard Lees, on the receiving separator, wheat brush inachine and smut machine.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Central Ohio Saengerbezirn, in session at Akron yesterday, voted to hold the Saengerfest of 1882, at Dayton.

A man named Johnston, residing near Aylemer, Quebec, killed his brother and then killed himself, yesterday.

The Democrats of the Third Mississippi District, unanimously nominated Hon. H. D. Money for re-election to Congress, yesterday.

The Democrats, in the Third Congressional District of Maryland, yesterday nominated Felter S. Hoblitzell to succeed Ran Kimmell, and in the Fourth District renominated Robert M. McLane.

U. S. Treasurer, Gilfillan, yesterday instructed assistant treasurer of New York, to invest to the best advantage on account in the sinking fund of the Union and Pacific railroad $127,856, and on Central Pacific $212,670.

Early yesterday morning, at Columbus, Ohio, F. Moyles, of Augustin, W. Va., a brakeman on the Pan Handle Railroad, was run over by a locomotive and killed. It is supposed Moyles was intoxicated, and laid down on the track to sleep some time during the night.

Charles Degnillefeldt was arrested yesterday forenoon at Memphis, by special officer Bauer, of the Treasury Department, for counterfeiting trade dollars. A number of moulds and other implements were found in the dwelling occupied by Degnillefeldt, who is said to be an old offender.

"ALL READY, GENTLEMEN."

To-Day's Regatta on the Seekonk.

Short Sketches of the "Knights of the Spruces"—Some Good Work Expected—The Entries—Our Own Weisgerber Said to Stand a Good Chance of Crossing the Line in the Front Ranks—The Course.

Providence, June 16.—The arrangements for the grand contest for the single scull championship of the United States—amateur and professional—at this city to-morrow, are now about completed, and, though no confident prediction can be made as to the result of the races, it is safe to say from the number and character of the contestants that those who are present will witness one of the finest aquatic struggles that ever took place in America.

THE ENTRIES.

The entries closed on June 1st with the following names on the list:

Professionals—Edward Hanlan, Toronto, Canada; Robert Watson Boyd, Middlesboro, Eng; John A. Kennedy, Portland, Me; James H. Riley, Saratoga Springs, N. Y; Wallace Ross, St. John, N. B; George W. Weisgerber, Wheeling, W. Va; Fred A. Plaisted, Boston, Mass; Frenchy A. Johnson, Boston, Mass; Geo. W. Lee, Newark, N. J, Horatio Delano, Chelsea, Mass; George H. Hosmer, Boston, Mass; Jas. H. Dempsey, Geneva, N. Y; James A. Ten Eyck, Peekskill, N. Y.

Amateurs—Frank O. Holmes, Pawtucket, R. I; William Murray, Portsmouth, Va; Geo. Gaisel, New York; Jacob Gaudier, Toronto, Canada; Jos. Laing, Montreal, Canada; G. Fitzgerald, Philadelphia, Pa; R. Fitzgerald, Philadelphia, Pa; John Buckley, Portland; Edward Hayden, Boston; Timothy O. Murphy, Norwich, Ct; and James O'Brien, Boston, Mass.

HANLAN AND BOYD.

Hanlan, of course, is the favorite for the professional race by long odds but there are some who think that the English sculler Boyd will improve on his reputation and make a hard fight for the championship. Boyd does most of his practice work on the Ten-Mile river and has only appeared on the course a few times. He is very careful not to show his strength and takes measures accordingly when watched. The other day he put in an appearance on the course while the wind was blowing and the water rough, and started off at a lively rate. A number of persons on the shore were on the lookout and took out their chronometers, but he disappointed them by stopping several times on the course, and came back to the boathouse with the appearance of being well satisfied with his experiment, whatever it was. He is already entirely acclimated and in the best condition. Boyd is a powerfully built man, and though his rowing is done in poor form, compared with that of Hanlan, yet he has great powers of endurance and reserve force, and his movements indicate the possession of an immense amount of the valuable quality of clear grit.

RILEY NOT IN GOOD CONDITION.

Riley has the reputation of being plucky and anxious for the struggle, but there is no doubt that his last race with the champion was a disappointment to his friends, who calculated on a much more even struggle, though they had no hopes that he would win. Since that race Riley has been somewhat troubled with ague, and his condition is not very good in consequence.

"OUR OWN WEISGERBER."

Weisgerber has been unfortunate in spoiling his boat, and Mayor Liddell's kind offer of assistance has been in vain, for Messrs. Waters & Sons, of Troy, to whom he telegraphed for another, returned the answer that it was impossible to send one on account of the number of orders ahead. The Wheeling man, however, keeps his courage up, and is practicing in a boat furnished by one of the local clubs. He has sent orders to Hanlan's builder, in Canada, for a boat in which to enter the race, and it is probable that he can be accommodated; but, if disappointed about this boat also, he will take his peculiar "paddles" and row his practice boat. These oars, which are made after his own idea, are six inches shorter than the regular length, and have blades which are nine inches in breadth. They may be just the thing for a calm day, when the water is smooth, but it is probable that he will find some trouble in "recovering" if the wind is high. He has good quarters, near Hanlan's, at the house of the Narragansett Club, and is practicing very hard. The newspapers of this city give him credit for both wind and grit, and say that he has a very good chance for crossing the line in the front ranks.

WALLACE ROSS AND FRENCHY JOHNSON.

Wallace Ross and Frenchy Johnson, whose last attempt at a race ended in a disgraceful fight, are both on hand and will get an opportunity to find out who is the better man with the oars, under circumstances that will prevent the repetition of their last month's actions.

ANOTHER CANADIAN.

Gautier, the Canadian, is looked upon by many as the possible "dark horse," and though he has entered among the amateurs, it is said he will row with the professionals and will open the eyes of some of them.

HOSMER AND DEMPSEY.

Hosmer is a young man who made rather a "phenomenal" start a year or two ago; but he has not since fulfilled the promises of his first season and had lately dropped out of sight. He is certainly capable of very good work, but his chances are not considered very good among the stars of first magnitude with whom we will have to contend.

Dempsey, of Geneva, New York, is remembered principally from his race with Courtney on Seneca Lake, in which Courtney had the misfortune to overturn his boat by catching his oar on a wire which had been placed under the water, thus allowing Dempsey to cross the line first.

TEN EYCK.

James A. Ten Eyck is well remembered by sporting men who used to pin their faith to Billy Scharf. Scharf was young and had a brilliant record until he met Ten Eyck at Peekskill, on the Hudson. He was on his trip East to meet Brown, and stopped long enough on the way to try a race with the Hudson oarsman, but his boat filled with water, and though he pluckily pulled on to the end, he lost the race, and with it a lot of money which Pittsburgh sports had wagered on their favorite.

"AND OTHERS."

Fred. A. Plaisted is well known here from his contest with Eph. Morris, but he has never been considered a sculler of more than moderate ability. George W. Lee, of Newark, New Jersey, was at one time a great favorite of Courtney's, but he failed to meet his patron's expectations at the great Watkins regatta of '78, and he has not done much to improve his reputation since that time.

THE AMATEUR OARSMEN.

The amateur oarsmen are, of course, not so well known, and it is very difficult to calculate anything at all about their strength. Laing, the champion of Canada, attracts a great deal of attention, but he has not yet given people an opportunity to see what he can do. He arrived last week and commenced practice immediately, but stayed out only a short time the first day, and has been very wary when observed ever since. It is thought that he will make a lively struggle for the first place. Most of the other men arrived before Monday, but took their practice spins on the upper part of the river. Rhode Island will be represented by Holmes, of Pawtucket, who is said to be in first-rate condition, and able to pull all his friends claim for him. He is a general favorite, and will go into the race backed strongly by the city of Providence.

THE COURSE.

The banks of the Seekonk culminate in grassy bluffs and upon them, overlooking the river and the course on the west side of the stream, have been arected a number of grand stands capable of accommodating 19,000 persons. On the other side of the river two grand stands have been erected, which, it is estimated, will have a seating capacity for 20,000 persons. The police arrangements are as complete as possible and the river will be patrolled by boats which will keep intruders from the course. The distance for the professional race will be four miles instead of five, as originally intended, the alteration being due to the fact that the river at a point two miles and a half from the starting place is not sufficiently wide to admit of the stakes being turned without much danger of fouling. The Company offering the prizes have agreed to the change of distance, and authorized the custodians thereof to pay the money to the winner of a four mile turning race. The prize for the amatuer race is an elegant cup valued at $1,000, weighs three hundred ounces, is of sterling silver, and is described as the handsomest trophy ever offered for a boat race.

GARFIELD'S RECEPTION

At the Capital Last Evening—The General's Remarks—Speeches by Other Distinguished Republicans.

Washington, June 16.—This evening a serenade was tendered General James A. Garfield by the National Veteran Association. The portico of the Riggs House was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, and the surrounding streets were brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights, while at intervals rockets and other fireworks, were set off from the steps of the Treasury Department. As the procession filed past, cheers were given for Garfield, and as that gentleman appeared on the platform with Attorney-General Devens, there were renewed

Gen. Devens in introducing Gen. Garfield referred to the great Republicans, Lincoln, Grant and Hayes, and each name was greeted with loud cheers. "If," he concluded, "you sought to find an example in one person made, in which by our free civilization hope is given to the humblest as well as the highest born to aspire by lofty aim, by high ambition, by noble prophecies, to the greatest offices in your gift, where would you seek it but in James A. Garfield? [Prolonged applause.] I introduce to you, therefore, a scholar who has found the path of learning, no primrose path, but has won his way along by steady industry. A soldier whose shield is unsullied, and whose sword is spotless; a statesman on whom rests no stain or dishonor; a christian gentleman respecting the rights of every man, because he himself is kind, considerate and self respecting always. I introduce Gen. James A. Garfield. [Loud cheering.]

Gen. Garfield said:

Fellow Citizens:—While I have looked upon this great array, I believe I have gotten a new idea of the majesty of the American people. When I reflect that whenever you find sovereign power, every reverent heart on the earth bows before it, and when I remember that here for a hundred years we have not denied the sovereignty of any man, and in place of it we have asserted the sovereignty of all in place of one. I see before me so vast a concouse that it is easy for me to imagine the rest of the American people are gathered here to-night, and if they were all here every man would stand uncovered and on unsandaled feet in the presence of the majesty of the only sovereign power in this Government under the Almighty God, [cheers] and therefore to this great audience I pay respectful homage, that in part belongs to the sovereignty of people. I thank you for this great and glorious demonstration. I am not for one momeat misled into believing that it refers to so poor a thing as any one of our number, I know it means your reverence to your Government, your reverence for its laws, your reverence for its institutions and your compliment to one who is placed for a moment in relation to you of peculiar importance, for all these reasons I thank you. I cannot at this time utter a word on the subject of general politics. I would not mar the cordiality of this welcome to which, to some extent, all are gathered, by any reference except to the present moment and its significance; but I wish to say that a large portion of this assemblage to-night were my comrades in the late war for the Union. For them I can speak with entire propriety, and can say that these very streets heard the measured tread of your disciplined feet years ago, when the imperilled republic needed your hands and your hearts to save it, and you came back with your numbers decimated, but those you left behind were immortal and glorified heroes forever, and those you brought back came carrying under tattered banners and in bronzed hands the ark of covenant of your republic in safety of the bloody baptism of war, (cheers), and you brought it safely to be saved for ever by your valor and the wisdom of your brethren who were at home, and by this you were again added to the great civil army of the republic. I greet you, comrades, and fellow soldiers, and the great body of distinguished citizens who are gathered here to-night, who are the strong stay and support of business, of prosperity, of peace, of civil order and the glory of the republic and I thank you for your welcome to-night. It was said in a welcome to one who came to England to be a part of her glory, and all the nation spoke when it was said, "Normans and Saxons and Danes are we, but all of us Danes in our welcome to thee;" and we say to-night, of all the nation, of all the people, soldiers and civ