



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TWICE WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14.

The international rifle shooting match which closed at Creedmore, yesterday, was won by the American team. Had the result been otherwise the Englishmen, of course, would have been more gratified, but as that would have been next to impossible, owing to the extraordinary skill of the American marksmen, they have no cause for chagrin.

Judge Bond says the only failure the President has made since his inauguration was when he failed to raise the veil from the monument at Dayton, Thursday, owing to the breaking of the rope, and General Sheridan says that he heartily joined in the enthusiasm and respect shown the President at Fremont yesterday.

The workingmen's party in Massachusetts having selected Mr. Wendell Phillips as their candidate for Governor, that individual has commenced an active campaign. Notwithstanding Mr. Phillips' hatred for the South and everything it contains, except carpet baggers and negroes, we entertain no harsh feelings toward him, because he has never attempted to conceal, but has always boldly proclaimed that hatred; but, for all that, we would not choose him for a political leader, or like to have him as a political associate, nor do we believe any Alexandria would, who is familiar with his character.

The democratic majority in the House of Representatives will be eleven. The republican majority in the Senate will be five, but should Senator Morton's place be filled by a democrat, and should the democratic contestants from Louisiana and South Carolina be admitted, all of which contingencies are more than probable, and should any of the carpet bag Senators, upon whom the republicans have "knee back," decide to manifest their sense of the treatment they have received, which may also be expected, the complexion of that body will likewise be altered.

We have received from the publishers, Lee & Shepard, of Boston, a copy of "That Husband of Mine," emphatically the book of the season, and which, though an amusing one, and well calculated to dispel the gloom of the lately prevailing weather, contains lessons, which, if appreciated correctly, can not fail to be beneficial.

The September number of the Southern Historical Papers has been received from its publishers in Richmond. Contents: Causes of Our Repulse at Gettysburg; Letter from Gen. E. P. Alexander; Letter from Gen. C. M. Wilcox; Letter from Gen. A. L. Long; Second Paper by Col. W. H. Taylor; Gen. R. L. Gibson's Report of Operations in Vicinity of Nashville; Editorial Paragraphs.

The numbers of Littell's Living Age for the weeks ending Sept. 5th and 15th, respectively, contain The England of Elizabeth; A Chapter on the French Renaissance; instalments of "Green Pastures and Piccadilly," and of "Pauline;" Nelson in the Bay of Naples; Harriet Martineau; Norway and the Melstrom; John and Sarah Kemble; Murat as King of Naples; Pictures in Holland and off Canva; Electricity in War; General Impressions; besides shorter articles and choice poetry.

The September-October number of the International Review contains the third part of The Late World's Fair, by Gen. Francis A. Walker, the display in Agricultural and Machinery Halls and special buildings, parts 1st and 2d, having appeared in previous numbers. This article is interesting not only to those who failed to attend the exhibition, but to the thousands to whom it will recall recollections of what they saw at the Centennial.

We have also received The Sixth Annual Report of the directors of the Texas and Pacific Railway Co.; the Catalogue of St. John's College; and the 55th Annual Review of the New Orleans Market, the latter from Mr. W. T. Claverius, formerly of this city.

From Mr. George E. French, 96 King street, we have received Harper's Monthly for October, beautifully illustrated, as usual; also Demorest's "What to Wear, and How to Make It," containing the fashions for the coming season.

The Eastern War. A dispatch dated Bucharest, Friday noon, says: "Since the capture of the Grivora redoubt before Plevna there has been only a continued bombardment of the town and other positions of the Turks. Preparations are making for another assault. There is an immense number of wounded and but few surgeons."

A Russian official bulletin, dated Poreidin, September 13th, says: "Yesterday (Wednesday) we made no further attacks, but bombarded the Turkish fortifications and the town of Plevna at short range. Towards 4 p. m. the town began to burn and two explosions were observed within the fortifications. The Turks made little reply to our fire, and directed all their efforts against our left wing, which threatened their rear. At this point Gen. Skobloff repulsed five furious attacks, but was compelled to the evening, after the sixth attack, to evacuate the fortifications which he captured on Tuesday. During Wednesday night our troops entombed themselves in their positions. From the beginning of the battle to 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon six thousand wounded have been brought to the field hospitals. There have been no collisions at the other points of the theatre of war. The Rostukh column is concentrated in fresh positions, half a day's march behind the Kara Lom."

A correspondent before Plevna telegraphs the following: "At the taking of the Grivora redoubt the Turks either ran away or asked quarter. The first Russians who entered thought the redoubt was abandoned, but the garrison had only retired to the casemates and the galleries, where they stood at bay. The fighting was all with the bayonet. The Turks immediately tried to retake the redoubt, and poured a larger number of men into the adjacent entrenchments. The Russians bombarded them, but suffered severely from rifle fire at only two hundred yards distance. This attempt to retake the redoubt and another desperate one on Wednesday were repulsed."

This correspondent, who is mentioned as an eyewitness of the capture of the other redoubts from General Skobloff, estimates that the Russians up to Thursday lost seven thousand in killed and wounded, and the Romanians two thousand.

A dispatch from Sistova says it has been ascertained that Plevna is victualled for two months.

It is said that Servia has postponed declaring war for another week, pending the result of the operations at Plevna.

A Bucharest correspondent says the Romanians report their loss before Plevna at 10 officers and 200 men killed and 20 officers and 1,000 men wounded.

Suleiman Pasha has received reinforcements which amply compensate his losses in the Schipka Pass. The 13th is now mentioned as the date when the Serbian proclamation of war will be issued, and Prince Milan will leave for the frontier.

An official telegram from Suleiman Pasha says: "We opened a violent cannonade upon the Russian position in the Schipka Pass on Thursday, which dismounted several of their guns and killed a great number of their artillerymen, principally by exploding their artillery wagons. In the afternoon their artillery was silenced."

Telegrams from Plevna confirm the report that the Turks have recaptured two redoubts on the Lovatz road.

The Czarevitch's army has withdrawn completely behind the line of the Jantra. Unfavorable rumors are current concerning the Russian position in the Schipka Pass. The new bridge at Nikopolis was still unfinished on Wednesday, owing to the scarcity of boats.

Mokhtar Pasha telegraphs that the Russians have evacuated Ardaban, and retired to Port Emiroglou.

A Vienna correspondent reports that the mobilization of all the Rumanian reserves has been ordered.

Negotiations with Montenegro have been renewed on the basis of the agreement made last year, but with more precise stipulation about the co-operation of the two armies. It is now reported that the plan first mentioned, namely, that the Serbian forces should take the offensive in three directions, has been relinquished, and that the whole active army is to operate against Nish, while on all other points of the frontier the defensive will be maintained. In consequence of the drain on Turkish resources to confront the Russians the Serbians may expect to have a numerical superiority in whatever direction they operate.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Daily News has just issued a special edition containing the following dispatch: "BUCHAREST, Friday night, Sept. 14.—I left the battlefield before Plevna at noon yesterday. The two redoubts taken by Gen. Skobloff on Tuesday evening were held 24 hours. On Wednesday the Turks made six attacks, and finally, about 6 o'clock in the evening, drove him out. He lost three cannon which he had placed in the redoubt. He asked for reinforcements several times, but Gen. Livitsky refused them, thinking General Skobloff had enough men to hold the redoubt. Finally Gen. Kriloff, on his own responsibility, sent the remnant of a regiment which had attacked the lower redoubt near Plevna, and whose effective strength was reduced to 1,000 men, utterly unfit to go into battle. Even this regiment arrived a few minutes too late, and another regiment, sent from the headquarters of the staff to reinforce him, arrived, when General Skobloff already had retreated. The loss of these redoubts is disastrous for the Russian attack, and it seems that the Russians in possession of these two redoubts and the Grivora redoubt had counted upon recommending the offensive immediately. This is now impossible, and the arrival of reinforcements. When I left the battlefield all was quiet, except a light artillery fire. The Russians are still in possession of the Grivora redoubt, which was under a continual heavy fire from the Turks. This redoubt was visited by Col. Wellesby, who says it is heaped full of dead Russians and Romanians."

LONDON, September 15.—A dispatch from Shumla to the Daily Telegraph, dated Friday, says:—"Osman Pasha has attacked the Russians in great force at Dubrik, on the road from Plevna to Sofia, where they had fortified themselves in order to prevent him receiving support. The Russians were badly beaten and have lost several thousand men besides nine guns."

COLORADO EXCURSION.—On Tuesday morning there arrived from Alexandria, Washington and Manassas, by the C. & O. Road, an excursion of some 200 colored persons, accompanied by a brass band from Alexandria, of which Aleck Boudin was the leader. The excursionists were a very nice set of colored people, and though the number was large there was not a single case of bad behavior or disorderly conduct during their stay. Some of the services at the colored Baptist church, while others walked around the town. At night there was a ball in Heydenrich's building, on Augusta street, which was largely attended, and at the close of which the excursionists left on the train. The head quarters of the excursion were at the Hotel, on Court House street. The excursion came on in charge of Thomas Goes, a tall colored man in military uniform. He told us that he had "served in the civil war with the Stonewall Brigade. He acquired a bad cold, and under whom he had worked as driver in the Quartermaster's Department."—Stanton Indicator.

The Lynchburg News says:—"We understand that on the occasion of the colored excursion to Danville on the 10th, a colored man, whose wife belonged to one of the societies, went in her place, and left one of his children a corpse in the house, and it was buried by the city authorities."

News of the Day. The first trial of strength between Conkling and the administration republicans in Oacida county, N. Y., was made yesterday in the city of Rome on a choice of Senatorial delegates. Four of the five wards elected delegates favoring the nomination of J. R. Swan, a Utica lawyer, for Senator. Ex-Assemblyman Gridley, who is a Simon pure Conkling candidate, carried one ward. Gridley is pledged to vote for the return of Conkling to the United States Senate. Swan runs as the supporter of the administration and Senatorially unpledged. The result in Rome was a complete surprise to the friends of Mr. Conkling, who gave only twelve hours' notice of the caucus meetings.

The Bankers' Convention in New York adjourned yesterday. A resolution was adopted recommending the free but not enforced circulation of silver money as a subsidiary currency, and that it would aid in restoring the value of paper money. During the discussion Mr. Hayes, of Detroit, read the twentieth verse of the ninth chapter of II. Chronicles, as follows: "And all the drinking vessels of King Solomon were of gold, and all the vessels of the house of the forest of Lebanon were of pure gold; none were of silver; it was not anything accounted of in the days of Solomon."

The New York detectives have seized in different cities property valued at over twenty thousand dollars, brought into the port of New York in the shape of personal baggage, on which no duty had been paid. Included in the articles were twenty silk chapeaus and one hundred and forty articles of church vestment and chasubles for the use of dignitaries of the Catholic Church, over two hundred elaborately embroidered cambric articles of ladies' underclothing, and three hundred and fifty sets of imitation diamond and jet jewelry.

Extensive preparations are in progress to give President Hayes a magnificent reception upon his arrival in Cincinnati to night. He will be met at the depot and escorted to the residence of his friend, Dr. John Davis, by a procession consisting of all the various military organizations of the city, a detail of police, city officials, and a large number of prominent citizens. Along the line of march the houses will be decorated with flags and emblems and the windows illuminated.

Dr. J. C. Cunningham, a Baltimore dentist, was arrested yesterday for assaulting and threatening to kill Dr. W. A. Mills, also a dentist. For a few months up to a week ago the two doctors occupied the same rooms. One day Mills missed a sum of money, and so informed Detective Punter, who told Cunningham that he was suspected. Then Cunningham went to see Mills, threatened to kill him, struck him and ran away.

During a discussion in Baltimore yesterday afternoon between a number of ward politicians, incident to the democratic primary elections Thursday, a fight ensued, in which Andrew Weidner, an active local politician of the Eleventh ward, received blows from which he died almost instantly, his neck having been broken. Thomas Friese has been arrested, charged with inflicting the fatal blow. Whiskey was the cause of the trouble.

A commission of which Assistant Secretary McCormick is the head has been ordered to examine into the organization and personnel of the Secret Service division of the Treasury and the different kinds of work its members have been in the habit of performing. Assistant Secretary McCormick's resignation was tendered a month ago to take effect October 4, but the date of his retirement is not definitely fixed.

The Staunton Indicator says:—"Roderick Henson, a man of good reputation farming near Scott's depot on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, committed suicide on Sunday last week, by shooting himself through the head. He had seduced his daughter, aged fourteen years, and had informed her mother. Upon being charged with it the father went out and shot himself."

The steamer Lake Magenta, which left Montreal this morning during a dense fog, ran upon a point of land called Baton Rouge, where she remains with her bow high and dry and her stern in deep water. She has a large and valuable cargo, including a number of sheep and cattle for the English market. It is believed the cargo will have to be removed to get her off.

At Schenectady, yesterday, Judge Landon, on petition of the directors and stockholders, and with the consent of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, adjourned all proceedings in the Universal Life Insurance case for sixty days. The existing injunction to stand in the meantime.

San Domingo advises to September 2d report an uneasy feeling there. President Baez had issued a proclamation suspending the constitutional guarantee. Several prominent merchants have been imprisoned on mere suspicion, and the Government employes were dissatisfied, not having received any pay.

It is stated at the Treasury that should the present bonded debt of the United States, other than the Pacific Railroad bonds, be reduced to four per cent. bonds, the aggregate interest paid by the United States annually would be reduced \$24,244,487.50.

Lewis Myers, county treasurer, from whose office at Wapakonetta, Ohio, some \$30,000 were claimed to have been taken on the night of September 6th, was yesterday arrested, charged with complicity in the robbery.

The report for this week shows the health of Savannah to be unprecedently good, there being not a death of a white adult from any cause. The interments for the week are four white, all children, and twelve colored persons.

A New Orleans dispatch says there was a grand procession there yesterday in celebration of the Emeute of 1874 and the establishment of the Nicholas regime. U. S. flags were borne by every regiment.

The convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States will assemble in Richmond next Wednesday. Delegates from all parts of the country will be present.

Five deaths from yellow fever are reported at Ferrandina since the last report. Dr. McFarland reports that the disease is unmistakably yellow fever, and will soon become epidemic.

A Rockefeller, Ill., dispatch says Mr. Lander and two of his clerks were killed there yesterday by the fall of the roof of Lander's business establishment.

W. M. Tweed continued his revelations in New York to-day. He implicated several Assemblymen and others in his nefarious transactions.

A dispatch from Richmond, Ind., this noon, states that Senator Morton's condition is unchanged.

Letter from Baltimore. [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—I am looking in at the American Pomological Exhibition and make a few passing remarks. It is noticeable that the finest looking fruit, to my eye, is from Virginia. There are many varieties of pears exhibited—notably, the collection from New York—but the best pears and apples that I see are from Norfolk and Richmond, and grow in the orchards of Mr. Lighthouse, of the former, and Messrs. Davis & Co., of the latter city. Of the pears the "Duchesse" and "Bartlett" are most prominent, though some very fine Siskel pears are shown. I cannot help thinking that if our friend Major H. C. Williams, of Fairfax, Va., were alive, he would have shown fruit as good, if not better than any thing here. The northern pears are not large as a rule, though they suffer by contrast with those grown further South, in that they are not as fully ripened; and, this, by the way, a matter in which they have the decided advantage of those of our fruit raisers, as the late fruit keeps and sells better. Most remarkable is the collection of pears from Mr. P. Wilder, of New York, numbering some three hundred varieties. Mr. Saul, of Washington, has an extensive assortment of fruits, &c., and some of the hand-some apples come from North Carolina.

Very noticeable is the collection of seedling grapes. I counted eight seedlings from the Clifton, varying from "large red" to "small white," and of the Concord nearly as many and of as great variety. The foreign grapes were very handsome, the 5/2 of clusters and of berries being out of all comparison with anything we raise in this country. It is noticeable that a Virginia here, in discussing the usefulness of the grape for wine making purposes, says that the results of years of experimentation have developed the fact that this industry is a failure, so far as tide-water Virginia is concerned.

The collection of peaches is meagre, owing, doubtless, to the season being far advanced. A very fine assortment of plums is exhibited by a New York party, including all possible, it seems, varieties.

Altogether I did not see as large or as varied an assortment of fruit as I had fancied would be shown, nor as fine fruit as I have seen grown in a very unpretending way in Virginia. But, if the fruit was not up to the public expectation, the collection of flowers was extensive and beautiful. Some of the floral ornaments were in exquisite taste, and the varieties of greenhouse plants were indeed a delight to the eye.

The collection of vegetables, roots, melons, &c., was fair only, some very large egg plants being the most noticeable in this department.

The President at Senator Morton's bedside. The interview at Richmond between President Hayes and Senator Morton was very affecting.

When the President and party arrived several of the Senator's immediate household were in his room, conversing and reading to him. After a short interval the President alone was admitted to the sick room. Upon his entering Mrs. Morton and Governor Barbark retired, leaving the two to converse in the presence of Dr. Thompson alone. The President became at once deeply affected, and advancing to the bedside took the Senator's hand in his, and addressing him in affectionate terms, stooped over and kissed him on the forehead. Mr. Morton addressed the President by name, and spoke his gratification at seeing him there. The President replied that not only had he been very anxious for the Senator's welfare during his illness, but he had found the feeling general throughout the country. Governor Morton said he had indeed been near death's door, but the now feel better, and believed that he was on the way to recovery.

"I do not expect," said he, "to take my seat in Congress in December next, but to warmly and earnestly support your administration." The President seemed deeply affected by the Senator's remarks, and continued speaking in a hopeful strain referring to the condition of the country at large. To the President's account of the cordial greetings he had received in his recent travels in New England and the evidences of returning prosperity that he had seen, he listened with evident interest. The Senator grew so interested in this conversation and showed such signs of growing excitement that Dr. Thompson asked that the interview be brought to a close. "Yes," replied the President, "it is better that I should go, and go at once," and taking the Senator's hand, he again kissed and bowed himself out of the room. The interview lasted about fifteen minutes, and Dr. Thompson, from whom the above account is gathered, says it was extremely sympathetic and cordial. The President remarked that he gently that he had not expected to find the Senator looking so well. "I feel," said he, "as though he will certainly recover, and take his place in the Senate." After the departure of the Senator's party, Senator Morton fell into a quiet sleep, and it is believed that he will experience no ill effects from the interview.—N. Y. Times.

Cattle Disease. The Piedmont News says:—"A serious affliction exists among the horses and cattle in the vicinity of Brandy Station. The horses are attacked with something like 'the strangles,' a swelling under the jaw, severe coughing, and running at the nose. The effect among the cattle is fatal, many having died. On Mr. Stearns' plantation each of the stock is said to be affected, and all those of many other large owners. This summer with cholera, said to have been introduced by a lot of hogs that were driven there for shipment which had the disease."

The Fredericksburg Bulletin says:—"A fatal disease, thought to be the blind-stagers, is raging among the horses in Essex and Richmond counties. Several fine horses have died from it."

GEN. W. H. F. LEE.—This gentleman, one of the State Senators from this district, was in Leesburg on Monday. During the absence of the committee on credentials in the County Convention, loud calls were made for the General, in response to which he took the stand, and delivered quite a handsome speech. He alluded to the fact that it was the first time, either during the late canvass or since, that he had had the pleasure of addressing his fellow-citizens of Loudoun, and embraced the present occasion to express to them his gratitude for the cordial support they had given him at the polls. He was gratified to find, on this impromptu visit to the late canvass or since, that he had had the pleasure of addressing his fellow-citizens of Loudoun, and embraced the present occasion to express to them his gratitude for the cordial support they had given him at the polls. He was gratified to find, on this impromptu visit to the late canvass or since, that he had had the pleasure of addressing his fellow-citizens of Loudoun, and embraced the present occasion to express to them his gratitude for the cordial support they had given him at the polls.

In closing he paid a handsome tribute to the Grand result wrought out, not only for Virginia but for the whole country, by the wisdom and patriotism of the Conservative party, which, although in a measure defeated at the Fall Elections of its victory in the last Presidential election, the measures it contended for had left their impress on the policy of the present administration, in the restoration of peace and prosperity to the rural and middle sections of the South, where little while ago all had been anarchy, confusion and general ruin. He made an earnest appeal to every man professing the faith to stand firm by the nominations of his party. The General is quite a graceful speaker, and both by his remarks and personal bearing made a most favorable impression on all with whom he came in contact.—Loudoun Mirror.

Exorbitant Fees. One of the reforms of the future will be the simplifying of the proceedings in the settling and distribution of the estates of decedents and insolvent debtors. The waste to which estates are subjected while in the jurisdiction of Chancery Courts is simply enormous. The law, under the pretence of taking care of the interests of heirs, legatees and creditors, permits a large percentage of the property to which they are entitled to be divided among receivers, referees, trustees and counsel. The fees which the Court allows to those who handle trust estates are more than liberal, and would of themselves be a heavy tax upon those who are obliged to pay them, but when these are supplemented by the special allowances which Courts in their discretion are accustomed to grant, the effect is not much short of downright robbery.

Although the practice of depleting estates while they are tied up in Chancery has its origin in the rapacity of lawyers, the principal blame must be put on the easy good nature of the judges, who like to oblige counsel, and prefer not to incur their ill will. We are glad to notice that there is one judge in New York who has had the courage to set his face against this legalized robbery. In order to show that he was in earnest he began the "reform" in a case in which a large amount was involved and the counsel were of the elite of the bar. When the great banking firm of Keyson Cox & Co. made an assignment some two years ago for the benefit of their creditors, a large portion of their assets consisted of railroad securities of various kinds. Mr. W. L. Scott, of Erie, a prominent railroad man, was made assignee. A few days since he gave an account of his stewardship, and among other charges against the insolvent estate was one of \$40,000 for his own compensation. This sum had been fixed by the referee, and Mr. Scott was satisfied with his judgment in the matter. When the account came before Judge Robinson he refused to allow this item, and referred the account to the auditor, with instructions to report the sum to which the assignee would be entitled under the law.

Mr. Scott has published a long statement, in which he claims that his services were of very great value to the creditors of Keyson Cox & Co., and that through his skill and his connection with the interests represented in the securities which formed a large portion of the assets of the insolvent firm, he saved an amount far in excess of the extra compensation allowed him. All of this may be true, but Judge Robinson has very properly decided that an assignee, trustee or receiver is entitled to no more than the statute allows. The law recognizes no such thing as "extra attention," for which extra charge is made. The person who accepts a trust under the direction of a Court of Chancery is bound to give the master his best attention all the time, and to bring all his skill and experience to bear in the management of the estate confided to his care without expecting to receive any compensation except that fixed by law. Judge Robinson also commented upon the excessive sums allowed to counsel, and laid down the wholesome rule that the pay of a lawyer is not to be regulated by the amount of the fund involved, or by his standing in the profession, but by the value of the services actually rendered.

The New York Tribune gives a list of a few estates distributed by the New York Courts that have been robbed by lawyers, receivers, assignees, referees and trustees. The Taylor case is a fair specimen. Jas. P. Taylor died in 1870, leaving property estimated at \$1,000,000. No will was found until about six months after the death of Mr. Taylor. In the meantime the Court appointed two administrators, who managed to expend \$40,000 in fees paid to themselves and others before their performances were out short by the discovery of the fact that Mr. Taylor did not die intestate. The estate then passed into the hands of the executors named in the will. One of the executors died, and then began a contest over certain property of which he had obtained possession, and which other parties sought to attach as part of his own estate. A grand-daughter who was dissatisfied with her legacy also contested the will, and this still further complicated matters. When the day of settlement came O. B. Mattison claimed \$98,000 for services as agent in the sale of certain real estate; a party who had been made receiver in the course of certain proceedings concerning a portion of the estate presented a bill for \$15,000; Senator Keadron wanted \$5,000 as counsel fee, and advisory counsel were paid \$15,000; Mr. Conkling was asked to appear on one such case, but although he rendered no service whatever he brought in a bill of \$5,000, because he had been spoken to about it. The estate is still in chancery, and there will probably be but little left for the legatees after the lawyers get through with it.

The whole system of settling estates is too expensive and too complicated. A man who spends a lifetime in earning something to leave his children can die in the comfortable expectation that not less than ten per cent. of the estate will be required to meet the expenses of distribution. Even our Orphans' Courts, which are intended to be tribunals in which laymen can act as their own counsel, have become exceedingly expensive and technical in their forms of procedure.—Baltimore American.

THE INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING MATCH.—The contest between the British and American rifle teams for the Centennial trophy and championship of the world closed yesterday. Starting with a lead of 26 points, gained the day before, the Americans added 16 points in the 800 yards range, 18 points in the 900 range and 32 points in the 1,000 range, making a total of 92 points in excess of the British score. Bruce and Weber in the 800 yards range missed the bull's eye but once each. In the 900 yards range Allen missed the bull's eye but twice, and in the 1,000 yards range Bruce and Jewell each did the same. The British team failed to outscore their opponents at any range during the two days. In the shooting yesterday, the highest score made by a member of the American team was 213 and the lowest 202; the highest score made by a member of the British team was 209 and the lowest 193. The aggregate score of the former was 1,655, and of the latter 1,629, being only a difference of twenty-six points, and ten of these were lost by the British by mere accident; one man forgot to put a bullet in his gun, thus losing five, and another pulled the trigger of his gun prematurely and missed the target.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The proceedings of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, now sitting at Staunton, up to Thursday last, have already been published. The Vicindictor of that place gives the proceedings of Thursday as follows:—An appeal was allowed on petition of Wm. Jordan from the decree of the Circuit Court of Augusta, in the case of Robt. C. Eno trustee vs. Jordan. The following decisions were made public:—

Cecil & Perry vs. Hicks, from the Circuit Court of Tazewell county. Judgment of Court below affirmed—opinion delivered by Judge Conroy.

Zimmerman vs. Souger et al., from the Circuit Court of Wythe county. Decree of Court below affirmed—opinion delivered by Judge Staples.

Straley vs. Pickle et al., from the Circuit Court of Smyth county. Decree of Court below reversed—opinion delivered by Judge Barke.

The Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bank have proceeds sufficient to pay a dividend of ten per cent. to depositors, but are deferring it in the hope that the Government will purchase the Freedmen's Bank building, and in this way furnish funds equal to a dividend of twenty-five per cent.

The President's Trip. At the military reunion at Fremont, Ohio, yesterday, the President was unanimously re-elected President of the Association, notwithstanding his assertion that he was "a one term man." In accepting the position he said:—"I shall prize this token of your regard as one of the most precious moments of my day. No period of my life was so dear as the four years we spent together in the war for the Union. The one regret, the one sadness on an occasion like this, is that for many of those who did most to give our country that good name we prize, but so many of those cannot be with us to-day, but we will hold their names and memories forever sacred. I thank you, I thank you." [Cheers.]

The President then introduced Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, who said:—"I think the Twenty-third Ohio ought to have a battalion drill, and I think I could give it a good battalion drill, but I cannot make a speech. I wish to say to you, however, that I have not words to express my gratification at being present here to-day. I can bear testimony to the merits and gallantry of the Twenty-third Ohio. I know of no blows it struck in the great conflict. I know the individuals who come from it, and since the war I have discovered the merits of those men as civilians. In the hearty enthusiasm you express at the latest civil appointment of one of your number, that of Rutherford B. Hayes, as President, I wish it to be understood that your old commander at Cedar Creek and Orange joins heartily in that enthusiasm and respect which you have shown him to-day."

Tuesday next being the day for the opening of the Louisville Exposition, upon which occasion it is the intention of the President and the members of his Cabinet to be present, arrangements have been made for a general rendezvous of the Presidential party at Cincinnati on Friday evening. Secretary Matthews was at Fremont yesterday. Secretary Thompson, who has been visiting Indiana, will join the party on the route to Louisville.

Some of the other members of the Cabinet, who are in Washington will leave to-day for the West. A special car was tendered Postmaster General Key by the E. & O. R. R. for the use of the party, but as Secretary Schurz has decided not to leave before to-night, Postmaster General Key will wait and accompany him on the regular Western train, and has placed the special car at the disposal of Secretary Everts and his two daughters, who are particularly anxious to go to-day, so as to view the magnificent scenery for which the Baltimore and Ohio route is noted. Secretary Everts and his daughters will remain at Gratton until Sunday morning, when they will be joined by Postmaster General Key and Secretary Schurz. They will then proceed to Cincinnati, joining President Hayes and party there, and will accompany him on his trip to Louisville. After the Louisville celebration is over the President, accompanied by a number of the party, will proceed to Chattanooga, Nashville and Knoxville, and return to Washington perhaps via Richmond on the 25th inst.

Miracles at Lourdes. ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—The Orleans railway depot was filled yesterday with more than a thousand pilgrims going to Lourdes, including over one hundred and fifty invalids who had been assisted by Catholic charity to accomplish this journey and implore the Virgin's merciful aid at Lourdes.

POITIERS, Aug. 17.—The pilgrims forward procession through the town and proceeded to the Church of St. Raphael, where the general communion took place. The invalids, seated on stretchers, formed part of the procession. Father d'Alzon delivered a stirring sermon at church. Immediately after the communion service had been concluded the pilgrims wended their way, some to adore the real cross of the Redeemer, others to visit the house of St. Hilare, the chapel of the former bishops of Poitiers, renovated by Mer. Pons, to go and pray at the churches of Notre Dame de Clefs, St. Paul, St. John, &c. All this and all we are doing is in this nineteenth century, one of the miracles of St. Raphael, the queen who never counted what she gave.

LOURDES, August 19.—Three miracles have taken place since twelve o'clock. One is the cure of a woman who has been paralyzed for eight years.

The following telegram has been received, confirming the news published yesterday:—

LOURDES, August 19.—The sufferings of the journey are already rewarded. We have just had the joy of witnessing several miracles. Six cures are stated.

Sister Stephanie Depenne, of the Education Chretienne, at Los les Lille, was suffering seven years from chronic rheumatism.

Widow Lefevre, of Thoree (Sarthe), residing in Paris, cured of a knee sore which had been declared incurable.

Mrs. Auille, of Gien, eight years palsy, on account of confinement, was on the point of dying during the journey.

Marie Bruyere, residing at the Termes, Paruree of rheumatic gout.

Mother Marie des Anges, dominion of Bologne, cured of a humor on the knee, of which she had been suffering for three years.

Mother Marie Joseph, of the Saint Eulalie-Lorraine, consumption in the third degree, had been despaired of by her medical attendants; twice sang the "Magnificat" in the presence of the whole crowd.

The enthusiasm is indescribable. The six cures were the result of the good work, incomparable joy. Prayers are being recited. Of 200 invalids are keeping good cheer. Four new cures are reported this morning. What can I say after all this?—Paris Correspondent.

The Philadelphia and Erie mail train, north due at Munsey, Pa., at 7:45, collided with a freight train near that place this morning, the baggage and express cars, with their contents, were totally destroyed by fire. Express messenger, Jacob Steinman and Engineer Wm. Attkin, were buried to death in the wreck. The cars of wheat and several coal oil tanks were so burned.

An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. A dose of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will assist your Baby in teething, and prevent it from being attacked by Cholera Infantum, Colic, or other diseases. Babes suffer with 25 cents.

MARRIED. On September 10, 1877, at 8 p. m., at the parsonage of the Rev. John Randolph Finley, of the Mount Vernon Place, M. E. Church, South, Baltimore, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, of Washington, D. C., and Miss CLARA VANGUEDER, of Uolontown, D. C.

DIED. On Friday night, September 14, 1877, Mrs. MARY A. BAIRD, in the 80th year of her age, after a long illness, at her residence, 209 North Street, Baltimore. Her friends and those of her family are invited to attend.

This morning, at five a. m., Mrs. ROSINA GREEN, wife of Isaac A. Green, in the 27th year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband and four little children, tender parents and brothers and sisters to mourn their loss. A member of the Christian Church for many years, we may hope, that through Christ's merits, our loss will be her infinite gain. Her funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Joshua Harris, 24 South Royal street.

This morning, at 1 o'clock, BENNIE, the youngest son of J. F. and Marietta Wood, aged eighteen months and six days. Her funeral will take place from his parents' residence, corner of Alfred and Gibbon streets, Sunday, at 6 o'clock p. m.