National Daily Republican.

VOL. XII.] WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1872. [NO. 224

Special Notices.

MASONIC.—A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION of the GRAND LODGE, F. & A. M. of the District of Columbia will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A special dispensation in memoriam required. By order of R. W. Grand Master. C. W. HAY COOK, Grand Secretary.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS AND SAILORS! [illegible] DAY EVENING, [illegible] Also, those who wish the Mass Meeting to be held on the 19th of September, [illegible] Tilden Club at [illegible] September 17 and [illegible] invited to become members. Arrangements will meet at 7 o'clock punctual. R. G. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

LOVED GRIEF OF ARD NEW, Great C[illegible] will be an Address of Condolence of the [illegible] held in St. Tammany Wigwam, on the 19th, Hon. Simeon Mason, Chairman. A. S. [illegible], at the 8th Ward Rockaway and Democratic Association are fraternally requested to be present. JAMES H. DEMENT, G. C. of Records.

A MEETING OF THE TENTH DISTRICT [illegible] Grant and Wilson will be held at 1337 M street, on MONDAY EVENING, 19th instant, at 8 o'clock. Many distinguished speakers are expected to be present. By order of the Executive Committee. [illegible] Pres't, G. and R. C.

ATTENTION, ARMORY TEMPLAR. [illegible] Commandery Knights Templar will be held at the Armory, [illegible] at 7½ o'clock, p. m., for the purpose and [illegible] of our deceased Sister, Sir Thomas Sullivan. Sister Commanders are cordially invited. By order of the Eminent Commander. WALTER H. CROUTT, Recorder. (Sunday Chronicle and Critic.)

ST. JOHN'S CLUB.—THE STEAMER [illegible] will leave the foot of Seventh street, on SATURDAY EVENING, August 17, at 7½ o'clock, for Colonel Ashton's, [illegible] at Piney Branch. Tickets can be had at the office of the Secretary, [illegible] MONDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock. Tickets are to be had at the different Wards. JAMES GORE, Secretary.

DR. KING HAS REMOVED FROM [illegible] Eighth street, one door below H street. aug10-1m

HOSTETTER'S HOMINY, STARCH, BROOM AND GALVANIZED PLANTATION WINDSAIL MICHLER'S and other BITTERS. Bitter Wine of Iron, Paraiso Spring, Mizzle of Calisaya and other Fine Old Port Wines. The largest stock and the lowest prices, at COUGHLIN'S TEMPLE DRUG STORE, Under Masonic Temple, corner of F and Ninth streets. SODA and MINERAL WATERS of their brands are perfection on draught and cold as ice. aug7

A REPUBLICAN OF THE FIFTH District—for Grant and Wilson in the white—ALFRED JONES is a candidate for the House of Delegates in behalf of Silverthorn and Jones. [illegible] MARY VOTERS.

THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, D. C. The Preparatory Department opens September 11, 1872. The College opens September 18, 1872. The Medical Department opens October 1, 1872. The Law Department opens October 7, 1872. For Catalogues, containing full information in regard to the several departments, address the president, [illegible] J. ob. C. WELLING.

TO MANUFACTURERS, PRINTERS, VISITORS, AGENTS AND OTHERS. I desire to [illegible] the PATENT RIGHT FOR AN IMPROVED [illegible] which is adapted to the use of Printers, [illegible] It is selling being lighter and more durable, as [illegible] and cost no more than a wire, at least one half the time and expense, and is the most perfect instrument for treatment of the Green Disease by means of the Electric Current. Parties desiring to purchase State or the interest right will please address JOHN W. HENDLEY, Washington, D. C.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY IN Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, Corner of Ninth and D streets. THE WASHINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY would call attention to the fact that this is the only large Circulating Library in town. It contains over 12,000 Volumes, embracing works of History, Travels, Biography, Fiction and general Literature. The revenues, being of substantial expenses, are devoted to the purchase of new Books. Terms, $5 per year, $3 for six months, $2 for three, with right to take both books, $3 per annum. Visitors are respectfully invited to call and examine the catalogue. The Library is open to be attended to at all times to give desired information.

ALEXANDRIA.—COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS have been made for an early and correct history of the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN commencing with the 1st September. Subscribers will please leave their name and address at the Dining Saloon of J. H. SIMPSON, No. 139 King street, and they will be promptly served at the rate of 15 cents per week. HENRY SIMPSON, Agent.

Single copies can be obtained every morning at the News Depots of J. T. COX, 511 King street, and GEORGE R. FRENCH, 25 King street.

DR. A. PRATT, GRADUATE OF OHIO College of Dental Surgery, 411 Seventh street, between D and E, a few doors above Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington. Best styles of Dentistry produced. Refers to Dr. E. A. Bates and Rev. W. H. Ryan. aug6-tf

FIRSTWARD.—PERSONS WOOFING [illegible] have had the Republican delivered promptly at their residences by leaving name and address at the Cigar store of PHILIP H. PARR, No. 1004 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Eighteenth street. aug12

GEORGETOWN.—PERSONS DESIRING the Morning Republican delivered regularly for BIXBY CENTS per month, by leaving their name at the Cigar Store of Mr. Stake, successor to H. G. Ritter, 136 Bridge street.

SOUTH WASHINGTON.—PERSONS residing in South Washington can have the REPUBLICAN left at their residences promptly every morning by leaving their names and address at the Cigar Store of J. H. Simpson, 139 Seventh street, between Virginia avenue and D street southeast. aug12

DR. HARRISON'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC. This a specific remedy for CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS. Office—No. 493 E. F street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, N. W. Sold by all druggists and medical men.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1872. General Orders No. 46: The following is an extract from section 1 of the "Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1872: "For manufacture of arms at the national armory, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be expended until a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines shall have been adopted for the military service by a board to be composed of officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which board shall consist of not less than five officers, as follows: One general officer, one ordnance officer, and three officers of the line—one to be taken from the cavalry, one from the infantry and one from the artillery: *And provided further*, That the system when adopted, shall be the only one to be used by the ordnance Department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for military service; and no other system shall be adopted by the Government of the United States for the use of said patent to any of its officers or employees, or to any person in military service or employee or who may be directly or indirectly interested: In conformity with the above provisions, a board will assemble in the city of New York on the 1st day of September, 1872, with authority to adjourn to Springfield armory in order to avail itself of the experience of that establishment, which are hereby placed at the disposal of the board, for a breech-loading system for adoption and trial. The board will consider the improvement for adoption a breech-loading system for muskets and carbines for the military service. DETAILS FOR THE BOARD. Brigadier General A. H. Terry, U. S. Army, Colonel P. V. Hagner, Ordnance Department. Colonel R. N. Ellis, 5th Infantry. Major M. A. Reno, 7th Cavalry. Captain L. L. Livingston, 5th Artillery. First Lieutenant Henry G. Sharpe, Ordnance Department, is detailed a recorder of the board. All persons interested in small arms are invited to submit samples and arms, with their views, under such rules as may be adopted by the board. The Ordnance Bureau will supply such information and such samples of arms under investigation as may be called for by the board. By order of the Secretary of War: E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

PROPOSALS FOR BALES. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 5, 1872. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 m., MONDAY, August 19, 1872, for delivery to the Military Storekeeper at the Depot, before October 1, 1872, of five thousand (5,000) pairs Buffalo Overshoes, and seven thousand (7,000) Arctic Overshoes. Each bid to be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that in case of award of contract a good and sufficient bond will be given for the faithful performance of the same. Bidders required to furnish samples. Articles subject to inspection. Bids to be distinctly indorsed "Proposals for Buffalo Overshoes and Arctics," and addressed to the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. By order of the Quartermaster General: C. H. HOYT, Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, HOLDING A SPECIAL TERM. AUGUST 12, 1872. In the case of ANDREW J. JOICE, executor of Patrick Murphy, deceased, the executor aforesaid has, with the concurrence of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, aforesaid, appointed September 9, 1872, (FOURTH DAY) for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estate of said deceased, and of the assets in hand, so far as the same have been collected and turned into money; when and where all the creditors and heirs of said deceased are notified to attend, with their claims properly vouched, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit in said deceased's estate: *Provided*, a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the REPUBLICAN previous to the said day. Test: A. WEBSTER, Register of Wills. Per JOS. J. OTT, Deputy. aug-Tu3w

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, HOLDING A SPECIAL TERM. AUGUST 5, 1872. In the case of ALEXANDER DUNCAN, administrator of John Murphy, deceased, the administrator aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia aforesaid, appointed TUESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1872, for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estate of said deceased, and of the assets in hand, so far as the same have been collected and turned into money; when and where all the creditors and heirs of said deceased are notified to attend, with their claims properly vouched, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit in said deceased's estate: Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the REPUBLICAN previous to the said day. Test: A. WEBSTER, Register of Wills. aug-Tu3w

FOREIGN.

CONTINUED RIOTING AT BELFAST.

The Police Fire on the Rioters—Particulars of the Revolution in Peru—President Balta Assassinated—Two Hundred Lives Lost.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Riot in Belfast Between Catholics and Protestants—Many of the Rioters Wounded by the Police.

LONDON, August 18.—Dispatches from Belfast to noon to-day state that the disturbances there continued through Saturday night and on Sunday, and were not yet ended. The populace all divided into hostile Catholic and Protestant mobs. Whenever they come in contact there is a fight. The police were using every effort to stop the rioting. They have been obliged to fire on the rioters on both sides, and many of the latter were wounded. Troops, with fixed bayonets, now occupy the principal streets and keep the mobs apart. The dragoons of the Fortieth regiment have arrived at Belfast from Dublin, and constabulary were pouring into the city from all parts. No persons are reported killed, but the excitement is so great that it is impossible to get definite particulars.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

A Bloody Revolution in Peru—Gutierros, Minister of War, Declares Himself Dictator—President Balta Assassinated—Gutierros and His Two Brothers Killed—200 Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The steamer Rising Star, from Aspinwall, August 7, brings dates Lima, Peru, to July 23. The following are the particulars of the recent bloody revolution in Peru, the assassination of Balta by Gutierres, and the execution of the latter by the populace:

CALLAO, July 28.—On the 23d a revolution broke out in the city, headed by Thomas Gutierres, Minister of War. President Balta was seized and thrown into prison, and Gutierres declared himself Dictator. He was supported mainly by the army. A reign of terror followed the imprisonment of Balta. Pardo, the President-elect, made his escape to the fleet. Suddenly the troops deserted Gutierres, company after company shouting "vivas" for Pardo.

Callao, up to the morning of the 25th, was a scene of anarchy. Firing was continued intermittently in the streets, and it is impossible to estimate the number killed. Some of the bodies are still on the streets. Sylvestre Gutierres, a brother of the Dictator, was shot at the Lima railway station yesterday.

In the evening, in order to avenge his death, Marcelinus Gutierres, another brother, deliberately shot and killed President Balta in his bed in prison. Soon after this Thomas Gutierres himself and another brother were killed, and the three Gutierres's were hung in the plaza at Lima.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the murder of Balta, the steamer Limena left at midnight to look for the fleet, which had sailed for Callao on the declaration of the Dictatorship. The Limena returned about 1 p. m. on the 27th, followed by the Peruvian bark troublad bark Independence, with Pardo on board. He was received with rapturous cheers by the people. The bloody Dictatorship lasted about four days, and the Dictator now lies on the Plaza between his two brothers. The fourth brother lies with seven wounds, and is not likely to recover.

For some days the rails on the track to Lima were torn up, and the telegraph wires cut.

Gutierres made a forced loan on Dreyfoss, Metzs, and each of the four banks for 50,000 sols each, in all 200,000 sols.

Mr. Dawson, manager of the London bank, was imprisoned until he made the loan. It is stated that Dreyfoss guarantees the money back to the parties.

[LATER.]

CALLAO, July 28.—Pardo proceeded to Lima yesterday. Immediately after landing he was most enthusiastically received. He made an eloquent address to thousands of spectators from the balcony of his own house. The fury of the people against the Gutierres party can be judged from their taking the naked bodies of the three brothers from the lamp-posts, to which they had been hung, and hoisting them up means of pulleys to the tower of the cathedral, and at the height of one hundred feet they were let go.

They were then saturated with kerosine and burned in the place in front of the cathedral. The house and furniture of Gutierres were entirely demolished. A proclamation has been issued by the first Vice-President of Batta, who has temporarily assumed the government. To-day, the 26th, is the date for declaring formally the election of Pardo as President. Batta's term would have expired on August 2d. It is supposed that the Vice-President's term will therefore end at the same time and Pardo assume the government.

Juan Francisco Balta, brother of the murdered President, who recently arrived from the South Sock relaps on the English war steamer, Reindeer.

Ex Dictator Gutierres was trying to escape in disguise. He rushed into a drug store in Lima after the murder of Balta, followed by the people, and was at once killed.

The corpse of one of the Gutierres was carted through the streets of Callao before being sent to Lima to be hung and burned.

The principal fighting was in Callao, and between Callao and Lima. Over two hundred must have been killed. Forts Santa Rosa and Castata at Callao were firing at each other during the night of the 23d. The Gutierres party held one, but were ultimately dispersed.

United States Minister Root is sick with smallpox at Santiago.

Osmal Perry has handed over the steamer Edgar Stuart on the agent of the New York owner. A new crew will be sent her from New York.

Not a Supporter of Greeley.

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

CHARLESTOWN, S. C., August 17.—The statement of the New York *World*, of the 13th instant, that I had written a letter favoring Horace Greeley for President is false and malicious. R. C. DELARGE, M. C. Second district of South Carolina.

LONG BRANCH.

Two Servant Girls Drowned—Narrow Escape of Two Others—Death of Caleb F. Hendrickson.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 17.—A grand ball was given at the Ocean Hotel this evening. Fred. Grant was present.

Four servant girls employed at the West End Hotel were bathing this evening near the West End Hotel, and the undertow being very strong were washed out to sea. Gentlemen on the beach went to their rescue. Two were easily saved; the third was drowned before Henry Woodruff, of New York, at the risk of his life, and the fourth was washed out to sea. Her body has not yet been found.

Mary Duffy, of Brooklyn, a servant in the family of the City Chamberlain J. J. Bradley, while in bathing was carried away by the undertow, which was running very strong. A gentleman went to her rescue, but when she was brought to shore very little life was in her body, and she died on the beach. Great excitement prevailed at the West End.

Caleb F. Hendrickson, proprietor of Cooper's Cottage, died this morning. The flags on all the hotels are at half-mast to-day.

Mr. Samuel Laird, proprietor of the Mansion and the United States hotel, is lying dangerously ill at his cottage.

LONG BRANCH, August 18.—There are over thirty thousand people here to-day. President Grant and family attended the Methodist church to-day.

WHOLESALE MURDER.

Terrible Tragedy on the Mississippi River.

MEMPHIS, August 17.—Early this morning a fisherman discovered the steamer Helen Brooks floating down the stream near the head of Chark's chute, some miles above here, and apparently abandoned. He proceed out to the steamer, made a line fast, and pulled her towards the bank, but before reaching it saw a negro in a sitting position asleep on the lower deck, who, as soon as the boat struck the bank, started up, leaped ashore, and ran into the woods. The fisherman then boarded the steamer and found traces of a desperate struggle having taken place, the deck being wet with blood. He then came to this city and reported what he had done and seen.

UTAH.

Troops Arriving to Recall the Indian Disturbances.

SALT LAKE, August 17.—Three companies of United States troops left this morning for the field of the Indian dancer in San Pete. Cavalry are arriving to-day from the Union Pacific railroad, being the fourth company of cavalry ordered by Gen. Ord to the city to keep the roads open. Gen. Morrow leaves to-night and Gen. Ord on Monday, for the scene of operations. J. D. Pace, telegraph operator at Mount Pleasant, was attacked last night by Indians when leaving his office and was terribly wounded in the head by a tomahawk. The wound is supposed to be mortal.

A Terrible Tornado in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 18.—A tornado which swept from East Long Meadow to Wilbraham, on Saturday a. m., leveled everything in its path for a distance of five miles, its course being easterly. Stone walls and other fences were strewn in every direction. A strip from five to fifteen rods in width was cut clear through a forest of large trees and several buildings were torn down, but no dwellings. Among the buildings uncovered was the boarding house of Wilbraham Academy. Total loss by the storm, $15,000.

A Negro Lynched in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, August 18.—A negro named Wade partially cut the throat of his employer, Mr. Shelby, while asleep on the night of the 10th, at Rock Mill, Stewart county, and crushed the skull of Shelby's brother, who attempted to arrest him. He was taken from the officers who captured him, hung to a tree and riddled with bullets by a party of citizens the next night.

THE CITY AND DEPARTMENTS

Contracts to be Awarded.

The contracts for naval supplies for the present fiscal year, bids for which have been under consideration for several weeks past, will be awarded to-day.

Army Order.

Capt. George A. Dimpfel, military storekeeper, quartermaster's department, has been relieved from the service with one year's pay and allowance.

Customs Revenue.

The receipts from customs revenue for the first ten days of this month as reported to the Commissioner of Customs are: Boston, $1,123,778.78; New York, $6,853,416.

Improving.

A letter was received at the Treasurer's office on Saturday from Gen. Spinner, who had safely arrived at his home in Mohawk. He writes that his health is greatly improved by even this short trip, and that he already experiences much benefit by the change. He will probably remain at home until some time in the fall.

Who Will Weep for Him?

A letter, received at the Treasury Department on Saturday from a prominent Republican in Massachusetts, states that there is general sorrow throughout that State over the death of Mr. Sumner, but that none of his former friends can find time to give him a decent burial.

The Shipping Act.

The Treasury Department is now prepared to distribute the circular relative to the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged in merchant ships belonging to the United States, accompanied with the act passed by Congress on this subject.

A Righteous Fine.

The collector of the port of Astoria, Oregon, reports to the Treasury Department that the Spanish bark Manilla had arrived at that port with steerage passengers from Hong Kong in excess of the accommodations of the vessel and contrary to law. The owner of the vessel has been fined $2,000, and will be compelled to pay before the bark can leave Astoria.

Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized the following-named consular officers, viz: Miguel Solgar, consul general of the United States of Colombia at New York; Ricardo Morales, consul of the United States of Colombia at San Francisco, Ernest Shippen, consul at the Argentine republic at Philadelphia; Vicente Manuel Romero, vice consul of Portugal at Mobile; Theodore Frothingham, consul of Turkey at Philadelphia.

A Matter of Memory.

Gen. O. O. Howard and Mr. David Clark appear to have got into a dispute as to the accuracy of each other's memory in matters relating to the colored cadet, Smith. As both gentlemen are pre-eminent for their Christian virtues it is hardly probable that the subject will be pursued any further, but that the piety of each will suggest that the controversy be dropped at once.

Inspecting Tour.

Mr. Joseph Nimmo, jr., supervising inspector general of steamboats, leaves here to-day for New York, and from thence he will proceed to visit all the steamboat districts on the lakes and Western rivers. He will be accompanied by the supervising inspector of each district through which he travels, and the result of this extended inspecting tour will be embodied in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury as the basis of his recommendations for changes in the steamboat law.

No Indian Troubles.

Recently exaggerated reports have been telegraphed of Indian troubles on the frontier and of military preparations to subdue the savages. General Sherman, who commands the military division of the Missouri, embracing all the Indian country, telegraphed to the Secretary of War on Friday last that the reports now extensively circulated were founded on a groundless panic.

Supervisors of Internal Revenue.

The President during his stay on Friday signed the commissions of the supervisors of internal revenue reappointed under the new law. The name of K. R. Cobb was dropped from the list as announced two weeks ago, and John McDonald retained in charge of the Missouri district. That was the only change made, the list being as follows: Silas B. Dutcher, L. M. Fowler, Simon T. Powell, Alexander P. Tutton, J. C. Emery, W. A. Simmons, P. W. Perry, D. W. Munn, John McDonald and J. M. Herrick.

Headstones for National Cemeteries.

The Quartermaster General has issued a printed circular containing information for intending bidders for furnishing headstones for the national cemeteries. Three hundred and fifty thousand headstones, or headblocks, are required in all, and $250,000 are immediately available for the work which shall be in addition to appropriations that Congress stands ready to make for its completion. Bids may be for the whole work, or for a collection of cemeteries, or a single cemetery, and lists of the locations and sizes of the various cemeteries can be obtained from the Quartermaster General at Washington. Bidders are left to their own discretion in respect to the material of which the headstones, or headblocks, are to be made, but they must be small in size and simple in design, and a finished sample must accompany each bid. Each headstone of a known soldier must bear the number of the grave, the name, rank, company and regiment of the deceased, and the National Cemetery of his death. The headstones of the unknown dead are to bear the number of each grave, and the legend, "Unknown U. S. Soldier." All the bids presented are to be publicly opened at the Quartermaster General's office on the 12th day of October next.

Naval Orders.

Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, from duty as inspector of the First Light House district, Portland, Maine, and ordered to duty as assistant to the executive office of the Boston navy yard. Commander William K. Mayo will relieve Commander Selfridge on the 5th of September. Commander Edward R. McCauley, from the New York Philadelphia, and ordered in charge of the navigation department of the navy yard. Lieutenant Commanders J. P. Robertson and B. J. Cromwell, to the torpedo station at New York. First Assistant Engineer Thomas W. Rae, from the Frolic to New York. Commander C. C. Carpenter has been ordered to equipment duty at the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard, and Commander Stephen B. Luce ordered equipment duty at the Boston navy yard. Lieut. Commander Wm. H. Hoff and Lieut. A. Lamey have been ordered to duty in the North Pacific station. Paymaster John R. Stevenson has been ordered to the Lackawanna, Admiral Lee's flag ship, in the Pacific fleet, and has been detached from the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard and placed on waiting orders. Captain Earl English has been detached from special duty and ordered to duty as executive officer at the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard. Lieut. W. P. Spicer has been detached from equipment duty at the Boston navy yard and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. W. Maynard has been detached from torpedo duty and ordered to the North Pacific station.

The Mixed Claims Commission.

The New York *World* a few days ago printed a dispatch from Washington in regard to the British claims pending before the mixed commission in this city, which is a tissue of errors and absurdities. The amount of the claims presented is enormously exaggerated. The cases selected by the correspondent as specimens in which the United States are to suffer most severely are uniformly cases in which the Supreme Court of the United States has already passed upon adversely, and there is no reasonable probability that the judgments of the court will be reversed by the present commission. As a set-off to the sweeping statement that these claims must in large part be allowed at their full amount, it is enough to say that in the claims already passed upon by the commission, some twenty in number, the entire amount of the awards against the United States is something less than two and one-half per cent. in the amount claimed in the same cases.

So far no claims have been allowed against the United States except for property of British subjects actually taken or received by the United States for military use. The decisions already rendered have thus cut probably more than ten times the amount of the claims now pending before the commission, and have in effect limited the liability of the United States to claims for which they have received full value. The cases of the ships are comparatively few in number, and in every case rest upon the assumption that judgments of the prize courts of the United States have been erroneous.

Considering the uniform respect with which decisions of those courts have been treated by British tribunals, there is little reason to apprehend an utter and overwhelming departure from their holdings by the present commission. It should be added that the commission has thus far been exceedingly harmonious in its action, nearly, if not quite every decision having been unanimous, and that every member of the commission has, it is believed, the entire confidence of both governments.

THE Worcester (MASS.) *Spy* says a fine flag, bearing the names of Grant and Wilson, has just been completed in that city, which was ordered by Democrats of Rochdale, who still stick to their old ideas, and take this method of showing that they do not agree to the bargain by which Horace Greeley became the candidate of the party for President.

BOWEN AGAIN.

Some Reminiscences.

The former postmaster and former mayor of this city, Sayles J. Bowen, is out again, this time in a four-column letter against President Grant, giving all the details as to the alleged purchase of Gen. Grant's house, afterwards sold to Gen. Sherman. The further of this letter is that he bargained with Gen. Grant for his house and lot at $40,000, which Gen. Grant afterwards sold to Gen. Sherman for $65,000, and, therefore, that the President owes him the difference, $25,000, or, as he states it, "one year's salary as President."

As a fraud and liar Bowen is undoubtedly unsurpassed anywhere, not even admitting that he has told the truth once by mere accident, still it is astonishing that with his usual astuteness he did not see that his own statement refutes itself. According to Bowen he bargained for the house at $40,000 *without the furniture*, and Gen. Grant sold it to Gen. Sherman for $65,000 *with the furniture*. Now, Bowen inserts a letter from Gen. Grant, in which he says that the furniture, exclusive of books and pictures, cost $25,000, which leaves the value of the house at $20,000, so that Bowen actually owes Gen. Grant $10,000, or he would have lost that sum if he had got the house. But suppose the furniture to be worth only $25,000, then the advantage was with neither party. However, as a final clincher to this whole statement, Gen. Sherman afterwards offered the house to Bowen for the $40,000, which he refused.

The fact is that Bowen bargained for the house at too great a price, and he was willing to cancel the agreement, which he finally did in full; but he wished to hold on and to convey the impression that it was a great bargain, in order to force from General Grant a promise of large patronage for himself and sidekicks. In this he failed, and hence his venom.

The history of this man Bowen, as a fraud, is unsurpassed. He came to this city many years before the war, and, after long solicitation, succeeded in getting an appointment as temporary clerk in the Treasury, when, at the end of a few months, he was discharged; but by frantic appeals to the Secretary as a good Democrat, and that his *family* would freeze and starve during the coming cold winter, together with many debasing and humiliating statements, all of which have been published, he succeeded in being reinstated. His usual fraud in this was that his *family* consisted of only himself and wife. He remained many years a clerk, and then was discharged for Fressoli proclivities, as he says.

At the beginning of Lincoln's Administration, through his usual fraud in procuring influence, and by claiming to be an original Republican, which nobody but himself was aware of, he succeeded in getting appointed postmaster. Soon after he forced himself into four offices more, generally without pay, but doubtless with perquisites. When Johnson proved traitor to the Republican party, he went over and proved a traitor also, by which means he held the post office seven years. During this time he succeeded in getting himself appointed on the Republican National Committee.

The way this was done was decidedly original, and shows as strong as anything else the consummate fraud that he is. To his usual chicanery in obtaining influence he put in resolutions passed by a District German Republican association, recommending him as a high-toned, honorable gentleman, and par excellence the best and most distinguished Republican of Washington, and asking his appointment on the National Committee. These resolutions were actually *written by himself*, given to N. H. Miller, a German friend, and by him put through the German club. But Miller and him afterwards fell out, and at a public meeting Miller read these resolutions *in the handwriting of Bowen*. They were published, and are still in the possession of Miller. Could any fraud surpass this? This is the way in which he got on the National Committee.

In the same fraudulent manner he got himself nominated as mayor. He would write numerous resolutions, puffing himself, and then get colored men to put them through the various Republican ward clubs. He claimed his election as mayor by eighty-two votes, and assisted by bullies, who took forcible possession of the office, seized the ballot-boxes, and would never permit the usual examination. It can be proved that the ballot-boxes were stuffed, and that he was actually beaten by two or three hundred votes. So patent were these facts, and so outrageous was his administration, that he was defeated two years after by 3,300 votes.

When elected mayor it was supposed of course that he would resign the office of postmaster. But not so; he never resigns; and he actually tried to hold both offices, but was choked off by mere chance. Colonel Alexander being nominated and confirmed on the last day of the session. This Colonel Alexander is a perfect thorn in his side, and has defeated him the second time. Both were candidates for the Greeley national committee, both went to New York on the same train, both put in their papers at the same time; but Bowen was too well known, and Alexander got the appointment.

At the commencement of President Grant's administration, Bowen was an applicant for one of the Assistant Postmaster Generals, afterward for a consulate, or minister to some petty foreign government, expecting and claiming some fat office in lieu of his assumed profit on the sale of the house to General Sherman. But the President knew the man, and in view of his infamous character in this community has steadily refused him an office. Had he appointed him even to the smallest sinecure, the scurrilous letters of Bowen against the President would never have seen the light.

The character of Bowen is that of a cringing, slimy sycophant to his superiors, but, as usual with such men, he is a cold, haughty, heartless tyrant to his inferiors in position, though every way his superior in intellect and manhood.

An exposure of Bowen's frauds in this community, where he is too well known, would be unnecessary, but as he is trying to make capital for his candidate, Greeley, by lying publications against President Grant, who saved the nation by conquering the rebellion, and thus enabled Bowen to hold a fat office for ten years by which he cleared $40,000, it therefore becomes necessary to inform the public elsewhere that no reliance whatever can be placed in any of his statements. The fact is, like thousands of others who are defaming the President, he is indebted to Grant for all he is worth.

PERSONAL.

— Joaquin Miller is visiting Boston.

— Joaquin Miller has presented Grace Greenwood with a pair of earrings made of a rattlesnake's rattles, mounted with gold.

— Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe makes her debut as a reader in Springfield, Mass., on September 12.

— Lady Bute, who was so recently married and so much rejoicing in England, is suffering from a severe attack of scarlet fever.

— Madame Lind Goldschmidt has been very much indisposed of late.

— It is said that Mr. Hepworth Dixon intends paying a visit to Japan, with a view of writing another volume of travels.

— Madame Nilsson-Rouzeaud and her husband are in Paris, where they intend to pass part of their honeymoon.

Grace Greenwood will soon pay a short visit to her friends in Boston, and then return to Colorado.

— What Sumner said of Garrison in the Senate, June 4, 1860: "A citizen of purest life and perfect integrity, whose name is destined to fill a conspicuous place in the history of freedom."

PRESIDENT GRANT.

His Reply to the Invitation to Visit Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain.

The following correspondence has just taken place:

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1872.

To Hon. J. J. Bryan, Mayor of Chattanooga, Tenn.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an autograph communication in reply to the invitation which you entrusted with me to lay before the President of the United States and his Cabinet to visit Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain. The President having submitted the same to his Cabinet, has, as you will perceive, been obliged, with much regret, to decline the invitation. The President, though he finds it impracticable to visit Chattanooga, nevertheless kindly sends his best wishes for its future prosperity.

Respectfully, SAM. HARDY, Chairman of the Committee on Invitation.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D.C., August 16, 1872.

Hon. J. J. Bryan, Mayor of Chattanooga:

SIR: At the hands of Governor Samuel Hand I received the kind invitation of the Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and the Board of Trade of the city of Chattanooga for myself and Cabinet to visit your city and Lookout Mountain some time during the present summer. I have delayed final answer to this invitation to consult with the Cabinet on the subject. I am compelled most reluctantly, after this consultation, to inform you that it is not practicable for us to accept. I assure you, however, and through you the gentlemen to whom we are indebted for the invitation, that I, on my part, highly appreciate the compliment doubly because it is independent of political or party predilections, at a time too when party feeling runs high.

I should enjoy a visit to Chattanooga under any ordinary circumstances, and particularly as the guest of the citizens without respect to party. My desire is to see harmony, concord and prosperity exist everywhere in our common country.

With renewed assurances of my appreciation of the invitation to visit your city, and with my best wishes for its future prosperity, I subscribe myself, very respectfully your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

PROF. J. M. LANGSTON.

His Address at the Oswego Jubilee of Freedom.

A grand Jubilee of Freedom was held in Oswego, N. Y., on the 13th instant, by the colored people of that city and the surrounding country. Prof. John M. Langston, of this city, was present as orator of the day, and delivered an address of great force and finish, of which the local papers give a lengthy summary, and speak in the most complimentary terms.

He referred to the Declaration of Independence, and claimed that it was no longer mere glittering generalities. He then referred to the days of slavery, and held that then neither whites nor blacks were free; now all are free, free of thought, speech and locomotion—such freedom all should celebrate. He stated that the colored race were now American citizens, not by adoption, but by birth, and that the whole power of the Government was bound to sustain that citizenship—the army and the Navy of the United States, and the State and National Governments—and being citizens they had each as territorial right in everything that was American, in the grand mountains, the noble rivers, in the arts and sciences, in the products of the soil, and each was bound to sustain and preserve the integrity of life, the boundaries, the liberties and institutions of the country, for all were equally owners and proprietors.

He then took up the amendments to the Constitution, showing that they were passed by the Republican party against the united influence of the Democratic party North and South. He next took up the position which Charles Sumner, General Grant and Horace Greeley occupy as the profound friends of the colored race. He proved that Gen. Grant had ever been the friend of the colored race, and that him and the Republicans party the colored people could trust; but Horace Greeley and his new allies, the Southern rebels and the Democratic party, they could not trust. In proof, he quoted the sayings of Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, and the firmly expressed intention of the old rebels at the South to restore the colored race to the place they should occupy.

The address was frequently applauded. Prof. Langston has been doing excellent service in behalf of the Republican ticket since the opening of the campaign, addressing large audiences at various places in his usual spirited style. On the 21st instant he speaks at Harrisburg, Pa.

The New Certificates of Deposit.

On the 4th of June last Congress passed an act for the better security of bank reserves, and to facilitate bank clearing-house exchanges. This act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to receive United States notes on deposit without interest, from national banking associations, in sums not less than ten thousand dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars, which certificates shall be payable on demand in United States notes at the place where the deposits were made. Notes so deposited shall not be counted as part of the legal reserve, but the certificates issued therefor may be held and counted by national banks as part of their legal reserve, and may be accepted in the settlement of clearing house balances at the place where the deposits therefor were made.

The notes for which such certificates are issued, or other United States notes of like amount, shall be held as special deposits in the Treasury, and used only for the redemption of such certificates.

Under this act Mr. Geo. B. McCartee, superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has had engraved two certificates, which will be of the denominations respectively, of $5,000 and $10,000, and before they are issued from the Treasury will be signed autographically by Treasurer Spinner, and countersigned by Register John Allison. When they are issued by assistant treasurers these officers will affix their signatures and the names of the city in which they are located.

This method will provide a greater security to bankers, who now can deposit a large pile of bonds with an assistant treasurer, take a receipt for long and take a certificate, transferable therefor, instead of carrying his bundle of notes back and forth each day for safekeeping.

These certificates read as follows:

"Certificate of deposit of United States notes: It is hereby certified that —— dollars have been deposited with the assistant treasurer of the United States, payable in United States notes on demand at his office, to the order of ——, or order."

The certificates of the denomination of $5,000 bear in the left upper corner, on a fine lathe work background, surrounded by a handsome scroll, a beautiful vignette representing Liberty, is a short, heavy dash, which indicates the V increased one thousand times to represent five thousand. Immediately under this is an excellent vignette of General Baker, of California, who was killed while gallantly leading his command at Ball's Bluff, on the Potomac, in the early part of the late war. A neat scroll under the whole will be written the serial number. In the upper right corner are the numerals 5,000, also resting on geometrical lathe work and surrounded by scroll.

The ten thousand dollar certificates are the same, except that the letter X with a heavy dash over it occupies the left upper corner, the numerals 10,000 the right upper corner, and the vignette of the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas has position on the right end.

On the certificates of the lower denomination will be printed the green seal of the Treasury Department, and on those of the greater denomination the red seal. The head engravings have never been used on any other securities, and are pronounced perfect representations of General Baker and Senator Douglas. The letters engraved are fancy shaded and scrip letters, and the whole job reflects credit on the superior artist and his assistants.

The papers of the kind known as chameleon, a fugitive paper, which if tampered with immediately loses its color.

The famous New York Committee of Seventy composed of prominent citizens representing all shades of political opinion, are unmistakably for Grant or against Greeley. The gentlemen comprising this committee were in Albany much of the time during the past winter, and they there saw that the very men who opposed and defeated their attempts to secure reform measures for the metropolis are now banded together to elect Mr. Greeley. They were on the spot, and saw how the coalition was formed and how the