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HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN HIS LIFE

HIS PECULIAR VIEWS OF MARRIAGE.

A LENGTHY INTERVIEW WITH MISS OWEN.

A WORN AND SHATTERED BRAIN.

Unique Marriage Contract in 1832—Peculiar Views of Death and the Funeral Services Over the Remains of His Wife—Were These Views and Idiosyncracies at All Hereditary?

We glean the following pertinent extracts about this remarkable man from a lengthy article on him and his family in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

MISS ROSALIND DALE OWEN.

She is rather below the medium height and slightly built, but has a plump, rosy face, and soft, pretty little hands, that fairly give a flush to the goblet of milk she holds to her lips. She has a dignity, almost a reserve of manner, which inspires respect in spite of short hair and a short dress. For the pretty Rosalind, the clever Rosalind of this modern Arcadia, has her hair cut short and reached like a boys, and her gray walking-dress is a cross between a Bloomer and a bathing suit. It is made of soft, gray material, and is worn with a grace which makes the pity it is not of the fashion the lovely Nelison, in Rosalind, has made so charming. A choice of dress was one of the cherished rights of the Society of Harmony, but Miss Owen is the only one who wears it nowadays. At first it seems remarkable, but she is apparently so dignified and clever that the style of dress is soon lost sight of. The people here have great respect for her, or for all that family, and the calamity which has overtaken Mr. Owen is the occasion of universal sympathy and regret. There is a prejudice against spiritualism and all sorts of "nonsense," but the prodigious calamity that has visited this family has kindly overlooked. "Miss Rose," as she is called, is free to take her sun-baths on the tile roof of her dwelling and outdoor siestas, and comment is resented.

Miss Owen is possessed of her father's peculiar talent, and is a writer of acknowledged merit. She is a regular contributor to the Eastern magazines. Through the kindness of Mr. Pelham and Rogers, I had the opportunity to interview with her, but not until her father's departure to the Indiana Hospital for the Insane.

Miss Owen's statement is deserving of particular respect, as she has been with her father with little intermission for the last two or three years. She dates the beginning of the mental and physical strain, which ended in insanity, to his engagement with the Scientific American to write a biography. He worked very hard and without ceasing. He daily averaged seven hours of writing, and the afternoon in study, while he spent most of his evenings in Cambridge (Mass., near New York, at Boston,) in company with Longfellow and other literary celebrities, thus keeping up the excitement of his brain. When expostulated with he said he never felt better than when thus at work, and he was a delight. He observed more than once that as far as a sense of weariness or pain was concerned, he did not know he had a body. Indeed, he never felt his life so fully and intensely as at the close of mind and body. This lasted about six months, when he began to show some symptoms of dyspepsia. His appetite was bad and he did not sleep well. He wrote at length for his daughter to come to him. She found him weak and nervous, and persuaded him to accompany her to Dansville, N. Y., and place himself under the care of Dr. Jackson. Here he was apparently contented, but his spirits were not nearly as buoyant as usual, and he was exceedingly quiet and taciturn. These peculiarities Miss Owen attributed to the thought of a future engagement to lecture he delivered subsequently at Rochester. It was extremely metaphysical and attractive, and was the occasion of a fatiguing round of civilities. Mr. Owen was then 63 years of age, and he was attacked with bilious intermittent fever, and had the most serious illness of his life. He was confined to his bed for ten days, and to his room a much longer period. Although distressingly weak, his mind was never so clear, never so full of ideas, and before he could sit up he engaged in composition. He was too weak to write himself, and dictated to his daughter. She was startled at the consequences, but all that she could say did not change his course. He dictated and wrote a paper on "The Efficacy of Prayer," the reasoning of which was so abstruse that it required a painful effort on the part of his daughter to follow him. When he was not writing his mind was busy projecting a work on "The Unity of God." In the meantime, his nervous excitement increased, and his spirits became variable, one time depressed and at another exceedingly buoyant. He made one or two purchases, which rather surprised his daughter, but she did not suspect anything wrong out it, replying to an expression of wonder, he assured her he was worth millions. Then she discovered he had purchased several pieces of property, and made first payments on some of them. His behavior became more and more eccentric, until, truly alarmed, she telegraphed for her brother, and together they brought him home.

A SHATTERED BRAIN.

I asked Miss Owen if she supposed the treatment at the cure had injured her father. She said, "Not at all; that he was under it but two weeks." The illness from which he suffered was a bilious attack, from which he was recovering, when his mind gave way. The mill, in the effort to give expression to his thoughts overtaxed his strength, and his brain gave way. If his mind could have been restrained it would not have progressed, and she was sorry that efforts to restore his faculties would be resumed. With this hope she had brought him back to his old home, and for a day or two he had seemed better, but his worry about business had returned, and she sent him to the hospital. That had been advised from the first, but she could not give her consent until other means had failed. Besides, her father's health was so feeble that it did not seem possible for him to live, and in that case she could not bear to place him in the hands of strangers. His physical health had improved, while his mind grew more unsettled and disturbed, and no alternative but to send him to the hospital. There he could have the benefit of proper medical treatment and regular diet, and the anxiety of his friends would be measurably relieved. They could not take care of him, especially as every day he grew more impatient of restraint. I ventured to ask Miss Owen if she thought the mortification at Dale King exposure had aught to do with her father's insanity, and she replied promptly in the negative. It disturbed him for a little while, but he soon dismissed it from his mind.

"It is not true, then," I remarked, "that he wrote nothing afterward?"

"On the contrary," Miss Owen replied, "he wrote an article about Dale King, and another in the "Atlantic" upon varialoid. His mind does not dwell on spiritualism, but, like that of aged people, recalls the pleasures and scenes of his youth. He might be called happy in his delusion, for he has an idea that his wealth is unbounded, and his mind is full of schemes for the amelioration of suffering and the promotion of happiness."

MR. OWEN'S MARRIAGE.

Since my stay Mr. U. W. Slater, editor and proprietor of the New Harmony *Register*, has given me a copy of the contract known as the "marriage ceremony of Robert D. Owen and Mary Jane Robinson." The recent decision of Judge Chapman legalizing a similar contract adds to the interest which Mr. Owen's celebrity and unhappy fate have thrown around it. The lady who became Mr. Owen's wife was the daughter of Samuel Robinson, a merchant of New York, and a full descendant of old Puritan stock:

"MARRIAGE CEREMONY OF ROBERT D. OWEN AND MARY JANE ROBINSON.

[Written by Robert D. Owen.]

"NEW YORK, Tuesday, April 12, 1832.

"This afternoon I enter into a matrimonial engagement with Mary Jane Robinson, a young person whose opinions on all important subjects, and whose mode of thinking and feeling coincide, in so far as I may judge, more intimately with my own than do those of any other individual with whom I am acquainted.

"We contract a legal marriage, not because we deem the ceremony necessary to us, or useful in a rational state of public opinion to society, but because if we became connected without a legal ceremony, we should either be compelled to a series or dissimulations which we both dislike, or be perpetually exposed to annoyances originating in a public opinion which is powerful, though misinformed, and whose power, though we do not fear or respect it, we do not perceive the utility of unnecessarily braving. We desire a tranquil life in so far as it can be obtained without a sacrifice of principle.

"We have selected the simplest ceremony which the laws of the State recognize, and which, in consequence of the liberality of the laws, involves not the necessity of calling in the aid of a member of the clerical profession—a profession the credentials of which we do not recognize, and the influence of which we are led to consider injurious to society. The ceremony, too, involves not the necessity of making promises regarding that over which we have no control—the state of human affections in the distant future; nor of repeating forms which we deem offensive, inasmuch as they outrage the principles of human liberty and equality by conferring rights and imposing duties unequally on the sexes.

"The ceremony consists simply in the signature, by each of us, of a written contract, in which we agree to take each other as husband and wife, according to the laws of the State of New York, our signatures being attested by those of all our friends who may be present.

"Of the unjust rights which, in virtue of this ceremony, an iniquitous law tacitly gives me over the person and property of another, I cannot legally, but I can morally divest myself. And I hereby distinctly and emphatically declare that I consider myself, and earnestly desire to be considered by others, as utterly divested, now and during the rest of life, of any such rights, the barbarous relics of a feudal and despotic system, soon destined, in the onward course of improvement, to be wholly swept away, and the existence of which is a tacit insult to the good sense and good feeling of the present comparatively civilized age.

"I put down these sentiments on paper, this morning, as a simple record of the views and feelings with which I enter into an engagement, important in whatever light we consider it—views and feelings which I believe to be shared by her who is, this afternoon, to become my wife.

"ROBERT DALE OWEN.

"I concur in this sentiment.

"MARY JANE ROBINSON."

This strange covenant was religiously kept by Mrs. Owen at least. There is a rumor that when Mr. Owen became a convert to spiritualism his heart strayed to false gods, and a spiritual friend told of his wife having followed him to Naples with her children, and finding the new idol installed in her stead. It is hinted there was a shock and an estrangement, which was covered by her departure and a sojourn in Germany. But if this was true she made no sign, (it was a contingency that was implied in their marriage contract,) and upon his return to New Harmony, although the marriage relation was not resumed, she proved ever his best and most faithful friend, sympathizing fully in his spiritual belief.

PECULIAR FUNERAL SERVICES.

When Mrs. Owen died, which was after a short illness in the month of August four years ago, she was followed to the grave by her friends and neighbors, all of whom felt her death to be a personal loss. The day was bright and beautiful, and the funeral services, which took place at the cemetery, were conducted by her husband. As his remarks embody his peculiar views, beautifully expressed, I quote in full, as follows:

"I think it a commendable custom that, as to funeral ceremonies, the wishes of the departed on that subject should, as far as possible, be carried out, when these wishes are known.

"During Mrs. Owen's illness she said nothing in regard to her funeral. But some two or three months ago it chanced, as men say—though there is no such thing as chance—but it happened that my wife and I had a conversation on funerals. She said she would not wish to have any bell tolled at her funeral, especially if there was any sickness near. She thought sick persons sometimes suffered by hearing it, and she did not wish her death to be the occasion of gloom or suffering of any kind. She said she would think though fitting: music serious and appropriate indeed, but also hopeful and encouraging, with nothing of the desponding and sepulchral about it, for gloom seemed to be not appropriate. She said, what about a funeral sermon?' I asked. 'No' she replied; 'not an ordinary funeral sermon, for these usually contain unmeaning and unmerited praise. But I should like to have a few thoughts fitting; those who has the same ideas of death that I have, would express them at the grave.'

"All this was said incidentally, and I think without the least idea in her mind that I might soon have to recall it, for she was in perfect health at the time, and I, being more than ten years her senior, expected to go before her; but it was otherwise ordered.

"Then I sought to fulfill her wishes. I requested that the bell should not be tolled, there being at the time a lady—a dear friend of hers—seriously ill at my house. Then I selected, as suitable for music on such occasion as this, a poem by Mrs. Stowe, entitled 'The Other World,' and I had a few copies printed for distribution here."

[They were distributed accordingly, and Mr. Owen resumed.]

"Some friends have kindly volunteered to aid us. Prayer will now sing a portion of that code. Afterward I shall endeavor to say a few words on the subjected of death. Then we will sing the remaining portion of Mrs. Stowe's beautiful verses. And afterward, if my strength holds out, Brother Mitchell and the Rev. Mr. Erwin, one or both, desire to speak, I am quite sure you will hear them with great pleasure."

The music was then conducted by Mrs. Bella Golden, Mrs. Charles A. Parke, Miss Louisa Duclos and Mr. John D. Jones, several other persons joining in. Then Mr. Owen said:

"We article of belief, which, I suppose, seems to me as important as the assurance of immortality. You remember the text: 'If there be no resurrection of the dead, then is Christ not risen; and if Christ be not risen, then your faith is vain.'

"Few deny this, but comparatively few feel any absolute certainty about it. Even the most earnest and devout Christians sometimes admit how wavering faith often is."

Mr. Owen then related conversations which he had had on this subject at one time with a well-known Presbyterian divine of New York; at another time with an Episcopal bishop. The former—a wealthy man—declared to Mr. Owen, who had been saying to him that he (Mr. Owen) did not believe as he did, that he would give a real visible world than he did in that of the invisible, that he (the clergyman) would give half what he was worth in the world to be able to say the same thing. The bishop said he was sure, from that, assisting at the death-bed of an aged clergyman—a perfect exemplar, throughout a long life of usefulness, in faith and conduct—and the conversation turning on the subject of a future state, the dying man exclaimed, "Ah, Bishop! the proof! the proof! if we only had it!" Then Mr. Owen resumed:

"I do not believe—and here I speak also for her whose departure from among us we mourn to-day—I do not believe more firmly in these trees that spread their shade over us, in this hill on which we stand, in the sunlight that bestows life upon us, we see around us here—than I do that human life, once granted, perishes never more. A death change there is, often terrible to witness, leaving us bereaved, and sorrowing, as we have a few years on earth; but no death. We never go down to the grave. We cannot be confined within the tomb. It is a cast-off garment—sacred, indeed, as are sacred all memorials of loved and departed ones with those we have loved and lost—but yet it is only a cast-off garment, enrolled, to which are paid the rights of equitude.

"She believed, as I believe, that the one life succeeds the other without interval, save a brief transition slumber, it may be of a few hours only. Neither of us could believe in the old idea—almost discarded in modern times—expressed in such lines as these:

"'Then, when laid in lonesome grave,
Shall sleep in death's dark gloom
Till th' eternal morning wake
The slumbers of the tomb.'

"Such is not Christ's doctrine. 'To-day,' he said to the repentant thief on the cross—'To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise.'

"Again I believe, as she did, in the meeting and recognition of friends in heaven. While we mourn here below, there are joyful reunions above.

"Also that the next world is one of many mansions, to be occupied by those who are fitted to enter therein and that, from those who are fitted not by any earning of heaven; for which of us is faultless enough for that? Yet there are the prepared and the unprepared; and that determines our lot in the world.

"I agreed with her also in the belief that there are in heaven duties, avocations, enjoyments even, as various as are those of earth; but far higher and nobler in scope and purpose.

"Finally, I believe, as she believed, and as is so beautifully expressed throughout the ode we have been singing, in guardianship by the inhabitants of heaven, we are watched over by those of earth.

"As to the virtues and the good deeds of her who has left us, if nearly forty years' life and conversation in our village suffice not in witness, any word from me would be weak and worthless. Better to imitate her example than to speak her praise. Well has the great poet and thinker reminded us:

"'He mourns the dead who lives as they desire.'"

There was no outward semblance of woe at this point in the service. A band of the order sang to the air of "Auld Lang Syne," and the remaining verses to the melody of "Home, Sweet, Sweet Home." The burden of the poem is the presence of ministering angels:

"Sweet hearts around us throb and beat,
Sweet helping hands are stirred,
And palpitates the veil between
With breathings almost heard.
And in the hush of eventide
'Tis easy now to see
How lovely and how sweet a pass
The hour of death may be.

"To close the eye and close the ear,
Wrapped in a dreamy haze,
And gently laid in loving arms,
To swoon to that—from this;
Scarce asking if we wake or sleep,
Scarce knowing where we are,
To feel all evil sink as deep
All sorrow and all care."

UNSEEN COMPANY.

The resignation of Mrs. Owen's surviving friends was not assumed. After the funeral they went about the business of life with wonted energy and cheerfulness. Before her death, which was sudden, the villagers had witnessed a play in which Miss Owen and her brothers were cast for the principal characters. As the play was to come off the week following the funeral it was tacitly given up, when they signified their readiness to perform their parts. They said their mother had never left them for a moment, and it would not be carrying out her wishes to fail to be as happy and make others as happy as they could. It is a theory which they have acted upon since. I am told that Miss Owen said her mother was with her all day yesterday, and she believes that her mother directs all her actions. This belief may account for her abstracted air:

"She hath unseen company."

OWNSIMS.

I have shown how the Owens were neither given in marriage nor consigned to the tomb like ordinary mortals. I could write a book of their odd sayings and doings, as reported by the villagers. Withal there is a cherished respect for the women, who are models of virtue; and for the men, who, if derelict from duty, are saints compared with hypocrites and worldlings.

Robert Owen dwelt in the spacious old Rapp mansion, and it was his desire that his four sons should always live there as one family. Robert Dale married first, and that far very well; but when his three brothers all married in one day, two marrying sisters, the wives thought it rather many families in one, and persuaded the husbands to get separate dwellings.

The Rapp mansion was burned several years ago, and, partially restored, was the residence of the late David Dale, and is occupied by his widow. The old Colony house, in which Robert Dale once resided, was torn down, and his books and furniture have since been boxed up, which prevented me from seeing many interesting relics of the family.

It would make a sad ending to my letter if I described the sorrows and misfortunes which have befallen the children and grandchildren of Robert Owen. There is a prospect that the next generation will be more practical, if not as learned. There are certain graces of mind and heart in the fathers which cannot fail to be transmitted to the last of the race and, judging from the number of descendants, it does not bid fair to be soon extinct. L. R.

Verdict in the Rockaway Disaster.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The coroner's jury in the South Side railroad disaster rendered the following verdict: "We hereby severely censure the railroad company in not employing good and competent persons, or a sufficient number to operate the road safely. Also, in not having approved brake attached to the cars, and in altering their time-table on a public holiday. Also for putting as general manager over the road an inexperienced man with power to direct and control Superintendent Barton and Train Master Barr, and we exonerate Superintendent Barton and Train Master Barr from all blame."

Failures of Wheat Gamblers.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The rapid rise in wheat the past few days has resulted in much excitement among commission dealers, and a few failures of minor importance have been reported to-day. The firm of Baldwin & Stone, which does an extensive commission business both here and in Milwaukee, became embarrassed and suspended payment. Members of the firm state that the suspension will be only temporary, and that it is due entirely to the failure of country dealers on the board to meet their liabilities.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS

ANOTHER DAY AT WIMBLEDON.

CANADIANS THE VICTORS THIS TIME.

RETURN MATCH AT PHILADELPHIA.

COMPLIMENTARY SPEECHES ALL ROUND.

The Presbyterians in Council Have Nearly Completed a Constitution—Plimsoll Raises Cain in Parliament and Gets Himself Kicked Out—Discussion of Indian Affairs, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rifles at Wimbledon—Close Shooting—The Irish Winners.

LONDON, July 22.—The attendance at the Wimbledon meeting to-day is small. The match for the Elcho challenge shield is being shot. The ranges in this contest are 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The possible team score at each range is 600 points. The shooting at the 800-yard range is completed. The English eight scored 515, the Irishmen 502, and the Scotchmen 498.

THE IRISH IMPROVING.

LONDON, July 23, 4:20 p. m.—A dispatch just received from Wimbledon says the match for the Elcho challenge is half finished. The Irish team is slightly ahead, while the Scotchmen are considerably behind.

AID AND COMFORT.

LONDON, July 22, 5 p. m.—The shooting at second range for the Elcho challenge shield is finished. The Irish eight scored 527; the Scotchmen 519, and the Englishmen 518. A victory for the Irish team is now believed to be certain. The American riflemen are keeping targets for the Irishmen and superintending their shooting. There has been a considerable increase in the attendance of spectators since Monday morning. More interest in the match is also manifested.

IRELAND TAKES THE SHIELD.

LONDON, July 23, 7 p. m.—The match for the Elcho shield is over, and the Irish eight have won it. Their total score was 1,566; the total of the Scotchmen was 1,558, and that of the Englishmen 1,562.

DETAILS OF THE MATCH.

Only during the shooting at the 1,000-yard range were the contestants in the match for the Elcho shield favored with bright weather. After the victory of the Irishmen, Wells, captain of the English eight, called for cheers for the Irish team, which were given. Abercorn, captain of the Irish eight, spoke in response, and called for cheers for the Scotch eight. Dunlop, captain of that team, in speaking complimented the American team and America. Col. Gildersleeve, captain of the American team, returned his thanks for the favorable remarks about his country. In regard to the hope that had been expressed that an American team would compete at Wimbledon in 1876, he said:

"We are to have at Philadelphia in that year a National Centennial celebration, and we invite the riflemen of the civilized world to a friendly contest there. Should that be accomplished, you will see an American team at Wimbledon in 1877."

Lord Wharncliffe said he hoped the English, Scotch and Irish riflemen would be represented at Philadelphia.

THE CANADIANS BEAT THE ENGLISH.

In a match at Wimbledon to-day between English and Canadian riflemen, for the Kolopore cup, at 200, 500 and 600 yards range, the Canadians won by 34 points.

FAIRNESS OF THE CANADIANS.

LONDON, July 23, 5 a. m.—The Kolopore cup at Wimbledon, for which the Canadians won by the Canadians by a "walk over," as the English team did not put in an appearance. Afterwards, upon the arrival of the latter, the Canadians voluntarily canceled their score, which amounted to 509, and shot the match over with the Englishmen, with the result already announced.

SPECULATING CANARDS.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—The *Post* declares that nothing has occurred to create the least uneasiness in the cotton trade, and says reports to the contrary are sensational.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times* of this morning, in its financial article, condemns the silence of the management of the United States Government in regard to the line, and says that inquiries of its stockholders meet with a blank refusal to impart information.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

this afternoon Mr. Disraeli announced that the Government had abandoned the merchant shipping bill for this session. He expressed the hope that the session will be closed on the 10th or 12th August, or possibly at an earlier date.

Mr. Plimsoll took the floor and delivered a speech, in which he violently attacked the Government. He said the consequence of the abandonment of the bill would be the destruction of thousands of lives. He spoke vehemently and excitedly, using extraordinary epithets, stamping his feet and gesticulating wildly, setting the House in an uproar.

Mr. Disraeli moved that Mr. Plimsoll be removed from the House. The speaker ordered Mr. Plimsoll to withdraw. Mr. Plimsoll left the Chamber shaking his fist at the Government benches as he went out.

The House then began a discussion as to what action it was proper to take with respect to Mr. Plimsoll's conduct. Several speakers urged his excitability as an excuse for his offense. The debate on the subject was adjourned until Thursday next.

MR. PLIMSOLL'S FLURRY.

LONDON, July 22.—The scene in the House of Commons this p. m. caused by the violent speech of Mr. Plimsoll was unparalleled. Mr. Plimsoll first earnestly implored the Government not to send thousands of sailors to unknown graves, unhallowed graves through the conduct of shipowners of murderous tendencies. Upon being called to order he advanced to the table and gave notice that, in a speech of a week ago, he had called certain vessels which had been lost, entailing great sacrifice of life, belonged to Mr. Bates, a member for Plymouth. Mr. Plimsoll added that he was determined to expose these villains. In reply to the speaker, he said he applied that expression to the members of the House, and refused to withdraw it.

Mr. Sullivan, after Mr. Plimsoll had left the chamber, apologetically hinted that he was momentarily insane.

MR. BATES EXPLAINS.

LONDON, July 22.—Mr. Bates subsequently made a personal explanation in regard to the remarks of Mr. Plimsoll concerning himself. He acknowledged that he had lost five ships during the last two years, but said they were well equipped and were classed A No. 1 at Lloyd's, and were only insured a part of their value. He expressed pity for Plimsoll, who he said was not responsible for his actions.

T. E. Smith, Liberal member for Tynemouth, and Mr. Rathbone, Liberal member for Liverpool, protested against the Government's action, and declared that the suspense and uncertainty which would be produced by the withdrawal of the merchant shipping bill would be injurious to the shipping interests.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

LONDON, July 22.—In the Presbyterian council to-night the chairman said that in private conferences a unanimous and substantial agreement on the constitution had been reached. But one point in the preamble remained to be discussed to-morrow, when the constitution would be made public.

The next meeting of the council will be held in Edinburgh in the summer of 1876, and the succeeding one in the United States.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Lord Hamilton, Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to an interrogatory, declined to submit the correspondence with the Government of the Alaungpra Burmah, but said he hoped that they would be amicably adjusted.

Mr. Disraeli stated that the Conservatives, at their meeting to-day, adopted some resolution which it was unnecessary to explain. It is rumored that there will be fresh troubles in the House when the motion to abandon the

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL

and proceed with the agricultural holdings bill comes up.

SPEECH OF DR. M'COSH.

LONDON, July 22.—Rev. Dr. McCosh, president of Princeton College, presided over the Presbyterian council. He made a speech to-night, in which he eloquently traced the progress of the idea in favor of union. He described historical exaggeration at Philadelphia in regard to it, and the cordial reception of the scheme in America, which culminated in the success of 1873, when a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, such as was then possible in the United States, was held. This led to a conference between distinguished men, who declared the accomplishment of the scheme one of the desires of their hearts. With regard to the constitution, he might say that the council had agreed to take the consensus of the Reformed Church. The objects of the Alliance were settled. The council would consider the question of the general interest of the community, seek the welfare of weak, oppressed churches, collect and distribute information about the Church, and entertain all subjects connected with the work of evangelization. Resolutions favoring the Alliance were unanimously passed.

CABLE FLASHES.

BERLIN, July 22.—The town of Warmbrum and vicinity, in Silesia, has been visited by very heavy rain storms. Bridges and crops were destroyed.

PARIS, July 22.—The Assembly to-day by a vote of 470 against 155 agreed to adjourn from the 4th of August to the 4th of November, not to the 6th of November, as was agreed upon.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Life boats have been sent to the steamship Abbotsford to take of her cargo. The forward compartment is full of water, but the others are tight. Steam-pumps have also been sent there. There are still hopes of saving the vessel.

LONDON, July 22.—There is a flood at Burton-on-Trent, and the water in the river is still rising. A part of the town is impassable. The Great Eastern railway between St. Asot, County of Huntington, and Stamford, County of Cambridge, a distance of three and a half miles, is submerged and traffic is stopped.

Eleven trampsweee found stowed away between the cars of a freight train which stopped at Metuchen, N. J., Wednesday.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEMOCRATS IN MARYLAND.

CARROLL NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

THE PLATFORM OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

LAMAR RENOMINATED IN MISSISSIPPI.

Bloody Affray Between the Ross and Downing Factions in the Indian Territory—Gov Fletcher's Letter to the "Tribune" on the Indian Investigation—McGrath Sues Wilkes for Libel, &c.

MARYLAND.

Democratic Convention—Carroll Nominated for Governor on the First Ballot—An All-night Session.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The convention continued in session all night until 4:30 this morning, when it adjourned to 10:30 a. m., without having reached a vote on any nomination.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

About 1 a. m. Thomas J. Keating, of Queen Anne's county, was installed as permanent chairman of the convention. Filibustering was continued; motions to adjourn were constantly made and voted down. No rules having been adopted by the convention, discussions on dilatory and other motions took a wide range, and as the hours moved on the debate waxed hotter and hotter. Mr. Freamer, of Washington county, a leader of the Hamilton party, openly charged that bribes of $1,000 in one case and $500 and an office in another had been offered to two delegates to vote for Carroll, which was repelled by Mr. Fenton, a Carroll delegate, saying a Baltimore city delegate had been offered a bribe in money to vote for Hamilton, which was spurned by the delegate. No attempt was made to bribe, or proceed with the knowledge of Mr. Hamilton, nor was any candidate or his advocate responsible for what was done by outsiders. At times the greatest confusion prevailed, and at midnight it was stated that Hon. John Ritchie, the recognized leader of Hamilton's friends, threatened to withdraw from the convention if the majority insisted on forcing a vote at this attempt. At 4:30 a. m. Hon. Stevenson Archer announced that if the Hamilton men would agree to adopt the rules of the last House of Delegates of Maryland, so far as applicable to the convention, the Carroll men would agree to an adjournment until 10:30 a. m. This was agreed to, and the convention adjourned to 10:30 a. m.

THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The convention was called to order at 10:50 a. m. A resolution was adopted referring the resolutions relative to the platform or other subjects without debate to a committee on resolutions, which committee was named by the several county and city delegations.

Mr. Bayly, of Caroline, moved that in accordance with the understanding had previous to adjournment this morning the convention now proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor.

Hon. Stevenson Archer moved as a substitute that Levin Woolford, of Somerset, be declared the unanimous choice of the convention as its nominee for comptroller of the treasury.

Mr. A. P. Gorman, of Howard, appealed to Mr. Archer to carry out in good faith the understanding of this morning, and to withdraw his substitute. That understanding was that on assembling this morning the convention would proceed to nominate candidates in regular order, which was first a candidate for Governor.

Mr. Seth, of Talbot, said that his understanding accorded with that of Mr. Gorman, that nominations be made in regular order, beginning with the Governor.

Mr. Archer said such was not his understanding—and he made the motion—as to order of nominations. If the gentleman differed with him he withdrew his substitute.

The motion to proceed to nominate for Governor was carried.

Henry T. Wooten, of Howard, nominated Hon. John Lee Carroll, of Howard county.

CARROLL FOR GOVERNOR.

A communication from Gov. Groome to the president of the convention, stating that he was no longer a candidate for Governor, was read. Hon. John Ritchie, of Anne Arundel, nominated Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton, of Washington county. The nominations were declared closed, and Mr. Carroll was nominated on the first ballot, receiving forty votes, and Mr. Hamilton receiving fifty. Mr. Carroll's nomination was then made unanimous. Levi Woolford, of Somerset, was nominated by acclamation for comptroller of the treasury.

C. J. M. Gwinn, of Baltimore city, was nominated for Attorney General. Upon invitation, the nominees appeared before and severally addressed the convention.

THE FOLLOWING PLATFORM

was unanimously reported by the committee on resolutions, and unanimously adopted by the convention:

We do hereby declare our unfaltering devotion to those cardinal principles of republican government enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in language so clear that it cannot be improved, to wit: "Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the best bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies." The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and abroad; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus and trial by juries impartially selected.

2. Pledged to this creed of political faith, we do hereby resolve that the opposition against the burdens of the high protective tariff as needless exactions from a people already intolerably oppressed by a gigantic national debt, and that we only demand such tariff as regulated as to provide only a sufficient revenue for public needs, and not for the purpose of enriching the few at the expense of the many; that we protest against the multiplication of Federal offices, the assignment to them of unusual high salaries, the abuse of Federal patronage, which tends to dwarf the States and to corrupt free institutions.

3. That agriculture, manufactures and commerce should be the equal care of well-regulated governments; obstructions to any of them should be removed, but no favoritisms should be extended to either at the expense of the others; that labor and capital are mutually dependent, and equal justice demands that legislation should, as far as practicable, harmonize their conflicts and prevent the one from oppressing or obtaining undue advantage over the other.

4. That we protest against any increase of the circulating currency, but demand that such measures be adopted by Congress which will result in the resumption of specie payments.

5. That we are opposed to the granting of subsidies to railroad or steamship companies or other monopolies, as unwarrantable in law, corrupting in tendency and utterly subversive of the principles of good republican government.

The sixth resolution treats of the administration of State affairs, the admirable system of State public schools and good order prevailing throughout the State.

The seventh and last commends the nominees to the confidence of the people, and pledges the earnest efforts of delegates to secure their election.

CHEROKEE NATION.

Bloody Fight Between the Ross and Downing Factions.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Information has reached here of a most sanguinary fight at Skin bayou, in Cherokee Nation, about twelve miles from Fort Smith, on the morning of the 18th. The combatants belonged to rival political factions of Ross and Downing. Sylvester King, Wm. Saunders and Joseph Cody were instantly killed. Cody received the contents of seven double-barreled shot-guns loaded with buck-shot, making 103 different wounds. The fight following the contending clans, consisting of about thirty men on each side, met again, and considerable firing was heard, but no definite particulars have been received.

McGrath—Wilkes.

SARATOGA, July 22.—H. P. McGrath has brought suit against George Wilkes for damages in the sum of $25,000, for an article in last week's *Spirit of the Times*. Papers were served this afternoon.

[The article in *Wilkes' Spirit* of which McGrath complains charged that he is a second-rate gambler, engaged with John Chamberlin in keeping a gambling house at Long Branch; that he "sold" one of the most prominent races in which his horses ran at the Monmouth course; that with others he has conspired to defraud the public by various race-course and gambling-house devices; that, being the constant associate of alleged disreputable turfmen, he is no better than they are, and that he is a gambler by nature and breeding. Wilkes' motive in this assault was to punish McGrath because he had allied himself with Chamberlin and others of his (Wilkes') enemies. In fact, in the same article he charges that all the stewards of the Monmouth park association, including Messrs. Belmont, Lorrillard, Larry Jerome, Tom Murphy, John Hoey, and others of the same high standing, are nothing more than "coppers" for Chamberlin's games.]

Storm in the Ohio Valley.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Reports from the entire length of the Ohio valley to-night show that one of the heaviest rainfalls of the season has occurred in the past twenty-four hours at Evansville. Three inches of rain fell to-day at Vincennes, Ind. Rain fell in torrents, beating down grain, corn and grass. It is estimated that ten thousand acres of corn in Wabash bottom are under water. The Wabash river is rising rapidly, threatening an overflow of the entire bottom. Through southern Ohio and Kentucky all the streams are reported rising rapidly. The Kanawha river, at Charlestown, W. Va., has risen fifteen feet in the past twenty-four hours. Great damage to the crops must necessarily result from this severe storm.

TWEED.

Can't Furnish the Bill of Particulars—Appeal from Judge Donohue to the General Term.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Notice by an appeal by the people to the general term of the Supreme Court from the decision of Justice Donohue of Wednesday, in favor of William M. Tweed, in the six million dollar civil suit, directing that a detailed bill of particulars be furnished, was served on defendant's lawyers yesterday and duly acknowledged by them. The people's lawyers claim that the furnishing of a detailed bill of particulars, in strict accordance with the order of the court, is regarded in legal circles as an impossibility. The order, after directing that the complaint in the case shall be amended, requires that full details shall be given of every part of an item in each of the bills, accounts or vouchers or warrants mentioned in the complaint, and alleged to have been false, fictitious and fraudulent, and that in each case shall be set forth the parts and portions of the bills, accounts, vouchers or warrants which plaintiffs claim represent supplies, materials or labor not furnished to them, and that the description, date and amount of the different parts, portions or items of the bills, vouchers or warrants shall be clearly shown.

To do all that is demanded by the court, it would be necessary for the prosecution to have in their possession the 141 vouchers stolen from the comptroller's office in the early stages of the proceedings against the ring. As the matter stands at present, the only details that can be given in obedience to Justice Donohue's order are those to be found in the ten vouchers, which were fortunately safely preserved. Ex-Attorney General Barlow said yesterday that the order for a bill of particulars virtually stopped all proceedings in Tweed's case for the present. To comply with the prosecution would, under the circumstances, as was to endeavor to have the order vacated. A vigorous effort would certainly be made in this direction. Charles O'Conor yesterday stated that it would be absolutely impossible to furnish the bill of particulars required. The order of Judge Donohue, he said, was equivalent to the defeat of the suit if it was allowed to stand. The affidavit before the judge, he stated, showed the impossibility of attempting to comply with the order. An appeal had been taken to the general term, and would be heard during the latter part of August.

THE CENTENNIAL.

What England Is Doing.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The English commission to the Centennial Exhibition have broken ground for the erection of their buildings, four in number, in Fairmount Park. England is the first foreign nation to commence building operations. The Japanese commission now in this city are preparing to build, and structures will shortly be commenced for Sweden and Morocco. Austria's official requirement for exhibiting space has been received, and cards for space will be issued for nearly 22,000 square feet in the main building and over 21,000 in the art gallery. This is an increase of one third over the original reservation.

SWISS DIRECTOR GENERAL.

Colonel H. Rieter, who served so acceptably as commissioner of the Swiss department at the Vienna Exposition, has been appointed director-general for the Swiss department at Philadelphia.

The United States Minister to Switzerland has transmitted to the State Department two copies, in the French language, of the message of the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly, asking for a credit of 250,000 francs for defraying the expenses of Swiss exhibitors at the International Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia in 1876. The bill which accompanied the message provides for the transportation of exhibitors free, the cost of forwarding articles to the exhibition, including insurance of their surveillance and care at Philadelphia, and of their return in case they are rejected by the jury. Further, it provides for a general committee and for five subordinate committees, the latter being charged with the duty of receiving and selecting the articles destined for the exhibition, and of taking care that such a choice of articles will give a good idea of the national industry. This matter was considered in the National Council on the 26th of June, and, after a short discussion, was adopted by a vote of 76 to 6, with 7 abstaining and 1 negative. The action of the National Council was concurred in by the Council of States, and the bill has consequently become a law. Mr. Rubien says: "Your correspondent is regarded as a liberal, one for a small State like Switzerland. It indicates not only the importance which is attached to the Philadelphia exhibition, but the cordial friendship which exists between the Government and the people toward the United States.

A TURKISH BAZAAR.

The Turkish Minister writes to the Secretary of State from Saratoga as follows: "His Excellency Caboli Pasha, Minister of Commerce, transmits to me the plan of a building which it is proposed to erect in the park of the exhibition, to be used as an antiquarian bazaar and Turkish coffee-house. He begs me to inform him by telegraph whether it is approved by the director general."

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

LONDON