National Republican.

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LET US HAVE PEACE.

THE PURITY OF THE BALLOT

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CIRCULAR

INSTRUCTIONS TO UNITED STATES MARSHALS

PEACE MUST BE PRESERVED

NO INTERFERENCE AT THE ELECTION

THE DUTY OF FEDERAL OFFICERS

The following very important circular to United States marshals, the promulgation of which was alluded to in THE REPUBLICAN, was issued yesterday. Before it was given to the press, Judge Taft, the author of it, had a long consultation with the Secretary of War, Secretaries Robeson and Chandler, and Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, all of whom thoroughly approved of the important document, the full text of which is as follows:

SIR: The laws of the United States having made it my duty to exercise general direction over marshals in the manner of discharging their offices, I have prepared for their use this circular letter of instructions as to the coming elections, intending the same also as a reply once for all to numerous applications, in like connections, from private citizens in various States.

In the present condition of legislation the United States occupy a position toward voters and voting which varies according as the election is for State and other local officers only, or for members of Congress and Presidential electors.

In elections at which members of the House of Representatives are chosen, which by law include also elections at which the electors for President and Vice President are appointed, the United States secure voters against whatever in general hinders or prevents them from a free exercise of the elective franchise—extending that care alike to the registration lists, the act of voting and the personal freedom and security of the voter at all times, as well against violence on account of any vote that he may intend to give, as against conspiracy because of any that he may have given.

The peace of the United States, therefore, which you are to preserve, and whose violation you are to suppress, protects, among others, the rights specified in the last paragraph, and any person who by force violates those rights breaks that peace and renders it your duty to arrest him, and to suppress any riot incident or that threaten the integrity of the registration or election, to the end that the will of the people in such election may be ascertained and take effect, and that offenders may be brought before the courts for punishment.

Notorious events in several States, which recently and in an unusual manner have been publicly reprobated, render it a grave duty of all marshals who have cause to apprehend a violation of the peace of the United States connected as above with the elections to be held upon the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, to be prepared to preserve and to restore such peace.

As the chief executive officer of the United States in your district you will be held responsible for all breaches of the peace of the United States which diligence on your part might have prevented, and for the arrest and securing of all persons who violate that peace in any of the points above enumerated.

Diligence in these matters requires, of course, that you be, and continue, present, in person or by deputy, at all places of registration or election at which you have reason to suspect that the peace is threatened; and that whenever an embodiment of the *posse comitatus* is required to enforce the law such embodiment be effected.

You will observe that the "special" deputies mentioned in section 2021 of the Revised Statutes have peculiar duties assigned them, duties which otherwise do not belong to deputy marshals. Such "special" deputies can be appointed only in cities of twenty thousand inhabitants or upward.

But the duties assigned to marshals and their deputies by section 2022, or other like statutes, belong to all duly appointed deputies, whether they be general, or be "special" within the meaning of that and the preceding section. Deputies to discharge this latter class of duties may be appointed to any number whatever, according to the discretion of the marshal, in all States in which sheriffs have a similar power. Section 2030 has no practical bearing upon this point in States where no limit is imposed upon the appointment of deputies by sheriffs, because in such States the laws of the United States "prior to the 10th of June, 1872," left marshals also unlimited as to the number of their deputies.

In discharging the duties above mentioned, you will doubtless receive the countenance and support of all the good citizens of the United States in your respective districts. It is not necessary that it is upon such countenance and support that the United States mainly rely in their endeavor to enforce the right to vote which they have given or have secured. The present instructions are intended only to counteract that partial malice, wrongheadedness, or inconsideration which sometimes triumphs at critical moments over the conservative and, in general, prevailing forces of society, and to which the present and passing condition of the country gives more than ordinary strength, and, therefore, requires the Government particularly to observe and provide against.

In this connection I advise that you and each of your deputies, general and "special," have a right to summon to your assistance, in preventing and quelling disorder, "every person in the district above fifteen years of age, whatever may be their occupation, whether civilians or not, and including the military of all denominations, militia, soldiers, marines, all of whom are alike bound to obey you. The fact that they are organized as military bodies, [whether of the State or of the United States,] under the immediate command of their own officers, does not in any wise affect their legal character. They are still citizens." (*Id. ibidem.*) I prefer to quote the above statement of the law upon this point, from an opinion by my predecessor, Attorney General Cushing, because it thus appears to have been well settled for many years. (6 Opinions, 466, May 27, 1854.)

I need hardly add that there can be no State law or State official in this country who has jurisdiction to oppose you in discharging your official duties under the laws of the United States. If such interference shall take place, (a thing not anticipated,) you are to disregard it entirely. The laws of the United States are supreme, and so, consequently, is the action of officials of the United States in enforcing them. There is, as virtually you have already been told, no officer of a State whom you may not by summons embody into your own *posse*; and any State *posse* already embodied by a sheriff will, with such sheriff, be obliged, upon your summons, to become a part of a United States *posse*, and obey you or your deputy acting *virtute officii*.

The responsibility which devolves upon an officer clothed with such powers, and required to guard the highest right of citizens, corresponds in degree with those powers and rights, and exacts of such officer consideration, intelligence and courage.

It is proper to advise you that in preparing this circular I have considered recent important judgments given by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the acts of Congress which regulate this general topic.

I have founded the above instructions upon those acts as affected by such judgments, and I need in this place add no more than that these judgments do not concern elections for Federal offices.

You will find appended, in full or by reference, such statutory provisions as it seems important that you and your deputies shall in this connection read and consider.

In matters of doubt you are of course entitled to the advice of the United States attorneys for your district.

These instructions have been submitted to the President, and have his approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) ALPHONSO TAFT,
Attorney General.

Sherman was also invited to be the council during the reading of after consultation it was deforward a copy to the Genthrough the Secretary of issued in a General Order guidance of the militere their services should rovisions of the circugave his views reh Carolina. It is feared that in several of the counties in that State legal voters will be intimidated in their rights, and that circumstance is not to be permitted if the power of the Government will avail to prevent it. The circular is regarded as a document of the greatest importance at this critical period, and as a document that fully covers every point necessary to be observed in securing a fair election in all the States. It is a calm, dispassionate business document, and means that all the citizens of the United States shall be protected in their right to the elective franchise.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S DECLINATION.

He Feels he Could not be Elected.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The following is Governor Seymour's letter:

MY DEAR SIR: The Democratic convention, which met last week, acting under misapprehension, put me in nomination for the office of Governor of this State. This its members would not have done if they had known the facts regarding my health. For many reasons I ought not to be their candidate. Duty demands that I should decline the proffered honor. While I am grateful for the friendly sentiments which prompted their action, my declination is compelled by obstacles which I cannot overcome.

For some months my health has been infirm, and a recent illness has unfitted me for mental or physical exertions. My own opinion, confirmed by the judgment of my physicians, convinces me that I am unable at this time to perform the duties devolving upon the Governor of New York. I could cheerfully sacrifice my own purposes and feelings to meet the wishes of my friends. I would not hesitate to peril my health to uphold those principles in which I believe, or to promote the public welfare, but I feel that I should sacrifice the interests of the party which placed me in nomination if I accept its action. Even the superior strength of the party with which I act could not elect a ticket with the known fact that its nominee for Governor was unequal to the performance of the labors of that office. I could not conscientiously enter upon them. I cannot do my friends the wrong of placing them in false positions by trying to do so. I therefore feel constrained to decline the nomination. While it is a great sorrow to me that I cannot on this occasion meet the wishes of those to whom I am deeply indebted for so many favors, yet I am satisfied that my action will only subject them to some present inconvenience which in the end will prove to be their advantage. It is not an unusual thing to have a vacancy upon the ticket nor a difficult matter to fill it. In the main the action of the convention will give confidence to our friends throughout the country. It removed the only

CLOUD UPON OUR POLITICAL PROSPECT.

There was a fear that discordant organizations in Democratic strongholds would peril the success of the State and National tickets. These difficulties are all adjusted. The ex-Governor contrasts the position of the two great parties, and says: He cannot think there is a doubt about the pending election conflict resulting in favor of the Democrats. He points out that if the Democrats elect the House and their President they could not, if they wanted to, pass or repeal laws without the consent of the Senate. Mr. Seymour proceeds at length to arraign the Republican party. His letter is addressed to the chairman of the State committee.

Methodist Reunion.

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 4.—The Methodists of Richmond and Manchester held a large mass meeting yesterday to consider the report of the joint commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which met at Cape May last month. Resolutions heartily approving the action of the commission and pledging earnest support to the same were unanimously adopted. Stirring addresses were delivered by prominent laymen and ministers of the Church.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Alexander Sullivan was to-day indicted by the grand jury for the murder of C. C. Hanford.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Fire Engineers began here to-day.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4.—The jewelry store of W. F. Wallace, in Westerly, was yesterday robbed of $2,000 worth of goods.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The railway companies have been notified that an armed guard will be furnished to passenger trains whenever applied for.

PITTSBURG, PA., Sept. 4.—A fire at Mansfield, Alleghany county, Pa., this morning destroyed fifteen houses, including the American hotel and Burgard's bank. Loss estimated from $50,000 to $75,000.

BOSTON, Sept. 4.—It is stated, on good authority, that the committee on the preservation of the old South church has offered to purchase the ground on which the church stands for $400,000, and that the offer will be accepted.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—Three children were drowned in the river at St. Hyacinthe yesterday, during the progress of the fire. Their bodies were recovered to-day. Sufferers by the fire are being supplied with bread, provisions and other necessaries from this city.

PERSONAL.

W. A. Failing has been appointed a second lieutenant in the revenue marine service.

Hon. Simon Wolf is on the stump in Southern Indiana, and is making very effective speeches.

H. Clay Ford, manager of the National theatre, has returned to town with his family from their summering.

Dr. Arthur C. Adams left for Philadelphia last evening to attend the International Medical Congress, which began its sessions in that city yesterday.

Mr. G. L. Fox, clerk to the Senate Committee on Rules, and not "private secretary to the Vice President," as stated in this paper a few days since, will not return to South Carolina for the present, but will remain in this city.

Hon. A. S. Wallace, who ably represents the Fifth South Carolina district in Congress, is at present rendering yeoman service to the party in the counties composing his Congressional district. Wherever he goes he addresses large audiences with the most telling effect, and the usual majorities in that section of the State are anticipated.

Of the Rev. William J. Scanlan, S. J., who succeeds Rev. A. Jamison, S. J., at St. Aloysius' church, and who celebrated his first Mass in that church on Sunday, the Boston *Pilot* says: "The numerous friends of the Rev. W. J. Scanlan, S. J., of Boston College, will learn with regret that his mission is changed to Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C. Father Scanlan leaves Boston for Washington on Wednesday, August 30. He will carry with him the esteem and regard of all with whom he came in contact. As organizer and director of the Young Men's Catholic Association, of Boston College, Father Scanlan had conducted an arduous and difficult undertaking with complete success. Under his management the lyceum and dramatic branches of that association had rapidly progressed, and at their late public exhibitions won honorable distinction. The young men of the association are unanimous in their desire to express in a suitable manner their obligations to Father Scanlan on his departure."

A Beer-Guzzling Frog.

Reading, Pa., boasts of a bullfrog that is evidently Teutonic. His frogship is about thirteen inches in length, croaks loud, deep and hoarse, and can leap six feet. It has been a constant habitue of a restaurant in that city during the past two years. It was brought there to be broiled, but jumped out of the water at night and hid under the large refrigerator ever since. When there are indications of rain his bullfrogship croaks loudly "more rum" and comes out of his hiding-place, but keeps out of harm's way and from under the feet of the customers and attendants. At night it hops around the room, but as soon as the restaurant is opened in the morning it hops back to its headquarters under the refrigerator. Its food consists of the crumbs it gathers off the floor and the flies it catches, and its drink consists of waste beer that drops from the beer-spigot into a pot on the floor at the refrigerator. The frog often stands up against the pot and leans over the edge of the pot, with the mouth in the beer, and when the pot is not very full it jumps into the beer and remains there awhile.

BLOODY COUSHATTA.

ANOTHER POLITICAL MURDER

CLERK OF THE COURT MURDERED

Republicanism His Only Crime

DEMOCRATIC ADVICE FOLLOWED

SHOOTING DOWN WHITE LEADERS

THE FOURTH FEDERAL OFFICER KILLED

[Special to the National Republican.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—Yesterday afternoon Z. T. Webster, clerk of the District Court of the parish of Red River, the friend of Twitchell and almost the last white Republican left in the parish, was shot down in Coushatta by another disguised stranger, his horse killed under him and himself badly wounded. The advice of the New Orleans *Democrat* (Nichols' campaign organ) to the people in the country to act with coolness and discretion, leave the poor negres alone and go for the white leaders, appears to be faithfully followed. This is the fourth Republican parish in which the leading white officials have been shot since the campaign opened. Lavier, tax collector of Carroll parish, was badly wounded a few weeks since, and King, deputy tax collector of Vermillion parish, killed. Both these acts are called the result of private feuds.

The Associated Press agent at Monroe, who is editor of the White League organ of the district, falsely attempts to give the same color to the killing of poor Dink Graves. The sheriff of the parish writes that he applied to the rifle clubs for a *posse* to follow the assassin. They replied: "We are home guards; we are not sheriff's officers;" and in every way thwarted his efforts. He adds: "Unless we have help here soon we must all turn Democrats to save our lives and our families."

Regular Press Account.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—The following telegram was received to-day:

"COUSHATTA, LA., Sept. 4, 1874.

"*To Acting Gov. Antoine, New Orleans:* Z. T. Webster, clerk of the District Court, parish of Red River, was waylaid and shot at last evening about 5 o'clock. Webster was wounded and his horse killed."

A special to the *Democrat* from Bastrop, La., says on Friday last a courier from Island Desiard announced that negroes there were up in arms. Citizens immediately armed, mounted and left for the scenes of reported trouble. After scouting for the best part of the forenoon and finding no armed bands anywhere, they concluded to go home, and accordingly broke up in small squads.

As one of these squads, of about fifteen men, under the command of Jason James, was riding homeward, three men were thrown out about three hundred yards in advance as a guard. While passing Ross place, nine miles southwest of Bastrop, they were suddenly fired on by a band of negroes, under cover of a ditch on the road side. These scouts immediately charged the negroes, who fled, closely pursued by the men, and when they arrived at a fence some hundred yards further on the fugitives turned and delivered another ineffectual volley. The three young men continued to fire from their revolvers, killing one and wounding four. The negroes dispersed. One wounded negro was taken prisoner, and is now in jail in Bastrop.

He says they were put up to taking arms by white men. Two gentlemen, Nick Evans and his brother, one a rich merchant of Bastrop, and the other a large planter in the neighborhood, were going from their place, four or five miles east of Bastrop, to visit a sick neighbor, named Gallagher, when they were waylaid a short distance from home and shot by a hidden party with a shot-gun loaded with buckshot. Evans fell immediately and died this morning. Six or seven buckshot were in his back and head.

No sufficient cause has yet been given for this murder. A negro named Morgan, supposed to be the assassin, worked on Evans' place, and was discharged. Morgan's wife is implicated as accessory, and is reported to have falsely told Evans that his neighbor, Gallagher, was sick, in order to induce him to go out on the road, where her husband waited in ambush for him with a shot-gun. No arrest has yet been made. The murderer is supposed to have fled toward Ouachita. Citizens are in close pursuit.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

Races on the Schuylkill Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—This was a day of unusual interest on the proverbially quiet Schuylkill. At 2 o'clock the steamer Belmont arrived at Rockford, where the stake boats were moored for the starting point in front of the grand stand. The stand was, even at this hour, well filled with people, while the rocks in the background and banks of both sides of the river were deeply fringed with sight-seers, and Peter's Island had even more than its usual complement of inhabitants. The barge which the bachelors have rigged up and anchored at the northern extremity of the island had many of that fraternity thereon, and the presence of ladies on board was particularly noticeable. Facilities for telegraphing the result of the races have been all along supplied. There are three stations—the principal one at the grand stand, one at the mile point, where the river bends and the view of the race lost, and the third is at the Falls ridge. During each race the position of boats at each of these points has been telegraphed to the others and to the grand stand, where the result is given to the occupants by means of small flags. As may be supposed, this record has caused considerable excitement on the stand, and has helped to relieve the monotony of waiting until the boats come down again.

THE GREAT RACE TO-DAY,

for novelty and attractiveness, and certainly the most amusing one of the whole regatta, was that between the three Massachusetts whale boats.

Nothing can exceed the mirth caused by the curious movements of the crew or the still more remarkable evolutions of the coxswain. The latter stood up in the stern of the boat with a long oar in his left hand, with which he steered. With the other hand he assisted the stroke oarsman, working hard, and twisting his body about in a very remarkable manner. The boats are heavy, and did not travel very fast, but the race was a tight one, and evenly maintained until the last few yards. On Wednesday afternoon there will be another exhibition of the whale boats on the river. The first trial heat for professional four-oared shells, the Thames boat club crew, of London, W. Spencer, H. Thomas, J. Higgins and T. Green, and the New York crew, F. Plaisted, J. Flanker, M. Mahoney and J. W. Maxwell. The signal was given, and they started together.

After a few strokes the Thames led by about a quarter of a length. As they passed Peter's Island the New York pulled rapidly ahead, and led by half a length. In another hundred yards the Thames steered on shore too much, New York meantime maintaining a good course. Several times after this the Thames steered almost into the bank, and had to pull out again, and New York had increased the distance between them to a length. Both were pulling near the western shore, but when they reached the mile point, or bend of the river, New York steered out into the stream. The Thames now commenced to steer better, and pulled in a direct line for their flag-boat, by the Falls bridge and turned it a little sooner than their opponents, and as New York had turned rather wide, London had pulled ahead on the return course about two lengths. New York then crossed over to the western shore, and by so doing lost ground, for London was four or five lengths ahead at the bend again, and pulling in better style than they had done heretofore. The stroke of the Thames crew was remarkable throughout for its shortness and rapidity, while that of New York was comparatively long and slow. As the boats passed Peter's island New York lessened the distance between them by spurting, but they steered rather too far, and the Thames crew pulled past the flag at Rockland in 18 minutes, 21½ seconds, New York following in 18 minutes, 37 seconds.

THE SECOND TRIAL HEAT

of four oared shells was between the Paris crew, of St. Johns, New Brunswick, and the Halifax crew, of Nova Scotia. Both started together, and for a few strokes Paris had a slight advantage. Halifax soon pulled up and passed them by a length or more. In another hundred yards Paris drew up on them and were only one half a length behind, but they (the Parisians) commenced to steer badly and went out into the centre of the stream, falling behind and receiving in addition the benefit of their opponent's backwash. In this way they pulled some distance, and then steered eastward a little. At the bend in the river Halifax had to cross over to the east, heading for their flag-boat at the Falls bridge. Paris again seemed to steer bad, but recovered themselves and pulled for their flag-boat. Halifax turned the point first by about six lengths, and pulled away home in fine style, doubling the distance at the bend and pulling near shore. They were a long way ahead in passing Peter's Island, and Paris nearly steered into the bachelors' barge, and had to back water on the port side to clear it. The Halifax boat passed the winning line in 17 minutes and 58 seconds, and Paris followed some eight lengths astern. And now came the whale-boat race.

The programme misled everybody, for the colors and names of the boats were unaccountably mixed up. The three boats were the Sixth Ward, Vesta and Centennial. They looked very pretty, indeed, as they lay in a line waiting for the signal. The crews were dressed in white flannel, from the harpooner, in the stern, to the cockswain, in the stern, while the latter wore his colors in the form of a turban and a sash around his waist. At first a good start was not made, so the boats returned and a second signal was given. This time they started well together, but, the Sixth Ward led as they passed the island by about half a length. All were steering a good course, and as they tugged at their oars were loudly cheered, and cries of "Whale ahead!" "There she blows!" came up from the shore. In another fifty yards the Centennial was even with the Sixth Ward, and Vesta soon pulled up, making the race a very close one, indeed.

As they passed the mile mark Vesta was leading by nearly a length, and Sixth Ward fell back a little. They reached the flag-boats at the Falls bridge in 12 minutes and 40 seconds from the start. Centennial rounded her flag first, followed by Sixth Ward and Vesta almost concurrently. They all turned with great rapidity and very smoothly. Centennial took the lead on the return journey, but the race was pretty and even until Peter's Island came in sight. Here Vesta spurted ahead a length, and the crew applied themselves vigorously, maintaining this distance to the end, and winning in 25 minutes and 51 seconds. Centennial came in second and Sixth Ward last. On each of the two latter boats two of the crew were sick. One in each was replaced by a substitute, but the other sick men had to row. The prize won by the Vesta is $100. The others get nothing.

The first single-scull trial heat came next, between T. Hanlon, of Toronto; H. Coulter, of Pittsburg, and Jas. Thomas, of London. At the start Thomas led, pulling in good style. Passing Peter's Island they were all very close, until Hanlon steadily pulled past the other two and spurted ahead about two lengths, Coulter following, and Thomas was soon left a long way behind, pulling very slowly, until he ceased altogether, but, resuming his oars, paddled leisurely over the course. Hanlon pulled in, winning easily in twenty-one minutes and thirty-four seconds. Coulter came in nearly a minute later.

The second single scull trial heat was started at 4:40. Smith, of Halifax, withdrew, so the race lay between T. Green, of London, and A. Brayley, of St. Johns, New Brunswick. Green dropped out after running about a hundred yards or so, and Brayley compassed the course alone in twenty-two minutes and thirteen and one quarter seconds.

The third trial heat of single sculls came next between Ellis Ward, of Cornwall, New York; W. Spencer, of London, and Robert Kell, of Philadelphia. Ward turned his buoy, and started home before Spencer reached it, and within a half mile Ward led Spencer by a dozen lengths, and pulled over the rest of the course leisurely, winning in twenty-two minutes and twenty and a half seconds. Peel came in next in twenty-three minutes and forty-seven seconds and Spencer last in twenty-four minutes and twenty seconds.

The fourth single scull trial heat was between Pat Luther, of Pittsburg; John Higgins, of London, and Evan Morris, of Pittsburg. Luther passed the line in 21 minutes 25 seconds. Higgins came next in 21 minutes 59 seconds, and Morris last at 22 minutes 35 seconds. A foul was claimed by Higgins, which the umpire sustained, and decided that Luther and Higgins shall row the heat over again at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The fifth trial heat of singles was between Fred Plaisted and John McKiel, both of New York. The umpire ruled McKiel out on account of a foul, and Plaisted pulled over the course alone.

[Note—Mr. W. B. Curtis, of the Northwestern crew, acts as umpire during these races.]

The following is the programme for to-morrow: At 10 a. m. the second trial of single sculls between Pat Luther, of Pittsburg, and John Higgins, of the Thames crew. At 3 p. m., first heat of the second trials of single sculls between Ellis Warp, of Cornwall, N. Y., and A. Brayley, of St. John's. At 3:45 p. m., second heat of second trials of singles between T. Hanlon, of Toronto, Fred Plaisted, of New York, and the winner of the 10 o'clock heat. At 4:30 p. m., first trial heat pair oars, J. Higgins and W. Spencer, of London, and T. Green and H. Thomas, of London. At 5:30 p. m., second trial heat, pair oars, Josh and Gil Ward, of Cornwall, J. W. Maxwell and F. Plaisted, of New York, and J. Faulkner and Pat Ryan, of Boston.

On Wednesday the final singles, pairs and fours will be rowed, and an exhibition of the whale boats will take place, after which nothing will occur until Saturday, when it is hoped that a race will take place between the boats of the men-of-war Plymouth and Hartford, now here.

READING FOR THE WINTER.

The Beecher Case in Court Again.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The case brought by Francis D. Moulton against Henry Ward Beecher, for $50,000 damages for malicious prosecution, was up to-day in the Brooklyn courts on the motion of Mr. Shearman, counsel for the defendant, for a change of venue, as it is thought it would be easier to procure a jury in some other county than New York or Kings counties. Mr. Shearman submitted a number of affidavits from Mr. Beecher and others to that effect. Gen. Pryor, for the plaintiff, objected, and moved to dismiss the case, as he thought the court had no jurisdiction in regard to it. Judge Dykeman decided to consider Gen. Pryor's motion first, leaving Mr. Shearman's motion to stand over for three weeks.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

A Rebel Flag Displayed from a Hayes and Wheeler Pole.

MONROE, UNION CO., N. C., Aug. 31, 1876.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: The citizens of this town were alarmed and surprised somewhat to find on the Hayes and Wheeler flagstaff this morning a *fac-simile* of the Confederate flag, hoisted in due form. Some of the White Line had this thing done during the night. When the chairman of the Republican executive committee for the county with some of his friends arrived on the ground the White-Line Democrats of the first water had a low white man on hand to denounce them as the accomplices of thieves and murderers, which he did in a loud and threatening voice, while these high-toned gentlemen gave a familiar chorus in the shape of an old-fashioned rebel yell. Complaint in writing was made to the mayor of the town, but up to the time of this writing his Honor has not deigned a reply. A Republican at the present time cannot walk the streets of this town without being insulted and threatened. The active agents in these outrages are the new crop of Southern manhood—the Southern Modoc bucks, who have grown up since the war, and who are aided and abetted with quiet complacency by the old disunionists. These nice gentlemen of the old school sit in front of their stores with smiling approbation, urging their bucks and roughs to precipitate a conflict. It is, perhaps, due to the interests of truth to state that the quasi rebel flag hoisted on the Hayes and Wheeler pole lacked the red, that color not being on hand, and probably was intended to be supplied by the crimson tide in the veins of colored and white Republicans in the event of a collision.

TAR HEEL.

Marshal Packard's Resignation.

The resignation of United States Marshal Packard, at New Orleans, has been formally tendered to the Attorney General.

Engraving the Bonds.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has already engraved ten millions of the new 4½ per cent. bonds for the use of the new syndicate, and is still vigorously at work on them.

THE EASTERN WAR.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY

REPORT BY AN EYE-WITNESS

TEN HOURS' STEADY FIGHTING

THE SERVIANS BEATEN AND DRIVEN BACK

ALEXINATZ STILL HOLDS OUT

PROPOSITIONS FOR AN ARMISTICE

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A special correspondent of the *Times* with the Servian army gives a graphic account of the battle on Friday, to a portion of which he was an eye-witness, and the retreat of the Servians, with the evacuation of Alexinatz by the non-military portion of its inhabitants and the sick and wounded soldiers.

The battle was sustained uninterruptedly for eleven hours and a half, and was waged on ground which the Servians made the strongest in all the country. It was the decisive encounter long looked forward to, and was wanting in no feature that could impart horrible grandeur to the struggle on one side for supremacy, and on the other for existence. The first shot was fired under our eyes, just as we had passed Rubovista, a village of a house or two, about two miles this side of Alexinatz. It came from a battery which the Turks had got into position on the heights above Krusac, which is south of Alexinatz, and it was followed by others at intervals of half a minute or so from the guns of the same battery and a battery placed about half a mile further north. The Turks immediately appeared, beginning their movement to turn Tchernayeff's right, and

CUT OF THE COMMUNICATIONS

of Alexinatz with Deligrad. For some hours the battle was almost entirely between the artillery. The valley through which it is necessary the Turks should pass to gain their object is guarded by two strong Servian batteries, against which the Turks direct the fire of three of their batteries. The fight continued three hours, with no advantage for either side. The Turks then reinforced their artillery with three more batteries, and advanced, the fire becoming tremendous. The Servians make a fine struggle, and bring up another battery, but in spite of all their efforts the Turks steadily advance.

In the meantime the Turkish infantry are busy. From Alexinatz Servian infantry and cavalry hurry out to meet the advance, and the

STORM OF BATTLE BEGINS

in earnest. We hear the first fusilade at twenty minutes before 12 o'clock. The Turkish infantry dare not show at the end of the little defiles yet, for the Servian guns are too close, but they are not far off, and if that gallant battery which is doing such good service on the hill between two defiles can only be silenced the battle will be at once developed. The Servian infantry are in the valley north of the little independent hill, which commands the entrance to the defiles, and at intervals of a quarter of an hour sharp volleys from rifles are heard amid the

THUNDER OF SOME DOZEN BATTERIES.

At 1:30 o'clock we see dense masses of smoke and sheets of flame rise from the valley right before us and close to the northern defile. The conflagration is tremendous. The brilliant sunshine is completely overcome by the lurid flames that rise high into the heavens, and are now only fringed by dense masses of smoke. The more northern of the two villages, named

SUOTORA, IS ON FIRE.

The Servian troops make a perceptible retreat from it, but as yet a good defense is kept up. The Turks advance under cover of their batteries—now skirmishing, now with a rush. The Servians, though they are falling back, have not yet lost all heart. Their infantry resist, but with such trepidation that the number of malingerers is becoming greater. The battalions are evidently thinking. It is now past 2 o'clock, and for a while the Servian artillery seems to be making ground. That battery which has been doing such good service on the little hill has advanced beyond it and is boldly pouring forth its fire further into the enemy's position; but this is deceptive. The Turks do not care about it. The rattle of their rifles are heard more and more to the north at each volley. The return volleys are becoming feebler. The artillery fire on both sides has become languid, when all at once there is another great fire. The village of

GREAT ADROWAZ IS NOW IN FLAMES.

The village is close to Sitkovitz. Suotora still burns, and the clear air is full of vast flames and dense masses of smoke and the thunder of cannon and incessant volley of rifles. Shells have been falling into Sitkovitz for some hours, but it is not yet on fire.

PRECILOWITZ IS BURNING.

A perfect panic has set in among the Servians as they witness the steady advance of the enemy, and whole battalions of them begin to fly. A Russian colonel in command of two battalions calls on them to advance, though he himself is wounded, but out of the two battalions he can get only twenty men to respond to his call; the rest fly. Still some regiments and the whole of the artillery do their duty, and for more than two hours the legions of three pachas make good an advance of only half a mile, but that has been an advance along the whole line. Abdul Kerim Pasha has got his left well up to Greditia, north of the burning Adrowaz, and his right well round to Belja, though it is only 4 o'clock.

THE CARNAGE IS TERRIBLE

on both sides. I descend for a short time from the height where for hours I have been watching the battle, and I see the main street of Alexinatz crowded with wounded. There is not much change until about 6 o'clock, though the battle has gone on without a moment's cessation. It is clear that the left of the Turks has passed the town and its redoubts, and are as far as Transan and Bagar, though not as yet on the same side of the river as that on which these villages stand. To the south they are in possession of the positions which the right of Tchernayeff's army occupied this morning. The Servians are lighting immense fires all up the hill. The Turkish positions right before us already blaze with similar fires. The mangled and wounded are coming in on stretchers. The whole town is rocking and the heights shaking with the

THUNDER OF THE TURKISH ARTILLERY.

We stop to raise our glasses, and see not half a mile from where we are standing a sight of which not a single soul in the town is aware. At the distance I have just stated there rises a lightly-wooded elevation.

It is illuminated on the crest, and at the foot with lines of intermittent flame. It shoots forth along the whole line for an instant, then is suddenly extinguished, and as suddenly shoots forth again. What is this sight? Coming from it is the rapid detonation of rifles from above and rifles from below. We fix our glasses, and as distinctly as we see one another we see the Turks on the brow of that hill and some feet down the crest, discharging a plunging fire into the Servian troops beneath. Full justice ought to be tendered to the men, who for an instant stood their ground beneath and returned such a fire.

THEY ARE RAPIDLY MOWED DOWN.

We watch for fully ten minutes, and each minute's illumination below pales before that above, and each instant the Servian fire becoming weaker, we know that there is nothing behind that rapidly decreasing line. We know that in the street, at the end of which we are standing, there are only hundreds of wounded men, women and children, and we know as surely that there is nothing to prevent the Turks being through this street from end to end within another twenty minutes. Evidently there is not a moment to be lost. We proceed to the other end of the street, and, fearing to be the cause of any panic, ordered dinner at the hotel, while we are having our horses harnessed.

The hotel was empty when we entered it, but in a few minutes it was filled with a miscellaneous company of soldiers and camp-followers.

THE ALARM HAS COME,

but, curious to say, not from the side from which there is the most imminent danger. Nobody outside our own party seems to know that at the southern end of the town, and almost within a stone's throw of the main street, the Turks are where we saw them, but every one does know that the Servians were signally defeated all along the line, and the alarm has been created by news that the Turks have been completely successful in getting northwest of Alexinatz, where between them and the road to Deligrad there is only the fordable Morava.

It is 7:45 o'clock when a horseman gallops into the yard of the hotel. It is MacKellar, of St. Thomas hospital. He was just about to perform an amputation on the field, when a staff officer dashed up to him and told him the surgeons had

NOT A SECOND TO LOSE

in having the wounded carried off and saving themselves. The Turks were coming down to occupy the banks of the Morava, and there was every probability, dark as it was, they would that evening cross the river and cut off the road to Deligrad. MacKellar sent the young fellows on toward Deligrad as fast as their own legs and any ponies they might seize on the road could carry them and rode in to tell us we ought to get off instantly. We left the town at 8:30, and, fearing a stampede, we thought to be in advance of the rush, but the delay of a quarter of an hour, while we were waiting for news from the field hospitals, brought us into the very thick of it.

Fortunately for us the Servian and Roumanian drivers of the ox wagons are submissively obedient to the dismal sounds of the post driver's horn, and this obedience they did not altogether lay aside, even in

THE PANIC OF FRIDAY NIGHT.

To lighten as much as possible the load on MacKellar's horse we unstrapped and threw away the saddle bags, containing a trooper's kit and ammunition, but in such universal confusion it was impossible not to come to at least partial grief, and we may congratulate ourselves that nothing worse happened to us than to have an upset. For ten miles outside Alexinatz, on the road to Deligrad, there was an almost compact moving mass of carriages, wagons, oxen, horses and pedestrians, all going at full gallop and running into one another every other instant.

When the high road became too crammed resort was had to the fields, and through these oxen dragged their wagons or, as was the case in many instances, only wooden yokes, the wagons having been left behind lest they might impede the more valuable beasts in their flight. Artillery firing was still brisk when we left Alexinatz, but ceased about half an hour afterward. We reached Deligrad about 10 o'clock, and remained until after midnight. There we found the entire party of surgeons, and learned that all the

CIVIL POPULATION HAD LEFT ALEXINATZ.

The Russian lady nurses and all the wounded in ambulances had got out.

We posted on all night and all day till we reached Semendria on Saturday morning. I arrived at Belgrade on Sunday and transmitted from Semlin my account of the battle. Tchernayeff is at Deligrad.

SERVIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

BELGRADE, Sept. 4.—The Minister of War has received the following dispatch from Alexinatz, dated 9 o'clock this morning: It is untrue that a Turkish corps is marching upon Kruservatz. The Turkish army operating on the left bank of the Morava has not moved since Saturday. It does not venture to advance, fearing probably to be taken at a disadvantage between Deligrad and the Servian fortified positions of Kavnik and Dyumis, on the left bank of the Morava, which bar the road between Kruservatz and Paratyn. It is about an hour's march from Deligrad to Dyumis and Kavnik.

BELGRADE, Sept. 4.—Official dispatches say the entire Turkish army attacked the Servian right wing on Friday. The battle lasted until 9 o'clock in night. The Servians maintained their positions, but the Turks being three times more numerous the Servians finally retreated within their fortified positions at Alexinatz.

AN ARMISTICE ASKED.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says an aide memoire, prepared by each representative of the six Powers in similar but not identical terms, has been presented to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, informing him that the Princes of Servia and Montenegro desire an armistice, and the Powers offer their good offices in the way of mediation.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Constantinople states that Sir H. G. Elliott,

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR,

has presented a demand for the conclusion of an armistice, to be followed by negotiations for peace. The term of the armistice demanded by England is one month. There is little doubt that Servia and Montenegro will be glad to accept the armistice. There remains only the question whether the Turks will consent. England's declaration that if Turkey's refusal should lead to armed foreign intervention, the Porte must not reckon on the British Government, caused surprise and disappointment.

No secret was made that Russia was the Power likely to interfere. But, in spite of the English declaration, Turkey may think that in the decisive moment of an impending one-sided Russian intervention, England's national interests will have weight.

THE NEW SULTAN

will publish no address of accession. He says that enough has already been published. Deeds are wanted, not words. As one of his first measures the guards at the dwellings of members of the Imperial family have been withdrawn. It is also asserted that slavery is to be abolished in earnest.

THE PRIZE-RING HOMICIDE.

Commitment of Weeden and Others.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—This afternoon there was an unusual throng at the Central station to witness the proceedings of the preliminary hearing, before Alderman Carpenter, in the case of Weeden and others, concerned in the prize fight on last Thursday in Salem county, N. J, which caused the death of Koster alias Walker. Weeden showed but few signs of his recent contest, but appeared considerably worried, as did also Sam Collyer. Among the witnesses was the sheriff of Salem county, who had been assaulted by some of the gang.

Several of the prisoners were identified by him and other witnesses, when, at the request of the district attorney, of Salem county, the accused were held for a further hearing on Wednesday, in order that certain important witnesses might be present. Immediately after the hearing the coroner held an inquest in the case. The same witnesses were examined and also several others, and it was shown that all except one Henry Freeman had been present at the fight. They were all except Freeman committed for trial, Weeden, Collyer and Fiddler Neary as the principals in the case, and the others as accessories