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PURITY OF THE BALLOT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TAFT'S CIRCULAR

GENERAL ARMY ORDER ISSUED

The President's Proclamation in 1871

FORMER INSTRUCTIONS BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

OBLIGATIONS OF THE MILITARY

HOW AND WHEN MILITARY SHOULD ACT

The General of the Army has issued as a general order, for the guidance of all army officers and soldiers, the recent instructions of the Attorney General, addressed to United States marshals, and also, in connection with the most important subject, calls the attention of all officers of the army to the laws of the United States bearing on this subject, quoting section 5522 from the Revised Statutes, regarding the penalty for interference with supervisors of elections, marshals or deputy marshals, authorized to perform by any law of the United States in the execution of any process or otherwise, &c. Attention is more especially directed to the following extracts from instructions heretofore given by the War Department:

The obligations of the military, (individual officers and soldiers,) in common with all citizens, to obey the summons of a marshal or sheriff must be held subordinate to their paramount duty as members of a permanent military body. Hence the troops can act only in their proper organized capacity, under their own officers, and in obedience to the immediate orders of those officers. The officer commanding troops summoned to the aid of a marshal or sheriff must also judge for himself, and upon his own official responsibility, whether the service required of him is lawful and necessary, and compatible with the proper discharge of his ordinary military duties, and must limit his action absolutely to proper aid in execution of the lawful precept exhibited to him by the marshal or sheriff.

If time will permit, every demand from a civil officer for military aid, whether it be for the execution of civil process or to suppress insurrection, should be forwarded to the President, with all the material facts in the case, for his orders; and in all cases the highest commander whose orders can be given in time to meet the emergency will alone assume the responsibility of action.

By a timely disposition of troops where there is reason to apprehend a necessity for their use, and by their passive interposition between hostile parties, danger may be averted.—(*Secretary of War to General Meade, August 25, 1868.*)

The General further calls attention to the proclamation of the President of the United States of May 3, 1871, embodied in General Orders No. 48, of the series of 1871—more especially paragraphs II and III of said orders—which is here reprinted:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1871.

General Orders No. 48.

I. The following proclamation of the President of the United States, based upon the act of Congress approved April 20, 1871, which will be found in General Orders No. 47, of May 2, 1871, is published for the information of the army and all concerned:

"*By the President of the United States of America.*

"A PROCLAMATION.

"The act of Congress entitled 'An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes,' approved April 20, 1871, being a law of extraordinary public importance, I consider it my duty to issue this my proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States thereto; enjoining upon all good citizens, and especially upon all public officers, to be zealous in the enforcement thereof, and warning all persons to abstain from committing any of the acts thereby prohibited.

"This law of Congress applies to all parts of the United States, and will be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive. But inasmuch as the necessity is well known to have been caused chiefly by persistent violations of the rights of citizens of the United States by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons in certain localities lately the theatre of insurrection and military conflict, I do hereby particularly exhort the people of those parts of the country to suppress all such combinations by their own unaided efforts through the agency of local laws, and to maintain the rights of all citizens of the United States, and to secure to all such citizens the equal protection of the laws.

"Fully sensible of the responsibility imposed upon the Executive by the act of Congress to which public attention is now called, and reluctant to call into exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in cases of imperative necessity, I do, nevertheless, deem it my duty to make known that I will not hesitate to exhaust the powers thus vested in the Executive whenever and wherever it shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws.

"It is my earnest wish that peace and cheerful obedience to law may prevail throughout the land, and that all traces of our late unhappy civil strife may be speedily removed. These ends can be easily reached by acquiescence in the results of the conflict, now written in our Constitution, and by the due and proper enforcement of equal, just and impartial laws in every part of our country.

"The failure of local communities to furnish such means for the attainment of results so earnestly desired imposes upon the National Government the duty of putting forth all its energies for the protection of its citizens of every race and color, and for the restoration of peace and order throughout the entire country.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth. (SEAL.)

"U. S. GRANT.

"By the President:
"HAMILTON FISH,
"Secretary of State."

II. The President directs that whenever occasion shall arise the regular forces of the United States stationed in the vicinity of any locality where offenses described by the aforesaid act approved April 20, 1871, may be committed, shall, in strict accordance with the provisions of the said act, be employed by their commanding officers in assisting the authorized civil authorities of the United States in making arrests of persons accused under the said act; in preventing the rescue of persons arrested for such cause; in breaking up and dispersing bands of disguised marauders and of armed organizations against the peace and quiet or the lawful pursuits of the citizens in any State.

III. Whenever troops are employed in the manner indicated in this order, the commanding officers will, at the earliest opportunity, make a full report of his operations to the proper superior authority.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

Financial.

At the close of business yesterday the following were the balances in the Treasury: Currency, $10,973,773; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $31,880,000; coin, $60,132,978; including coin certificates, $30,873,800; outstanding legal-tenders, $369,334,604.

The Constellation.

The United States practice ship Constellation with the mid shipmen on board arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday, en route to Annapolis.

Naval Orders.

Chief Engineer W. G. Buehler is ordered to special duty at New York. Lieut. George P. Colvocoresses is detached from the hydrographic office and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

POLITICAL.

The new House of Representatives starts off well. Thus far three members have been chosen—all Republicans.

Attorney General Taft will leave Washington in about a week, and will enter pretty actively upon the campaign in Ohio during his absence.

Straws—A straw vote taken on the return of the steamer Arrow from Mount Vernon yesterday resulted as follows: Hayes, 154; Tilden, 82; Cooper, 1.

The Democrats have lost their only Senator in Vermont and thirty of their sixty members of the House of Representatives, and they are talking about their "gains."

"Seymour or defeat!" shouted the Democratic delegates at the Saratoga convention a few days ago. They have lost Seymour, and may as well accept the other thing. It is sure to come.

The Democrats of Des Moines, Iowa, nominated Mr. D. A. Kent for county clerk, but he declines, refusing longer to act with that party, because (among other reasons) the voice of Northern Democrats echoes everywhere in defense of Southern outlaws and in excuse of their crimes.

Democratic papers are discovering that ex-Governor Seymour is not such a very great man after all. Indeed, one of them says that there are hundreds of men in New York under whose hats there is quite as much ability, quite as much brains as there is under that worn by Mr. Seymour. It is astonishing what little things change their opinions.

The Brooklyn *Argus* is not altogether pleased with the way things were managed at Saratoga, and charges the responsibility upon Mr. Tilden. It says: "The national committee ought at once to unite in demanding that Samuel J. Tilden, the pretender in party management and the fraud in political morals, immediately retire from the ticket, and leave the party he has so nearly ruined a chance of salvation from ultimate overthrow."

Mississippi Wheels into the Campaign.

We clip the following from the Jackson *Pilot*, official journal of the Republican party of Mississippi:

MEETING OF HAYES AND WHEELER CLUB.
JACKSON, MISS., August 23, 1876.

The club met pursuant to adjournment; the president, R. C. Kerr, in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Several new members enrolled their names.

Judge Robert J. Alcorn introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we extend to President Grant our thanks for the appointment of William B. Redmond as United States marshal for the Southern district of Mississippi.

Resolved further, That we regard Mr. Redmond as a true, tried and unflinching Republican, and we pledge him our earnest support in his new duties.

Judge Alderson introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas the National Republican Convention, convened at Cincinnati in June, put forth a platform of principles in perfect harmony with the party; and whereas the candidates nominated by that convention are men of the highest character and best ability, we hereby pledge our united support of the candidates and give our earnest indorsement of the platform; and whereas we consider the action of Col. Henry Musgrove, as chairman of the State central committee, in coming into a club meeting and attempting to create discord and disaffection with our regular nominee for Congress, as undignified and unbecoming a Republican in any position; and whereas we know that Col. Henry Musgrove acted with the Democracy and voted their ticket in 1873, '75 and '76; and whereas we have no confidence in him, either as a Republican or a leader: therefore

Resolved, That we ask the State executive committee, at its next meeting, to request Col. Henry Musgrove to withdraw from said committee.

Resolved further, That the *Southern Republican*, Jackson *Pilot*, Jackson *Times*, and all Republican papers in the State, be requested to publish these resolutions.

On motion of Mr. E. H. McMichael the club adjourned. R. C. KERR, President.

J. T. MAYO, Secretary.

The following from the *Weekly Clarion* of August 30, 1876—Democratic State official journal—published at Jackson, Miss., fully explains the propriety of the foregoing resolutions of the headquarters "Hayes and Weeler" club of the State. The Republican party in the South has been sadly cursed with such wolves in sheep's clothing as Musgrove, and the sooner they are disrobed the better:

HOW THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RADICAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE "SCRATCHED."

In his letter of May 25, 1876, Mr. Musgrove amazed the public by stating that he "scratched" his ticket at the election which sent Radical misrule in Mississippi to kingdom come. We say amazed because it was generally believed that he voted the Democratic ticket straight. At all events, we will cheerfully put to his credit the fact that whatever influence attached to his name, and supposed influence, the Democrats received in their struggle to dislodge the Republican party from power in this State; and, therefore it follows that the present head of the Republican organization cannot escape his share of responsibility for the terrible things which Boutwell, in his report, describes as having been committed.

It will be remembered that Mr. H. V. Redfield, the widely-known correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, spent some time in Mississippi and here at the Capitol, principally before the election. He was a close observer of what was going on. He is a shrewd interviewer, and knows exactly where to go and to whom to apply to get at the true inwardness of things. Of course he sought the "best organizer;" and here is his report of what the "best organizer" did, and the ground upon which the said "organizer" acted in the memorable canvass. Mr. Redfield says that the aforesaid Mr. Musgrove told him that he had found "negro rule destructive of every interest, and that the only road to permanent peace and prosperity was through white supremacy." This is what Mr. Redfield writes to the *Commercial*, dated August 14, 1876, as follows:

"When a man becomes a property-holder in one of the cotton States he finds no alternative but white rule or negro rule. There is no half-way ground. Under white rule the State does best. There is absolutely no question of this. There is less rioting, consequently less lawlessness; less taxation, less inefficiency in office, and the interests of the property-holders better secured. Therefore, Northern and European emigrants to the cotton States are almost invariably found on the white side, sooner or later, the exceptions mainly being those who are politicians.

"In this connection I have in mind two Northern men of influence and wealth in Mississippi, both Republicans, who deliberately voted with the whites at the late 'outrage' election that so much fuss is made about, telling me at the time why they did so, namely: that they found negro rule destructive of every interest, and that the only road to permanent peace and prosperity was through white supremacy. Therefore, they voted the straight Democratic ticket. And if their testimony was taken as to what to do with Mississippi I have no doubt they would all say, 'For the Lord's sake, let her alone!' The gentlemen to whom I refer, and who I imagine will not take issue with this, if they see it, are Henry Musgrove, banker, of Jackson, (formerly of Illinois,) and Mr. Huntington, planter, of Washington county, (formerly of Connecticut.")

Tammany's Tribute to the Late Speaker Kerr.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Tammany Hall General Council met to-night and passed resolutions expressive of respect and reverence for Michael C. Kerr, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and deep sympathy for his family and friends in their affliction; also, that the life-long services of the distinguished statesman, his purity of life and conduct, his intelligent and consistent course as a legislator and his fitness as a leader, as evinced by his selection to preside over the deliberations of the first Democratic House of Representatives assembled in eighteen years, are worthy grateful recognition by the Democracy.

Medical Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The International Medical Congress resumed its session this morning, Dr. S. D. Gross presiding. The total number of delegates present was 422. Dr. H. Miyake, of Tokio, Japan, was introduced and occupied the chair during the reading of a paper on obstetrics by Prof. Theophilus Parvin, of Indiana. The congress then adjourned until to-morrow morning. The meeting of sections took place this afternoon.

THE EASTERN WAR.

THE SERVIAN SITUATION DESPERATE

HER TROOPS TOTALLY DEMORALIZED

FURTHER ACTION OF POWERS

Horrible Outrages by the Turks

GIRLS OUTRAGED AND FLAYED ALIVE

The Porte's Views Regarding Peace

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—Abdul Hamid, the new Sultan, was to-day formally invested with the Sword of Osman. All the Ministers were present.

RUMORS UNCONFIRMED.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—There were a number of disturbing rumors from Berlin yesterday, but they were not confirmed from any other source, and, it is believed, had a stock-jobbing origin.

The opinion reported from Berlin to the *Standard*, that the outbreak of a Russian-Turkish war was unavoidable, is not entertained at the other capitals; on the contrary, there seems to be growing confidence that the

GENERAL PEACE OF EUROPE

will be maintained, however difficult may be the settlement of details between the Turks and the insurgents.

The Porte's refusal to grant an armistice is also unconfirmed, but it is thought not unlikely; and it is believed the result of such refusal would be an immediate resort to formulation of terms of peace between Servia and Montenegro and Turkey, leaving the question of the insurrected provinces for subsequent settlement.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent, discussing the

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE POWERS,

says: "With those who have been and still are for an armistice the idea of a conference for the regulation of all pending questions is gaining ground more and more.

"The idea was first started by France, and seems to find support with Italy and Russia, the latter, however, not wishing to take the initiative in the matter. Those who are for taking in hand peace preliminaries simultaneously with an armistice do not encourage the idea of a conference, which is likely to delay instead of expediting a settlement, on account of the difficulty in making a programme for such a conference. The fixing of that programme would, they think, take more time than an agreement on the general principles of pacification, the details of which could be easily settled by the ambassadors in Constantinople in concert with the Porte.

"In the face of the many difficulties which participation may yet present a reassuring thing is the unanimous wish of all the Powers for peace, and, therefore, a sincere desire to avoid anything which might lead to complications. As a sign of this, a communication made by

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF,

at Warsaw, is making the round of diplomatic circles. It was made in a way which would show it was meant to become known, and is reported as follows:

"'Russia wants as yet rest for a number of years, and then, besides, the Emperor is decided to have peace, and so am I, and there is every ground to suppose the other Powers are equally desirous to have it, at least to judge by their assurances we may reckon on their hearty co-operation with us in this direction.'"

THE PORTE'S REPLY.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg states that the Porte, replying to the representatives of the European ambassadors in favor of peace, said in the present military situation armistice was opposed to its interests. The Porte, however, at the same time, held out hopes of the speedy proposal of conditions of peace.

HORRIBLE DETAILS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The special correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs from Belgrade the following: The Turks on Monday occupied the left bank of the Morava. Alexinatz is in their power. It is utterly deserted. The Servians at Deligrad are in no condition to take the field. The

TURKS COMMITTED GREAT ATROCITIES

during and after the battle of Friday. Hideous stories reach me of rapes, and murders of wounded Russians tied to trees and roasted, and

GIRLS OUTRAGED AND FLAYED ALIVE.

The roads are filled with thousands of fugitives. The Government talk of victories, and keep the public in the dark about the danger which is threatening them.

THERE IS NOW NO FORCE

between the Turks and Belgrade. A Reuter telegram from Ragusa says intelligence has been received there from Sclavonic sources that Dervish Pasha attacked Rogani, in the District of Piperi, on Wednesday, and was repulsed and driven over the river Moraca toward Podgoritza. The Turks have encamped at Zaslop, where they await reinforcements.

A Reuter dispatch from Belgrade says Minister Ristics, in a note touching Turkish cruelty in Servia, charges that forty-eight villages in the district of Alexinatz have been burned; that the Turks do not respect the Geneva convention, and fire on the ambulances as soon as the red cross is seen.

LATEST SERVIAN EXPLANATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A dispatch to the *Daily News*, dated Deligrad, Sept. 4, says: Alexinatz is held by 15,000 Servians, with ten batteries. The Turkish main army is divided into two bodies. One is coping with Gen. Harvalavich, who is on Turkish territory in front of the Gramada pass, and threatens the Turkish camps at Nisch. The other is engaged in a movement through the Yankova and Kliseura pass, and over to Kruzevatz, its object being to enter the Morava valley below Deligrad. The Turkish attack of September 1, on Alexinatz was a strategic stroke to divert Tchernayeff's attention from the latter movement. Tchernayeff saw through it. Leaving a strong garrison at Alexinatz, he withdrew the main body of his army in the direction of Krusevatz and the Yankova Pass to meet the Turkish turning movement, and there the next fight will take place.

The Servian position is precarious, but the exact situation of affairs is unknown.

The correspondents of the *Times* and *Daily News*

CONFIRM THE REPORTS OF OUTRAGES

committed on women and wounded Servians by the Circassians and Bashi Bazouks. A *Times* correspondent says: "When the Turks reach Krullvatz the situation of affairs will be deplorable. The enemy will then command four roads leading to every part of Servia. As the Turks now in the field number 150,000, the country could be overrun in a few days."

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

Arrival at the Red Cloud Agency.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEB., Sept. 6., via FORT LARAMIE, WY., Sept. 7.—The Sioux commission arrived here this afternoon, having left Fort Laramie on the 4th, with Capt. Evans' cavalry company E as an escort. Saw no Indians on the way, and found everything quiet at the agency, which is in charge of Lieut. Etting. Gen. MacKenzie, commander of the district, was present to receive the commission, and said he would aid it by every means in his power. There is quite a large military force here, and the Indians are in a depressed state of mind in consequence of the concentration of troops at the agency, and say that they fear they are all to be massacred as soon as enough soldiers arrive. They hail the arrival of the commission as a means of relief; 200 lodges left Red Cloud agency recently for Spotted Tail agency through fear of danger here.

Fatal Political Quarrel.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—A fight occurred this noon between Louis J. Sour, a prominent Republican politician, and H. S. Smith, a *Times* reporter. Sour commenced the attack, firing three or more shots at Smith, who returned the fire, mortally wounding Sour. Smith received a shot in him. The affair grew out of a charge of political intrigues against Sour published in the *Times*, which Sour, in a card this morning, pronounced as untruthful and maliciously false.

THE CHARLESTON RIOTING.

Excitement in the City—No Further Disturbance.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—The city has been in a ferment all day. The *News and Courier*, in summing up the facts of the riot of last night, says: "A bloody and disgraceful riot broke out in the upper portion of King street last night, and for several hours spread excitement and alarm throughout the city. The affair was the result of the settled determination of a gang of colored rowdies, calling themselves Republicans, to wreak vengeance upon some men of their color who have presumed to publicly affiliate with the Democratic party. The trouble begun by a comparatively small body of rioters speedily assumed formidable dimensions. Idle and excitable colored men and boys from all quarters hurried to the scene of the disturbance, swelling the crowd and increasing the tumult, and the main thoroughfare of Charleston was for more than two hours in full possession of a fierce and howling mob of negroes, cursing the whites and savagely attacking and beating every white man who chanced to be on the streets. Capt. Hendricks, with a squad of thirty of the city police, finally succeeded by persistent efforts in dispersing the rioters, but not until a long list of bloody casualties had occurred, some of them serious and perhaps fatal in character. All accounts agree that the police under the intrepid chief did their duty with determined gallantry, but they were altogether too few to deal with the mob as promptly and effectively as the case required. The issue is now squarely presented to the citizens whether or not Charleston is to be left at the mercy of a mob of ignorant and excitable negroes whenever their vicious leaders may give the signal for a riot. To-day there has been a deep and general feeling among the whites that a repetition of a disturbance such as that of last night must at all hazards be prevented, and as the militia organizations and the State arms are exclusively in the hands of the blacks the work of private organization and equipment for defense has been actively going on.

"By noon to-day it was impossible to purchase a revolver in the city, the stock being completely exhausted. It was the settled resolve of the whites that the colored Democrats should have another meeting to-night, and that if they were again molested by the mob the rioters should not again be victorious. The Republican negroes, however, elated at their success of last night, made no secret of their intention to attack the Democratic negroes, and at night-fall there seemed to be every probability of a serious conflict. The colored Democratic meeting was held at Hibernian hall, under the protection of about one thousand armed whites.

"No attempt at disturbance was made, the colored voters confining their demonstrations to roaming the streets in turbulent crowds, firing pistols and muskets. At this hour (11:30) there has been no serious collision, though armed crowds of blacks and whites are gathered at various points, and the city continues in a very excited condition. Buckner, one of the whites wounded last night, died this afternoon."

BANK ROBBERY.

Murderous Assault by an Armed Gang.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 7.—A Northfield (Minn.) special says: About 2 o'clock this afternoon eight men, well mounted, entered the town and proceeded to the bank. Three entered it, sprang over the counter and ordered Cashier J. L. Haywood, with a knife to his throat, to open the vault; at the same time all the persons in the bank (A. E. Bunker, assistant cashier, and Frank Wilcox, clerk,) were ordered to hold up their hands. Mr. Haywood refused to obey orders to open the money vault.

His neck had been slightly scratched with the knife, and still persisting the robbers put the muzzle of a pistol to his right temple and fired. Haywood fell dead. They then turned to Mr. Bunker and ordered him to open the vault. He said he did not know the combination. As the robbers made demonstrations toward him he ran out the back door. They fired at him, shooting him through the shoulder. Mr. Wilcox was not interfered with. While this was transpiring within the people of the city without were doing good work.

Two of the robbers were killed outright and one wounded. The man was taken away by his confederates. The robbers did not get into the vault, nor did they find the cashier's drawer, except the nickel drawer, and a handful of nickels taken from it was thrown to the floor. The robbers were well mounted and armed with navy revolvers. When the robbers entered the town they drew revolvers, and, putting their horses into a full gallop, dashed through the streets shouting to the people on the walks to get inside. While three men were engaged in the bank others stood on the street threatening to shoot any one, and firing several harmless shots. Pistols and guns were quickly secured by the citizens, and a young man named Wheeler, from a window in the opera house building, picked off one of the villains, shooting him through the heart, and he shot and prostrated another, when the robbers mounted their horses and beat a retreat.

A third robber was hit, but escaped. A band of fifty citizens was organized, and, headed by Wheeler, started in pursuit. At the last accounts the robbers were only twenty-five minutes ahead of the pursuers, and are almost sure to be overtaken. There are all sorts of rumors as to the robbers, many believing them to be some of a gang heretofore operating in Missouri and Kansas.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Massacre at Nina Kona Fou.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The steamer from Hong Kong, August 15, via. Shanghai, brings the following intelligence: The report of the massacre in Nina Kona Fou is confirmed. The Roman Catholic church was destroyed, the officiating priest tortured and killed and his assistant torn to pieces. Dead bodies were taken from their graves and defiled and one hundred of the congregation were slain. The French Minister is taking active steps to secure the punishment of the guilty parties, among whom are numerous officials of rank. Several other assaults and murders of Christians have followed, and 40 buildings have been destroyed. The damage to property is estimated at $60,000.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH ENGLAND

continues unsettled. The authority recently granted by the Peking Government to its Viceroy Shen of Nanking proved insufficient, and the British Minister having signified his dissatisfaction Viceroy Lihung Chan has been appointed to confer with the latter official, however, postpones visiting Cheefa, the place of meeting, and it is reported that he is retained in Tientsin by fear of violence from his own subordinates, who bitterly oppose submission to the British demands.

The situation appears more critical daily. The captured forts have been strongly reinforced and the Peiho river obstructed. The Chinese Government is greatly embarrassed by the renewed revolts and intrigues of secret societies and the want of money, the native bankers having refused to make further advances.

E. PERSHINE SMITH,

the legal adviser of the Japanese Foreign Office during the past six years, returned to America by the City of Peking. He received distinguished marks of attention on taking his leave.

The prolonged drought has greatly damaged the rice and other crops in Japan.

Flag Presentation.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 7.—The mammoth national flag presented by the citizens of Cleveland and Cincinnati who participated in the late Northwestern excursion to this city was unfurled this afternoon from the Kimball house, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, amidst great enthusiasm. The fire department and military of this city were out, and hundreds of ladies occupied the balcony and windows of the hotel. Major Hammock presided, surrounded by the city authorities and prominent Democratic and Republican officials. Hon. B. H. Hill received the flag in behalf of the city. Ex-Chief Justice O. A. Lochrane and Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee also made speeches.

The Firemen's Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The chief engineers' convention to-day selected Nashville, Tenn., for the next place of meeting. The report of the committee on fireworks, which suggests that city governments pass ordinances prohibiting the sale of fireworks and the storage of the same in large quantities within the city limits, was adopted. Adjourned *sine die*.

THE PRIZE RING.

ALLEN AND GOSS AT WORK

INTERFERENCE BY THE MILITARY

ADJOURNMENT TO ANOTHER FIELD

A FOUL DECIDES THE FIGHT

TOM ALLEN IN BAD LUCK

HE REVIEWS HIS FATE IN JAIL

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—The point chosen for the fight between Allen and Goss was in a clover field near Walton, Ky., on the Louisville Short Line railroad, eighteen miles from Cincinnati. A crowd of some five hundred persons was in attendance. Fears were entertained of interference by the militia, but Goss took his place in the ring at 6:45 and Allen at o'clock. The fight began at 7:35 a. m.

First Round—Goss comes to the middle of the ring first. Both men spar cautiously, Goss following Allen into his corner. The sparring is rather tedious to the spectators. The first blood is declared for Allen. A clinch and a fall, with Goss on top, ends the first round. Time, seven minutes.

Second Round—Allen strikes Goss on the lips and slightly staggers him. Goss has given Allen some heavy body blows. Goss is bleeding at the mouth. A fall for Allen ends the round.

Third Round—The fighting is close, Allen seeming to get the best of it. (At this point the militia appear, but the fighting goes on.)

Fourth Round—The men exchange rapid and heavy blows; Allen delivers a terrible blow on Goss' neck, knocking him down. Time, three minutes.

Fifth Round—After considerable sparring Allen struck out, but fell short on Goss' face, and in return received a blow in the stomach. This did not appear to worry Allen, and he returned heavily on Goss' body, and got in a fearful blow on one of his damaged eyes. Goss retaliated to some purpose, and after a sharp fight at half-arms' length Goss went down to avoid punishment.

Sixth Round—Both men came promptly to the scratch, Allen leading off and getting in on Goss' face. He repeated this, getting in another blow on Goss' damaged right eye. Allen finally fights Goss down.

UNEXPECTED VISITORS.

Seventh Round—When time was called for this round the Covington Light Guards interfered, and the fight ceased. Captain Frank Wood, with the Covington Light Guards, reached a point north of Walton at 7 o'clock this morning, having been carried past the fighting grounds by the conductor of the train. Captain Wood and his company left the train three miles from the scene of the fight and marched back, arriving on the ground at 8 o'clock.

AN EFFICIENT OFFICER.

Mr. W. G. Lobban, aid to the Governor, sent for Ephraim Holland and advised him to stop the fight immediately. Holland declared that he was a law-abiding man and opposed to bloodshed. He accordingly stopped the fight on the seventh round. Holland, however, declared that he would make the men fight it out before the close of the day. At this time neither of the men had received much punishment.

FOUR ROUNDS IN VIEW OF THE MILITARY.

It should be remarked that the train bearing the militia appeared during the third round, but by the time the militia got out of the cars and had marched back to the ring the men were engaged in the seventh round.

A NEW RING FORMED.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—A second ring has been formed for the resumption of the fight, and, though its location cannot be definitely ascertained at this hour, it is evidently not many miles distant from the first one.

TIME CALLED.

At 10:45 a. m. the referee called the men to appear again in the ring.

Eighth Round—There was a good deal of preliminary sparring. Goss got in a good one on Allen's face. Allen got in one on Goss' cheek. Allen forced the fighting, and the round closed with Allen punching Goss severely, but the latter threw him.

Ninth Round—Goss forces the fighting and gets in some good work on Allen's breast and face. Allen finishes the round for himself with heavy blows on Goss' face.

Tenth Round—Heavy blows were exchanged. At length Goss closed at his advantage, but in the struggle was forced down on the ropes, when they were parted by the seconds.

Eleventh Round—A bet was offered and not taken of $100 to $75 in favor of Goss. Goss led the fighting. The hardest fighting so far was on this round.

Twelfth Round—Goss came up with both eyes badly swollen and black. Allen, with his pounding, showing little punishment in the face. Several heavy blows by Allen in Goss' face won for him a knock down, and Goss showed a terrible bad head, his left eye almost closed. Allen is aiming his blows at Goss' eyes.

Thirteenth Round—Allen gave Goss a terrific blow on the mouth, knocking him on his knees.

Fourteenth Round—In a clinch by Goss, in which he threw Allen, a foul was claimed, but not allowed. The fall was a terrible one for Allen.

Fifteenth Round—Very heavy close fighting and both badly punished in face.

Sixteenth Round—In chasing Allen around the ring Goss slipped and fell.

Seventeenth Round—More close fighting and a knock down for Allen.

Eighteenth Round—Goss planted a stinger on Allen's body; close fighting and Goss punished. Foul claimed by Goss' friends, but not allowed.

Nineteenth Round—Goss slipped and fell in close fighting. Another foul claimed by Goss' friends.

Twentieth Round—Both fell in close fighting.

THE FIGHT WON BY A FOUL.

Twenty-first Round—In the close of the fighting Goss fell, and was struck by Allen while on his knees. A foul was claimed and allowed.

The fight was decided in favor of Goss at 11:50 a. m.

Allen claims that as Goss was falling he tried to clinch him by the neck to prevent it. He further says that he knew he could whip Goss, but knew he couldn't win this fight. Allen shows little or no injury about the face, while Goss is terribly beaten and almost blind. The time occupied in the fight was one hour and fifty-two minutes.

ALLEN ARRESTED AND IN JAIL.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—Two trains that arrived at 2:40 p. m., at Newport, Ky., from the scene of the Allen-Goss prize fight were stopped by the authorities, and Tom Allen was arrested and lodged in jail.

VERMONT.

A Clean Sweep—Republican Majority 25,000—Senate All Republican—House Nearly So.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Election returns from all but 9 towns in the State of Vermont show Fairbanks' majority over Bingham. 24,685. The same towns in 1874 gave Peck 19,950 majority over Bingham. Republican gain, 4,735. The 9 remaining towns in 1874 gave Peck over Bingham 263 majority. Fairbanks' majority in the entire State cannot be far from 25,000. The majority for Lieutenant Governor Proctor will probably reach 26,000. The Legislature, as far as heard from, stands: House—196 Republicans, 30 Democrats, 2 no choice. Three towns to be heard from on the legislative vote gave in 1874 9 Republicans and 4 Democrats. The Senate has not a single Democrat. In 1874 there were 59 Democrats in the House and one in the Senate.

Hampden Park Races.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 7.—The open-to-all race was won by Goldsmith Maid, Bodine second, Smuggler third, and Judge Fullerton fourth. Time, 2:19¼, 2:16¾, 2:22.

The race for horses of the 2:32 class was won by Carrie N., William H. second, Young Wilkes third. Time, 2:20, 2:27, 2:28. Time was not taken in the second heat. William H. took the first heat.

The running race was won by Burgoo, Lorena second, Pastor third. Time, 1:50½, 1:52½.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Connecticut Day and Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Connecticut day at the Exhibition has been celebrated under rather unfortunate conditions. The weather was inauspicious, a rain having occurred during the morning, which necessitated the postponement of the review of the Connecticut military by Governors Ingersoll, of Connecticut, and Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, at Camp Israel Putnam, until to-morrow. The dress parade, which was to have taken place in the afternoon, was also postponed; but the attendance at the Exhibition, notwithstanding the weather, was very large, it being estimated that over 50,000 persons were on the ground before one o'clock. The number of Connecticut people present at the Exhibition could not be accurately estimated, but including the militia, it is calculated to reach seven thousand. Many visitors from the Nutmeg State have arrived since the first of the month, the register at the Connecticut State building yesterday containing 950 names. The

SECOND CENTENNIAL RECEPTION

of the series, to be given by the Governors of the thirteen original States, was held by Gov. Ingersoll in the Connecticut State building from 1 to 3 o'clock. The affair was entirely informal in character. Among the notabilities present were General Hawley and Professor Wm. Blake, of the Centennial commission; Major Lewis, of New Haven; Burdett Loomis, John B. Earle and the president of the State Centennial commission.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ADMISSION SATURDAY.

The United States Centennial commission met in the judges' hall this morning. Business was opened by the reading of the executive committee's report, which was quite voluminous, detailing all the questions discussed by the committee, and the acts performed by them since the last meeting of the commission. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the United States Centennial commission is in favor of the twenty-five cent rate of admission on all Saturdays until the close of the Exhibition.

The commission then went into executive session.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—In pursuance to adjournment, the United States Centennial commission assembled in the judges' hall this morning, President Hawley in the chair. The report of the executive committee, a voluminous document, was presented and read. It contains a detailed statement of the business done by the committee since the last session of the commission. The report shows that in July the committee adopted the design for the medal to be awarded to successful exhibitors, which was placed in the hands of an engraver at Boston to be cut. They also adopted the design of a certificate of award, which is being rapidly prepared. The report, after referring to the question of admission fees, and expressing the belief that from this time out the Exhibition will see its best days, concludes with the declaration that the great Exposition will result in a closer bond between the United States and foreign Powers. It was adopted without discussion.

A resolution was also adopted declaring that the United States Centennial commission is in favor of twenty-five cent admissions on all Saturdays until the close of the Exhibition.

The commission then proceeded to examine the

REPORTS OF THE JURORS OF AWARD.

This duty will occupy several sessions of the committee. The Iowa State Centennial address was delivered at the judges' pavilion this forenoon by Hon. Charles C. Nourse, and, in spite of the unpleasant weather, was fairly attended.

The paid admissions to the main exhibition to-day were estimated at 59,562. The paid admissions to the live stock show were estimated at 4,492.

A WAX IMPRESSION

of the medals to be awarded by the commission to exhibitors was received by Governor McCormick, of Arizona, at the grounds yesterday. The medal is to be of bronze, and is four inches in diameter—the largest work of the kind ever made in this country. It is free of ornamentation, and is pronounced to be beautiful for its chasteness and appropriateness of design. The die is still in the hands of the engraver, undergoing the finishing touches. It will be cast in the United States mint.

In the live stock exhibition the judges will to-morrow award the silver prizes offered by associations and individuals, and will also review the entire work of the past two days.

Serious Political Disturbance.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Yesterday afternoon a serious riot took place at Stony Hollow, four miles from this place, on the occasion of a Republican pole-raising. The inhabitants of the place are nearly all Irish Democrats. A Republican club of thirty Irishmen has lately been formed, and much ill-feeling between the two bodies is the consequence.

About three weeks ago a pole raised by the Republican club was cut down, and yesterday afternoon a Republican club of this city made an excursion to Stony Hollow to erect a new pole and present the club of that place with a flag. One hundred and thirty persons went from this city, with Gen. Gates and A. T. Clearwater as speakers. Arriving there a meeting was organized, and Gen. Gates attempted to speak, but was silenced by howls, the ringing of cow-bells and other noises. The meeting was abandoned, but the pole was raised, and the party from this city started for the cars. All but two had got into the cars. These two, John T. Bond and Edward Clay, were on their way, when they saw Michael Lamb take hold of the pole to pull it down. Lamb was assisted by Constable Hyland and others say they tried to pull him away. Bond, however, thought they were rushing to help Lamb pull the pole down, and wildly gesticulating and flourishing a club, he shouted to the men in the cars: "They are pulling down the pole!" at which the party rushed out of the cars. The Democrats made a rush for the crowd, and revolvers were drawn by the parties from this city, most of them being thus armed. Revolvers were also seen in the hands of some of the Stony Hollow party. It is claimed that a shot was fired by some one of the Republican band, but accounts differ, although mainly supporting this statement. The fight then became general, about fifteen shots being fired, and stones were hurled freely. The Republican party was finally stoned back to the cars, several of them being wounded. Capt. Al Tanners was badly cut on the head with a stone. D. L. Montayne, a clerk in the post office here, was also cut on the head with a stone. Frank Harper and J. T. Bond were wounded by pistol balls. Of the Stony Hollow party Cornelius and Joseph Brackett, Thomas Hyland, Michael Lamb and a boy were shot. Cornelius Brackett is believed to be fatally wounded