# National Republican.

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## INSURANCE VICTIMS.

### POLICY-HOLDERS AGAINST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

PRELIMINARY MEETING LAST NIGHT—INVESTIGATION OF WRECKED COMPANIES TO BE RECOMMENDED, AND A PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED.

In response to a call for the purpose of forming a permanent organization of life insurance policy-holders to protect themselves against swindling companies, about thirty gentlemen met at the Board of Trade rooms last evening. Probably the attendance would have been larger if it had not rained.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. O. D. Barrett. Mr. Horatio Browning was elected chairman, and Mr. O. D. Barrett secretary. Captain A. Grant stated that he understood that the object of the meeting was to organize policy-holders of this city and of the whole country against those who were holding the trust funds of the company for the policy-holders.

He spoke of his own experience in some companies both as a policy-holder and as one of those engaged in New York in taking testimony against companies. He said that his hearers would be surprised to learn the corruption among those who handled the funds of the policy-holders. He related the instance of one company which reported a surplus of $725,000 above their liabilities. They swore that they were worth $7,000,000. In a few months afterwards one of the directors began proceedings to send the company into bankruptcy, and the receiver found that the company could not pay ten cents on a dollar.

They had a building which was set down among their assets as worth $825,000, which was only assessed at $325,000, and would not have sold for $300,000. This was a sample of the tricks resorted to to gain public confidence, and to cover up irregularities or insecure speculations. Although these might be good companies, some companies gave no guarantee of ever paying one dollar on a policy. The companies deny that a policy-holder had any right to investigate the disposition of their trust-funds.

Captain Barrett read a series of resolutions which had been prepared, setting forth that the assests of companies aggregating $600,000,000 were controlled by men who used them for their own benefit, and covered up irregularities by making false returns; that the management of those that had failed threw suspicion upon them all; that the laws were insufficient to protect policy-holders; that as policy-holders they would not consent to be defrauded; that the directors or officers of insolvent companies where irregularities were discovered should be prosecuted; that the United States Courts should take possession of and wind up the affairs of those companies; that Congress should investigate all companies deriving their charters from that body; that companies in the District should be investigated; and recommending an organization of policy-holders known as the Life Insurance Policy Holders' Protective Union.

Mr. W. C. Parison moved to lay the resolution over until a fuller meeting.

Mr. Jno. Trimble, jr., suggested that the resolutions be referred to a committee.

Capt. Grant believed in quick action, as there were at present, he understood, several companies who were contemplating going into bankruptcy.

Mr. Trimble moved that a committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration the feasibility of forming a permanent protective association.

The motion was carried, and the following committee was elected: Capt. O. D. Barrett, W. C. Parison, John Trimble, jr., P. Wallach, D. Hershberg, Capt. A. Grant and W. C. Harper.

The resolutions were referred to this committee, and the meeting adjourned until Monday evening, when they will hear a report from the commitee.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

PROGRESS OF WORK ON THE PANAMA RAILROAD—A REMARKABLE OLD TRANSFORMATION—HENRY G. MEIGS, THE GREAT RAILWAY BUILDER, SOMEWHAT EMBARRASSED.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

PANAMA, Aug. 27.

COLUMBIA.

The engineers of the Panama railroad begin on the 20th instant the surveys for the extension of their viaduct to deep-water anchorage.

CHILE.

It is now known that of the one hundred and sixteen persons on the late steamship Elon thirty-two were saved and eighty-four perished.

The Court of Inquiry in Valparaiso, Her British Majesty's consul presiding, exonerates the captain and officers from all blame.

PERU.

Mr. De Boem, a German, is undertaking under the aid of the Government to introduce a lot of Mennonite immigrants. The South Pacific Times reports a remarkable transformation along the southern coast of Peru, where for a distance of over twenty miles the coast which a few months ago was sterile and rocky is now teeming with verdure. This extraordinary change has taken place since the recent earthquakes and the heavy rains that succeeded them.

Mr. Meiggs has not yet succeeded in arranging for the circulation of what are known as the Meiggs notes, and some embarrassment on his part in the prosecution of the Oroya railroad extension is feared. The Peruvian Foreign Office has instructed its Minister in London to make a claim against the British Government for the attack of the Shah and Amethyst on the rebel monitor Huascar.

BOLIVIA.

An Arequipa, Peru, paper of July 23 says: "We have reliable information to the effect that there has been a revolution in Bolivia, headed by Gen. Rendon. Cochabamba was the first city to take up arms, and was followed by Potosi, where Villegas, the agent of Rendon, was triumphant. Gen. Rendon has proclaimed himself chief of the revolution, and, consequently, the future President of the Republic.

## BASE BALL.

The game which was advertised to be played yesterday between the Patriot and Astoria did not come off, owing to the rain.

Should the weather prove favorable the Creighton will tackle the Templar on the Eagle grounds, corner of Fifteenth and E streets east, this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, and as both of these clubs are opposed to imported or curve pitchers a fine fielding display will doubtless take place.

The National held a meeting at Seaton hall last evening and elected the following officers: President, W. E. Howgate; vice president, H. E. Bates; manager, F. R. Goodridge; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Cavanaugh; board of directors, Messrs. Barron, Bennett, Bangs, Pike and Scanlon.

The League Association meets this evening at 8 o'clock at Buckley's, on Seventh street, near E, for the transaction of important business.

A movement is on foot looking towards the formation of a professional nine here next season, and the following players are being negotiated with: Craver, of the Louisvilles; Mitchell, Miller and Hecker, of the Springfield (Ohio) nine; Hines, of the Chicago; Allison, of the Minnesota Red Caps, and Holly, Barron and Houck, of the National. This is a move in the right direction, as it is no more than right that our citizens should have a chance to witness the crack nines of the country, and there is no doubt that if the club is properly managed it will prove a profitable investment.

The directors of the Astoria held a meeting last night, at which the report of the manager was audited. According to the report, the club was shown to be in good financial condition. The playing members of the nine for the month of September was announced and approved. The nine is now as follows: Hessler, third base; Delaney, short stop; Sullivan, catcher; Rafferty, second base; Miller, right field; Ragan, centre field and change catcher; Jennings, first base; Daly, pitcher; Graves, left field. The following resolution was unanimously adopted, and the manager ordered to enforce the same:

*Resolved*, That any member of the club, except the captain, while in the field, who shall address the umpire other than to ask judgment and explain the point for which said judgment is sought, or who, during a dispute between the umpire and captain, shall leave his position until ordered so to do by the captain, shall be deemed guilty of violating the field rules of the club, and liable to suspension for ten days.

The directors also instructed the manager to have all parties interfering with the game, whether members of the club or not, ejected from the ground.

The Astorias hold a meeting in their hall over Buckley's cigar store, on Seventh street near E this evening at 7 o'clock, to receive o'clock the League meets in the same hall.

In the report of the picnic of the Astorias, no mention was made of the handsome pair of foul-flags they received from the ladies connected with the Government Printing Office. The flags are gros grain silk, with the letter "A" tastefully worked in the center. They cost $21 without the poles.

ELSEWHERE.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnatis 1, Louisvilles 0.
At Boston—St. Louis 2; Bostons 11.

## JUSTICE BRADLEY'S DENIAL.

Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, has sent the following letter to the editor of the Newark *Advertiser*:

STOWE, VT., Sept 2, 1877.

*To the Editor of the Advertiser:*

I perceive that the New York *Sun* has reiterated its charges that after preparing a written opinion in favor of the Tilden electors in the Florida case, submitted to the Electoral Commission I changed my views during the night preceding the vote in consequence of pressure brought to bear upon me by Republican politicians and Pacific Railroad men, whose carriages, it said, surrounded my house during the evening. This, I believe, is the important point of the charge. Whether I wrote one opinion or twenty in my private examination of the subject is of little consequence, and of no concern to anybody. If the opinion which I finally gave was the result of my deliberations without influence from outside parties. The above slander was published some time since, but I never saw it until recently, and deemed it too absurd to need refutation. But as it is categorically repeated perhaps I ought to notice it. The same story about carriages of leading Republicans and others congregating at my house was circulated in Washington at the time, and came to the ears of my family, only to raise a smile of contempt. The whole thing is a falsehood. Not a single visitor called at my house that evening, and during the whole sitting of the commission I had no private discussion whatever of the subjects at issue with any person interested on the Republican side, and but very few words with any person. Indeed, I sedulously sought to avoid all discussion outside the commission itself. The allegation that I read an opinion to Judges Clifford and Field is entirely untrue. I read no opinion to either of them, and have no recollection of expressing any. If I did, it could only have been suggestively or in a hypothetical manner and not intended as a consultal of my final judgment or action. The question was one of grave importance, and to me of much difficulty and embarrassment. I earnestly endeavored to come to a right decision, free from all political or other extraneous considerations. In my private examination of the principal question (about going behind the returns) I wrote and rewrote the arguments and considerations on both sides as they occurred to me, sometimes being inclined to one view of the subject and sometimes to the other. But finally I threw aside these incubrations, and, as you have rightly stated, wrote out the short opinion which I read in the Florida case during the sitting of the Commission. This appeared to me the honest conclusion to which I had arrived, and which, after a full consideration of the whole subject, seemed to me the only satisfactory solution of the question. And I may add that the more I have reflected on it since the more satisfied have I become that it was right. At all events it was the result of my own reflections and consideration, without any suggestions from any quarter except the arguments adduced by counsel in the public discussion and by the members of the Commission in its private consultations.

As for the insinuation contained in a recent article published in a prominent periodical by a respected member of the bar, to the effect that the case was decided in consequence of a political conspiracy, I can only say (and from the peculiar position I occupied on the commission I am able positively to say) that it is utterly devoid of truth, at least so far as the action of the commission itself was concerned. In that article the writer couples my name with the names of those whom he supposes obnoxious to public odium. The decencies of public expression, if nothing more, might well have deterred so able a writer from making personal imputations which he did not know to be well founded.

Yours, respectfully, JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.

## TWEED OUT OF JAIL.

SOME INTERESTING RING SECRETS DISCLOSED BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

The special committee of the Board of Aldermen intrusted with the investigation of the Tweed ring frauds held a meeting this afternoon. A large number of office-holders and local politicians were present. Wm. M. Tweed and counsel, John D. Townsend, were on hand, and the examination of Tweed was commenced. From the beginning it was evident that Tweed intended to unravel a great deal. He said he had held a great many offices of trust and enumerated them all; was a member of the board of supervisors in 1869; a combination was formed whereby Democrats got possession of the inspector's election. A Republican member, John R. Voorhees, agreed to stay away from the meeting of the supervisors and allow the Democrats to elect whomever they pleased as inspector. This was the origin of the combination in the board of supervisors. Mr. Voorhees was paid $2,500 for absenting himself from the meeting. The counsel for the committee then questioned Tweed about his connection with other ring matters, after which the examination was adjourned to next Wednesday, owing to the illness of Tweed's counsel.

## SOCIAL SCIENTISTS.

MEETING OF THE SECTION ON JURISPRUDENCE AT SARATOGA YESTERDAY.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

SARATOGA, Sept. 6.

At the meeting of the section of jurisprudence of the Social Science Association to-day Prof. S. E. Baldwin, of Yale College, read a paper, entitled "Graduate Courses at Law Schools," advocating a lengthening of them. He said if it could be agreed in all States to lengthen study to a full three-year course the benefit to the community would be immense, yet he feared that so lengthening the course would be disastrous to schools. He advocated a gradual course.

David Dudley Field favored the lengthening of the course, and in the course of his remarks spoke of the great benefit accrued by the adoption of a code in New York which he found in use in India and Japan, as well in other countries.

Chancellor Hammond, of Iowa, University, favored the law school, and said that if he had a son to educate as a lawyer he would send him to a law school before a law office. He would have a course sufficient to qualify for admission to the bar, and then a graduate course for such as could follow it.

Prof. Wells, of Ann Arbor, thought a graduate course advisable.

## THE LOUISVILLE EXPOSITION.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—The dampness of the weather this afternoon lessened somewhat the attendance at the exposition, but there was still quite a large assemblage. It may be several days before all the different departments will be filled, but the exhibition is already very attractive. The supper and ball to be given at the Galt house on the occasion of the visit of President Hayes and suite will be of the grandest character. The city will be illuminated in honor of the distinguished visitors, and nothing will be omitted that might add to the warmth of a generous Kentucky welcome.

## OUR NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

HIS RECEPTION IN PARIS BY PRESIDENT MCMAHON—SPEECHES UPON THE OCCASION.

By Cable to THE REPUBLICAN.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

Hon. Edward F. Noyes, the recently appointed United States Minister to France, presented his credentials, and Hon. Elihu B. Washburne his letter of recall to President MacMahon at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. After presenting his credentials Mr. Noyes said:

MINISTER NOYES' SPEECH.

I have also the great pleasure to bring with me the expression of the wishes of the President of the United States for the well being of Your Excellency and the health and happiness of your family as well as the peace and prosperity of the French people. My compatriots remember with gratitude the opportune and effective assistance rendered by France to our ancestors when fighting for national independence. I shall not be able better to interpret the desire and feelings of the President and the American people than by endeavoring, as I shall have pleasure in doing, to cultivate, strengthen and perpetuate the warmest sympathies and friendly relations between the two countries.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

President MacMahon, in reply, said:

I thank you for the sentiments you have expressed in the name of the President of the United States. I am sensible of the recollections you call up. You may rest assured you will always find me ready to second you in maintaining and strengthening the old friendship which unites France with your country.

MR. WASHBURNE DECLINES.

Mr. Washburne's numerous engagements and early departure have obliged him to decline a banquet tendered him by the Americans in Paris, and also the honors intended to be shown him by his French friends. He had an exceedingly cordial audience with President MacMahon when he delivered his letter of recall. He said he bore away with him the most pleasant recollections of France, and wished her every glory and prosperity.

## REUNION OF MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

THE LAST DAY'S SESSION AT CHICAGO YESTERDAY—OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.

The second and last day's session of the annual reunion of the Mexican War Veterans was held here to-day. Colonel Charles Otis occupied the chair.

On motion, it was resolved to take no further action in seeking to secure from Congress a consideration of the Mexican Veterans for pensions, and the committee appointed for that purpose was discharged.

Capt. John W. Hartley, of Decatur, reported that his books contained the names of 697 veterans, of which number 333 were members of Illinois regiments, 97 of Ohio, 49 from Indiana, about 100 from United States regular regiments, and the remainder miscellaneous. About 500 of the total number of veterans were now residents of Illinois.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. Ferris Foreman; vice president, Col. P. T. Durley; secretary, Capt. John W. Hartley. Delegates were also chosen to the national convention, which meets in Baltimore next February.

The exercises wound up with a grand banquet.

## THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET INVITED SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 6.—The following resolutions, indorsing the policy of President Hayes, and inviting him and the members of his Cabinet to visit the city, were unanimously adopted by the members of the city council yesterday. The council is composed entirely of Democrats:

By Col. Daniel: Whereas since his inauguration as President of the United States, Rutherford B. Hayes has shown his intention of administering the great trust confided to his keeping in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws of his country, has endeavored to purify the civil service of the Government, has restored local self-government to the South, has manifested a sincere desire to destroy sectional feeling, to heal the wound of war and give place to a portion of the Union so greatly in need of its blessing; and whereas those things entitle him to the respect and approval of all good citizens irrespective of party—

*Resolved*, That as a mark of the esteem in which we hold him, we, the City Council of Augusta, hereby extend the invitation to the President and such members of his Cabinet as may attend him, to visit the city of Augusta during his Southern tour, and pledge to him a cordial welcome on the part of all our citizens.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the mayor of the city of Augusta and attested by the clerk of the council, be forwarded to his Excellency, the President.

## FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE TREASURY OF AUGLAISE COUNTY, OHIO—REWARD OFFERED FOR THE THIEVES.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

WAPAKONETA, OHIO, Sept. 6.

The safe in the county treasurer's office at this place was blown open last night by burglars and $40,000 abstracted. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery. A reward of $5,000 is offered for the recovery of the money and the apprehension of the thieves, or $2,000 for the thieves and $3,000 for the money, or a proportionate sum according to the amount returned.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 6.—Wapokoneta, the scene of the county treasury robbery last night, is the county seat of Anglaize county, O., eighty miles from Toledo. It appeared that the safe was not blown open, as telegraphed to-day, but the county treasurer was captured by the robbers about 9 o'clock in the very heart of the village, bucked and gagged, and carried into an alley, where he was allowed to remain in that condition until midnight, when he was carried to the treasury, when they tortured him by placing coals of fire to his feet until they obtained from him the combination of the safe.

The left him in this condition, and he was found this morning badly lacerated. His tenure of service had expired on September 1, but he was still in possession, not having turned the office over to his successor. He offers a reward of $2,000 in addition to the $5,000 offered by the county commissioner for the return of the money.

## THE MINERS' STRIKE.

INDICATIONS OF A SPEEDY RESUMPTION OF WORK IN THE WILKESBARRE REGIONS.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

WILKESBARRE, Sept. 6.

There are indications to-night which lead to the belief that the strike in this immediate locality is almost ended. This is based on the fact that half way compromises are being considered by both sides. Last night Mr. Parrish, lessee of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, informed his employees that they might go to work on the wages which were paid them when they struck on the basis of the sliding scale. As the price of coal is now, this would virtually give the men an advance of ten per cent. if they go to work at once.

The miners in the employ of the company met last night to consider the proposition, and this morning a committee waited on Mr. Parrish at his office, but he left last night at a late hour for Philadelphia, and will not return until to-morrow. In the meantime the committee are silent as to the nature of their reply. It is surmised, however, that the men will demand their twenty-five per cent. advance, this being the demand since the strike. In any case, it appears very likely that a compromise of some kind will be effected.

## POLITICAL NEWS.

*AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND DEPARTMENTS.*

### THE PRESIDENT AND MR. CORNELL.

POLITICAL GOSSIP OVER THE RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S CABINET MEETING—STRICTURES UPON THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY EVARTS BY CAPTIOUS POLITICIANS.

The result of yesterday's Cabinet meeting, as elsewhere published in these columns this morning, and the decision which the President has finally announced regarding the case of Naval Officer Cornell at New York, are already subjects of comment in political circles.

The decision fixes the doom of Cornell, together with that of Collector Arthur and Surveyor Sharp, but allows them till after the meeting of Congress to prepare for official death. The proposed removals are based upon expediency to the public interests, and this fact, together with the delay in the removal of Cornell in particular, has led to considerable criticism.

It is claimed by some, without questioning the expediency or propriety of the President's order prohibiting Federal officials from taking part in political organizations, that when the order was issued and published amid the blandishments and professions of civil service reform, there was nothing for the President to do but to follow it up with strict enforcement.

The order, as announced, applied to all persons holding office, from the Cabinet Minister down to the laborers in the Departments, and with but one exception was generally complied with. That single exception was in the case of Naval Officer Cornell, at New York, who, without regarding the President's order, continued his connection with two political committees, and despite the friendly warning of the Administration did, in open defiance to the President, a few days ago, call together and preside over the New York State Republican committee. The opinion seems to prevail that the President, as a matter of justice to the other prominent officials whose his order affected, ought to have hesitated in the summary dismissal of Mr. Cornell only long enough to become convinced of the latter's refusal to obey the order.

It is further claimed that the final decision of the President to remove Mr. Cornell is not based upon his obstinacy and disrespect, but simply upon the report of the John Jay commission, that "the public interests would be better served by the appointment of new officers for the leading positions of the New York custom-house." In other words, it is held that the President has apparently shirked the responsibility of removing Mr. Cornell for insubordination, by barricading himself behind a feigned civil service expediency, through the fear of creating factions in his party and encountering opposition in the Senate. It is argued that even though the President had reached the above decision respecting the collector and surveyor of customs at New York and deemed it expedient to postpone their removal until the meeting of Congress, still the case of Mr. Cornell should have been singled out for immediate dismissal upon the ground of insubordination and official disrespect, so as to serve as a future warning.

This it is claimed would have been proper, even though Mr. Cornell had given other causes for his removal, from the fact that the dignity and discipline of the service demanded vindication. Others claim that Secretary Evarts' diplomacy lays at the bottom of it all, from the fact that it is apprehended that the New York State Republican Convention will fail to endorse the policy of President Hayes, and may pronounce against it, and that by taking this action now, as against the mighty custom-house trio, it will give the administration sufficient ground to stand upon and say, look ye the cause. Again, Mr. Evarts has some personal interests to serve in New York, as well as the interests of his friends, and any undue revolution in politics there by a division in the party might prove disastrous to his future plans. There are many more wild theories on the subject, which it is impossible to give in one article. The above, however, is political talk and nothing more, and is only given for what it is worth.

## SMUGGLING CIGARS.

SEIZURES OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF CIGARS AND CIGARETTES IN NEW YORK—A CLOSE WATCH KEPT ON THE SUSPECTED PARTIES.

Information has been received from New York, stating that despite the many losses sustained by the smuggling fraternity by extensive seizures of contraband importations the smugglers continue their nefarious practices there. It seems almost impossible that so many cigars could be introduced into New York without the connivance of at least some of the steamship employees. For a few months past the smugglers have been backward in ordering goods from Havana, owing to the many seizures made by the revenue officials. Latterly, however, they have become emboldened and undertaken greater risks. The vessels suspected of bringing these goods have been closely watched, especially the City of Merida, City of New York, Columbia and others. Inspectors detailed to these steamers have for some time since laid their plans for apprehending the illicit shipments, and within the past two days they have succeeded in seizing on the City of New York six thousand Flor del Fumar and Regalia Britanicas of the finest brands, besides six hundred and seventy-two packages of cigarettes, and on board the City of Merida four thousand six hundred cigars and three hundred and sixty cigarettes. In the former seizure the consignee is a well-known dealer in cigars in New York, keeping a so-called "Cuban" store, who supplies many places with these particular brands at greatly reduced prices.

## SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

FATE OF THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE BOSS RING DECIDED—THEIR SUCCESSORS TO BE APPOINTED AFTER THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday, lasting from 12 until after 2 o'clock, at which all the members were present except Secretary Thompson.

The subject under consideration was the action which the President should take regarding the New York custom-house officials in general, and Naval Officer Cornell in particular. The matter was discussed at length, to the exclusion of all other topics, and a decision finally reached. After the Cabinet had adjourned the following statement was given out to the press as the result of the meeting:

After full consideration it has been determined by the President that the public interests would be better served by the appointment of new officers for the three leading positions in the New York custom-house.

The present expectation is that the great practical interests involved in the administration of these offices will induce a postponement of the nominations until the Senate is in session.

This includes Mr. Cornell, whose persistent refusal to obey the President's order has made him such a notorious subject of newspaper comment. No other business was transacted in the Cabinet.

## EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

THE PRESIDENT GRANTS A LARGE NUMBER OF PARDONS—SEVERAL DISTRICT VICTIMS MADE HAPPY.

The President has ordered to be issued pardons for the following persons: Benjamin Bryan, sentenced to the Albany penitentiary by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for embezzling money from the United States mails; Henry Hall, sentenced to ten months in the District jail for assault; Henry Meadows, six months in jail by the Police Court of the District for petit larceny; T. C. Roddy, one year and ten months in Fulton county, Ga., jail, for violating distilled spirit laws; Michael McHugh, one year in the Albany penitentiary, by the Northern District Court of New York for breaking into a post office; Samuel C. Vance, one year in Albany penitentiary, sentenced by the Western District Court of North Carolina for embezzling money from the United States mails; Jeremiah Mullins, by the Western District Court of Virginia to three months' imprisonment and $300 fine for violating distilled spirit laws; Turner Patterson, by the Western District Court of Pennsylvania to one year's imprisonment and $300 fine for passing counterfeit United States fractional currency; Wm. P. Cooney and Francis McGuire, by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to two years' imprisonment each in the Albany penitentiary, for forging a post office money order.

## THE PRESIDENT GONE.

HE LEFT FOR OHIO LAST NIGHT—WHERE HE WILL ATTEND THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT AND THE REUNION OF HIS OLD REGIMENT.

The President and party left last evening on the 9:35 train by the Baltimore and Ohio road to attend the national encampment of volunteers of both armies, at present being held at Marietta, Ohio. The party consisted of President and Mrs. Hayes, Burchard Hayes, Secretary McCrary, Postmaster General Key and Attorney General Devens. They were driven to the depot in carriages and conducted directly to the special car of Vice President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio road. The President will reach Marietta to-day, and be present at the closing exercises of the encampment.

From Marietta he will proceed to his home at Fremont, Ohio, where he will attend the reunion of his old regiment, the 23d Ohio volunteers, on the 12th inst. After leaving Fremont the President will visit Louisville, Knoxville, Chattanooga and other Southern cities, and is expected back to Washington about the 21st inst. Mrs. Hayes will probably remain at Fremont. Webb, Scott and Fannie Hayes have been there for some time.

## THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGES.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION IN NEW YORK.

We have received the following dispatch from a friend in New York relative to the President's action in the matter of New York custom-house removals:

The President's action in custom-house matters is criticised here as very weak. The State convention meets on the 26th, and this move looks like fear of the action to be taken then against the Administration.

We have no doubt that New York politicians have hardly had time to consider the full scope of the President's action before expressing the opinion attributed to them by our correspondent. It is just the reverse of what our correspondent states in a political sense. Should the Republican convention pass resolutions denunciatory of the Administration, the public at large will regard it as the act of soreheads, because of the course pursued relative to the removal of Arthur, Cornell and Sharpe, and in that respect its adverse decision will fall harmless upon the country.

## BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

DAILY REPORT OF DELIVERIES ON SEPTEMBER, 6, 1877.

Delivered this day to Comptroller of the Currency—N. C. notes, $184,950; Secretary of the Treasury—four per cent. consols, $750,000; miscellaneous $356,825; total, $891,775. Balance on hand at close of day's work—U. S. notes, $13,285,000; N. C. notes, $55,549,950; four per cent. consols, $198,525,500; four-and-a-half per cent. consols, $1,645,100; miscellaneous, $73,677,300; total, $336,653,050.

## SOLICITOR RAYNER'S STREET FIGHT.

*From the New York Tribune of Yesterday.*

Solicitor Rayner plead guilty in the Police Court to-day of an assault upon Mr. Soteldo, the managing editor of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, and was fined $20. The newspaper attacks which provoked the assault were comparatively harmless squibs referring to the Solicitor's age, and in none of them was his private or public character called in question. Judge Rayner read to the court a long written statement, describing the assault and the circumstances which lead to it, and seeking to justify the breach of the peace. Without entering upon the merits of the controversy between the Solicitor and THE REPUBLICAN editor, it may be said that very few persons defend the former, and general surprise is expressed that the first law officer of the Treasury Department should so far forget himself as to engage in a street fight.

## DRAWBACKS ON SUGAR.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to collectors and other officers of the customs prescribing the following rates of drawbacks on refined sugar and sirup wholly manufactured from imported raw sugar, to take effect on and after October 1, 1877:

On loaf, cut loaf, crushed, granulated and powdered refined sugar, stove dried, or dried by other equally effective process, entirely the product of foreign duty-paid sugar, three and eighteen one-hundredths (3 18-100) cents per pound.

On refined white coffee sugar, undried and above 20, Dutch standard in color, entirely the product of foreign duty-paid sugar, two and fifty-eight one-hundredths (2 58-100) cents per pound.

On all grades of refined coffee sugar, No. 20, Dutch standard and below in color, entirely the product of foreign duty-paid sugar, two and eight one-hundredths (2 8-100) cents per pound.

On sirup, resulting entirely from the refining of foreign duty-paid sugar, six and one quarter (6¼) cents per gallon.

The allowances on sugars will be subject to the deduction of one (1) per cent., and the allowance on sirup to the deduction of ten (10) per cent., as prescribed by law.

## INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

SITTING BULL HAD NOT LEFT CANADA AS LATE AS AUGUST 14 LAST.

The following dispatch was received late Wednesday night at the War Department:

CHICAGO, September 5.

*Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington:*

The following dispatch, just received, is forwarded for the information of the Honorable Secretary of War: P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen.

*Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:*

ST. PAUL, September 5.

Mr. Forrester, an Indian trader on the Upper Missouri river, informs me that a scout who left a point twenty miles from Sitting Bull's camp about the 22d of August came into Wolf Point, ninety miles above Buford, August 25, and reported no indications of Sitting Bull this side of the line. Mr. Forrester also states that a messenger from the Canadian police, who was at Benton's August 18, reported Sitting Bull in his camp on British territory as late as August 14. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant General.

## THAT INEXORABLE ORDER.

The Republicans of Ohio have solicited Prof. Langston, who was recently appointed Minister to Hayti, to make speeches in that State during the fall campaign. On Wednesday he consulted the President with reference to the matter, and was informed that such service would be in violation of the Executive order forbidding Federal officers to participate actively in the conduct of political campaigns. Prof. Langston will not, therefore, do service in Ohio.

## ARMY ORDERS.

The leave of Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Hodges, deputy quartermaster general, U. S. A., is extended twenty days. Captain J. H. Gilman, commissary of subsistence, will proceed to join his regiment. Leave of absence for one year, for disability, is granted Pod Chaplain John F. Fish, with permission to leave the Department of Dakota.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BABY.

"Baby" is doing very well. The inclement weather of last evening spoiled the audience, but the play was presented in good style. It is one of the most entertaining pieces ever put upon the stage, and those who miss the opportunity of seeing it will have cause for regret.

THE JAPS.

Jochits-Chys' Japanese troupe are doing a good business at the Opera House, but not as good as the troupe deserves. Their performances are simply wonderful. The entertainment is one of the finest that the public may expect to see this season. There will be a matinee Saturday.

## DEATH OF CRAZY HORSE.

CAMP ROBINSON, NEB., Sept. 6.—Crazy Horse died at midnight from the effects of injuries received while attempting to make his escape from the guard house here last night. His people took charge of his body. All is quiet this morning.

## THE BONES OF FATHER MARQUETTE.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS ON THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC SUPPOSED TO BE THOSE OF THE CELEBRATED CATHOLIC MISSIONARY.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

DETROIT, MICH., Sept. 5.

Much interest has been aroused here by an antiquarian discovery just reported at Point St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinac. The Jesuit records show that that most intrepid of the Catholic missionary explorers of the Northwest, Pere Marquette, died in 1675, near the banks of Lake Michigan, upon the river which now bears his name, and on the site of the present town of Ludington, in this State.

Two years later a band of converted Hurons disinterred his body, cleansed the bones, and bore them to the mission established by him four years before at Point St. Ignace. They were there buried under the chapel which many years ago crumbled in ruins. This spring David Murray, who owned a farm in that neighborhood, came in his clearing operations upon traces of an old cellar, and its location, shape, &c., led to the belief that it was the foundation of the old Jesuit chapel. The spot has been visited very often of late by antiquarians and pleasure-seekers from Mackinac, and letters from the latter point of the 27th ult. report the growing belief that Marquette's burial-place has been found, and a determination on the part of the Catholic authorities in that region to push the explorations further.

Brief telegraphic dispatches have now been received announcing that in the presence of the Catholic Bishop of the Upper Peninsula, some bones were disinterred on Monday which were found wrapped in a birch bark coffin, and crumbled to dust on exposure to the air. No further details are given, but the belief is confidently expressed that Father Marquette's remains have really been found. Measures will be taken to ascertain the possibility of any imposture, and to suitably honor so interesting a discovery.—*N. Y. Times.*

## A GRAND CHINNING MATCH

ARRANGED BETWEEN HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS AND GEN. THOMAS EWING—BUSINESS TO COMMENCE NEXT WEEK.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN

COLUMBUS, Sept. 6.

Mr. John G. Thompson, chairman of the Democratic committee, received a letter today from the Republican Executive Committee, in which a challenge was respectfully tendered for a joint discussion between Gen. Thos. Ewing and Hon. Stanley Matthews, at such times and places as might be mutually agreed upon. The opinion was expressed that these meetings would add greatly to the interest of the canvass. Mr. Thompson telegraphed Gen. Ewing, who immediately signified his acceptance, but stated that just now he was confined to his bed by an accident he had met with, and would not be able to enter upon the discussion before the 15th instant.

## MORE INSURANCE FRAUDS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The return from Europe of Mr. William H. Beers, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, has caused considerable excitement in insurance circles, and at his examination, which will take place at an early date, the true status of the company will be ascertained. At the recent examination of the books of the company by Mr. McCall, it is rumored, very serious discrepancies were found in what is known as the builders' and loan account, and Mr. Franklin, an officer of the company, was called upon to explain them. He stated that he was unable to do so, and that Mr. Beers, who was at that time in Europe, was the only person connected with the company who kept definite knowledge of the matter. Mr. McCall answered that he had found that sums of money had been loaned on property for which there was apparently no abstracts of title filed in the office, and that without the matter could be fully explained he should deem it his duty to appoint a receiver. It is stated that a cable dispatch was at once sent to President Beers, and that this is the cause of his sudden return.

## EUROPEAN MAILS IN BAD CONDITION

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The mails which arrived this morning from France and Germany by steamer Suevia, reached the post office so hot that the bags could, with difficulty, be handled. A large number of letters had been sealed with wax, which had melted, and the letters were badly torn and mutilated in being separated. In some cases it was impossible to decipher addresses. In one bag there were about five hundred registered letters, with heavy wax seals, and the melting of the wax had fused them into an inseparable mass. By great care the post office clerks were able to get most of the letters separated, and those with addresses in the city were delivered. Letters for other parts of the country were relocked and forwarded. The mails are supposed to have become overheated by being carelessly stored near steam boilers.

## CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 6.—Further election returns give Democratic gains throughout the State, thus insuring a majority in the Legislature and the election of a United States Senator in the place of A. A. Sargent. In this county only about one third of the vote was polled. Thus far Bryant for mayor, Ford for tax collector, Reynolds for county clerk, Sloss and Reis for fire commissioners, Mann for superintendent of schools, Nunan for sheriff, Murphy for district attorney, and Burnett for city attorney are still ahead and are probably elected. Dean, Republican, is elected to the Senate in the Tenth district; Murphy, Democrat, in the Ninth district, and Boynton, Democrat, in the Eleventh district. Backus and Swift, Republicans, are elected to the Assembly.

## WORKINGMEN'S CONVENTION IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—The organization of the Workingmen's party assumed definite shape to-night, meeting in convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor. The convention was harmonious and very enthusiastic. Joseph K. Thompson, a coach-smith, doing business on Centre street was nominated by acclamation. Although less prominent than others named, the choice is regarded as very creditable to the party. The nominee is said to be of more than ordinary capacity, who upon being presented to the convention made a very temperate address. There are now three candidates in the field. The Reform party with the workingmen dividing the strength of the opposition, it is said favors the Democratic nominee.

## COLORED MASONS' CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 6.—The third and last day's session of the Colored Masons' convened here to-day. The committee on resolutions offered for discussion the fourth clause of the report, viz.: That it is the sense of the convention that the national compact should be dissolved to the end that the system of grand degree to sovereignty be better understood, and that peace and harmony be restored to the craft. The clause was adopted. It was decided that the next assembly should be at Cleveland in May next. The convention then adjourned.

## ARREST OF A SOUTHERN BIGAMIST.

*Special Dispatch to the New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—A private letter received from South Carolina states that Col. Keitt, of Newberry Court house, was arrested at that place on Saturday last on the charge of bigamy, and in default of bail was held to await the action of the grand jury. This *expose* has created a sensation in South Carolina, as the accused is a near relative of the late Laurence M. Keitt, who figured so prominently in Congress prior to the rebellion, and is connected with some of the best families of that State.

## A DEAD SENATOR'S MONEY TO BE ATTACHED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 6.—Notice has been served on the Carolina National bank of this city to attach