National Republican.

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DEATH BY THE ROPE.

EXECUTION OF THOMAS F. CURLEY, AT NORRISTOWN, PA.

HIS LAST NIGHT SPENT IN PRAYER WITH HIS SPIRITUAL ADVISERS—NO VISITS FROM RELATIVES OF THE CONDEMNED—THE MARCH TO THE SCAFFOLD—CURLEY'S SHORT GOOD-BYE TO THE CROWD—THE TRAP SPRUNG AND CURLEY HANGED—ANOTHER MAN ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

NORRISTOWN, PA., Sept. 10.

The gallows brought from Philadelphia for the execution of Thomas Francis Curley was put up in the corridor of the jail on Saturday, and during yesterday was made the object of curiosity to a number of visitors who were admitted to the jail. Curley's cell is on the ground floor, and is but a few feet distant from the scaffold, so that the sound of the carpenter's hammer was audible to him all day long. Just above is the cell of Suttee, the colored murderer of Mrs. Raeder, at Blueboll, last June, and a few feet nearer the door on the opposite side is the cell of Wahlen, to both of whom the arrangements were an object of dread interest, notwithstanding the efforts of the sheriff to conceal it from them, particularly Wahlen. This being but the second execution which has ever taken place in Montgomery county, the other being there in February, 1867, of Saddop, for the murder of John Weike, there was naturally considerable interest manifested in Norristown this morning, numbers of citizens lining the sidewalks in front of the jail.

SYMPATHY FOR CURLEY.

Not a relative has ever visited Curley since his arrest except his father, who called upon him for the last time soon after the first death warrant was signed, over a year ago. The absence of relations has caused great sympathy for Curley, and he was left most of the time in company with his spiritual advisers. Yesterday Fathers Monahan and Garvey, of Norristown, were with him nearly all day, and bade him good-bye at 10 o'clock last night. Curley did not retire until nearly 1 o'clock this morning. Monahan again visited him this morning at 7 o'clock, and administered holy communion at 8 o'clock. The condemned man partook of his breakfast, and the remaining time he spent with his spiritual advisers. Precisely at 10:05 o'clock the sheriff entered the corridor and marched to the door of the prisoner's cell. Sheriff Linderman notified the condemned man that his time had come, to which Curley responded that he was ready, and quickly arose, followed by Fathers Monahan, Garvey and Kuel. The sheriff and warden headed the march of a few steps to the scaffold, which they mounted, followed by the prisoner with steady steps accompanied by Father Monahan, while the other clergymen knelt on the pavement below.

Curley was clad in black with a neat white shirt, collar and black necktie, and as he firmly clasped the crucifix, kneeling by the side of Father Monahan, his appearance was that of submission. But a few minutes were occupied in the service, and at the conclusion the condemned man arose and said:

A SHORT SPEECH ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Gentlemen, I bid you all good-bye.

A few more minutes and the rope had been tied tightly around his neck and his hands tied behind him, and then Father Monahan, the sheriff and warden quit the scaffold. The first support, which always allows the trap to drop slightly, caused a chill to pass through the spectators. While the clergyman began the office of the dead, and as the words "God Almighty have mercy on his soul" were spoken the sheriff pulled the rope, and at 10:17 the drop fell, and Curley was hanged. Death followed almost instantly. The trap fell with its usual thud, and was audible throughout the jail.

The body twitched but little, and after hanging ten minutes was pronounced dead, and at 10:40 o'clock was cut down. Soon after a hearse was driven up in front of the jail, and the remains, which had been laid out in a neat coffin, were taken to the Catholic burying ground and interred at the expense of the priests. Throughout, the arrangements made by Sheriff Linderman were perfect. When asked whether Curley had made a confession, Father Monahan replied that he had died penitent.

Owing to the execution of Curley no court was held here this morning, the session being postponed until 2 o'clock, at which time the trial of Wahlen, charged with the Elm station murder, will commence. Considerable time will be consumed, it is expected, in impanelling a jury.

FRANK LESLIE'S FAILURE.

THE BUSINESS TO BE CARRIED ON BY THE ASSIGNEES—THE CAUSES OF HIS PECUNIARY TROUBLES.

Frank Leslie, the well-known publisher of periodicals, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Isaac W. England, which was filed on Saturday with the county clerk. His schedules were not filed with it, the law allowing him thirty days and his assignee still further time to file a full statement of his pecuniary liabilities. It is claimed by his friends that, though embarrassed, his estate is ample to pay all his debts. His employees, about 300 in number, were all paid wages on Saturday, involving an amount of about $6,000, and the business, it is announced, will be carried on for the present by the assignee, who has had large experience in the publication of periodicals.

There is no doubt that Mr. Leslie believed himself a few months ago a wealthy man. In the list of periodicals published by him are *The Lady's Journal, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Illustrirte Zeitung, The Illustrated Times, The Boys' and Girls' Weekly, The Chimney Corner, The Sunday Magazine, The Lady's Magazine, The Budget of Fun, The Jolly Joker, The Boys of America, The Popular Monthly*, and *Idle Hours*, besides a number of occasional publications. He seems to have made an effort to take advantage of every opportunity to issue cheap illustrated publications. His main publication office was No. 537 Pearl street, but his business ran over into several buildings, and a new building opposite No. 537 Pearl street is now being built, originally intended for his use. The sudden action of Mr. Leslie is ascribed in part to shrinkages in values in real estate and other species of property, in part to the difficulty of making collections, and in part to the falling off in circulation of some of his publications. Some of these never have paid a profit. Mr. Leslie was in New York last week, but went away before his assignment became known, and returned to Saratoga. His nephew, Alfred Leslie, was found on Saturday, and took a cheerful view of the matter. He thought there would be no interruption of the business, and that the embarrassment was only temporary. They had got through the hard times without suspension, though they had been very lenient to creditors, and probably they would receive similar leniency. Several of the publications were fortunes in themselves. S. L. Leslie admitted that Mr. Leslie was hard pressed for money, but said that this was in great measure owing to investments in the business and in machinery connected with it. One item of assets of the firm was $300,000 worth of presses. One press alone, with the improvements to suit it to the business, had cost $70,000. He believed the assets of the firm alone would exceed its liabilities, without Mr. Leslie's real estate at Saratoga.

It was stated by a gentleman having some acquaintance with the business that for some time it had been embarrassed, too many ventures—some very unprofitable—having been undertaken. Throwing out the "good will" of the publications, he believed the concern had been insolvent for some time. He believed that careful management, perhaps, might bring the concern out of its difficulties. It was said that a statement of the firm's assets and liabilities would be given, perhaps today, certainly at an early day.

Mr. Leslie's career has been peculiar. He was an engraver in England, in not very good circumstances. His original name was not Leslie, but on coming to this country, about twenty-five years ago, he adopted, as the law allowed him to do, the name by which he had become known as an engraver. He married in England, and received with his wife a small sum, which was the beginning from which his future fortune grew. His subsequent quarrels with and divorce from that wife have been several times before the courts. Recently he married the wife of E. G. Squires, the explorer in South and Central America, who had obtained a divorce from her husband. One of his earliest ventures was *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper*, begun in 1855, with which his name is, perhaps, most generally associated. In 1857 he was in temporary embarrassment, but by obtaining an extension from his creditors was enabled to continue his business. Since then he has added venture to venture. One of the last was "The Historical Register of the Centennial Exposition," an enterprise which, it is said, has involved him not only in loss, but in unpleasant relations to the subscribers. Out of it grew a suit brought by him against against the Philadelphia managers in the undertaking, in which he charges that the present managers have failed to fulfill their promises to their subscribers, and that they charged this failure, in a circular, to him, damaging his business greatly. Mr. Leslie's house and grounds on Saratoga Lake, called by him "Interlaken," have been brought into prominence by the boat-racing there. They have undoubtedly absorbed more money than Mr. Leslie expected.—*New York Tribune.*

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ALVIN ADAMS.

From the Boston Evening Transcript:

The funeral of Mr. Alvin Adams, the founder of the Adams Express, took place at Watertown, Mass., on Wednesday last. The preparations and the religious services were unostentatious. It was one of the most numerously attended of any private obsequies that have ever been held in the vicinity of Boston. Nearly all the prominent business houses of Boston that date back to the beginning of Mr. Adams' successful business career were represented, many of New York and other cities and members and employees of the Adams Express Company, together with representatives of the several leading express lines with which the Adams company have connection, formed a remarkable gathering of the most influential people in the mercantile community. The personal friends of Mr. Adams were also present in large numbers, and the delightful weather and the extraordinary beauty of the surroundings of the elegant residence of the family served to make the last tribute of respect to one who has been so prominent singularly impressive.

The services were announced for three o'clock, but for the half hour preceding the friends who had arrived embraced the opportunity of viewing the remains, which presented a natural appearance, inclosed in a plain casket, florally decorated with emblems of the character and ripe age of the deceased. Rev. J. F. W. Ware, of the Arlington-street church, Boston, officiated, reading selections from the Scriptures appropriate to the solemn occasion, and offering a prayer for resignation and grace to bear the grief occasioned by death.

The simple service ended, a long cortege was formed under the direction of Mr. Samuel W. Hall, of the firm of A. G. Farwell & Co. First came the pall-bearers—Wm. B. Dinsmore, president of Adams Express Company; E. S. Sanford, of Philadelphia, vice president; Col. S. M. Thompson, of Springfield, secretary; ex-Gov. James E. English, of Conn.; S. M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore; John Hogy, of N. Y.; Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati; Henry Sanford, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Clapp Spooner, of Hartford, managers of Adams Express Company, and H. B. Plant, president of the Southern Express Company. These were followed by the hearse, the immediate relatives of the deceased and a long line of carriages containing relatives and friends.

The route of the procession, after leaving the grounds surrounding the mansion, was direct to Mount Auburn cemetery, where the remains were deposited in the family lot at the junction of Pine and Spruce avenues.

Among the gentlemen present at the funeral were Mayor Prince, Judge Russell, Benjamin P. Cheney, Sheriff Clark, Moses Kimball, M. P. Kennard, Col. C. G. Green, O. M. Wentworth, James M. Austin, of the old firm of Downer, Austin & Co.; Enoch Wakefield, John Brewster, Hon. Charles Theodore Russell, Peter C. Brooks, Frank W. Andrews, Gen. A. B. Underwood, A. A. Ranney, Thomas Stearns, Chas. Levi Woodbury, Edward Stearns, M. J. O'Brien, general superintendent of the Southern Express; I. C. Bennett, treasurer, and C. P. Dunbar, general auditor of the New York office of Adams Express; F. Lovejoy, superintendent of the Pennsylvania division; John E. Sprouls, one of Mr. Adams' first clerks; John K. Stimson, an old expressman from the New York office; Messrs. Hall and Carr, of the Eastern Express Company; William T. Hart, president of the New York and New England railroad; John Duff, of the Union Pacific railroad; H. C. Hutchins and H. E. Wheeler, solicitors for the Adams Express Company; Asa F. Cochrane, of New Orleans.

The autopsy of the body of Mr. Adams fully corroborated his attending physicians in their diagnosis namely, an effusion of water in the thoracic cavity.

MINOR CAPITAL TOPICS.

—The receipts from internal revenue yesterday amounted to $721,775.44, and from customs, $934,000.93.

—It is expected that the Cabinet will come home as soon as the summer is over. This is intended for general information.

—The commission of Wm. Henry Smith to be collector of the port of Chicago has not yet been signed by the President.

—Clerk Adams, of the House of Representatives, is expected to arrive here on the 20th, to get to work on the roll of membership of the next House.

—The Turkish Minister furnishes the following: In view of the various accounts circulating about the origin of Osman Pasha, the Turkish legation has the honor to inform the press that the marshal of that name was born in Asia Minor, of Mussulman parents.

—Among the numerous commissions imposed upon Dr. Bliss by Senator Morton was the personal expression of sincere thanks to President Hayes for the solicitude manifested in several telegraphic dispatches inquiring about the Senator's condition during his recent illness.

—The case of the American vessel Edward Lee, said to have been fired upon by a Spanish war vessel near the southern coast of Cuba in March last, is now being investigated by the United States and Spanish Governments in the same friendly manner as the cases of the Elen Rizpah and the Rising Sun.

—The Wisconsin Republicans hold their State convention to-day. There are something less than a hundred candidates, among them the usual quantity of Washburns. The platform has been a good deal talked about by the party press of the State, and is likely to be mildly complimentary toward the Administration.

—It is rumored that Gen. Walker, ex-superintendent of the census, and at one time Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has recently been tendered the latter office, as Gen. Smith's successor. It is doubtful whether he will accept the position, however, if it really has been tendered him, as he now holds a responsible professorship at Yale College.

—Attorney General Devens, who returned to the city on Sunday from Ohio, left again yesterday for Boston, Mass., to be absent until about the 24th. Postmaster General Key, who also returned on Sunday, will join the President at Louisville and be with him during the Southern portion of his tour. Secretary Schurz will probably go with him when he starts.

—A correspondent writes us extolling the merits of Mr. A. L. Pitney, the superintendent of the United States Treasury building, and it is with pleasure we bear witness to the truth of his statements. Mr. Pitney is undoubtedly one of the most efficient and energetic managers of the duties of the office of superintendent ever appointed, and gives the greatest satisfaction to the Department.

—There is a general impression that there is to be an increase of plate-printers, press girls, counters, examiners, &c., in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing between this date and the meeting of Congress. We have the authority of the officers of the bureau for stating that there is no expectation whatever of such an increase being made, as the present force is deemed sufficient for the pending and the prospective work of the bureau. Whether there will be any increase of the force after the meeting of Congress will depend upon its legislation.

—Last evening Secretary McCrary left for Dayton, Ohio, to attend a meeting of the board of managers of the Soldiers' Home for that section. Yesterday morning he returned from Hampton, Va., where he had been engaged in a similar service. These visits are among the duties enjoined upon the head of the Department of War. After leaving Dayton the Secretary most likely will join the Presidential party at Louisville, Ky., provided he is not called back to Washington on account of business in his department demanding personal attention. The President and Secretary of War are members of the Soldiers' Home board *ex officio*, and both will be at Dayton.

LABOR EXCHANGE.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS IN CONSULTATION.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF THE WORK—ENCOURAGEMENT RECEIVED ON ALL SIDES—WANTING TO HEAR FROM THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The board of managers of the Labor Exchange met last evening at the fine residence of Mr. A. S. Solomons, No. 1205 K street northwest, and had a general interchange of views on the subject that now engrosses much of their attention and time. Among those present were Commissioner Thomas Bryan, Consul General John Hitz, ex-Mayor M. G. Emery, Messrs. L. S. Emery, A. S. Solomons, and Wm. H. Smith, and Dr. C. C. Cox, Mrs. Leonard Whitney and Miss Susan Walker.

Mr. Bryan on taking the chair remarked that he was glad to see so many present willing to engage in God's work of love. He had a number of apologetic letters which he spoke of at the assembling of the finance committee a few nights ago, but which legitimately belonged to the board of managers. He proceeded to read some of them.

Mr. John F. Cook, at present was residing out of the city, but would return in a few days, and then give all the assistance that he possibly could to the cause. Mr. Simon Wolf and Mr. S. A. H. Marks were compelled to be absent from the city and could not be present. Mr. S. H. Kaufman was unable to serve on the committee, but would do all in his power to aid the movement, and as an earnest of his intentions inclosed a check for $50.

Mr. Bryan said that if every member of the finance committee were similarly situated as Mr. Kaufman, and acted as he had done, then the movement would flourish exceedingly. The committee consisted of 120 members. If each would supply a $50 check on presenting their resignation, they would have $6,000. Ten days had been fixed upon for collecting the $10,000. Only three days of that time remained for the finance committee. If each member would resolve either to subscribe $50 or collect it, which he ought to be able to do, it would be a very prompt way of raising the amount of money that was required. A great many had propounded the question, How much money was required to carry on this enterprise? That required such an indefinite answer that he could not respond accurately.

The community was ready and prepared to respond to this charitable demand. The public was ripe for the pressing of this movement. There were 6,000 office-holders in the District. On application, he believed that they would respond at the rate of 25 cents per month. That would be $3 a year for each, or $1,500 a month, and $18,000 a year from this source alone. This was one item, and if he could judge from the expression of gentlemen it was a practical one. He believed that it could be accomplished. If from the citizens outside they could raise $28,000, then he would trust to Providence for the other $2,000, and believed that it would be supplied. This $30,000 would be sufficient to put the machinery in motion.

Those giving their services to the cause must do so as a labor of love, with one or two exceptions, and they should not desire to work for pay. There are men who, on such occasions, try to take an advantage and make money out of it. He hoped that none of this kind would be found in this community. If there were men who would not labor, and who expected to be supported in their idleness, then they had better depart, for there would be no expected reward for them. There had been considerable said about the $600,000 that Congress had appropriated for charitable purposes in this District, and the question was frequently asked, what had become of it? He would try and show in what manner it was disbursed: $179,000 went to the Government Insane Asylum; $88,000, Deaf and Dumb Mutes; $24,000, Columbia Lying Asylum; $45,000, Freedmen's Hospital; $10,000, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home; $25,000, Reform School; $12,000, convicts in the city jail; $185,500, erection of the new jail. Thus was $563,500 of the sum disposed of, and the balance was given to the Children's Hospital and other charitable institutions.

He had received several letters submitting plans, among which was the proposition of Mr. A. M. Maynard for putting laborers at work in quarries and the District issuing certificates of indebtedness for the amount due. This proposition could not be accepted, for the reason that the District was prohibited by law from issuing these certificates.

Mr. J. F. Lenman had also suggested the same plan.

The resignation of Mrs. Fannie Ricketts was read and filed. She regretted not being able to unite with the board, but was so trammeled by domestic duties and other charitable works that she had no time to give to the Exchange.

A letter was read from Mr. J. F. Cake tendering the use of Willard hall, free of charge, whenever the committee might desire it.

Mrs. Whitney spoke of the different departments giving their quota, and said that last year they found this weekly supply a source of great assistance to them in keeping the soup-houses running.

They obtained subscriptions by means of a card, which she thought could be circulated, not only in the Departments, but in the churches.

Mr. Wolf stated that he had consulted Secretary Schurz, and that gentleman said there was no objection to the canvassing of his Department for that purpose.

Mr. Bryan said there was much misapprehension existing as to vacancies in the District government offices. There were no vacancies, and they were overrun with applicants. What appointments were given out were generally to married men.

Dr. Cox suggested the appointment of a committee, whose business it should be to visit the different Departments and ascertain if some philanthropic persons could not be found to take charge of the collections.

Mr. Bryan did not want to encroach on the finance committee, and in order that there should be no clashing he thought it best to refer the whole matter to the finance committee, which would meet the next evening.

The matter was so referred.

Mr. L. S. Emery was appointed temporary secretary during the absence of Mr. Simon Wolf.

Letters were received from Messrs. E. R. Chapman and Wm. Fitch, offering their services in any manner in which they could be found useful.

The secretary was authorized to procure the necessary books and stationery for his office.

Dr. Cox thought they should anticipate the finance committee, and be ready to go to work as soon as they furnish the sinews of war.

Mr. Wolf wanted to know if they would not need coal, for the price was rising. To-day it was $4 per ton, and ere the week closed it might be $5. If they wanted it they should bespeak it immediately.

Mrs. Whitney said there was another important matter that was going to bother them, and that was whether or not they would provide rent in needy cases. Last winter her society found this a vexatious question.

Mr. Wolf stated that they could buy white ash coal for $4 per ton. He thought they had better engage 100 tons and sell it to the poor at cost price.

A communication was received from Mrs. Cecelia Young Smith, offering to get up a concert and contribute the proceeds for charitable purposes.

The Saengerbund was invited to give a concert for the same fund.

Mr. Bryan believed that steps should at once be taken to put the Labor Exchange in operation and matters be brought to a focus as soon as possible.

Mr. Hitz thought the Labor Exchange should be organized at once on as simple a basis as possible. They should look round for those wanting to employ, and the labor would soon be found. They needed an office superintendent, they wanted a gentleman who stood well in the community, one they felt their equal and might be their superior. Such a man was wanted to take hold and help them. One with scope of mind to take hold and work this matter, otherwise they would turn the exchange into a little intelligence office. As for the deserving it could easily be found out whether applicants were impostors or not, and the major of police, together with the Police Commissioners, had extended their aid to assist in this respect.

The following committees were appointed and directed to co-operate with the finance committee and solicit an expression of their views as to the choice of a room and selection of a superintendent: On central office, Messrs. A. S. Solomons, Jno. Hitz and J. T. Mitchell; on superintendent, Messrs. H. A. Willard, Jno. Hitz and Dr. C. C. Cox; on correspondence, Gen. Le Duc, M. G. Emery and L. S. Emery.

After a lengthy discussion about different matters, not of any public interest, but of importance to the running of the Labor Exchange, the meeting adjourned.

BULGARIA'S RIVAL.

OUTRAGES AND MURDERS BY TRAMPS IN PENNSYLVANIA—A BATTLE WITH POLICEMEN—MATTERS IN THE MINING REGIONS.

By Telegraph to THE REPUBLICAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.

A Columbia, Pa., dispatch says vigilantes are organizing against tramps, who are bold, murderous and troublesome. At Graybills Woods, near Lancaster, recently, nearly one hundred outlaws raided a farmer. He tried unsuccessfully to drive them off. Policemen and citizens opened fire with pistols. The police charged on them, and the tramps retreated, leaving five wounded. A farmer named Powers was fatally hurt. Further along the Pennsylvania railroad tramps boarded a freight train and threatened to take possession. Detectives from Columbia hastened to the scene and captured the outlaws, who subsequently broke jail. Milton Gramma, a prominent citizen of Duncannon, was robbed and killed by two tramps as he left a train at Maryville, recently. Tramps wrecked a freight train recently between Malveston and Fraziers, and attempted to plunder the cars. During a fight with train hands one of the latter, Wm. Convers, was killed. The authorities at West Chester sent assistance and two outlaws were captured. Detectives discovered that notorious city criminals are disguised as tramps.

The *Herald's* Pennsylvania special says: The conflict around Scranton between the few who want to work and many who do not is assuming a sanguinary shape. Jas. Haley, watchman at the Diamond colliery in the outskirts of the city, was assaulted by Mike McCaffrey yesterday, and lies in a critical condition. McCaffrey is under arrest. Officers of the Lehigh Valley railroad announce that the business of the road will be operated by a reduced force hereafter, and that better wages will be paid. The company has been employing more than required. There is a wonderful change exhibited by malcontent miners in the Lehigh valley region within the past two days. Many who refused all compromise now seek work. The collieries of Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Companies resume to-day. A general resumption throughout the coal fields of the State is probable within a fortnight.

THE MAINE ELECTIONS.

PORTLAND, Sept. 10.—The weather to-day has been bright and warm. Up to this hour, 10:30 p. m., forty-seven towns have been heard from, which give Conner 13,344; Williams, 9,164; Munson, 1,234, and some scattering votes. Conner's majority over all at these points is 2,946. Mr. Blaine says that Conner will have at least 3000 majority over Williams in the State. The vote for Representatives shows large Democratic gains.

LATER RETURNS.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 10.—The returns come in slowly. Thus far they show a very large falling off in the Republican vote from that of last year. The Greenbackers have turned out in large numbers, and the indications are that they have defeated the election by the people. Blaine, however, claims 5,000 majority for Conner. The Greenback vote seems to have been taken from the Republicans, and is reducing their majorities at every point, so that in the towns heard from the vote is very close.

The probabilities are that Conner, Republican, is elected by a small majority, although it will take several days to finally settle the result. In 60 towns out of 142 heard from the greenbackers polled 3,065 votes. The vote, as heard from by counties, is as follows:

	Conner.	Williams.	Munson.
Kennebec	3,058	2,621	266
Lincoln	1,741	1,785	40
Cumberland	4,638	4,559	253
Franklin	721	464	118
Hancock	1,260	1,106	89
Total	11,418	10,535	766

There are 470 towns and plantations in the State with only about one third heard from. The Republican majority will be only about 4,000, which is a surprise to the three parties. The Greenbackers will probably poll about 5,000 votes, and in one case they have elected their Representative. In Portland the Democrats have elected three of the four Representatives, and came within one vote of electing the fourth. The Democrats carry both Lincoln and Knox counties, and make very large gains in all the others, and had they known how near they were to a victory they would have strained an atom more and gained the State for themselves.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

A GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY CLAIMED AT PLEVNA—MOVEMENTS OF OSMAN PASHA.

By Cable to THE REPUBLICAN.

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Russians have won a great victory at Plevna. On Thursday batteries were erected on the heights surrounding the Turkish fortification. Friday and Saturday were devoted to bombarding the Turkish positions. Saturday evening the Russians occupied the heights of Plevna and the village of Uschitza. The Russian centre and right wing had approached within two thousand yards of the Turkish fortifications. A general attack was made yesterday and resulted in the complete route of Osman Pasha's forces. Twenty thousand Turks advancing to aid Osman Pasha are said to have been intercepted below Nirski.

A telegram from Constantinople says that Osman Pasha left Plevna to recapture Lovatz, but it is more probable that he has remained at the scene of the conflict. The Russian army of the Lom has contracted its lines.

LATER FROM PLEVNA.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Bucharest says the Russian authorities publish the capture by the Roumanian troops under General Anghatsco of the Turkish entrenchments on the left centre at Plevna, after very desperate fighting. The Czar has sent decorations to all the officers and soldiers engaged in recognition of their gallantry. A later dispatch states that the Turks still hold the position.

A dispatch from Shumla says there is no authentic news from the troops on the Beila lines.

A dispatch from Adrianople says that a severe snow storm has fallen in the Balkans.

THE ROAD TO GABROVA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10. — Suleiman Pasha telegraphs that he holds the road to Gabrova.

SURRENDER OF NICSICS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Montenegrins captured Nicsics, the objective point of their campaign. The village surrendered unconditionally. Nineteen guns were captured, but the garrison and inhabitants were allowed to go to Gatschko.

THE CAPTURE OF PLEVNA.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A dispatch from Constantinople denies the reported capture of Plevna by the Russians. The battle is still going on.

POLITICAL NEWS.

AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND DEPARTMENTS.

THE NEXT SPEAKERSHIP

OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ATTRACTING THE ATTENTION OF THE COUNTRY—SPECULATION ON THE SUBJECT, WHICH LEAVES SAMUEL J. RANDALL AS THE PROBABLE VICTOR IN THE FIGHT.

In view of the fact that Congress will be called upon this winter to consider various matters of importance, such as the Texas Pacific railroad, the labor question, the financial policy, &c., and as the appointment of the committees by the next Speaker of the House of Representatives will tend greatly to foreshadow the result of legislation upon the subjects, it is but natural that the attention of the whole country should centre upon the question: Who will be the next Speaker? Regarding this it is, of course, impossible to prophesy with certainty, although rumor is rife on the subject, while speculation seems as maddened as usual.

In the first place, the three most prominent candidates will be Randall, Cox and Sayler. Besides these three gentlemen there will be numerous other candidates, such as Morrison, of Illinois; Banks, of Massachusetts; Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Goode, of Virginia. So far as the success of either of the candidates is concerned, no one can accurately predict, but it can be safely stated that the strong fight will rest between the three first named above; the latter being able to do little more than to secure for themselves the promise of chairmanships of certain committees, the importance of which will be measured by their respective strength and power to control votes. In other words, Messrs. Randall, Cox and Sayler will lead the van of the fight for the Speakership, and must compete among themselves for the highest bid, with which to purchase the withdrawal in their favor of the less important candidates.

The reason for placing these three gentlemen at the head of the list rests in the fact that while the South is convinced of its inability to elect a Southern man, the West equally as uncertain of success will compromise on Sayler, whose main strength will come from the Northwest as being inimical to the project of the Texas Pacific road.

The question of the completion of this road being strictly speaking a Southern measure has got to be the very rock on which the majority must split, and from its stand-point alone can the merits of any candidate be discussed.

To begin with the least, then, it may be surmised that Sayler, unless he can rally in the West strength equal to the East and South, must take a back seat, as it would be as suicidal for him to declare for the Texas Pacific road as it would be to pronounce in favor of the resumption act so little liked by his constituency. Cox cannot expect any different results, from the fact that New York, above all other sections, is hostile to the Texas Pacific road, in consequence of its opposition to the establishment of a shipping port on the Southern coast, for the same selfish reason that makes a through Southern road objectionable to the Northwest. Cox, therefore, while he loses strength among the Southern friends of the new road, will be unable to acquire any additional support from the West on account of his hard money views, and will unquestionably be compelled to step aside for Randall. The latter, by reason of his general acceptability to the majority of the Democrats of the House last winter and his popularity among the greater number of those who will hold over, together with his wire-pulling genius and theory of making the ends justify the means, will loom up as the hero of the fight. Thus far he has straddled the Texas Pacific road question, but should the Speakership horizon cast a shadow upon his chances of success there is little doubt but that he will go so far as to name the Pacific Railroad Committee in advance to the entire satisfaction of the Southern members. The East will be left with no alternative between him and a Western inflationist, and will do nothing more than fall into line, since the bare majority of say twelve or fourteen in the House will prevent anything like a split in the Democratic party.

The latest theory, however, on the subject, is that the South having determined upon ex-Congressman Caldwell, of Alabama, for the position of Clerk of the House, will first obligate the candidate whom it supports, to throw his strength in the direction of its choice for Clerk. Randall will then find himself again troubled, in view of the fact that he has already entered into a most sacred and mutual covenant, to stand or fall with the present Clerk, Mr. Adams, of Kentucky. It is believed, however, that if the wily politician and wire puller discovers this arrangement to be the only obstacle to his success, he will throw Clerk Adams overboard and swear allegiance to the choice of the South for Clerk, whoever he may be.

As regards the talk about an Administration candidate, it may be stated that President Hayes has never at any time expressed any desire to control by his personal influence the Speakership of the House, but considers that a matter clearly within the province of the House alone to decide. The speculation concerning Gen. Banks as the independent candidate is not given much importance, from the fact that the prevailing and most reasonable opinion seems to be that the House will organize upon a strict party line basis, and the next Speaker will be an out-and-out Democrat, whose name, from present appearances, might possibly be Samuel J. Randall.

THE MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

CORRECTION OF AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION—THEY STILL WANT A PENSION—LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ON THE SUBJECT.

The following letter was received at this office last evening:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: The telegraphic dispatch from Chicago in reference to the annual reunion of the veterans of Mexico residing in Illinois, which was published in your issue of Friday, the 7th inst., conveys the impression that the veterans composing that meeting had resolved to take no further action in asking Congress for a pension to the survivors of the Mexican war, and announcing that the committee appointed for that purpose were discharged.

Without some explanation of the matter this circumstance is calculated to reflect most unjustly on the Chicago meeting, in the estimation of their old companions-in-arms elsewhere, and I respectfully ask sufficient space in your columns to elucidate the facts of the case, rendered somewhat obscure by the brevity of the telegram.

It will be remembered that the delegates from State associations who assembled here in January, 1873, organized a "National Association," the officers of which were authorized and directed to petition Congress, in the name and behalf of the whole body of survivors throughout the nation, which was done promptly, and the object has since been kept steadily in view by those intrusted with the duty. This action of the first convention has been sustained by three subsequent annual conventions, and indorsed by nearly the entire body (some seven hundred) of survivors in forwarding their names for registry as members of the National Association.

Two or three years ago, however, the Illinois State Association thought proper to appoint a committee, "charged with the business of laying before Congress the claims of the Mexican veterans to a pension," which committee, perhaps involving much expense, it appears, was discharged at their meeting on Thursday last, for the reason, as stated in the Chicago *Times'* report of Friday last, "that other means have been resolved upon to promote this worthy end."

Any person who reads the voluminous and graphic account of that meeting published in the Chicago *Times*; the highly eulogistic speeches of Governor Cullom, Lieutenant Governor Shuman and Judge T. Lyle Dickey, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, (who were invited guests,) will scout the idea that the veterans of that State have abated one jot of the enthusiasm which animates the entire body of the association. The Legislature of that state last winter passed a resolution instructing her Senators and requesting her Representatives to use their influence in favor of the measure, as have a dozen other State Legislatures, and Governor Cullom, in his speech last Thursday, remarked that "it was a vital necessity that the state should honor those of her sons who would undergo self-sacrifice, and risk their lives for her integrity and the lustre and success of her arms. It taught the young and growing generation an important lesson to observe how the nation honored those who had faced all dangers to follow the fortunes of her flag, and who had carried that flag with glorious renown through many a hard-fought battle. He had read Col. Turnley's speech, in which reference was made to an adequate provision for those old soldiers who might need it. And when reading it he had felt as it had never come to him before, how essential—indeed, how vitally important—it was that those high in authority should take every means to adequately recognize and reward all those who, in the hour of peril, had laid down every interest in life for the defense or aggrandizement of the country or the glory of her flag."

Before adjourning the meeting selected a large delegation of distinguished veterans present to attend the next meeting of the National Association at Baltimore on the 22d of February next.

Respectfully,

A. M. KENADAY,
Sec. Nat. Ass'n V. M. W.

It will be remembered that after a long struggle for the passage of a bill allowing pensions to the Mexican-war veterans, such a bill passed the House of Representatives in the last Congress, but failed in the Senate. The Pension Office then recommended adverse action in the matter, because it was claimed that the veterans numbered over 60,000, and would require too great a draft on the Treasury. It was too late then in the session for the association to disprove these figures, but now they have obtained an authentic statement regarding the total number of the veterans, which places them at not more than 6,000. In this view of the matter the Pension Bureau is reported to be favorable to the measure, and the veterans feel sanguine of their success in the next Congress.

LATEST OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

MEXICO PREPARING IN EARNEST TO ENFORCE ITS TREATY OBLIGATIONS—MOBILIZATION OF THE MEXICAN ARMY AT MATAMORAS.

The following telegram sent to General Sheridan at Chicago has been forwarded here:

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 8.

Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington:

The following dispatch from Gen. Ord just received:

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 8.

"Following brief of telegram received last night from Brownsville:"

"Fifteen hundred Mexican troops ready at Vera Cruz to embark for Matamoras under command of Gonzales. Their professed mission is to enforce terms of extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico, and to enforce order on the border. Local authorities being under local influence this measure is necessary if the extradition treaty is to be enforced and good order maintained, as the Central Government appears earnestly to desire. WEITZEL."

"I shall go and see Gonzales on his arrival. ORD."

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

GEN. HOWARD DECLARES HIS PLUCK AND ENERGY, AND SAYS THERE NEED BE NO FEARS AS TO HIS INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

From the following telegram, just forwarded to the War Department, it appears as if Gen. Sherman has been using the sharp stick upon General Howard:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA, August 28.

Wm. T. Sherman, General United States Army, Helena, Montana:

Yours of the 20th received. You misunderstood me: I never dag. It was the command including the most energetic officers that were worn and weary by the most extraordinary march. You need not fear for the campaign. Neither you nor Mr. McDowell can doubt my pluck and energy. My Indian scouts are on the heels of the enemy, and my supplies have just come, and we move in the morning and will continue to the end. I sent Cushing and Norwood, now en route two days ago, to operate from Ellis and Cross agencies. Initiatus captured a party of eight gentlemen and two ladies on lower Yellowstone last Friday evening last. Hostiles will probably cross Stinking river, about one hundred miles south of Cross agency.

HOWARD,
Brig. Gen. Commanding Department.

POSITIVE INFORMATION ABOUT SITTING BULL—HE IS STILL ON CANADIAN TERRITORY.

The following telegram was received Sunday night:

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.

Gen. E. D. Townsend, Washington:

Gen. Gibbon has positive information that Sitting Bull is still north of the line, and apparently has no intention of coming south. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

ONE POINT FOR THE UNITED STATES IN THE DISPUTE BEFORE THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FISH COMMISSION—THE NEXT QUESTION IN ORDER.

One important question before the Anglo-American Fisheries Commission has just been decided in favor of the United States, and, as the rumor runs that the vote was unanimously against the Canadian claim, it is reasonable to predict that the United States will achieve a complete triumph in this controversy about fishing rights. The Canadians claimed that the use of their ports for transshipment of cargoes, the privilege of purchasing bait, ice and supplies were so valuable as to deserve extra compensation. The Americans answered that the inhabitants of the Dominion were only doing what any business men would do if similarly situated, and had their recompense in the profits on the immense trade. The commission indorses this latter common-sense view, and proposes to move on to the next question, which relates to the jurisdiction of the sea near shore.

HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO AFRICAN REPUBLICS STRENGTHENED BY DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

The United States minister to Hayti reports to the Department of State that Liberia has appointed, for the first time, a diplomatic officer with the rank of charge d'affaires to Hayti, being represented heretofore near that