National Republican.

VOL. XVII--NO. 268. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY AT KNOXVILLE.

A HANDSOME RECEPTION AT THE DEPOT—SPEECH OF PRESIDENT HAYES—RECEPTION IN THE HOTEL PARLORS.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Sept. 21.

President Hayes was met at Chattanooga by the members of the reception committee, and arrived here on a special train at 11:30 a. m. They were received at the outer depot by Mayor Carpenter and Perez Dickinson, chairman of the committee of reception, and entering carriages were driven to the Lamar house, escorted by the Knoxville rifles, Capt. Allison, and a company of University cadets, commanded by Lieut. Baxter, U. S. A. The President occupied an open phaeton, drawn by four milk white horses, in which were seated Mayor Carpenter, Perez Dickinson and Rev. Dr. Humes. The other members of the suite followed in carriages. The streets were densely jammed with people eager to obtain a sight of the Chief Magistrate, and the shouts of welcome were loud and prolonged. As the procession formed, the University battery on Temperance hill rang out a welcome in thunder tones.

The march was a perfect ovation, and it was with difficulty that the police could keep the way clear for the procession to pass, so eagerly did the surging multitude press forward to the carriages. The distinguished visitors alighted at the ladies' entrance to the hotel and proceeded thence to the platform in front, where an address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Thomas W. Humes. President Hayes said in reply:

My friends of Knoxville and East Tennessee, I congratulate you on this beautiful day, contrasting, as it does, so agreeably with the gloom of yesterday. I am glad to have heard the address of the distinguished gentleman to which we have just listened. You are entirely right in intimating that the vast numbers that we see around us are united men of all political parties, and that the first point in the welcome is that it is respect for the office which, for the time being, it is my fortune to occupy. This multitude have assembled to show respect for the office of Chief Magistrate of the country, and to exhibit their patriotism to the nation, to the laws and the Constitution. [A voice: "Hurrah for Tilden.] They expect also to show their attachment to freedom of speech, of which we have examples from time to time. [Laughter and applause.]

And, my friends, it adds immensely to the satisfaction of this meeting to know that it is an assembly of men of both parties and veterans of both armies and citizens of all races. [Applause.] Such an assembly meeting as you do with utmost good feeling and friendship towards each other, is proof that the general course of the Administration, or of the general intent, the general purpose of the Administration, in regard to the pacification of the whole country, is here heartily approved; and my friends, why should we not approve a policy which seeks speedy restoration of national harmony. If we regard business, if we regard commercial interests and all other important interests, are they not best promoted by friendship, by peace on behalf of the National Government and State government—peace between the different sections of the country, peace between the different classes in the promotion of enterprise, of development, of progress and happiness in every department of life.

My friends, I have been during the last two weeks so frequently called upon in this general discussion, without special preparation, that I cannot but repeat the same in substance from place to place, and I find the feelings and personal opinions of the people everywhere so similar upon this subject, that there is no occasion for change of topics, even if it were possible to do so. When a committee comes to me of workingmen I am glad to receive them. If a committee of colored men, I have the same feelings for them. If Democrats, I give the same attention to them, and with Republicans it is the same with me. I believe the Government of the United States ought to regard alike the rights and interests of all sections of the country, and that the State Government, as well as the National Government, should regard alike equally the rights and interests of all races of men. Now, again, upon this there is no longer any cause of preparation. Washington announced that the Constitution made us one people. Mr. Webster, coming after, said, "We have one Constitution, we have one nation, we have one destiny."

Let us, my friends, bear in mind these great ideas. We may separate from each other as to currency, as to tariff, as to internal improvements, but, my friends, we must all agree with Jackson—that the Union must and shall be preserved. We can look into the faces of this audience and see, no doubt, the faces of soldiers of Federal and of the Confederate armies. Now we understand each other. We have been introduced to each other. We are acquainted. We have met before. [Laughter.] And as I demand respect for the man I fought against on the ground of my convictions, I yield the same measure of respect to him who fought for his convictions. I want the people of all sections to be better acquainted. I want that the people of all sections should be introduced to each other. Not exactly as the soldiers have been, but to be friends, as the soldiers here are friends; and one of the great objects of this hour is to encourage intercourse—intercourse between different sections of the country. We want you in New England and Ohio and New York. I want the men of Tennessee to be as much at home on the soil of Vermont as in any State of the South. I want the people of Ohio to feel as much at home in the South as in any State north of the Ohio river, to be united in duty and united as citizens of different sections; then shall we be a happier people to the end of our career.

At the conclusion of the speeches a public reception was held in the hotel parlors, lasting until 2 o'clock, when the President and party visited the opera-house, where the pupils of the city schools were assembled. Returning to the hotel the Presidential suite and invited guests dined, and after a brief rest entered carriages and were driven to Fort Saunders and other points of interest, calling for a short time at the residence of Major Thomas O'Connor.

At 8 o'clock a reception was given the distinguished guests at Colonel C. M. McGhee's residence, whose grounds were ablaze with countless gas jets, and were thronged with the *elite* of Knoxville. The Presidential party left on the ten o'clock train for Atlanta, and will return Saturday night to Knoxville and pass the Sabbath.

GOV. HAMPTON IN ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 21.—Gov. Hampton arrived in this city this morning. He made a speech to a large and enthusiastic crowd tonight in the capitol. Extensive preparations have been made for the reception of the President to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT AT ATLANTA.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Sept. 21.—Postmaster General Key telegraphed from Knoxville that the President will go to Atlanta to-night and return to Knoxville on Saturday night, and that he expects to be in Lynchburg about 2 p. m. on Monday.

ODD FELLOWS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.

The Grand Lodge met at 9 o'clock; J. W. Stokes, Grand Sir, in the chair. Speeches were limited to five minutes, with an additional five minutes to chairmen of committees. Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments were authorized to permit their subordinates to make a by-law requiring payment of dues in advance, provided such requirement shall not at all work forfeiture of any rights nor guarantee to members by the law of the Grand Lodge of the United States. The report of the special committee on uniform was adopted. This report provides for a uniform street dress for subordinate lodges, and consists of such style of hat or cap as may be determined by the several jurisdictions, but in all cases to be uniformed, plain white gloves, a jewel collar, two and a half inches wide, uniting in front, made of light blue silk cloth or other material excepting velvet which shall not be used, of the shade known as silver blue, edged with silver lace or braid one quarter inch wide, without embroidery or other ornamentation of any kind whatever.

A committee was appointed to take into consideration the establishment of a house for consumptive Odd Fellows at New Orleans, with instructions to report at the next session.

The appeal of J. F. C. Halling, from the action of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, was sustained.

The report of the committee of credentials in the matter of the admission of Geo. Gardner as representative from the Grand Lodge of New York was taken up. David P. Gardner, P. G. of New York, had presented a protest against the admission of Geo. J. Gardner as such representative, which had been referred to the committee. The committee in their report say: "There being no dispute as to the facts in this case, the question to be decided is simply one of law."

The credentials set forth "that George Gardner, G. P. M., has been duly appointed representative from the Grand Lodge of New York to the Grand Lodge of the United States for one year, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decision of the Grand Lodge of the United States in the case of John W. Stebbins, whose election was declared void;" thus showing on the face of the credentials that there was no vacancy which could be filled by appointment. This will clearly appear from the law of the Grand Lodge of New York relating to elections, as found in section three, article two, by-laws of the Grand Lodge of New York, which provides that "in case no candidate shall have received a majority, the representatives present shall forthwith proceed" to elect. The Grand Lodge of the United States, at its last session, having

Resolved, That John W. Stebbins, not having received a majority of the votes cast for Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge, under the above law to elect a Grand Representative. Having neglected so to elect, they are without a successor to John Medole, their former representative in this body.

The law under which the standing committee claim authority to appoint is section 7, article 3, of the constitution of the Grand Lodge of New York, which provides that "vacancies in the other grand officers, except that of Grand Master, shall be filled by the Grand Loge, if in session, then by standing committee, and for the term of the former incumbent." This section clearly contemplates an election, and a vacancy after such election before the committee can act. The Grand Lodge of the United States having decided that there was no election, the committee had no power to act.

Further, subsequent to the appointment a session of the Grand Lodge of New York refused, by a vote of 458 to 460, to approve and confirm the action of the standing committee in appointing Geo. J. Gardner. The committee, therefore, reported and recommended for adoption a resolution that Past Grand Master Geo. J. Gardner is not entitled to a seat in this grand body as a representative from the Grand Lodge of New York.

After debate the report of the committee was laid on the table, and Mr. Gardner admitted to his seat.

A resolution was offered and adopted appointing a committee to report at the next session a law providing for members who withdraw from a lodge in one jurisdiction and join a lodge in another receiving the benefits of the Order during transit.

The Grand Lodge refused to give the privilege to Grand Masters and Grand Patriarchs to confer the Past Official Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment degrees at other times than when these grand bodies are in session.

The Grand Lodge at 8 o'clock went into secret session, and at 10:30 receded from the same, and adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

GEN. GRANT IN ENGLAND.

THE VISIT TO NEW CASTLE-UPON-TYNE—SPEECHES AND ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Gen. Grant's visit to Newcastle-upon-Tyne and the neighborhood was the occasion of a most enthusiastic and remarkable demonstration. This morning the General and Mrs. Grant, accompanied by the Mayor of Newcastle, Gen. Badeau, Mr. Fairchild, the United States consul at Newcastle and others, visited the Exchange and other places of interest in Newcastle. There were numerous banners along the route and large crowds of spectators. In the Exchange Gen. Grant received an address from the Chamber of Commerce, and replying thanked the large and enthusiastic audience for its kind reception, which was highly gratifying to him and the American people, who would accept it as a token of kind friendship between the two nations. He could not say two peoples, for they were really one, having a common destiny which would be brilliant in proportion to their friendship. He referred to the honorable settlement of all difficulties between England and America, and said they ought not only to keep peace with each other, but with all the world, and by their example stop the wars which are now devastating Europe.

The speech was loudly cheered.

Gen. Grant and the corporation then proceeded down the Tyne in a steamer, which was saluted with guns from almost every factory on the banks, every available spot on which was crowded with people.

Gen. Grant stood on the bridge of the steamer during the greater part of the voyage bowing in response to repeated cheers. The steamer stopped at Jarrow and Tynemouth, at both of which places places the municipal authorities presented most cordial addresses. The ceremony was witnessed by large and enthusiastic crowds. Gen. Grant made suitable replies of similar tenor to his Newcastle speech.

At Tynemouth he said he had that day seen 150,000 people leave their homes and occupations to manifest friendship to America. The ex-President held a reception at New Castle in the evening.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

THE FATAL RESULT OF A COLLISION BETWEEN TWO TRAINS ON A NEW YORK ROAD.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 21.

The Western-bound Chicago express train, due in Rome at 5:15 p. m., was thrown into a collision with a pick-up freight train by a misplaced switch one mile east of the depot. Both engines were completely wrecked, and the mail and baggage cars were ground together in an almost solid mass. The fireman of the express, said to be Wm. Hendrickson, of Albany, was instantly killed and badly mangled. Joseph Durgin, of Utica, brakesman of the freight train, was killed. J. L. Tunnard, of Troy, a mail agent, has died from his injuries. George W. Fitch, of Oneida, a mail agent, had his right thigh broken and his back injured. Joseph Ulrich, of Utica, engineer of the freight train, had his right leg bruised, but not seriously. D. W. Halloway, of Troy, a passenger, was injured about the head, and had his jaw and ankle broken. Frank C. Roberts, of Utica, a mail agent, was badly bruised. He was caught under the wreck and severely squeezed, but had no bones broken. Wm. Earl, of Geneva, a mail agent, had his right ankle sprained. Wm. Wicks, of Little Falls, had his head bruised, nose broken and wrist sprained. Mrs. W. H. Buxton, of New York, had her ankle slightly hurt. Several trainmen were slightly bruised. Medical aid and the assistance of citizens were promptly rendered. The palace car, which was nearly empty, was partly wrecked. Passengers in cars to the rear of the palace car escaped injury. The switchman saw the misplaced switch too late to correct it and swung the red flag.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

From the New York Tribune.

The Massachusetts Republicans wisely decided that it was inexpedient to damn Mr. Hayes with faint praise, and their resolutions go forth to the country as a full and vigorous indorsement of the President's title, his intentions, his Southern policy and his civil-service order. If there was good reason to suppose that the resolutions express the real sentiment of all the Republicans of the State, as they undoubtedly do of a great majority of the delegates, there would be little doubt of a party victory, in spite of the unpopularity of the ticket

A BATTLE WITH INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Captain Tupper says he pursued the Indians into the mountains east of the Tulerosa river, New Mexico, and killed twelve and took many captives. The Indians scattered in the mountains over a large area of country. The Indians must have suffered much, and abandoned a great deal. An infant yet alive was found on the open plains. Lieutenants Hanna and Rucker will arrive at Bowie on the 16th or 17th.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE AND RUSSIAN DEFEAT AT BIELA.

THE MUSCOVITE LOSS FOUR THOUSAND KILLED AND EIGHT THOUSAND WOUNDED—CAPTURE OF FORTS BY THE MONTENEGRINS—TREBINJE IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Constantinople, 10 o'clock to-night, says: It is reported here that a great battle was fought to-day at Biela, lasting from 9 o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock in the evening, and that the Russians were completely defeated.

The *Daily Telegraph* has a special dispatch from Shumla, which asserts that the Russians lost 4,000 killed and 8,000 wounded in the battle.

The *Standard* says it is announced that four large London firms were yesterday invited to make tenders for a supply of iron huts, to be erected near Bucharest, for 100,000 Russian soldiers.

The Montenegrins have captured the Zlotsup and Nosdre forts, and are undisputed masters of the Druga pass. The bombardment of Gatchko is imminent, and a state of siege has been declared in Trebinje.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence's* Bucharest dispatch reports that all the regulars in Widdin have started for Plevna in all haste.

The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch, dated Pera, Friday, says: "A telegam just received at the war office from Mehemet Ali announces that serious fighting began to-day. The Turks were advancing steadily when the message left the Danube this morning."

No other paper has anything touching the reported battle, although several have correspondents both with the Czarowitch and Mehemet Ali.

MATTERS AT PLEVNA.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *Daily News'* correspondent, who was present at the battle of Plevna, telegraphing from Bucharest, September 17, says the Russo-Roumanian army has abandoned now even a pretense of prosecuting the attempt against Plevna and fallen back into the positions occupied before the commencement of the bombardment. The field artillery remain still in the same position as at the bombardment. It is announced that a third renewal is intended on the arrival of the Imperial Guard, in a fortnight. I have great doubts whether another attempt will be made, and very much stronger doubt whether, if made, it can succeed. The Turks are better soldiers individually than the Russians. Of that, after seeing not a few battles, I stand assured.

In the strategy of both major and minor tactics the Turks are simply immeasurably superior. They are better armed than the Russians, both in great and small armes. They have engineers who can design admirable defensive positions. The Russian engineers seem incapable of repairing a hole in a bridge. The Turks seem as well provisioned as the Russians, and are flushed with success. The Russians are depressed by failure after failure. Nor is this all that impairs the Russian soldiers' dash, for that it is becoming impaired my reluctant observation of the war can testify. There is no braver man than the Russian soldier, but a brave soldier cannot continually face more than the fair chances of war. The Russian is called on to face these and dangers in addition which appeal with infinitely greater intensity of horror to his imagination. He knows that if he but receives a bullet in the ankle joint when he is in front of an unsuccessful attack the chances are that he will die a death of torture, humiliation and mutilation. No moral courage, no mental hardihood can stand against this horrible consciousness, and in the attack of the 11th inst. I distinctly observed his reluctance to begin storming.

THE RUSSIAN FORCE AT PLEVNA.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *Times'* correspondent at Farny Stroen, after inspecting the position before Plevna, estimates that the Russians, with the reinforcements received since the battle, must number nearly 50,000. The casualties on the 11th and 12th amounted to over 60 per cent.

FROM RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *Daily News'* correspondent telegraphs from the Russian headquarters as follows: The feeling here is not so gloomy as I expected. The military men acknowledge that they have been beaten, but as much by their own errors as by the bravery of the Turks. There is not the slightest sign of hesitation or weakening of determination to fight it out. Everybody feels that it is a death struggle, and a final successful issue is not doubted for an instant.

Every preparation is being made for a winter campaign. A military railway from Giurgevo to Sinnitza is to be constructed, which, it is hoped, will be ready by the end of October. Steam ice-boats have been ordered in view of the freezing of the Danube. Anybody knowing the feeling of the Russian nation and army knows that perseverance in the war is the only possible policy; but those whose mismanagement has so complicated the future may expect a stern reckoning.

The case of the Geshoffs, Bulgarian merchants of Pappolis, who are under sentence of death at Adrianople on the charge of treason, is causing some excitement in England. The Geshoffs traded in Manchester and Liverpool for some years. A petition was unanimously signed at the Manchester Exchange yesterday, praying Lord Derby to exercise his influence with the Turkish Government to prevent the execution.

A memorial originating in London is also about to be presented to Lord Derby. It is said the real offense of the Geshoffs is in having written to the *Times*.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Alexandria says that peace has not yet been concluded between Egypt and Abyssinia. The Abyssinians near Massawah have collected taxes due to the Khedive.

The *Times'* Bucharest dispatch says that General Lodlehen will immediately proceed to inspect the Plevna positions.

TURKISH OUTRAGES IN THESSALY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A special to the *Times* from Athens says the Porte has sent 3,000 irregular troops into Thessaly, where they are sacking the country and outraging the inhabitants. Circassians have also been sent into Macedonia in violation of repeated promises.

OSMAN PASHA.

THE TRUE STORY OF HIS LIFE AND NATIVITY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Sir Patrick MacChombach de Colquitan, LL.D., a well-known scholar and familiar with Eastern affairs, writes to the *Times* that Osman Pasha, the Turkish commander at Plevna, is a native of Armassie, Asia Minor, and was born in 1832. He was educated in the military school at Constantinople, and has never been in Europe except in European Turkey. He is tall, of spare figure, somewhat delicate in health, active and intelligent and attentive to his duties. He inquires personally into every detail of his army and its tactics, directing the mode in which they are to be executed. He possesses urbane and agreeable manners, and is a favorite with his friends and intimate acquaintances.

FRANCE.

A RUMOR DENIED.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Reuter's Paris dispatch says it is denied that the *Journal des Debats* will be prosecuted.

REPUBLICANISM IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—An address to the nation, signed by a number of Parisian and provincial candidates for the Chamber of Deputies, representing all shades of republicanism, is published. It replies point by point to President MacMahon's manifesto. The following is the concluding passage: "Your duty will increase with the audacity of those who presume to impose themselves on France. You cannot become the instrument of clericalism. The Republic must have republican functionaries, and the country expects order, peace and stability through the Republic."

SPIES WATCHING THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The *News'* Paris correspondent states that the secretary of the prefect of police has gone to Namur to watch the proceedings of the Prince Imperial on the Belgian frontier.

ENGLAND.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF DISCOVERER OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The morning papers announce the death of William Henry Fox Talbot, the chief discoverer of photography, aged 77 years.

GREECE.

AN ATTACK ON A GREEK CONSULAR OFFICE BY BASHI-BAZOUKS.

ATHENS, Sept. 21.

The Greek Foreign Office announces that on the 19th inst. 200 Bashi-Bazouks attacked the Greek consulate at Larissa and were repulsed by the consulate guards. Greece has addressed remonstrances to the Porte on the subject. The Ministerial question is now being settled. The Ministers have agreed to withdraw their resignations. The post of President of the Council, made vacant by the death of M. Canares, will not be allotted to any of the present Ministers.

GERMANY.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN BISMARCK AND ANDRASSY.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.

The *Presse* says no formal engagements were entered into at Salzburg, but the conference resulted in complete accord between Bismarck and Andrassy on the Eastern policy.

MARRIAGES IN UTAH.

DEPARTURE OF JOHN W. YOUNG'S THIRD WIFE—GOSSIP ABOUT A FOURTH MARRIAGE.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 14.—Mrs. Libby Young, the third wife of John W. Young, went East two or three days ago, and it is probable that she will remain there, as she most vigorously slapped his face at parting on the train. She took with her only one of her three children. Her departure was followed by that of Miss Luella Cobb and her mother for St. George, where polygamous marriages are now made, and it is reported that John W. Young is soon to marry the girl, who has a pretty face, and is only seventeen years old.

She is a daughter of James Cobb, (son of the Mrs. Cobb who left her family in Boston to marry the late Brigham Young,) by Mary Van Cott, (mother of Brigham Young's youngest child,) who was Mrs. James Cobb before she was Mrs. Brigham Young. Mrs. Libby Young is a cousin of John W. Young's first wife, and is not a Mormon. His first wife was divorced from him, and was subsequently married to one Higginbottom. Her successor in the Young household was Clara Jones, who now has two children.

She lives here quietly, having been discarded after John W. Young's third marriage, but not divorced. He is about thirty-three years of age, a handsome fellow of good address, has been abroad several times of late years, and must have outgrown the absurdities of the Mormon faith. He has never done much except spend his father's money. After trying him at this and at that for many years, Brigham Young, last fall, put him to helping "run the church," in the capacity of first counselor.

Since Brigham Young's death, the Twelve Apostles, after "prayerfully waiting upon the Lord," were moved to assume the presidency of the Church themselves. John Taylor was confirmed as president of the apostolic board of regents, and with him John W. Young, D. H. Wells and George Q. Cannon were constituted an executive committee, to manage the secular affairs of the Church.

This arrangement may be continued indefinitely, but, until the first presidency is again set up, John W. Young may consider himself a promising candidate. By marrying the Gentile, Libby Canfield, and discarding his first two wives, and by his worldly associations, doubtful orthodoxy and reputation as a ne'er-do-well, he has lost favor in the eyes of the genuine Mormons, and a new marriage may be a step taken to regain the lost ground.

There may be a pecuniary motive. Unless he can provide for himself somewhere in the business of church management his future is not bright. I do not believe he will accomplish his object, and while gaining nothing with the faithful, who consider him little better than a reprobate, he will lose everything with the liberal, growing, progressive element.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FASHIONABLE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of King Alfonso with the daughter of the Duke Montpensier is appointed for January.

Miss Helen Bary, the English actress, has become Major Roll's wife.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Jewell will celebrate their silver wedding on October 6, and their daughter will be married on the same day.

Baltimore society is still agitated over the splendor of the wedding of Miss Florence Patterson, daughter of the late George Patterson, a nephew of Mme. Bonaparte, and James Carroll, son of the late Charles Carroll, of Baltimore. The bride has been a belle for several seasons, and is the sole heiress to an estate valued at $500,000.

Montgomery Sears, Boston's wealthiest young man, was married on Tuesday to Miss Choate.

Edward Brenton Archibald, son of E. M. Archibald, British consul general, was married in Quebec a few days ago to Miss Caroline Roberta Mann Leaycraft, daughter of Joseph Leaycraft.

Charles Frederick Adam, of the British Legation at the Capital, and Miss Palmer, daughter of Dr. Palmer, of the United States navy, are to be married next month.

Charles J. Parker, a son of ex-Gov. Parker, was married in Freehold, N. J., to Miss Alida Marcellus.

It is said that the Princess Thyra of Denmark is engaged to the Crown Prince of Hanover.

YELLOW FEVER SPREADING.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 21.—There was one yellow fever death at Fernandina to-day. Twenty-one new cases are reported. Several critical cases reported yesterday are better to-day. Dr. Palmer being among the number. The disease is becoming epidemic at Oldtown, about a mile north of the city proper. There is considerable increase of the disease among the colored people. A doctor from Key West arrived there to-day. Contributions from towns in the State are being received.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMSHIP.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—The steamship Gussie, from Indianola for Havana, with a cargo of cattle, broke her shaft on the 19th, thirty-eight miles southeast of the Passes. The first mate, with a firemen, started in a boat for the Pass to secure a tow-boat. The Gussie arrived at the Passes under sail. Nothing has been heard of the mate's boat.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—A fire this afternoon destroyed the Union planing mill, corner Twenty-second and Fisk streets. Loss $20,000; insurance, $15,000. About $1000 worth of lumber was also burned. The same fire destroyed six dry kilns, belonging T. W. Harvey's planing mill. Loss about $30,000; no insurance.

GOING FOR THE PRESIDENT.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 21.—The Mayor of Augusta has appointed a committee of fifteen prominent citizens to go to Atlanta to induce President Hayes and party to visit this city. The committee leave for Atlanta to-night.

BANK SUSPENSION.

WOLFBORO', N. H., Sept. 21.—The trustees of the Carroll County Five Cent Savings Bank to-day decided to suspend payment to depositors. The deposits amount to $480,000. It is believed the bank will be able to pay in full.

THE SAWYER TRIAL.

EXAMINING A GREAT MANY WITNESSES TO GET AT A FEW FACTS.

A MAN TO WHOM BROOKS TOLD HOW HE GOT HIS CLAIM THROUGH—SAWYER AND HAINES THE MOST EXPENSIVE PART—A TILT BETWEEN THE JUDGE AND A LAWYER.

The Sawyer-Haines-Brooks-Barstow case occupied the Criminal Court again yesterday, and promises to hold out for several days yet. Evidence was introduced as to a number of deposits made in the bank of Lewis Johnson & Co. from February to June, 1874.

J. W. Mancourt, a witness, testified that he got his claim through by paying for it, and that Haines and Sawyer were the most expensive part.

A feature of the day was a lively tilt between judge and counsel because the judge rebuked the lawyer for referring to a bureau in the Treasury as the "Cotton-ring Department." The attendance during the day was small, and there appeared to be but little interest in the case.

Judge Fullerton appeared in the case, and it was announced that he appeared for Mr. Brooks:

THE PROCEEDINGS:

The prosecution resumed its testimony, and called the following witness:

Waldo M. Tasker, a clerk of Lewis Johnson & Co. in 1874, testified to certain deposits made by F. W. Brooks in 1874. These deposits are claimed to have been as follows: February 10, $1,500; February 13, $297; same day, $1,250; February 24, $1,250; March 4, $5,000; March 11, $1,000; March 23, $4,450; March 26, $1,250; April 13, $1,187.50; April 30, $1,033.75; May 9, $1,625; May 14, $1,343.75; May 18, $1,250; May 21, $155; same day, $97.50; May 23, $1,250; May 28, $500.

The witness was discharged, and it was directed that another clerk in the same bank be summoned.

JOHN W. MANCOURT.

Witness has known Frank W. Brooks since 1865. Brooks told witness in New York in 1874 that he had just succeeded in getting a claim of $57,000. Witness asked how he got it through, and he said he got it through as other claims—by paying for it. Witness then asked what it cost, and Brooks said that "the most expensive portion were Haines and Sawyer." Another conversation took place at his residence, on Lexington avenue, corner of Fifty-first street, in which Brooks said that the facts in the Tomeley letter were true, and that he was going to make a reply to that letter, which he intended to send to the Secretary of the Treasury. Witness made up from notes made by Brooks on his way from Liverpool a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury. Brooks told witness that the claim had been withdrawn from the Solicitor's office, because he knew there was an adverse report there against it.

On the cross-examination, which went over the same ground, Mr. Cook said that the Tomeley letter was untrue.

On the examination having disclosed that the witness had been under an indictment in an internal revenue case at Brooklyn, and that he expected to be released, and having also disclosed that there was at one time a five months' difficulty between the witness and Brooks.

Gen. Wells re-examined the witness to show that neither that trial nor the difficulty with Brooks had exercised any influence on the testimony of the witness.

A recess was here taken.

After the recess Mr. Mancourt's cross examination was concluded.

M. L. Scott answered some questions explaining his testimony. The course taken by the Department in this case was contrary to all routine custom.

AN ATTORNEY REBUKED.

Counsel for defense in cross-examining him said incidentally in reference to a bureau of the Treasury: "Ah, yes that is the cotton ring department."

Judge MacArthur. I do not think it is my duty to sit here and allow such reflections on a Department of the Government.

Counsel. I used the word only in its proper acceptation.

Judge MacArthur. But the word has acquired an apprehensive meaning, and I will not permit it to be used.

Counsel. A ring may be pure or impure.

Judge MacArthur. You must not use the word here.

Counsel. Am I only to use such phraseology in asking questions of the witness as shall suit the Court.

Judge MacArthur. That is precisely what you are to do.

Counsel. I used a common word in its popular, not its offensive, sense.

Judge MacA. You must not use it here.

Counsel. Will your Honor then tell me how I am to examine the witness?

Judge MacA. I am not going to instruct you; if you cannot examine your witnesses properly you must allow some one else to do so.

Counsel. I shall not surrender the doing of my duty to any other man.

Judge MacA. You must refrain from using offensive epithets.

Counsel. I will now go on to examine the witness, if the Court will permit me to do so without interruption.

And the examination proceeded, but disclosed nothing.

S. S. Guthrie testified as to the passing of the drafts in this case.

ALBERT N. WYMAN,

cashier of the Treasury in 1874, testified that the check for the Roddy claim was paid after hours—after the tellers had gone home. It was paid to Gen. Roddy himself. Senator Spencer introduced Roddy's check.

S. H. Benson testified that he is chief of the secret service, and that Barstow handed to him the watch which had been given to his (Barstow's) wife.

James M. Tomeley testified that he wrote the Tomeley letter in the New York *Sun*.

(The defense sought to introduce the letter in testimony, but objection was made, and the letter was ruled out.)

And the court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

TWINKLINGS.

BUSINESS *is reviving.—Richmond (Va.) State.* ....Heller Bostons next month....Conn. State agricultural society will hold no fair this fall. Won't pay....The war upon the Chinese in California is a heartless cruelty.—*Standard, Gran*.... Oil is Wagner along in the northern part of New York State....Syracuse, N. Y., doctors say a good deal of fever is prevalent there.... "Tweed" headings are the latest style again in hundreds of our exchanges....Nine miles walking at Lynn, Mass.: Wm. S. Buckley, amateur, 1 h. 37 m.; Frank Benson, professional, 1 h. 41 m....Moody, Sankey and Mrs. Van Cott have been publicly considered chronologically in Bridgeport, Ct....Voting on a cane at a fair in Hartford, Ct., will determine the most popular Catholic society in the State.... Hadden, Ct., burglars have been captured. Probably they've had'm before....A partridge was found and killed in the Hartford Hospital cellar the other day. Is that hospitality?.... Norwalk, Conn., merchants are playing base ball. Business must be brisk there....Humanitarians are investigating the death rate among colored people...."How Women Love" is on exhibition in Syracuse. There is also some manifestation of it in Washington....."The Reform Club" members in New England, whose noses were formerly vermillion, wear blue ribbons to indicate the change in their tastes.... A great elastic sale of India rubber is advertised to take place in Boston, and if it does not prove a success there is just where the rubber will come in.....A bear was reported roaming about Orange woods in Connecticut. Neighbors turned out and found an indigent man and woman there; nearly bare, however.....Mark Twain makes his mark again by a present of $50 and a set of his books to a colored man who did some of the family a great service at the risk of his life. As the colored man cannot read he will be spared a great deal of suffering.....Secretary Maples, of the Fat Men's Association, and formerly vice principal of a grammar school in New York, is editing a paper in Norwalk, Connecticut. He furnishes the compositors with fat copy all the time.... Dr J. P. Hamilton, of Auburn, N. Y., undertook, it is said, to get up an immigration excitation to Texas. Hundreds called on him, and gave fictitious names. When the time came to start the Doctor stood alone in his glory—sold....."Probably the most colossal mint julep on record was that prepared at the Spotswood house, in Richmond, on the occasion of a visit there of Governor Hoffman, of New York, and a party eight years ago." The New York *World* editor who wrote this has just recovered, hence the delay in his report .... The authorship of "That Husband of Mine" has been attributed to Sophie May, Mrs. M. A. Denison, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Amanda M. Douglas, Oliver Optic, and other venerable writers.

CRICKET CONTEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—To-day the Staten Island Cricket Club played the Germantown Club at Nicetown. The Staten Islanders made 216 runs in their first inning. The Germantowners in the first inning made 100, and in the second 131. The Staten Islanders, owing to darkness, could not finish the second inning, and the game was decided on the first in favor of the visitors. Several of the Germantowners' best players were absent.

LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 20.—Kentucky Association Course Races. Summary: First race—Produce stakes for three year olds: two mile heats: Lizzie Whipps, 1, 1; Typhoon, 2, 2; Spring Branch and Hyena distanced. Time, 3:36½, 3:39.

Second race—Colt and filly stakes for two year olds, one mile. Himyar, 1; Leveler, 2; Blue Eyes, 3. Time, 1:46½.

Third race—One and a half miles. Largauteen, 1; Courier, 2; Nucy Hale, 3. Time, 2:38½.

WHAT GEN. M'CLELLAN SAYS.

WAITING TO BE OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION—NO REASON WHY HE SHOULD NOT ACCEPT, IF IT WILL BE FOR THE GOOD OF THE PARTY.

Gen. McClellan's residence is on the hills in West Orange, N. J. The driver of the buggy that made its way up the winding road from the railway station at Orange last evening was very enthusiastic about the General's nomination, and he kept talking about it the entire way. He said he had driven the General and members of his family from the railway station to the house for years.

All along the road were handsome residences of wealthy New Yorkers, and equally wealthy Jerseymen. Leaving the highway, a private road leads to the General's neat but unpretentious dwelling, which in the bright moonlight, seemed to be near the edge of a high ridge overlooking an extensive tract of country. A veranda extends along the front, and shrubbery, trees and flowers surround it.

The General sat in an easy chair smoking, apparently in excellent health, and in cheerful mood. Being asked what his intentions were in regard to his nomination—whether he purposed accepting or declining, he said:

"I have not yet been officially notified of my nomination, and you will see the impropriety of my saying anything in regard to it for the present. I do not think I ought to speak about it now."

To the suggestion that the official notification was a mere matter of form, about which there was no doubt, and that he knew the action of the convention as well as he would at any time, he replied:

"Well, frankly speaking, I do not know of any reason why I should not accept. If I see that is the unanimous wish of the party, and that my nomination will tend to prevent local differences and personal dissensions, I shall accept. Were I to have reason to believe that such would not be the case, and that my nomination would not be for the good of the party, I should feel it my duty to decline. As I have said, I do not now see any cause for doubting that I shall accept the nomination, but I have not yet received the official notification, and may not for some days. When I do, it will be time enough to decide. And now, I do not think I ought to speak further about this matter for the present. I am sure you would not do it if you were in my place."

"Did you expect the nomination, General?"

"Not at all. I had heard before the convention that my name might be presented, but I did not suppose there was one chance in fifty that I would get the nomination. Those things I always supposed to be arranged in the local political assemblies; but I made no endeavor to put myself forward either there or at the convention. I first heard of my nomination on the boat this morning, coming from Boston.

Having his attention called to the assertion made by Winfield in the convention, that he was not a resident of the State, he smiled and said:

"If I am not a resident of New Jersey I have no residence anywhere in the country. I have lived here since 1863, have voted at many local elections, and cast my ballot here for Seymour in 1868, and for Tilden last year. At the Presidential election in 1864, you know," he continued, smiling, "I could not vote."—*N. Y. Sun.*

FALL FROM SHAKSPEARE ROCK.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG WOMAN'S FEARFUL AND FATAL FALL.

From the Virginia City Chronicle.

Last Sunday Miss Carrie A. Rice, daughter of Philo W. Rice, of Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe, was precipitated from Shakspeare rock and so badly injured that she died in about half an hour.

She left her home at Glenbrook in company with two other young ladies and three gentlemen. The party rambled to and ascended the high rocky point of land running out into the lake, on which is situated what is known as Shakspeare rock, there being traceable on its face lines that bear resemblance to the portraits of the great poet.

The party made the ascent by the usual trail, and for a time remained on the summit of the rock, gazing upon the scenery. Finally Miss Rice proposed to her escort, William Cranmer, a young man who is engineer at one of the mills on the lake, that they make the descent by a steep gorge leading down to the face of the rock.

All the other members of the party tried, but in vain, to dissuade the couple from attempting the descent. They took their way down the steep rock and presently reached a cave. Starting from the cave they began slipping, and slid down about fifteen feet to the edge of a precipitous part of the rock. The young man caught hold of a jutting point on the ledge, where he held fast, but was unable to retain his gras