National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH.....PROPRIETOR

TUESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 25, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"The Danischeffs."

FORD'S OPERA HOUSE.—"May Only, or Lost and Won."

THE PATENT OFFICE CALAMITY.

The partial destruction of the Patent Office by fire yesterday is a calamity which will be heard of with regret and surprise throughout the entire nation. The models and curiosities contained in that building have always made it an object of great interest to all visitors to this city, while thousands of persons practically interested in inventions will feel that the partial destruction of the great Museum was a personal loss to them.

The first emotion which most persons will feel on hearing of the immense damage done to that building by fire will be one of surprise. It was so substantial in its appearance that it was generally supposed to be fire proof. The impression was strengthened in the popular mind by the fact that on the 15th of December, 1836, the building then occupied as a Patent Office was totally destroyed by fire, including over 4,000 models which had accumulated during the previous half century. The loss of those models has been very frequently deplored, but it has generally been taken for granted that the new collection was securely stored in a fire-proof building. The country will be greatly astonished to learn that they were in fact stored in an immense tinder-box, admirably prepared for consuming them in an incredibly brief period of time.

We do not propose to-day to criticise the architecture of the Patent Office building. Yesterday's calamity has rendered it obvious that it was very far from being such a building as it should have been in order to properly preserve the valuable property and records deposited in it. The best use which can now be made of the irreparable misfortune which has befallen the nation is to direct public attention to the necessity of providing thoroughly fire-proof buildings for all the departments of the Government.

In the present advanced state of architecture, the matter of building fire-proof structures is merely a question of money. The expense of rendering all the edifices used by the Government fire proof is but a trifle compared with the vast amounts of public property and valuable records which are exposed to destruction in combustible buildings. The loss which the Government sustained yesterday at the Patent Office would have paid many times over the cost of rendering that building fire proof. It is not at all creditable to our Government that it has suffered property and records of such immense value to be exposed to the risk of destruction by fire.

It is to be hoped that this calamity will lead to an inquiry into the condition of all the other public buildings in this city. We presume that there is no question but that the State Department is provided with safe quarters, but it does not appear to be certain that any of the other Departments are as secure as they ought to be. As Congress is to assemble in a few weeks, it would be well to have this subject thoroughly investigated, in order that such legislation may be asked as may be necessary for rendering all the archives of the Government secure from fire.

This subject is one in which the people have a deep interest. The destruction of records at the seat of Government inevitably subjects thousands of citizens to the loss of property or rights which depend upon evidence of which the Government is the proper custodian. If the calamity of yesterday leads to the adoption of effectual measures for rendering all the property and records of the Government secure, it will do much to alleviate the misfortune which this morning fills the nation with sadness.

MEMBERS OF CABINET IN CONGRESS.

It has been quite frequently proposed to give the members of the Cabinet seats in the House of Representatives to enable them to participate in the debates of that body and defend the measures of the Administration on that floor. We are not sure that the public interests would be in any way promoted by adding to the force of speakers in the House. Too much attention is already given to talk there in proportion to the work accomplished, and we fear that this evil would only be aggravated by transferring the oratorical resources of the entire Cabinet into that body.

It is well enough, however, to hear what can be said in favor of the proposition. A paper on the question of resumption, which was read by Mr. BRADFORD, of Boston, at the recent Social Science Congress, contains a strong argument in favor of the policy of giving the members of the Cabinet seats in the House. He thinks, for example, that the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be put where he may be compelled to explain his financial plans as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is required to do in the British Parliament. Mr. BRADFORD further says:

> Our Secretary of the Treasury should and must have a seat in Congress—of course, without a vote—and be open to question from both sides of the House. In place of a clique of professals thrown into secret committees and kept there during the session, leaving Congress idle, and the country ignorant, with a final report rushed through at the end of the session, without discussion and regardless of the wishes of the Executive—instead of this, it would be the duty of the Secretary at the commencement of the session to prepare a definite scheme for the conduct of the finances for the ensuing year. Discussion would then turn upon that, and nothing else; it would be public instead of secret; the responsible Secretary would take part in it, and there would be a final decision either to do something or nothing so that the country would know what to depend upon. Observe further, that during the recess the Secretary would feel that his every action would be open to criticism of a hostile minority, and that in the way of individual question, which could not be evaded. It is objected that we have no men competent to such work. But that is exactly the way to find one. We all know how, during the war, one general after another was trusted with full power and responsibility, and then thrown aside for incompetency, or at all events, failure, until at last we found one who did meet the final test of success. True, this was done at enormous cost, but it was the only way to do it, and it was done with an effectiveness and comparative rapidity which astonished the world. We shall have to take the same road in finance. If one Secretary cannot command himself to Congress and the country he must make way for another, and by this stern process of selection the man will finally come. Public debate in Congress is the only field in which the test can be applied. And this cannot be best for all parties. If the sober and deliberate sense of the country, after full discussion, is in favor of inflation, then let us have inflation, to the fullest end, and get through with it after the old French fashion, and then the next generation may come to its senses. If on the other hand, as I fully believe, the majority only want what is wisest and best, then though they may not agree to support a theory they may agree to support a man. But this universal wrangling is like harnessing a team of horses at each end of a cart, with the result that neither side makes any progress.

FUNDING THE GREENBACKS.

Hon. S. B. CHITTENDEN, of New York, has written an able letter to the editor of the New York *Times*, in which he sets forth with great clearness the evils produced by the continued use of the greenback currency. He very truthfully says that when they were issued everybody recognized them as an evil to be got rid of at the earliest practicable moment. A great change has taken place in public sentiment since then. A large portion of the party which denounced this currency most bitterly then have since become its warmest advocates. When the war closed it was assumed, as a matter of course, that the Government would be faithful to its obligations and withdraw the legal-tender notes. It did for a while pursue that policy, but soon practically abandoned it.

It is constantly claimed that the contraction of the greenback currency has been the cause of the commercial and industrial distress from which the country is now suffering. Mr. CHITTENDEN refutes this idea completely by the statement that we have more greenbacks in circulation to-day than we had at any time from 1868 to 1873; more than we had during those flush times when we were building ten thousand miles of railroad per annum, and striving to prematurely develop the resources of the country, faster than they were needed for the wants of the country. He says it is true that we had some contraction of national bank currency during this period, but this occurred while the banks were at liberty to issue all they could safely use. We may be very sure that if there had been any actual demand for more currency the banks would have supplied it. There is evidently a very great falacy in the reasoning of statesmen who, like Gen. EWING, for example, tell the people that the hard times are wholly owing to the policy of contraction upon which the Government has been acting.

The assertion that the greenback circulation has been actually increased since the panic of 1873 refers to the fact that just after that event a fresh issue was made of twenty-six millions of dollars. That issue proved to be of no benefit whatever, but on the contrary rather aggravated the evils which it was intended to remedy.

Mr. CHITTENDEN well says that the greenback is the most dangerous element in our current public opinion. If the greenbacks were out of the way we would have left a perfect currency. The National bank bills are promises to pay dollars. Those bills are secured by the deposit of United States gold bonds, which makes them absolutely the best paper currency in the world.

If the greenbacks are taken away the national bank bills become payable in coin. It then becomes an all important matter to determine how the greenbacks can best be withdrawn. The present plan for accomplishing that result contemplates the accumulation of gold for that purpose. Mr. CHITTENDEN thinks that the evil can be reached by allowing the legal tender notes to be funded, as was wisely provided in the original act. If this were permitted they would be withdrawn so gradually as not to disturb the business of the country. Under this plan the Government would not resume specie payments at any fixed date, but the banks would of course have to redeem their notes in coin whenever the greenbacks all disappear from circulation under the funding process.

AN EDITORIAL ARTICLE in the Portland, (Me.,) *Press* finds fault with the BARTHOLDI fountain because it is not bronze. No one ever represented it to be of that material. The cost of it was $6,000. If bronze it would have been worth $20,000.

THE Buffalo (New York) *Courier* publishes the following slander:

> It is said that the new public printer at Washington, Mr. Burgess, has found places in his office for his three sons, one son-in-law, a nephew and a brother-in-law.

The fact is Mr. DEPEWES has but one relative at work in or about the building, and he holding only quite a subordinate position in the private office.

IT IS an interesting fact that even the clerks in the Interior Department supposed that that building was fire proof, and most of them continued at their desks, even after the alarm of fire was sounded, thinking it was but a little matter which could not possibly do much harm. The insecure construction of the building is a subject of great surprise to the public, and reflects great discredit upon the architects who designed it and the officers who approved such defective designs. It will now be necessary to reconstruct the entire building at great expense.

ONE OF THE LESSONS taught by yesterday's fire is that as long as any of the Departments of the Government occupy buildings which are not fire-proof, the male clerks employed in the building should be organized into a fire-brigade, in order that systematic efforts may be made to put out fires as soon as discovered, or if that cannot be done, then to take charge of the removal of the public records to a place of safety. Such an organization at the Patent Office yesterday would have been of great utility. In such emergencies it is necessary to have recognized leaders.

THE fire in the Interior Department yesterday led to inquiry relative to the condition of the Capitol. The roofs of the two wings are absolutely fire-proof, the ceiling of the halls being of iron, those of the committee rooms of brick arches, and the roof of corrugated copper, resting on iron purlines and rafters. The old portion of the building is covered with a metallic roof laid on board sheathing, supported by wooden rafters, in the same manner as the Extract front of the wings of the Patent Office. A small portion of the roof of the central building has been fire-proofed. The subject of fire-proofing the entire roof has already attracted the attention of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The result of yesterday's fire ought certainly to cause them to come to a decision in favor of doing so as soon as possible. Precautions against fire have been taken in the combustible portion of the central building by the location of fire annihilators in convenient places.

HOW THE NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS DID.

From the New York Tribune:

The Democrats of New Jersey have certainly done much better than was to be expected, and that cannot always be said of Democratic conventions. The nomination of either Mr. Abbett or Mr. Stockton would have been a woeful mistake, the fruits of which would have been more appalling if he had been elected than if he had been defeated. The nomination of Gen. McClellan was riotously made, of course—no Democratic body can hold itself in, when his name is mentioned; but it is one against which no accusation of venality can be brought, and, moreover, will fire the heart of the Democracy from Hudson to Camden with a great enthusiasm. The platform, too, is better than might have been expected, though it might have comprised a greater number of subjects. It is moderate in tone, and the "fraud" yell is mild.

THIS DOESN'T SEEM ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle:

> They cabled Mr. Tilden regarding the Albany convention, and Mr. Tilden said to Mr. Bigelow, winking his best eye nearly out of joint and speaking scarcely above a whisper: "It is the work of the people, John. They want reform, and they think they've found it here." He pointed at Mr. Bigelow as he spoke, and cheerfully poked that gentleman's ribs.

INDIA.

CHEERING NEWS FROM THE FAMINE STRICKEN DISTRICTS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The news of the last week from the Madras famine districts is good, and the future prospects hopeful. Plentiful rain has fallen in many of the worst districts. Agricultural work is active, and the crops are making rapid progress. The number during the last month in the relief camps of the town of Madras has decreased from 14,000 to 5,000. The people are rapidly deserting the relief works and hurrying away to their homes. The relief camps up the country have not yet thinned in like proportion. A few weeks, however, will make a marked difference in the panic-stricken people, who had been reduced to such a starving condition previous to their admission that considerable time must elapse before they are able to work. There can be no reasonable doubt that the tide of the great calamity has been turned, but a vast number of those who survive the actual famine must still succumb from their enfeebled condition. Private charity, however, is beneficially applied towards helping their condition.

RETURN OF CAPTAIN GENERAL JOUVELLAR.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—Captain General Jouvellar returned to Havana from Cardenas yesterday accompanied by Gen. Martinez Campos.

TWINKLINGS.

A Tamworth, N. H., school-boy weighs 268 pounds.... Osman Pasha is—himself.... The fair season is now at its height.... Callender's minstrels are in North Carolina.... Nebraska corn crop good.... Jack Frost at Lincoln, Neb.... Frost at Manitowoc, Wis.... Wind 68 miles an hour on the Gulf.—*N. O. Times*.... Severe winter looked for in Nebraska.... New Jersey State fair lag well.... Springfield, Ill., has been frosted.... "The game of game"—Chicago *Times* on the war in Europe.... Constantinople is inundated with British adventurers.... Disaster to the crops is feared from the rains in N. C. .... A temperance society organized in Mexico.... Heading in New Orleans *Picayune*: "No change in Fernandina." Nor is there any here.... The cotton crop of 1876-77 is the third largest on record.... The movement in general merchandise seems to gather strength and volume as the season advances.—*Boston Post*.... Many priests are leaving Ecuador on account of the hostility of the Government.... Pittsburg, Pa., nail factories are doing a lively business .... An agent is actually canvassing for the sale of Bibles in Texas!.... San Francisco landlords appeal to their tenants not to patronize the Chinese .... Tramps are already beginning to arrive, and the probabilities are that they will be here in great numbers.—New Orleans *Times*.... Poikilography, the art of photographing in natural colors, is profitably practiced in London.... H. W. Beecher has been lecturing in Michigan on the "Ministry of Wealth," which his salary represents.... Fourteen hundred Chinamen have come to America during the past year in excess of the number who have gone back to China.... Linseed oil speculators have been bulling the price of that article in Cincinnati. Excitement ensued.... Engineers in New York are blowing up the management of the boilers in the public schools.... Another riot claim, that of Wong Gau, laundryman, in California, has just been brought for $2,932.20.... A tobacco fair will be held in Lynchburg, Va., as soon as arrangements have been completed to back her.... The dramatic "Baby" and speedy Goldsmith Maid will be trotted out in Atlanta, Ga., next month.... Rich verdure appears in many places along the coast of South America, where there was none until the recent earthquakes.... Estimate of the wheat crop in Texas, 7,000,000; enough for all in the third tier of consumption.... Lt. Albert Larner, of Ark., and E. S. McClellan, of New Orleans, have had an affair of honor. The latter is wounded.... A "farmers" movement in Lincoln county, Mississippi, is led by two lawyers and one editor.... John B. Gough is said to be getting feeble, but whether mentally or physically is not stated.... Jackson, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., have chessed by telegraph. The former won.... Is our Government too weak or too strong?—*N. O. Times*. That depends on whether you have a mother-in-law.... Planters in Mississippi are on a strike, holding back their cotton for better terms with their agents.... Failure to find water caused W. R. Cornman to blow out his brains on the great American desert.... A newspaper has been started in Pennsylvania in which everything, advertisements included, is written in verse.... The unapproachable inventor of the Burlington *Hawkeye* calls the President and his friends tramps. The trouble with that great gawkeye is he has not been kicked yet.... The publication of a new paper has been indefinitely suspended in California because the editor says, he has worked hard, and the result is improved times all over the world, and therefore he can retire and go fishing.... A man in California has just killed his boarding-house mistress because she demanded $15, the amount of her bill. Need we call boarding-house keepers attention to the moral?.... An Ohio girl corked up her name and address in a bottle and threw the latter into the Ohio river. The young man who took the bottle has taken to the girl, and they are now corked up in each other's affections by marriage.... Singularly enough a North Carolina editor has found a typographical error in one of the numerous editions of the Bible; probably the only instance on record where an editor in that State has ever looked into the—matter.... The editor of the Fort Wayne, Ind., *Gazette*, probably speaking from experience, has embraced an opportunity to divulge the following startling fact relative to a highly appreciated custom in that State: "If a gentleman locks at a lady intently on the street he is considered impolite, but if he meets her in the waltz he may hug her all he pleases, no matter whose wife she is."

MATTERS AT SITKA.

A DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—FEARS OF AN INDIAN OUTBREAK.

PORTLAND, Sept. 24.

The steamer California has just arrived from Sitka. Chaplain Collins, United States navy, a passenger, brings information of the deplorable state of affairs at Sitka since the withdrawal of the troops from that place. There is now no protection either for life or property. There is not a semblance of law, either civil, military or naval, and no power whatever to restrain the lawless elements. At present there are not more than fifteen white residents at Sitka, besides their wives and children, and to oppose this number are several hundred Indians. Since the departure of the soldiers the Indians have become very bold and impudent, get drunk and swagger about town day and night, and have no respect whatever for the rights of the whites.

The residents informed Chaplain Collins that they were in hourly fear of their lives and property, and that they intended to abandon the country as soon as possible. The collector of customs at that port is powerless, and his authority utterly disregarded. Already the Indians have begun to plunder the Government buildings, carrying away doors and windows, tearing down and burning for fuel the stockade about the deserted garrison, and there is no authority to interfere and prevent the demolition of Sitka. Jack, the leading Indian chief in that Territory, has notified a number of northern tribes to come down to Sitka, where they will hold a grand pow-wow about the 1st of October among the settlers. It is feared this meeting of Indians will be the signal for general plunder of the town and probable massacre of the inhabitants. A Government steamer was at that port only a few weeks ago, but the Indians regarded it with the utmost contempt, saying they could very easily capture it if they desired. The general feeling of insecurity has completely paralyzed the business of the Territory, and unless the Government speedily offers protection to the settlers it will be totally abandoned.

NEW JERSEY.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION TO MEET TO-DAY.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor will meet in this city to-morrow. The delegations have mostly arrived. Gen. Kilpatrick, Gen. Sewell, Hon. George Halsey and Gen. Halstead are here. The canvass at present looks decidedly in favor of ex-Governor William A. Newell. Hon. John M. Hill has a number of friends, and a few are speaking of William Walter Phelps and Hon. Amos Clark, of Union. It is freely stated that Generals Kilpatrick and Sewell both decline to be considered in the field.

GEN. M'CLELLAN ACCEPTS.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—Gen. George B. McClellan has formally accepted the nomination of the Democratic convention for Governor of New Jersey.

THE SCHUETZEN VEREIN FESTIVAL.

The autumn festival of the Washington Schuetzen Verein took place at their beautiful park yesterday. As all the proceeds from the sale of tickets, beer, food and, in fact, everything were to be devoted to the Labor Exchange, it is to be regretted that the attendance was so small. Great preparations had been made for the event by our liberal German citizens, and it would undoubtedly have been a most successful affair but for the unusual counter attractions down town. The entire Marine band, under Prof. Schneider, had volunteered their services, and played dance and promenade music to a very small crowd all the afternoon and evening. The District artillery, Major Hahnneman, fired a salute in the morning, and visited the Park in a body in the afternoon, and otherwise contributed to its success. It is to be hoped the Verein will not despair at this failure, and that they will repeat the festival at a more favorable and more auspicious day.

GIVE THE PRESIDENT TIME.

From Harper's Weekly:

> So long as the President, who unquestionably finds himself surrounded with difficulties of many kinds, clearly pursues his purpose of destroying the office-holding control of politics, as a measure both of reform in the service and of elevating and purifying politics, he is entitled to the generous confidence and support of all who seek the same end. He has a right to ask us to be tolerant of his methods, and to be patient, until it is plain that he has yielded. After some months have passed, if it shall appear that, under the name of Reform, the Administration is pursuing the same old course that it condemns, it will be time to think that the President has surrendered. But his announcement that a conspicuous and highly befriended officer who has disregarded his circular, and other conspicuous officers who could not heartily promote reform are to be removed within six weeks, is certainly not adequate proof of a disposition to surrender.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

From the New York Republic:

> The Southern members of Congress who have arrived at Washington now give plain indications of their proposed course of action in organizing the House of Representatives, and it is not unlikely they will assemble in separate caucus upon the question of the Speakership. As early as last spring an understanding was projected between both the Republican and Democratic members by which they were to unite in the election of a Southern man for Speaker. The grounds upon which this proposition was based was the greatly altered party relations engendered by the adoption of President Hayes' Southern policy. It was admitted by both sides that all old issues at stake in that direction had been virtually killed by the President's action, and that no new issue of importance was likely to arise in which the interests of the representatives of both parties would not be in the main identical.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

A HAPPY WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY—AMERICAN EXHIBITORS TO THE FRONT.

The fact that Congress failed to make any provisions looking to the participation of this Government in the Paris Exposition gave rise to grave apprehension lest the many Americans who were desirous of sending their works for exhibition would be deprived of this pleasure. The cause of this omission on the part of Congress has been attributed to many causes, but none of them seemed to justify the deprivation which would fall upon the enterprising manufacturers and producers of this country.

At last, however, a way seems to have been opened by which applications for spaces at the French Exhibition of next year can be made and granted without waiting for the tardy action of Congress, not likely to be taken before the opening of the regular December session. It is stated that nearly one thousand applications have been in charge of the United States Legation in Paris, which the French Government would not consider, because they were not supported by any official action on the part of our Government. This formality, however, the French authorities have now consented to waive, and these applications, and all applications made through the Legation, will be received and acted upon. This decision seems to be as effective in opening the doors of the Exhibition to our citizens as a formal acceptance by our Government of the invitation of the French Government would be. The formal acceptance can be made later, in time to ratify all that has been done.

WEST INDIES.

A REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO—ADVICES FROM HAYTI AND CUBA.

HAVANA, Sept. 14.

Advices from San Domingo to the 10th say: Within the last fortnight matters have assumed a serious political aspect in the northern province, called Lavaga. Many bloody encounters have taken place between the revolutionists, headed by General Baiges, and the Government troops. The latter were badly beaten. Partisans of ex-President Gonzales have raised a rebellion in the Northwestern provinces, commencing by capturing the seaport of Monte Christi. The whole republic is in a state of excitement. Many prominent citizens have been arrested on mere suspicion.

The tobacco crop is estimated at 80,000 seroons of good quality. Prices are from $8 to $10 per quinta.

HAYTI.

Advices from Hayti are also to the 10th instant. There is peace throughout the republic. There was some uneasiness owing to the recent rupture of diplomatic relations with San Domingo. President Canal has issued a proclamation stating that the rupture was only caused by a misunderstanding of the existing treaties, and that the treaties will be revised.

Coffee is quoted at $13.50 per quintal, with a downward tendency. Logwood at $14.50 per ton without demand.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Sept. 23, via Key West, Fla., Sept. 24.—The strike of cigar-makers at the large factories here is increasing. The cigar-makers demand in some instances 25 per cent. more wages. The Government appears to be very anxious to keep the strike secret. The effects of heavy taxation are making themselves felt. About three hundred shops and small establishments, it is said, have been temporarily embargoed by the Government to compel them to pay taxes.

A sensational telegram is said to have been received from San Domingo, saying the ashes of Christopher Columbus were discovered there with authentic proofs of their genuineness. Therefore the supposed ashes of Columbus in the Havana Cathedral are those of his son Diego.

MEXICO.

AMERICAN RESIDENTS ANXIOUS FOR THE RECOGNITION OF DIAZ—YELLOW FEVER AT VERA CRUZ.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.

The French mail steamer has arrived here from Vera Cruz, bringing the following news, dated City of Mexico, September 18:

The American residents in Mexico are reported to be anxious for the recognition of Diaz, because the suspense is giving great advantages to Europeans.

On the 16th instant the anniversary of Mexican independence was celebrated with a great procession. As President Diaz passed a group of American ladies the latter strewed bouquets in his path. The Mexican press speak in extravagant terms of the incident, and says it shows that the American element in Mexico does not sympathize with the belligerent press in the United States.

Mr. Frisbie and United States Consul Skilton have obtained possession of valuable mines at Pahuca, in the development of which they intend to apply California skill and machinery.

The voluntary subscription towards the payment of the American debt has proved a failure, only $10,000 having been raised throughout the Republic. A recent rumor that President Hayes had asked Congress to increase the army created quite a sensation here, as it was believed such a request was hostile to Mexico. But the *Two Republics* announced that the report was false, as Congress was not in session, and the excitement subsided.

The supporters of ex-President Lerdo, who were recently imprisoned, have been discharged. Col. Pero has been imprisoned for censuring President Diaz.

Business is quite stagnant. The non-productive classes are a dead weight on the nation. One hundred and forty deaths from yellow fever occurred at Vera Cruz during the month of August.

GREECE.

A DEFENSE OF HER POSITION BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Athens gives an idea of the serious trouble brewing between Turkey and Greece. The Porte has requested the French Government, as a guaranteeing Power, to advise Greece to abstain from her hostile attitude. The Duke De Cases, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that he was confident that Greece's intentions were pacific. The British minister on Saturday made a new communication to the Greek Government of the Turkish complaints and menaces after directions received from Earl Derby. The Turkish note conveyed through England concludes thus: "The Porte will not seek to stop the evil by half measures, but by striking at the very root."

M. Trikoupis, Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that the evil was to be traced and struck in the devastation of Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia by bashi-bazouk Zeibeckis sent there on purpose; in the insult offered to the Greek consulate at Larissa; in the violation of the promise not to introduce new Circassian settlers in the Greek provinces; in the violation of the treaty of regulation respecting the Gulf of Arta, and in the refusal to acknowledge the just claims of treaties. Earl Derby declares the explanation given by M. Trikoupis to be satisfactory, and therefore the latter strongly complains of England conveying to Greece the Turkish menace, while acknowledging that there was no legitimate grievances.

[NOTE.—England is also one of the guaranteeing Powers; hence her interference.]

PHILADELPHIA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS IN THE MORTON EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

There are few new developments in the defalcation of President John S. Morton, of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway. It is conceded that the over issue of stock amounts to 11,000 shares, but it is not yet ascertained where the bulk of paper has been placed. Some of the notes are held at the Corn Exchange and Third National bank, but the officials of these banks decline to state how they are secured. Accounts were kept by both Mr. Morton and his railway company in the latter institution. The ex-president, secretary and treasurer make statements tending to criminate each other. But the exact position of affairs is unknown. The investigation of the company's books is still in progress. At the Stock Exchange this morning a resolution was offered and referred to the standing committee to the effect that the latter take some action to have the stock of various railroad companies dealt in at the Stock Exchange registered in a trust company, as is the case in New York.

At the stated quarterly meeting of the Ministerial Union to-day the subject of Sabbath desecration was discussed. A resolution to forward the action of the joint committee of ministers appointed to devise means for the abatement of Sabbath breaking was adopted. Nearly all of the speakers alluded more or less directly to the defalcation of John S. Morton when speaking of the admission of visitors to the exhibition on Sunday.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PROSPECTS OF EARLY RESUMPTION IN THE MINING REGIONS—OUTRAGES BY MOLLY MAGUIRES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

A Scranton (Pa.) dispatch states that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad will open the collieries to-day or to-morrow, and men have been picked out who are willing to work if given military protection, and this will be given. There are thirteen companies of regulars, the City Guards battalion and four other companies now in Scranton, and the three months' regiment will be called on by the Governor if needed. It is generally believed if work is resumed trouble will ensue, as it is known that many companies of miners have been drilling quite recently.

A Plymouth (Pa.) dispatch also says there is a prospect of the early resumption of mining in Wyoming region, and only the intimidation of the violent ones prevents the majority of the miners from going to work immediately. The strikers who have been committing outrages in Bradford and Wayne counties and the citizens who have armed against them have had several skirmishes. In Columbia county the Molly Maguires have committed outrages on all the witnesses who testified in Molly trials. Two have been killed near Rupert. The house of Ringrose, a prominent witness, with the Lutheran parsonage and the house of Rev. Mr. McCoon have been burned. Several notices have been sent to others.

ANTEDILUVIAN REMAINS.

HAZLETON, PA., Sept. 24.—Some workmen, while digging near the outskirts of the town on Saturday, came upon the fossil remains of a huge creature, which evidently belonged to an antediluvian age. The bones were found imbedded in "shale" underneath the outcropping of a small coal seam which overlies the mammoth vein of the Hazleton basin, about ten feet below the surface. The portions that have been unearthed so far are supposed to have formed part of the vertebra, and indicate immense size. Work has been suspended until scientific assistance can be obtained in the removal of the remainder of the skeleton.

MURDERERS TO BE EXECUTED.

HARRISONBURG, VA., Sept. 23.—Silas Morris, who, with Anderson Shifflett, was to have been executed here to-morrow for the murder of David G. Lawson, has been respited by Gov. Kemper until Tuesday, October 24. The sentence against Shifflett will be carried out in the jail-yard at noon. He has made a dying statement, which he says he will adhere to on the scaffold, confessing that he was cognizant of the conspiracy to commit the murder, and heard the fatal shot fired, but did not commit the crime himself.

HEAVY BOND ROBBERY.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 24.—A package containing Government and railroad bonds, certificates of stock, mortgages and promissory notes, estimated at $200,000 value, was stolen from the First National bank at Cortland, N. Y., on Saturday last. The loss was not discovered until this morning. The securities were in a large pocket-book, which was kept in a safe of the bank. The bank suffers no loss, as the securities belong to private individuals.

YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 24.—There was one death from yellow fever at Fernandina since the last report. There were forty new cases to-day. The weather continues unfavorable, but the fever, it is thought, must soon exhaust itself for want of subjects. Among the recent deaths is that of Jos. I. Reilly, chief engineer of the United States revenue cutter Geo. S. Boutwell. The health of Jacksonville continues excellent.

CARD.

It is a matter of grave importance to owners of property in the District to look well to their insurance. If such a building as the Patent Office can be damaged, as it was yesterday, under the favorable circumstances as to time and weather, surely our citizens who live and transact business in mere tinder boxes, compared with the Patent Office, should see that their real and personal property is insured for a sufficient amount in good companies. We commend the House of New York, the North American of Philadelphia, the Phenix of Hartford, the Phenix of Brooklyn, the Queen and the Imperial and Northern of London and Liverpool. These and other companies, for which we are agents, possess ample capital, are "time-tried and fire-tested," have sufficient means to protect full losses, procure their policies and pay thereon as honorably and promptly all losses for which they became liable in this District.

A. S. PRATT & SON,
Corner Ninth and D streets.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Money closed at 6; exchange steady at 486½; gold stronger at 102⅛; rates for carrying. Gold Government firm: 1881's, coupons, 110½; 1868's new, 109½; 1867's, 107½; 1868's, 109½; new fives, 107½; ten-forty coupons, 108⅛. State bonds steady. Tennessee 6's, offered 42½; new, 42; Virginia 6's, 30; new, 30; consolidated 7's, deferred, 5½; Louisiana 6's, 90; new, 90; levee 6's, 90; do 8's, 90; Alabama 8's, 30; do, 5's, 39; Georgia 6's, 98½; do. 7's, 100; North Carolina, 17½; new, 7½; special tax, 1; South Carolinas, 4; new, 32. Stocks weak. New York Central, 108½; Erie, 11½; Lake Shore, 62½; Illinois Central, 69½; Pittsburg, 82½; Chicago and Northwestern, 36; preferred, 62½; Rock Island, 101½. Sub-Treasurer's balances—gold, $96,965,067; currency, $4,329,193. Sub-Treasurer paid out on account of interest, $47,000; for bonds, $289,600. Customs receipts, $552,000.

The following are the selling rates for Government securities: U. S. 5sss, 110½; Five-twenties J. & J., 1865, 105½; Five-twenties, J. & J., 1867, 107½; Five-twenties, J. & J., 1868, 109½; Ten-forties, 108½; New Five Per Cents, 107½; Currency 6's, 123; Congress Guaranteed 3.65s, 73½; Gold, 102⅝; 4½s per cent. U. S. bonds, 103½; 4 per cent. U. S. bonds, 101½; three day bills, 487; sixty day bills, 483½.

The closing prices of stocks were: Pacific Mail, 22½; Western Union, 76½; Chicago and Northwestern, 36; do. do. preferred, 62½; Rock Island, 101½; Saint Paul, 34½; do. preferred, 71; C. C. and I. C., 3½; Erie, 11½; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 12; Lake Shore, 62½; New York Central, 108½; Ohio and Mississippi, 6½; Wabash, 12; Union Pacific, 67; Michigan Central, 59; Delaware and Hudson, 49½; Jersey Central, 17½; Delaware, Lake, and Western, 56. Gold to carry, 1; money, 6; gold closed at 102¾.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Stocks opened firm but became weak. Money, 5. Gold, 103½. Exchange, long, 483½; short, 487. Governments firm. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn, dull and declining.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Silver 54⅝c.

LONDON, Sept. 24, 4 p. m.—Consols, 95 11-16 for money and the account. Erie, 11¼. Preferred, 21; Pennsylvania Central, 29¼. Reading railroad shares, 16¾.

PARIS, Sept. 24, 4 p. m.—Five per cent. rentes, 105 francs for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 16½c. for short sight.

LONDON, Sept. 24, 4 p. m.—Erie, 11¼.

COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Cotton firm—Uplands 11⅝c. Orleans 11¾c; sales 1,746; consolidated net receipts 12,719; exports to Great Britain 6,647. Flour dull, without decided change, price in closing quiet. Southern quiet and unchanged. Rye flour steady, $4@$4.60 superfine State; $4.75@$4 Western. Corn-meal steady, yellow West; Jersey and Pennsylvania, $2.65@$2.90; Brandywine $3.40. Wheat slightly in buyers' favor; moderate trade; $1.32@$1.40 ungraded spring, $1.39 New York No. 2 spring, $1.38@$1.40 No. 2 northwest, $1.37@$1.39 No. 2 Chicago $1.39@$1.40 No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.43 No. 1 Minnesota, $1.51@$1.52½ No. 2 New York winter red, $1.58 New York No. 1 white, $1.56@$1.58 white state, $1.56 white Western. Rye dull, drooping—Western nominal 70c. Barley without change. Malt unchanged. Corn 5@½c lower and heavy; 56@58c ungraded Western mixed, 56½@58½c steamer mixed, 57@½c New York No. 2 57½@58c, high mixed 58@59c yellow Western, 55½c warm Western mixed. Oats without decided change. Hay heavy—40@65c shipping. Hops quiet. Coffee—Rio, quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull, heavy nominal; 8@8⅝c fair to good refining, 8½c prime 8⅝c Muscovado, 9@9¼ centrifugal; refined in fair demand, 10@10½c standard "A," 10½c granulated, 10½@¾c powdered, 10⅝c crushed. Molasses steady—grocery grades in fair request; refining stock quiet. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum more active and higher—crude 9c. Tallow steady 7 3-16c. Rosin unchanged. Turpentine easier—34@½c spirits. Eggs firm—21½c for State and Pennsylvania, 19½@21c for Western. Pork higher and good export demand; new mess $13.85 @$14.00. Beef quiet. Beef hams dull. Tierces beef quiet. Cut meats—Western quiet, middles scarce, firm; 7¾@8c Western long clear, 8@8¼c city do; short clear 8c; closing 8½c asked. Lard active and higher; prime steam $9.30@$9.35. Butter firm. Cheese quiet—7½@12½c common to prime. Linseed dull. Whisky quiet—$1.12½ bid, $1.14 asked. Freights to Liverpool about steady—cotton, steam, ¾d; corn, steam, 8½d; wheat, sail, 9d; steam, 9d.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Cotton steady and firm; middling 11⅛c. Flour firm and quiet; business restricted by firmness of holders; Howard street and western super, $3.75@$4; do. extra, $5@6; do. family, $6.50@$7.25; City Mills super, $4@4.75; do. extra, $5.25@6.75; do. Rio brands, $7.25@7.50; Patapsco family, $8.75. Wheat—Southern dull and easier; Western irregular and excited; Southern red, good to prime, $1.49@1.52; do. amber, $1.55@1.60; Western steamer, $1.36; do. No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.53; September, $1.52; October, $1.38; November, $1.37½. Corn—Southern white, firm; yellow dull; Western steady and firm; Southern white, 70@71c; do. yellow, 61@62c; western mixed, spot, 58½c; September, 58½c; October, 59c; November, 60c½; steamer, 56c. Oats steady and firm; Southern, 32@37; Western white, 35; do. mixed, 32 @34. Rye quiet and firm at 86@70c. Hay firm; Maryland and Pennsylvania prime, $14@16. Provisions strong and higher. Pork, $14.25. Bulk meat, loose—shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib sides, 8c; packed, 8½@8¾c. Bacon—shoulders, 7½c; clear rib sides, 9¼c. Hams, 12@13½c. Lard—refined, 10@10½c. Butter—choice Western scarce and firm at 20@22c. Petroleum higher; crude, 8½c; refined, the bid, none. Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes, 19¼@21c; jobbing, 17@22c. Whisky nominal at $1.12. Sugar dull at 9@9⅝c.

Receipts—Flour, 5,300 barrels; wheat, 44,500 bushels; corn, 31,500 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels; rye, 200 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 88,000; Corn, 32,300 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Cattle dull; sales of 31,000 head; good to prime, 6@6½c; medium, 5@6½c; common, 4½@5c.