The National Republican.

VOL. XVIII---NO. 197. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1878. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Specie Payment to Government Employees.

The Road to Resumption Made Easy—Payment of Salaries for July in Coin—Important Arrest for Rifling Registered Letters—Confession of the Offender—Convention of Postal Railway Superintendents—More New Consuls Appointed—Army and Navy News.

Are We to Have Specie Payments?

There is a singular reticence, both in Washington and New York, as to the object and result of Secretary Sherman's recent visit to New York. About all that is positively known is that his mission was in reference to specie resumption, as far as the same can be carried into effect at this time, and that Secretary Sherman returned apparently satisfied with the result. It being settled that the legal tenders cannot be redeemed in gold before the time fixed by law—January 1, 1878—no other use can be made of the coin, except in liquidation of current obligations. There is a general impression about the Departments that the salaries of Government employees for July are to be paid in specie—gold, standard silver dollars, and the minor silver coin—and there is good reason to believe that there is foundation for this impression. The demands upon the Treasury for currency have been very heavy of late, especially during the last month, owing to large deficiency appropriations just before Congress adjourned, and a large margin of currency would be a convenience to the Treasury. The payment of coin to the employees of the Government would at once put the specie in circulation among the people almost beyond the reach of the money-brokers. Whereas the slight premium which, by the way, is less than the ordinary discount on State bank bills prior to the war, might, in cases where payments were made in large amounts, take the coin to the gold market again, and thus help to maintain the existing premium. Under existing circumstances the payment of salaries in coin would seem wise and expedient and well adapted to secure its retention among the people as a circulating medium. With the silver certificates as an auxiliary, practical resumption would in a short time become an assured fact, and when the 1st of January arrives, the declaration of Horace Greeley, that "the way to resume is to resume," will be realized.

Labor in Bremen.

Wilson King, United States Consul at Bremen, in his report on the condition of labor and trade in his consular district to the Department of State, gives the following, among other statistics:

Wages—Agricultural laborers, per week, 12 marks (a mark equals 24 cents); shoemakers, 10 to 15 marks; tailors, 20 to 25 marks; blacksmiths, 10 to 12 marks; carpenters and masons, 15 to 20 marks; joiners, 10 to 12 marks; laborers on public works and railways, 9 to 15 marks. The cost of living, for unmarried men, about 8 marks a week; families of five persons, from 15 to 18 marks. To make life at these rates possible the women work in their gardens and in the fields; in towns they keep small shops, peddle fish or fruit, knit, or sew. Wages are less; the cost of living about the same now as in 1873. Trade is very dull, and failures of small traders are of daily occurrence. Real estate has depreciated 50 per cent. since 1873 under ruinous forced sales. The paper currency consists of notes of the Imperial Bank and of the local bank of Bremen. These notes are at par with gold. Credits of six and twelve months are given by traders. Trade courts settle disputes, consisting of one employer, one employee, and a judge from the law courts.

Army and Navy.

The leave granted First Lieutenant C. B. Hall has been extended two months.

Lieutenant F. J. Drake, U. S. N., has been ordered to the Powhatan at New York.

Major J. W. Mason, Third Cavalry, has been granted six months' leave of absence.

Colonel W. B. Haven, Sixth Infantry, has been granted leave of absence for four months.

Only twenty-one of the large number of applicants for the positions of assistant paymaster, there being two vacancies, appeared for examination yesterday, and of these nearly half failed to pass the necessary physical examination.

Railway Postal Convention.

The different superintendents of the Railway Postal Service, under the recent re-organization, have been summoned to Washington for a conference, with a view to any improvement that can be made in the present system. Most of the gentlemen reached here yesterday, but the deliberations were not commenced, owing to the absence of the General Superintendent, Mr. Theodore N. Vail, who had been detained by public business. The convention will probably commence its session to-day.

Arrest of a Dishonest Postal Clerk.

The chief special agent of the Post-Office Department has received a telegram announcing the arrest yesterday, by special agents of the Department, of Joseph Breckenridge, a clerk in the Fort Wayne (Ind.) post-office, for rifling registered letters. This arrest is considered an important one, as these robberies have been going on at intervals for a year or more. Breckenridge has made a full confession.

Attempt to Drown an Indian Agent.

The Interior Department is informed that last Tuesday a party of Indians at the Standing Rock agency seized Major Hughes, the agent there, and, dragging him down to the Missouri River, tried to drown him. The report intimates that although Colonel Carlin, the military officer stationed there, rescued Major Hughes from the Indians, he could have prevented the assault had he deemed proper to do so.

Consuls Appointed.

Mr. G. Harris Heap, Consul at Tunis, has been promoted to be Consul-General at Constantinople, in place of Mr. Eugene Schuyler, and George W. Fish, of Michigan, has been appointed Consul at Tunis, to succeed Mr. Heap.

Capital and Departmental Notes.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan yesterday amounted to $622,550.

Lucien Bradwell has been appointed internal revenue storekeeper for the first district of Ohio.

Revenue receipts yesterday were—from internal revenue, $257,471.21; customs, $490,023.39.

W. R. Williams has been appointed internal revenue gauger for the first district of Minnesota and Robert B. Epperson for the fourth district of Texas.

Outstanding circulation of legal-tender notes and fractional currency yesterday: United States notes, new issue, $18,989,745; United States notes, series 1869, $143,391,893; United States notes, series 1874, $37,102,769; United States notes, series 1875, $139,269,508; United States notes, series 1878, $7,997,100; total United States notes, $346,681,016; fractional currency, $16,514,968.17; grand total, $363,195,984.17.

The Spanish Minister of the colonies will shortly send 10,000,000 pesetas in bullion to Cuba.

WEST POINT INQUIRY.

Continuation of Testimony for Porter.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 16.—The Fitz-John Porter case was resumed. The first witness called was Charles W. Williams, aid-de-camp of the Confederate General D. R. Jones, who was at Thoroughfare Gap on the 28th of August. He is now a lawyer at Richmond, Va. He testified, as have other witnesses, as to General Longstreet's position in front of General Porter on the 29th, and gave details. He also corroborated other witnesses in saying there was only artillery firing on the 29th, except that Hood had a severe fight near sundown, but he made no reference to any general engagement. In reply to General Schofield, he said the principal firing was artillery, when Hood and Evans were engaged.

Mr. C. Wilcox, of Washington, commanding a division of Longstreet's corps, numbering about 5,000, was the next witness, and testified that his troops were in excellent condition on the 28th of August. His division was the last of Longstreet's corps that passed through Gainesville on the 29th. His division did not fire a shot that day, which showed that there could not have been a combined engagement, as was emphatically stated by Pope in his dispatch to General Halleck.

Robert Thompson, president of the Philadelphia Railroad Company, who was lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment volunteers, Patterson's brigade, Hooker's division, testified that the night of the 27th of August was a very dark one, and it would have been very difficult to make a march from Warrenton Junction to Bristoe, starting at one o'clock in the morning. This evidence was introduced to corroborate other witnesses, whose testimony thus far has inclined to back up Porter in his delay in responding to General Pope's order to march at one o'clock that night. He thought nothing could have been gained by starting before daylight. He did not know of a general engagement on the 29th. When he was cross-examined he said if he had received an order to march at one o'clock on the night of the 29th he would have tried it, for he always obeyed orders.

A communication was received from Colonel Marshall, of Baltimore, making some unimportant corrections to his testimony.

John Gibbon, now colonel of infantry at Fort Snelling; was brigadier-general in King's division, of McDowell's corps; knew of no general engagement on the 29th; heard artillery firing and some infantry, but saw nothing that indicated a general battle.

Stephen M. Weed, of Boston, was an aid-de-camp on Porter's staff. This witness testified before the court-martial, and to-day gave some new testimony, showing the blocked condition of the road from Warrenton Junction to Bristoe when Porter disobeyed the one o'clock a. m. order to march. Witness said Porter did everything in his power to get the road clear. The night was very dark and the roads were bad and muddy, and, from experience, he was able to state that a force could not be marched in any sort of order that night. In regard to Porter's animus toward Pope, the witness testified that on the morning after Pope met Porter and expressed dissatisfaction at the delay he messed with Porter, and never saw him show the slightest disinclination to support Pope, but, on the contrary, never saw him so anxious to have everything go on well.

The witness also said: "I heard no heavy firing on the 29th indicative of a heavy battle; nor did I at any time see anything that indicated a retreat by Porter."

George D. Ruggles, who was chief of Pope's staff, was the next witness. He was questioned first as to the various orders issued from headquarters through him, and identified the originals of a number of dispatches written both by himself and by Pope. The joint order was written by Pope, and the 4:30 p. m. order was written from the dictation of Pope.

Pending the examination of Major Ruggles, the board, after hearing some additions by General Weed to his testimony, adjourned till to-morrow.

The Wheat Crop in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 16.—A special dispatch from Lacrosse, Wis., says: "Dispatches received to-day and yesterday from various points along the line of the Southern Minnesota Railroad show that severe rain and wind storms, with the intense heat of the past week, have reduced the prospects of the wheat and oat crop about one third by rust, lodging and shrinkage. Reports from Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Faribault, Freeborn, and Blue Earth are unfavorable. If the showers and heat continue, much of the wheat will be of inferior quality. The points heard from cover a distance of 200 miles west of the Mississippi.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.

MACON, GA., July 16.—The grand lodge of the State of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized here to-day. Eleven lodges sent delegates. Robert H. Flanders, of Macon, was elected P. G. M. W; F. J. Moses, of Augusta, G. M. W., and J. Emmett Blackshear, of Macon, G. R.

Bennett's Arctic Steam Yacht.

HAVRE, July 16.—James Gordon Bennett's steam yacht, designed for a Polar expedition, sailed yesterday for San Francisco.

Unknown Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The body of the suicide found at Ardmore, on Sunday last, was thought to be that of Geisilich, the murderer of his wife and children on the 8th of June last. To-day officers, with persons who knew Geistlich, visited the place and examined the articles found in the possession of the suicide, but were unable to establish identity.

Haytian Revenues.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Haytian Minister states that the revenues of the Haytian Republic are estimated at $5,000,000, not $1,000,000, as incorrectly reported in a dispatch from Washington.

Payment of Sub-Mail Contractors.

A question having arisen whether the law passed by Congress at the last session for the protection of sub-contractors for carrying the mails is applicable to contracts existing at the date of the enactment of the law, the Attorney-General has sustained the view taken by Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, that the law applies to all such pre-existing contracts as well as to subsequent contracts.

The law authorizes payments to be made by the Department directly to sub-contractors, upon condition that the sub-contracts shall have been filed with the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

At the same time it prohibits any sub-letting of mail routes except with the permission of the Postmaster-General, the object of this proviso being to prevent irresponsible men from taking contracts with a view to defrauding sub-contractors.

A New Catalogue.

The Librarian of Congress, Mr. A. R. Spofford, is now compiling a new catalogue of the Congressional Library. About three hundred pages are already in type, but the work is to be a very extensive one, of twenty volumes, and will require at least three years to finish. Mr. Spofford, who is an enthusiast on the subject, intends to make the work a special feature of his administration. Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be had from the fact that the three hundred large printed pages do not exhaust the volumes under the head of the letter A. The title of each book is printed in its proper language, and as all civilized tongues are represented, it requires a special force of printers at the Government Printing-Office to put it in type.

THE HEATED TERM.

Continuation of the Intense Heat in the West.

Work Suspended at St. Louis—A Breeze Gives a Little Relief, Although the Thermometer Reaches One Hundred—Distressing Scenes at the Morgue—Burial of the Unrecognized Dead—The Heat Elsewhere—A Fall of Twenty Degrees at Sioux City.

A Little Relief at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—There has been a slight diminution of the heat this afternoon, caused by a fine breeze, with some invigorating qualities in it; yet the mercury has ranged high, reaching 100 in many places. The cases of sunstroke have also decreased, there having been but twenty-two at the city dispensary to six o'clock this evening, and but four deaths. The scenes there, however, have been of the same general character as heretofore, and the four physicians and their assistants in attendance have been kept very busy administering to the wants of those taken there for treatment.

The general mode of treating the cases is ice to the head, ice-water showers, rubbing the body with ice, and the administration of such medicines as the different cases demand. Health Commissioner Francis is present almost constantly, overlooking affairs and rendering all aid possible.

UNKNOWN DEAD.

Twenty-four bodies, which had lain at the Morgue yesterday without being claimed, were buried in the Potter's field late last night. They were terribly swollen and discolored, and presented a most horrible appearance.

FORTY-NINE BURIAL PERMITS.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The whole number of burial permits issued to-day was forty-nine, of which twenty-eight were for persons whose death could be attributed to the heat. The weather this afternoon was more moderate, and to-night there is a fine breeze, which has cooled the atmosphere considerably.

At the Morgue to-day there was the usual scene; eleven bodies were exposed to view, and great crowds of people, men, women, and children, loitered in and around the building in the broiling sun all day to gratify their morbid curiosity to look at the dead bodies. Corpses not claimed by friends or relations are buried by the city.

Yesterday there were twenty-six bodies in the Morgue at one time, presenting a most revolting appearance. The heat has been so great for the past few days that almost every one has become alarmed, and hundreds of mechanics and laborers have ceased to work. A number of manufacturing establishments of the city have closed and many others are running on short time to ease their employees. Several builders and roofers have refused to allow their men to work at all until a change in the weather takes place. The city has also stopped some of its public work, or carries it on only at night, in order to save the men from sickness or almost certain death. Several livery stable owners refuse to hire horses until sun-down or late in the afternoon, for fear of losing their animals. One stable lost five horses Sunday, valued at $1,000, and others have suffered similar losses.

HEAT AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 16.—The thermometer registered 96 at the Signal Office here this afternoon. The southwest breeze which prevailed during the day died out at sundown, and the weather is very hot and oppressive. About twenty cases of sunstroke were reported, three of which resulted fatally.

ELSEWHERE IN THE NORTHWEST.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Reports from points throughout the Northwest give accounts of the terrible effect of the heat. In DeWitt, Iowa, Charles Heicker and H. Rolff, Germans, died from the effect of the heat. At Galesburg, Ill., several deaths and many cases of sunstroke are reported.

At Desmoines Captain James May, of Rock Island, who is well known in political circles there and at Washington, lies in a critical condition from the effects of sunstroke. Yesterday's list from Bloomington includes Michael O'Neill, Mollie Hogan, Jesse Passwater, and an unknown laborer, who suffered from sunstroke and died soon after. Some twenty other cases, none of which were fatal, are reported to-day. These are isolated cases, taken at random. Nearly every town in this section has one or more cases to report. The thermometer has ranged from 90 to 110.

FALL OF TWENTY DEGREES AT SIOUX CITY.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The *Tribune's* Sioux City special says: "At half-past eight this evening the weather suddenly changed, and the wind began blowing from the north. The thermometer dropped twenty degrees in two hours."

COOLER IN LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., July 16.—The weather has been extremely hot for several days, and fourteen cases of sunstroke occurred between Saturday and Monday evening, six resulting fatally. The air is cooler, however, and the impression is that the most dangerous part of the hot season has passed.

A COOL WAVE COMING.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The heat to-day has been more severe and the thermometer higher than yesterday. The highest point reached was ninety-seven, but the mercury now stands at eighty-two and is still falling. The signal service reports that at Fort Dodge, where the thermometer was 101 at sunset, it is now sixty-eight, and that a driving rain and thunder shower is in progress.

It is thought that the cold wave will reach here to-morrow morning, and that there will be a great change in the temperature during the day over the entire region, which is now much affected. There were some twenty-five cases, more or less severe, of sunstroke in Chicago to-day, and six fatal cases. Among the deaths is Rev. E. W. Clark, formerly a Congregational missionary to the Sandwich Islands, who was prostrated by the heat on Sunday, but lived until to-day. He is seventy-nine years old, and was one of the best-known missionaries in the country.

Injunction in a Patent Case.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Preliminary injunctions was granted to-day in the United States Court against Thomas et al. and Garron et al. for infringing on Riggs' patent for hard-rubber trusses and truss springs, which is owned by the India-Rubber Comb Company of New York, and J. R. Secley, sole agent.

The Cornell-Harvard Boat Race.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 16.—Everything is in readiness for the Cornell-Harvard race to-morrow. Major Burbank, the judge for Cornell, and Captain Crocker, the judge for Harvard, this morning named William Blakie, of New York, as referee. The race is called for four o'clock. Each crew will have to row with a substitute.

Louisiana Regatta.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—State rowing regatta, second day. The lake being rough, only a barge race took place. It was won by the Hopes. Time, 14:11½. Riversides second, Atlantics third, Perseverance fourth, and R. E. Lees fifth. The other races will take place to-morrow.

Trotting Against Time.

TOLEDO, O., July 16.—To-day Lulu trotted three heats against the time to be made by Rarus on Friday next. Her time was 2:22, 2:22, 2:21¼.

THE MONTREAL TROUBLES.

Official Correspondence Published.

MONTREAL, July 16.—The correspondence which passed between Mayor Boudrey and Premier MacKenzie prior to the 12th of July is published. The Premier says there is no law in existence to prevent any class of citizens from walking the streets singly or in company, no matter to how many illegal organizations they may belong, and that they are entitled to the protection of the law as citizens, but that the mayor has the right to search and disarm all persons who are likely to cause trouble entering or already in the city.

MONTREAL, July 16.—The Orangemen took no steps to-day to dedicate Hackett's monument. Everything is quiet. There have been no assemblages in the streets or at Orange Hall.

Congressional Nominations.

TOLEDO, OHIO, July 16.—The Republicans of the seventh district have nominated Hon. Charles Foster as representative in Congress by acclamation.

VICKSBURG, MISS., July 16.—General J. R. Chalmers has been nominated by acclamation by the Democrats for Congress from the sixth district.

The Texas Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Mississippi levees are indorsed in the platforms.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 16.—The second district Republican convention to-day nominated Major H. B. Strait for Congress.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The Democratic convention of the second Congressional district this afternoon nominated J. R. Doolittle, jr.

The Fire Record.

BROCKVILLE, ONT., July 16.—A fire at Morristown, N. Y., just opposite this place, to-day, burned seven buildings and severely damaged several others. The following are the principal losers: Mrs. Ellen McGregor, three buildings; loss, $5,000; partly covered by insurance. William Griffith, dwelling and barn; loss, $1,500; no insurance. James Farrell, dwelling and household effects; loss, $2,500; insured for $1,550. The fire originated in a bakery owned by Mrs. McGregor, who, with her family, barely escaped.

TROY, N. Y., July 16.—John L. Simmons, a farmer of Poestenkill, was burned to death today while trying to save a horse from a burning barn.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 16.—Robert Dunafan, or Donavan, aged twenty-one years, was killed this morning at Gunpowder River bridge, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad. Deceased was one of a large party of excursionists who left Linwood, near Chester, Pa., this morning for Harewood Park, Md., and it is said was "skylarking" with others on the platform of a car, when he was knocked under the train and his body cut in twain by the wheels. The remains were brought to Canton, where an inquest was held, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Donovan was employed at the Linwood cotton mills.

Murderer Captured.

TAUNTON, MASS., July 16.—Brock, who killed Pat O'Keefe last night, was arrested today at Rayoham, Mass., while boarding a Boston train. It appears that Brock fired two shots, the first passing through Lizz Ridlon's arm and the other through O'Keefe's heart. O'Keefe sprang from his bed to the floor, but did not speak, living but a few moments after the shooting. O'Keefe was a saloon-keeper, with bad antecedents. Brock is twenty-one years of age and a haunter of brothels. Brock has been very intimate with the girl Ridlon, and was extremely jealous.

Mail Robbers Held to Bail.

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—In the United States District Court to-day, Charles F. Fredericks, who was indicted for opening letters and robbing the mail at Newark post-office, pleaded not guilty and was ordered to give $3,000 bail for trial on September 12. Mrs. Clara W. Warner, who was indicted with Louis C. New, a clerk in the post-office at Elizabeth, N. J., for conspiracy to rob the mail and abstracting letters, pleaded not guilty and gave $1,500 bail to appear for trial in September.

Collector Merritt's Bond.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Erroneous reports have been circulated in regard to the qualifying of the new customs collector, General E. A. Merritt. He qualified to-day before United States Commissioner Kenneth G. White, his bondsmen being S. B. Chittenden, Marshall O. Roberts, William Walter Phelps, and Hugh Allen. The bond was certified as to its sufficiency by Stewart L. Woodford, United States District Attorney, and was then forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury.

A Whisky-Ring Man Bankrupt.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A. C. Hesing filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. Secured debts, $96,000, of which $20,000 are due the Union National Bank; unsecured liabilities, $126,000, of which $80,000 are due the United States Government on a forfeited distiller's bond; assets, $60,000, chiefly worthless securities, the principal item being sixty-five shares of *Staats Zeitung* stock, valued at $6,000. The unsecured creditors are generally prominent brewers.

Swindled at Draw-Poker.

TROY, N. Y., July 16.—Coming up on the Troy boat from New York last night three men swindled Edward Nye, a Hollander, out of 31,000 francs playing draw-poker. The cards were put up. Nye was given four kings and the sharpers four aces. The swindlers were arrested here this morning and 25,000 francs recovered from them. The men gave the names of John H. Cooper, Charles Adams, and John Haley, of New York.

Official Compliment to the Columbia Crew.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The board of aldermen to-day adopted a resolution in regard to the triumphs of the Columbia College four at the regatta at Henley on the 4th and 5th of July, and tendering them the use of the Governor's room at the City Hall on any day that may suit their convenience, to receive personally the felicitations of their friends and citizens generally.

Alabama Sunday-School Convention.

SELMA, ALA., July 16.—The first State convention of the Sunday schools of Alabama assembled in this city to-day and was organized with W. L. Baker, of Mobile, as president. About 250 delegates, from all parts of the State, are in attendance, among whom are a number of the first talent in the State, both ministers and laymen.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Hon. A. G. Archibald, it is now believed, will be reappointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

James Gordon Bennett and his sister, Miss J. Bennett, arrived at New York in the steamer St. Laurent yesterday.

William H. Loveland has become sole owner of the Rocky Mountain *News*, of Denver, Col., and will run it as a Democratic machine.

Captain St. Leger Herbert, until recently connected with the staff of the Governor-General of Ottawa, goes to Cyprus with Sir Garnet Wolseley.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Great Britain's Triumph at the Berlin Conference.

Advantages Claimed for England by the Marquis of Salisbury—He Asserts England Got All She Went For—Triumphant Return of Lord Beaconsfield—Elections in Austria to be Held—Russian Troops Advancing on Bokhara—Italy Must Have Tyrol.

Lord Salisbury's Review of the Treaty.

LONDON, July 16.—An official dispatch from the Marquis of Salisbury to the Ministers who remained in London, dated Berlin, July 13, is published. Lord Salisbury says the modifications obtained at the congress are very large, affect almost all the articles of the treaty, have recovered large territory for the Sultan, and tend to assure the stability and independence of Turkey. The dispatch combats the allegation that the government had abandoned the policy indicated in Lord Salisbury's circular of April 1. For this purpose it compares, point by point, the policy indicated by the circular with the decisions adopted by the congress. The comparison shows that the object of the British policy, namely, prevention of Russian preponderance, has been substantially attained. Lord Salisbury especially points to the fact that the pecuniary indemnity has been altogether excluded from the treaty of Berlin, the congress having declined to revise the arrangement, which, being no infraction of the treaty of Paris, it was within the competence of two independent Powers to conclude. The result of the declaration made by the Russians in the congress that they would neither claim territory in lieu of the indemnity nor prejudice the claims of other creditors, is that the payment of the indemnity is postponed to an infinitely remote period.

Lord Salisbury concludes: "Whether use will be made of this, probably the last, opportunity obtained for Turkey by the interposition of the Powers, and particularly by England, depends on the sincerity with which Turkish statesmen now address themselves to the duties of good government and reform."

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S RECEPTION.

LONDON, July 16—5:30 p. m.—Lord Beaconsfield alighted at the Charing Cross Railway Station at 4:30 p. m. After a brief handshaking Lord Beaconsfield and Lord and Lady Salisbury entered their carriage. As they drove along the west stand there was one continuous cheer and showers of bouquets by hundreds from the crowd and the houses. The crowd followed the carriage, cheering and throwing flowers, all the way to Downing street.

After reaching his residence Lord Beaconsfield in response to repeated calls from the crowd, appeared at a window and thanked them for his reception. He said Lord Salisbury and himself had brought back peace, but a peace he hoped with honor such as would satisfy the sovereign and the country.

THE TREATY CLERK ACQUITTED.

LONDON, July 16.—Charles Marvin, the copying clerk in the treaty department of the Foreign Office, charged with stealing a copy of the Salisbury-Schouvaloff agreement and forwarding it to the *Globe*, has been discharged by Mr. Vaughn, a magistrate at Bow street, the judge declaring that the evidence for the prosecution afforded no ground for the committal of the accused.

THE EURYDICE RAISED.

The British naval and training ship Eurydice, which capsized on the 24th of March last on the south coast of the Isle of Wight, has been lifted and moved 180 feet into Sandown Bay. The process of raising the ship will be resumed on the next fine day.

FORMIDABLE LABOR STRIKE.

The nail-makers, to the number of 10,000, in the Old Hill, Dudley Rowley, and Hales Owen district have struck for an advance of 30 per cent. on their wages. Ten thousand more will join the strike by the end of the week.

AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, July 16.—The general parliamentary elections in Austro-Hungary have been fixed for the 4th and 15th of August. Canvassing is already quite active, especially in Hungary, where the opposition party cry is sympathy for Turkey and condemnation of the Russian occupation. Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, yesterday made a great speech to his constituents at Debreczin, warmly upholding the government's foreign policy, and arguing that the Bosnian occupation will be the death blow to Panslavic intrigues in that part of Turkey which is so antagonistic to Hungarian interests and sympathies.

The speech was much applauded.

Herr Tisza's re-election for Debreczin is regarded a certain, although the extreme Left is very strong and aggressive there.

THE ROUMANIAN CHAMBERS.

LONDON, July 16.—The Roumanian Chambers will probably adjourn on the 15th of July and reassemble to consider the treaty of Berlin about the 1st of September, unless, as is possible, a general election shall be ordered for an assembly specially to decide upon the requisite changes in the constitution.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DEPUTY.

BERLIN, July 16.—It is officially announced that Count Stolberg Wernigerode has been appointed to generally represent Prince Bismarck in accordance with the law of March 17.

RUSSIA'S ANSWER TO THE CYPRUS TREATY.

LONDON, July 17.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch reports that according to the latest advices from Central Asia a force of Russian artillery engineers and cavalry has left Tashkend. This movement is connected with an order of the day recently published in Tashkend for an advance towards Bokhara.

Le Temps, the best informed French journal, believes that the Russians are now marching to invade Bokhara, and that this is their answer to the Cyprus treaty.

FRENCH INTERESTS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, July 17.—A Paris dispatch to the *Telegraph* states that M. Waddington brings from Berlin written assurance that England will not take any independent action in regard to Egypt. France obtains no other benefits, as reported by some French newspapers.

ITALY STILL LONGS FOR TYROL.

LONDON, July 17.—A *Daily News* dispatch from Rome reports that meetings urging the annexation of Southern Tyrol to Italy will shortly be held in Rome and Milan.

KING OF ITALY IGNORED.

LONDON, July 17.—The *Times'* correspondent at Rome states that in Monday's consistory an archbishop was recognized for the See of Naples in defiance of the King's right of appointment.

ITALIAN DISTRUST OF THE TREATY.

ROME, July 17.—The Ministerial journal, the *Diritto*, in the course of an official justification of Italy's policy at the congress, says: "The Anglo-Turkish convention causes us much anxiety, and opportunity will not be wanting to set forth quietly and at length the grounds of our distrust and repugnance."

SUICIDE OF MAURICE JOLY.

LONDON, July 17.—The *Standard's* Paris dispatch states that M. Maurice Joly, the well-known Radical advocate, has committed suicide.

FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE.

The miners of Auzin, which contains the largest collieries of France, have struck work. Precautions have been taken to prevent threatened disturbances.

THE JENNINGS ESTATE.

Expectant Heirs of Three Millions of Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 16.—An adjourned meeting of some of the New Jersey heirs to the Jennings estate, in England, was held in Morgan Hall, Camden, to-day, for the purpose of completing arrangements for sending Samuel A. Cook to England to get possession of the property. His offer to collect the vast amount at 10 per cent. has been accepted, and some $2,000 is to be raised to pay his expenses.

The members present were quite hopeful under the representations made that the connecting link in the heirship had been found, and that it removed all bar to their becoming possessed of the property, amounting to $300,000,000. Mr. Cook will start for England in a short time.

The Potter Louisiana Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Before the Potter sub-committee to-day, A. J. Reynolds, of West Feliciana Parish, testified as follows: I walked with Mrs. Jenks, at Donaldsonville, in 1877, from Weber's house to the hotel. Mrs. Jenks asked me if I didn't think D. A. Weber had the Sherman letter on his person when he was killed. I had a conversation with D. A. Weber after the election. He told me he was not going to make a protest.

John Clegg, of Lafayette Parish, secretary of the Senate, testified that there was no protest on the original returns of Supervisor Vessey, which were made up by the witness at Vessey's request. Vessey swore to them and brought them to New Orleans, where another set was made, throwing out three polls and giving the Republicans 400 more votes than the original statement.

J. W. Armistead, colored, of West Feliciana Parish, testified that he made an affidavit before the returning board. Witness said it was prepared at the custom-house; that he never read it, and he now denies many of the statements made therein.

Andrew Duncan, a colored Republican, of West Feliciana, testified regarding the organization of colored Democratic clubs in the parish. He believed from this fact that the Democrats would carry the parish, as the negroes complained of bad government, &c. Witness acknowledged making affidavit in the custom-house to a paper which was not read to him, and of the contents of which he was ignorant.

Mr. Stenger then read the affidavit, and the witness denied most of the statements made therein, and said he did not authorize them or ever make such statements.

Thomas Stewart, colored, of West Feliciana, who went to St. James Parish before the election and did not vote, and after the election, was subpœnaed to come to the city and make an affidavit, testified:

They took me to the custom-house, but asked me no questions; kept me there three days. They called me to sign a paper, and then swore me. I don't know what they put down, as they didn't read it to me; cannot read myself. The affidavit as published was read to the witness, who denied almost every important statement in it, saying: "I didn't tell them anything like that." Witness knew of many colored men who, like himself, joined Democratic clubs.

An Adroit Swindle.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—About one o'clock this afternoon, a well-dressed stranger called for two drafts on New York, for $10 and $12 respectively, at the bank of Espy, Heidelbach & Co. Tickets were made out by the clerk, and, as he was very busy, he sent the party around to the exchange clerk's desk with the tickets, instead of taking them himself, as is customary. The stranger prefixed a figure 9 before the 10 and a 7 before the 12, and then presented them to the exchange clerk, and drafts were made out for $910 and $712 and handed to the party, who immediately disappeared. The fraud was not discovered till the teller returned from dinner. Both drafts were on the Hanover National Bank of New York.

CINCINNATI, O., July 16.—The drafts on New York fraudulently obtained from Espy, Heidelbach & Co. to-day are numbered as follows: For $910, No. 89856; for $712, No. 89855.

Body of a Drowned Man Found.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—This morning the body of an unknown man was found floating in the water, outside the bath-house, at Ferry Bar. From his effects it is supposed the deceased is C. Rhinehardt, agent for the German Catholic paper, *Wahrheits Freund*, published by Benzinger Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio, a number of blank subscriber's receipts being among the articles left by him.

Trotting at Belmont Park.

BELMONT PARK, PA., July 16.—First day of the summer trotting meeting. Summaries: First race, purse $400, for the 3:30 class, Columbia, 1, 1, 1; Ike Smith, 2, 2, 2; Max L., 3, 3, 3; Belle Strideway, distanced. Time, 2:38, 2:43, 2:44. Second race, purse $800, for the 2:34 class, David Wallace, 1, 1, 1; Fanny, 2, 3, 2; Gibbs, 3, 2, 3. Time, 2:28, 2:31, 2:32½.

SUIT FOR RENT.

Who Owns the Republican Building?

Enoch Totten, esq., as attorney, yesterday entered suit for William H. Barnard, trustee, against THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Publishing Company to recover $1,575, claimed to be due as rental, at the rate of $775 per month, from December 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878, for the use of office and rooms in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN building. The facts in the case are simply these:

Mr. Barnard first attempted to collect the rent, claiming to be the assignee of Mr. William J. Murtagh. At that time other parties held deeds of trust on THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN building and other judgments against Mr. Murtagh. From these respective parties came notifications not to pay the money to Mr. Murtagh or his assignee, while Mr. Murtagh notified the company to pay the rent to only those persons that he directly authorized to receive it.

The company has been and is now ready to meet the indebtedness, the money being in bank at the present writing; but with these repeated and numerous notifications to pay and not to pay they were left in doubt as to which was the right party to receive the rent and see their way clear out of the complication of orders. As matters stood the company was unable to decide who could give a clear and sufficient receipt for the rent. If it was paid to those not entitled to receive it they would be that much money out of pocket and compelled to resettle with those parties declared to be the legitimate owners of the building. Not wishing to become losers themselves in a matter in which, beyond being tenants, they had no real interest, they consulted counsel, and, acting under the advice, declined paying any of the parties, but instead made two propositions—one that they would pay the money into the registry of the court, and that the claimants could go there, and whichever should be declared entitled to receive it could obtain the same from the court, or the respective contestants could go into court and when the ownership of the building was decided the company would pay the back rent to the successful litigant.

Hugo, the Exile.

Oscar Hugo, the proprietor of the defunct Morton House, where the plan of running an eating-house on the twenty-five-cent dinner basis was first successfully inaugurated in this city, and which was closed on account of the sudden disappearance of Mr. Hugo, has turned up in New York. Rev. Oscar Hugo, the Hungarian exile, preached in the Eleventh Street M. E. Church in that city last Sunday on "The Bible in the Public Schools."

AMONG THE MUSTY TOMES

Historical Sketch of the Library of Congress.

The Foundation of the Library—Twice Destroyed by Fire—Who Have Been Librarians—How the Collection was Increased by Means of the Copyright Law—The Present Quarters Inadequate—Over Sixty Thousand Volumes on the Floors, &c., &c.

The Congressional Library.

But few of the many thousands who yearly visit the Capital find the Congressional Library, and of those who do hastily glance over the lofty walls of volumes, fewer still learn anything of its history, extent, and purpose. The library was founded in 1800 by an act appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of books of reference for the two Houses of Congress. It was then placed in charge of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. In 1814, when the collection had reached only 3,000 volumes, it was entirely destroyed, at the time the Capitol and other public buildings were burned by the invading British army. In the following year the foundation of the present vast collection was really laid by the purchase of

EX-PRESIDENT JEFFERSON'S

private library of 6,700 volumes for the sum of $23,000. George Watterson, a journalist and politician, was, in 1815, appointed the first Librarian, and held the office until 1829, when he was turned out by President Jackson to make room for John S. Meehan, another journalist, who continued in office until 1861. He was then succeeded by Dr. Stephenson. The present incumbent, Mr. Spofford, also a journalist by profession, was appointed in January, 1865, to the position of Librarian in Chief, after serving four years as assistant under his predecessor.

In 1851 the Library was a second time burned, and but 20,000 volumes escaped the flames. The recent enormous growth of the collection to 340,000 volumes is due to three important steps taken within the last twelve years, namely: the absorption of the Smithsonian library, in 1866, with its subsequent annual additions; the purchase, in 1867, of the great historical library of Peter Force, a collection rich in manuscripts, books, maps, pamphlets, and periodicals; and the enactment of the copyright law, in 1870, making the Congressional Library the sole repository of record for every publication protected by copyright in the country.

The original intention for which the library was designed was the collection of the most notable works in the fields of jurisprudence, political economy, science, and *belles-lettres* for the use of Congress, and while that is still the central idea there has been added to it of late years the more comprehensive scheme of making it, like the British Museum Library,

A LIBRARY OF THE NATION,

in the sense of possessing all publications issued in, as relating to America, and also a universal library in the sense of neglecting no field of literature or science. It is held to be the business of the Library of the United States to possess all the literature that the country has produced, and this institution is found competing at almost every public auction for copies of books, pamphlets, and journals which are being continually poured out of the countless private collections of the country. And in addition to this source of acquisition large importations are continually being made from the booksellers of England and the continent, many of which are r