The National Republican.

VOL. XVIII---NO. 213. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1878. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

OUR CHINESE VISITORS.

The Celestials En Route for Washington.

Their Arrival at San Francisco—The Personnel of the Embassy—Excitement Among the Chinese—The Chinese Flag Displayed—A Reception, and How It Was Attened —Their Attaches, &c.

The Oriental Embassy.

The Chinese Embassy left San Francisco on their way East, in a special car, on Saturday. They will first go to Hartford, where there is a large number of young Chinamen attending educational institutions, and will then visit Washington.

Much importance is attached to this visit by the President and Secretary of the State, and an effort will be made to render their visit to the National Capital agreeable to them. They have been placed in charge of Mr. D. W. Bartlett, the well-known correspondent, who is eminently qualified to aid in making their time pass pleasantly.

The *Alta California* gives an interesting account of their arrival and reception in San Francisco:

The long-anticipated arrival of Chen Lan Pan, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Spain, and Peru, accompanied by a full diplomatic corps, took place yesterday morning, when the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer City of Tokio entered this port, in tow of a steam-tug.

THE PERSONNEL

of the party includes H. E. Chen Lan Pan, Canton; Yeh Yaun Tsun, Nanking; Sit Ming Cook, Canton; Chin Shu Ting, Canton; Lin Leang Yuan, Canton; Chun Wai Kroun, Canton; Lin Tseang, Canton; Woo Chea Shon, Chekiang; Shen Shen Woo, Chekiang; Chun Ho Chun, Nanking; Chai Sin Yoong, Amoy; Liu Rwan Chung, Canton; Yung Hai, Canton; Sing Tah, Peking; Yen Sz Chee, Chekiang; Sin Ching Foo, Chekiang; Rin Yen Su, Chekiang; Woo Lai Tang, Nanking; Yang Waing Tai, Canton; Chung Ling Leang, Canton; Chin Shin Yin, Canton; Tseng Youri Nani, Canton; Chin Mo, Canton; Yung Woong Choong; Canton; Lee Yan Lun, Canton, and a full complement of secretaries and servants In all, there are forty-five persons.

Chen Lan Pan is a Mandarin of the second degree, with the title of Chong Yan Foo. He has been commissioner of education to Spain, England, and the United States, and has held various offices of responsibility under the home government. He is sixty-five years of age. His personal suite comprises twenty-two persons. He will stay in this city about a week, and then leave for Washington. After a sojourn there of a month he returns to New York, where, after a delay of one week, he and his party will take the steamer for Madrid, Spain. The determination of the members of the consular corps who shall locate definitely in this and other cities of the United States, Peru, and Cuba, has not yet been decided upon. Sit Ming Cook will probably be consul at San Francisco. He is a young man, remarkably intelligent and bright. He has received a thorough English education at New Bedford, Mass. Several members of the suite speak English and others Spanish. On the steamer being telegraphed

AN IMMEDIATE EXCITEMENT AND AGITATION

was observable in the Chinese quarter. All the prominent Chinese merchants immediately hired carriages and in large numbers were hastily driven down to the wharf. They sent down forty carriages, and the proprietors of the Palace Hotel eighteen more. On disembarking the ladies of the party took the first and were conveyed in close carriages to the hotel. The Ambassador and suite and consular corps, with attaches, followed after. Chen Lan Pan was in the centre of the line. The suite were clothed in silken blouses and wore straw hats in the shape of wooden bowls, to the crowns of which were attached scarlet feathers. The carriages proceeded up Third street to the hotel. On disembarking there were some slight signs of disapprobation, which were quickly suppressed. Further up town, however, the members of the Embassy who appeared to be of rank, were saluted by numbers in the crowd who lined the route.

On arriving at the Palace Hotel, the members of the Embassy were distributed in the twenty suites of rooms on the second and third floors which had been engaged for them.

A noticeable fact of the arrival was that no person having a State or Federal official position was present to welcome the Minister Plenipotentiary.

A RECEPTION.

Having settled in their chambers, after a rest of half an hour the Embassador signified that he was in readiness to receive visitors. The first to be introduced was Colonel F. A. Roe, the representative of the Six Companies. A very large number of prominent Chinese merchants, guests of the hotel, representatives of the press, and others, were then successively asked in. The Chinese made their usual low salutations, while the Caucasians shook hands with the Embassador.

On the first arrival of the Embassy, the national dragon flag of China was hoisted over the hotel on the Market street side and the American flag on the New Montgomery street front. Large crowds gathered in the courtyard of the hotel, and the greatest interest was displayed in all that took place. The amount of baggage was very large, it taking many trips of the Transfer Company's wagons to bring it from the steamer to the hotel.

THE OBJECTS OF THE MISSION.

The *Overland China Mail*, in speaking of the mission, says that "slowly yielding to external pressure, and following the inevitable course of nations advanced in civilization, China is sending official representatives of her government abroad. England had the privilege of receiving the first of these representatives, Germany the second, and Japan the third. These three missions, the entire official establishments of China abroad at the present moment, are now about to be increased by three others, one to the United States, another to Spain, and the third to Peru, including Consul-Generalships in San Francisco and Cuba. The Mandarin, Chen Lan Pan, is accredited to the government of the whole of the three countries in question. He will visit Washington, Madrid, and probably Lima, in turn, establishing embassies in each of those capitals, finally taking up his residence in Washington. A Consul-General will also be left at San Francisco, with, of course, a suitable staff, and another sent forward to Cuba, where, and in Peru, Chinese officials of lesser degree will be stationed in various parts of the country to look after the welfare of the Chinese immigrants.

The dispatch of these three missions may be said to be entirely due to considerations of emigration. In the case of Spain and Peru the appointment of diplomatic or consular agents of the Chinese government in Cuba and the Peruvian towns is provided for in the emigration treaties concluded between China and those countries, and there need be little doubt that the unsatisfactory position of Chinese emigration in California has been the main cause of the departure of the mission for Washington.

His Excellency Chen Lan Pan ought to be well acquainted with the condition of the Chinese in the country, and to know better than any other official in China the steps necessary to be taken for their protection and that of future emigrants, he having been one of the three commissioners who were dispatched by the Chinese government to Cuba in 1874 to investigate the condition of the Chinese laborers there, and who drew up such a long tale of horror of those unfortunate people's sufferings.

CURRENT NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Epidemic Diseases.

The following is an abstract by Surgeon-General Woodworth, of the Marine Hospital service, of the sanitary reports received during the week ending August 3, under the national quarantine act:

New Orleans—Since the report of last week 158 cases of yellow fever and 36 deaths have occurred, making in all 195 cases and 53 deaths to yesterday evening. There are now four principal points of infection, and these are spreading, but the Board of Health hope to control it. One passenger who landed on Monday at Vicksburg has since died of yellow fever. On Tuesday one case was taken from the hotel to the hospital at Cincinnati with the same disease. Both were from New Orleans *en route* for the North.

Keywest—No new cases of yellow fever for four days to yesterday noon. No cases in port; 2 at the Marine Hospital convalescent.

Quarantine stations—Many vessels arriving at the quarantine stations on the Atlantic from Cuba bring cases of yellow fever; a common yearly experience.

Havana—129 deaths from yellow fever and 13 from small-pox for the week ended July 20.

Matanzas—No abatement of the yellow fever or ratio of deaths for the week ended July 20.

Calcutta—14 deaths from cholera during the week ended June 1.

Bombay—21 deaths from cholera during the two weeks ended June 11.

Constantinople—The bulk of the Russian army, which were encamped on the unhealthy lowlands, has removed to healthier camping grounds, and most of the refugees in the city have gone to Asia Minor and Syria, about 80,000 remaining, since which the typhus, small-pox, measles, scarlet, and enteric fevers, which prevailed so extensively near the close of the war and since the cessation of hostilities, have greatly diminished; July 12. The epizootic prevails extensively among the cattle of Asiatic and European Turkey.

Reports from other places indicate good health.

The St. Louis Post-Office.

The factional contest now going on between prominent Republicans in St. Louis, resulting from Postmaster Filley's action in discharging from a clerkship in the Post-Office a son of a man who opposed his (Filley's) plans in the primaries, has been reported to the President. The controversy attracts considerable attention on account of the alleged violation by Mr. Filley of the President's order prohibiting Federal officers from engaging in primary elections, &c. The enemies of Mr. Filley in St. Louis are striving to make the most of the case, and are said to have some support in official quarters in Washington.

The Potter Committee.

The Potter committee is to meet in New York on the 12th instant, and will attempt to obtain something from the McVeagh commission, the members of which will be summoned to appear. This is supposed to be a special session for General Butler's benefit.

Counterfeit Note.

A $5 counterfeit legal-tender note was presented at the Treasury on Saturday and canceled. The note is of the series known as the new issue, and was evidently printed from the original plate, but on inferior paper.

Capitol and Departmental Notes.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan on Saturday amounted to $3,107,950.

Revenue receipts on Saturday were—from internal revenue, $315,461.00; from customs, $456,106.71.

J. D. Terrell, esq., chief of the Indian Division, Second Comptroller's Office, has gone to Maine for a month's recreation.

Thomas G. Spangler and Samuel C. Scott have been appointed internal revenue gangers for the seventh collection district of Indiana.

Hon. W. W. Upton, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, has gone to Avon, N. Y., for ten days, and the Deputy Comptroller, James S. Delano, is acting Comptroller during Judge Upton's absence.

The National Bank of the State of New York, New York city, has been designated a depository to receive deposits on account of subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan. The Mechanics' National Bank of Peoria, Ill., has been similarly designated.

Owing to the great demand for the 4 per cent. consols of 1907, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the paper-mill at Chester, Pa., which makes the distinctive fiberized paper on which the bonds and notes are printed, to resume operations, which have been suspended for some weeks.

Outstanding circulation of legal-tender notes and fractional currency on Saturday: United States notes, new issue, $18,888,640; United States notes, series 1869, $141,704,243; United States notes, series 1874, $36,355,419; United States notes, series 1875, $139,002,108; United States notes, series 1878, $10,530,000; total United States notes, $346,681,016; fractional currency, $16,455,598.17; grand total, $363,136,614.17.

Failures in New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—At a meeting of the creditors of Christian S. Delavan, real-estate broker at No. 39 Nassau street, held yesterday, schedules were presented showing liabilities amounting to $41,076. Register Little has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by Remsen Appleby, who formerly kept the Central Park Garden. His liabilities amount to $65,000, none of which are secured, and his assets are merely nominal.

Oscar D. Dike, of the late firm of Townsend, Clinch & Dike, tea brokers, at No. 124 Pearl street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, having liabilities amounting to $155,000 and no assets.

The failure of James Reid & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in liquors, at 41 Broadway, is announced, and they have made an assignment for the benefit of the creditors. The failure is mainly the result of losses on real estate and bad debts. The real estate depreciation caused a loss of upward of $175,000 on investments of $300,000. The total liabilities are over $200,000, of which $60,000 are due to merchandise creditors in this country and Europe, and the banks. The assets consist of merchandise, receivables, and outstandings valued at $100,000.

Walter H. Shupe, editor of the National Greenback Labor organ in this city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities are $29,828; assets, $387.

Bank Suspension.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 4.—The Mastin Bank did not open for business yesterday morning, notice being posted on the door stating that owing to the continued withdrawal of deposits temporary suspension was necessary. There was no excitement, but an intense feeling of regret among all classes. There was a meeting of the principal stockholders, at which Mr. John Mastin made a statement that the assets of the bank were more than sufficient to pay the liabilities, and that his and his brother's private fortune were pledged to the payment of every dollar in full. Colonel Keersey Coates was appointed assignee, and a legal assignment was made this afternoon.

From the best information the following are the public funds on deposit: State, about $20,000; city, between $60,000 and $70,000; county, about $12,000.

The universal belief is that the suspension is only temporary, and that the bank is entirely solvent and will resume business soon. There was no run on other banks, and while business Saturday was generally suspended, there will not be any general suffering, as the bank did not have a class of small depositors.

Death by Hydrophobia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—John Clark, a boy six years of age, residing in Yorkville, was bitten by a mad dog about a month ago, and died in terrible agony yesterday. The wound had healed, after being cauterized, but violent symptoms of hydrophobia showed themselves on Tuesday, and continued until yesterday, when the boy died.

THE DISTRICT POLICE.

A Sketch of Its Organization and Its Growth.

The Old Auxiliary Guard to Assist the Washington City Police—The Acts of Congress Increasing and Improving the Force—Metropolitan Police Force—The District Police Telegraph.

Legislation Affecting the Police Force.

It will be seen from the following *resume* of Congressional legislation in reference to the police of Washington and the District of Columbia that the policy which has inspired and governed Congress from the first inception of our police system has been one of increasing interest, care, protection, and *pay* of the force, as if it were deemed of almost paramount importance in securing the safety of life and property at the National Capital. It will be observed that at no time has the pay of the force *per capita* been reduced, and though at one time the force was slightly more numerous than now, yet it is admitted on all hands that our population now exceeds by 20,000 to 25,000 the enumeration of 1870.

When a proposition was broached in the House at the last session to reduce the salaries of the force it was denounced by members on all hands as most unjust and indefensible. About the 20th of June General Hooker made this question a test on a motion to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution to prohibit any reduction of the pay of the police of this District, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, and it was adopted by acclamation.

The act of August 23, 1842, established an auxiliary guard or watch for the protection of public and private property against incendiaries, and for the enforcement of the police regulations of the city of Washington, to consist of a captain, to be appointed by the mayor, at an annual salary of $1,000, and fifteen other persons, to be employed by the captain—five at a compensation of $35 and the other ten at $30 per month—to occupy such building or part of building belonging to the United States, or furnished by the corporation, as should be directed by the President, and subject to such rules and regulations as might be prescribed by a board, to consist of the mayor, the United States attorney for the District, and the attorney for the corporation, with the approval of the President; and the sum of $7,000 was appropriated by this act for their compensation and the purchase of the necessary and proper implements to distinguish them in the discharge of their duties. Annual appropriations of a similar amount were made for ten years. By the act of March 3, 1851, an additional force of fifteen privates was authorized, and the appointing power placed under the control of the mayor. The compensation of one-half of this force was fixed at $500 per annum and the remaining half at $420, with an appropriation of $15,000 to pay for the same, including contingent expenses. The act of August 4, 1854, increased the appropriation and made the salaries of the privates equal, namely $500 per annum, which was again increased by the act of January 3, 1855, to $600, to commence at that rate from July 1, 1854. The necessity for an additional force was recognized during the administration of President Buchanan, and Congress manifested its readiness to contribute toward the increased expense already incurred by the corporation for this purpose by an appropriation of $12,530.52, made under the act of March 3, 1859, "to repay to the corporation the compensation of twenty policemen from July 13, 1858, to June 30, 1859," and also continuing this additional force of twenty policemen and placing their appointment in the same hands as the auxiliary guard, adding thereto a lieutenant of police by the act of June 20, 1860, and an appropriation for this year of $32,400.

The act of August 6, 1861, created the Metropolitan Police District of the District of Columbia, comprising the corporations of Washington and Georgetown and the county outside the city limits, and authorized the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of five commissioners—three from Washington, one from Georgetown, and one from the county—who, together with the mayors of the two cities *ex-officio*, were to form the Board of Police, selecting a president and treasurer among themselves, the treasurer to give bonds for $10,000. The police force to be appointed by the board, to consist of a superintendent, ten sergeants, and a patrol force not to exceed 150 men for the regular service.

This law provided that no person should be removed except upon written charges preferred against him, and after an opportunity had been afforded him of being heard in his defense. The board were authorized to divide the district into precincts, not exceeding ten, with a sergeant assigned to each; to establish stations; to detail and change without regard to, or limitation of, residence, sergeants or patrolmen to such parts of the District as they might deem advisable; whenever they should see fit, upon proper application, showing the necessity therefor, to appoint and swear any additional number of patrolmen for temporary service; and upon any emergency of riot, pestilence, invasion, insurrection, or during any day of public election, ceremony, or celebration, as many special patrolmen, without pay, from among the citizens for a specified time.

The Superintendent of Police to receive a salary of $1,500, each sergeant $900, and each patrolman $480 per annum as compensation. No member of the board or police force to receive or share in any presents, fee, or emolument for police services, other than the regular, except by consent of the board; but all such rewards, fees, &c., and all moneys arising from the sale of unclaimed goods, to constitute the "policemen's fund" of which fund the board of police was to be the trustees, and to invest at their discretion. The necessary expenses of any member of the force disabled in the discharge of his duty, properly certified to, to become a charge upon this fund, under the direction of the board. All previous acts inconsistent with this were repealed and $20,000 appropriated to carry it into effect. The act of July 16, 1862, contains several important amendments relative to the care of property or money alleged or supposed to have been feloniously obtained, and provides for the appointment of a "property clerk" at a salary of $1,200 per annum, who shall act as the custodian of all such property and dispose of the same in conformity with the provisions of the act. Three surgeons of police, at a salary of $300 per annum, were authorized by this act. Also a sanitary police force, not exceeding ten persons, to be selected from the regular force, whose duty it should be to visit and make inspection of all ferry-boats, manufactories, slaughter-houses, tenement-houses, and edifices suspected of, or charged with, being unsafe, and to attend to such other matters relating to health as complained of, and to take all necessary legal measures for promoting the security of life and health generally.

It was made the duty of the Superintendent, upon proper complaint being made in writing, to cause the arrest of any person accused of keeping common gaming premises, houses of prostitution, or for the deposit or sale of lottery tickets, or of lottery policies, and to cause such persons to be rigorously prosecuted and such articles seized to be destroyed, the houses to be closed, and not used again for such unlawful purposes. The Board of Metropolitan Police were declared to possess powers of general police supervision and inspection over all licensed pawnbrokers, venders, hackmen and cartmen, dealers in second-hand merchandise, intelligence officekeepers, auctioneers of watches and jewelry, suspected private banking-houses, and other doubtful establishments within the District. No member of the force could resign except by permission of the board, unless he gave one month's written notice to the board, under penalty of forfeiture of all pay due him. Six detectives were authorized by this act, at $70 per month. Authority was given any member of the force to arrest any person committing a breach of the peace in his presence even without a warrant.

The Police Board were authorized to prepare and publish all the laws and ordinances in force in the District having relation and applicable to police and health, as the Police Code of the District, and such code was constituted the law upon matters therein contained. The act of June 25, 1864, authorized an increase of 50 per cent. in the compensation of all the police force, their officers and clerks, to commence from the 1st of July of that year, said increase to be borne by the two cities and the county, in proportion to the number of patrolmen allotted to each, and a special tax, not exceeding 1 per cent., empowered for this purpose. The act of July 23, 1866, authorized a large additional force, prescribed the titles of the officers—major, captain, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates—and a uniform to be procured by each member at his own expense, under penalty of removal; prohibiting private detectives, unless specially authorized, such private detectives to give bonds for $10,000 for the faithful performance of their duties, and to be subject to the control of the Board of Police. An appropriation of $15,000 was made for the construction of a police telegraph.

The act of March 2, 1867, prohibited the appointment of any person as policeman or watchman who had not served in the army or navy of the United States and received an honorable discharge. By the act of July 20, 1868, appropriating $211,050 for salaries and other necessary expenses, the corporate authorities of the two cities and the county were authorized to levy a special tax of ½ per cent. to pay their proportion of the expense.

Congress has made appropriations for the support of the police force of the District from August 23, 1842, to the close of the fiscal year 1877, amounting to the sum of $2,800,350.21.

The act of March 3, 1873, provides "that the duties devolved and the authority conferred upon the Board of Metropolitan Police by law for police purposes, shall extend to and include all public squares or places; and said board is hereby authorized and required to make appropriate rules and regulations in relation thereto."

Section 6 of the act of June 11, 1878, creating a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, provides that from and after the 1st day of July, 1878, the Board of Metropolitan Police shall be abolished, and all the powers and duties now exercised by them shall be transferred to the Commissioners of the District, who shall have authority to employ such officers and agents and to adopt such provisions as may be necessary to carry into execution the powers and duties devolved upon them by this act, the Commissioners are authorized to fix the salaries to be paid to the officers and privates of the Metropolitan Police until otherwise provided by law, and all expenses heretofore incurred by the General Government for the Metropolitan Police shall hereafter be a charge upon the government of the District, by the act of June 20, 1878.

Highway Robbery and a Shooting Case.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—At a quarter past twelve o'clock this morning an alarm was raised at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue that a man had been robbed by three highwaymen. A large crowd collected as the highwaymen were making good their escape. A detective was soon on the spot, and succeeded in arresting one of the suspected persons, and as the other two were running away fired three shots after them. Twenty minutes later a man staggered into a drug-store on Sixth avenue and groped for a chair, and upon examination he was found to be shot.

A doctor who was passing at the time was called in. After some delay the doctor declared that the ball had penetrated the right lung and that the man was bleeding to death. The man, who was half unconscious, said to those present that he saw the detective as he passed in civilian's clothes wheel around to the rights and fire at him. The man gave his name as Rudolph Heer, of 222 East Thirty-eighth street, and denied having anything to do with the robbery. The detective who did the shooting surrendered himself.

The Chatauqua Assembly.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Thirteenth Chatauqua Assembly Sunday-School was held this morning, at nine o'clock, in the new children's temple. Over 1,000 persons were present. At eleven o'clock the Rev. W. C. Knox, D. D., of Elmira, N. Y., preached to an audience of 3,000 persons on the twenty-second verse of the fifth chapter of Luke. At four o'clock the third National Reform Council was held in the form of a conference, the topic being the prevalence and suppression of vice. At the same hour there was a woman's meeting in the interest of the National Christian Temperance Union. At seven in the evening a platform meeting was held in the auditorium, addressed by Rev. R. G. Seymour, D. D., of Boston, and Rev. J. M. Reid, D. D., of New York.

Attempted Wife-Murder and Suicide.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Late last night Catharina Christopher, aged thirty, was visited at No. 107 Allen street by her husband John, from whom she had been separated. He was intoxicated, and renewed his supplications for a reconciliation. The woman, disregarding the threats he had often made, repulsed him. He drew a revolver, and, after discharging three shots, which wounded her in the neck, arm, and chest, fired a shot into his own mouth. At the Chambers Street Hospital the woman's injuries were pronounced serious, and that of the man fatal. The husband was over fifty years old.

Sunday-School Children Killed by Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—During the storm, about 1:30 this afternoon, while Sunday-school services were being conducted in the Methodist tent, at Diamond street and Ridge avenue, the structure was struck by lightning. The greatest consternation and excitement prevailed, and it was found that the following children had been killed or fatally wounded: Mary Elery, aged eleven, instantly killed; Walter Elery, aged eight, so seriously injured that his death is momentarily expected; William Adams, aged ten, badly injured, and Nellie Burns, aged ten, seriously injured. The three latter, it is thought, cannot recover.

A Colliding Steamer.

GARDINER, ME., Aug. 4.—The steamer Star of the East, on her last trip down the Kennebec, ran into a schooner off Bowdinham, the cut-head of the schooner passing through the baggage room of the steamer, smashing baggage, &c. Also on her trip from Boston, Saturday morning, she ran into the schooner W. S. Shepard, loaded with ice for Washington, tearing up the deck and breaking several beams of the schooner, so that she will have to discharge a portion of her cargo for repairs. The steamer was uninjured.

The Jersey City Mystery.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The wife of R. H. Smith, the policeman who was murdered in Jersey City a few nights since, was arrested and taken to Police Headquarters after she had viewed the remains yesterday afternoon. On examination she stated that "Cove" Bennett had not visited her for two weeks. No other facts were elicited.

Hail-Storm in Toronto.

TORONTO, Aug. 4.—A terrific thunder, lightning, and hail storm passed over this city to-day. Pellets of ice as large as walnuts fell in large quantities, doing great damage to fruit, ornamental trees, and all garden plants. The damage to glass was quite serious.

WASHINGTON GROVE CAMP.

A Sunday's Worship in the Temple of Nature.

Large Number of Arrivals on Saturday Night—The Number Increased on Sunday Morning—"Mother Tilley's" Teachings—Outside Meetings Yesterday—Indications of the Hard Times.

Saturday and Sunday at the Camp.

[Correspondence of the National Republican.]

WASHINGTON GROVE CAMP,
NEAR GAITHERSBURG,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., Aug. 3, 1878.

An amnesty is hereby granted to our unfortunate weather prophet of Thursday, as this beautiful day almost compensates for the discomfiture of that night. The ground is in splendid condition; no mud and no prospect of dust to-morrow. The water in the wells, that had been made muddy by the abundant rain, has settled and become clear, so no trace of the storm remains unless it be in the memory of those who, in scanty attire, dodged around hunting a dry place, and, if successful, sang "This is the spot I long have sought."

A few new arrivals were noted on the morning train, Mr. John T. Mitchell and family among the number. Rev. John Dise, of the Rockville Circuit, M. E. Church South, is on the grounds, and is warmly greeted by all who remember his sermon of last year.

At half-past eight o'clock the bell rang for service in the Tabernacle. This service was a prayer and praise meeting, in which many participated. It was led by Rev. Willis Van Arsdale, from Summerville Circuit, but who will be remembered as an earnest worker in the Washington Young Man's Christian Association.

These meetings, as the camp progresses and the fervor increases, are considered a great means of grace and spiritual profit.

At half-past ten o'clock a good sized audience assembled to listen to the Rev. W. J. McKinney, of Hamilton, who chose for his text the words found in Zachariah iv., 6—"Not by might, nor power, but by my spirit, saith the the Lord." This sermon was much appreciated, and both the audience and clergy who occupied the stand were affected to tears during its delivery.

The afternoon children's meeting was called, at two p. m. and led by Rev. Harry France, who seems peculiarly adapted to this work. He was assisted by Thomas H. Martin, superintendent of the Hamilton Sunday-School. The little ones seemed pleased and interested with the service.

After a short intermission the bell again summoned us to the regular afternoon service, when the Rev. James McLaren preached from John iii., 1. Immediately after the service the laymen were called together to arrange for the meetings to be held outside the circle to-morrow. Upon the suggestion of Brother Holland, Brother A. T. Stuart was made leader of one party, and Mr. Alex Ashley of the other, and the respective leaders will select assistants from the laymen on the grounds for continuous meetings to be held all around the camp.

The train from Washington brought quite a large number of visitors to the camp, among whom were Dr. Peck, J. W. St. Clair, Charles Beall, Frank Wilson, Mr. Calvert, "Jack Reynolds," and Mr. and Mrs. Tilley. At 7.45 the closing sermon of the day was preached by Rev. E. D. Owens, of Mount Zion, from the text found in Romans, i, 13. As a result of the sermon three penitents presented themselves at the altar, and two of them professed conversion. I mention as a coincidence that Dr. Owens preached the first sermon of last year to which there was any response made by persons coming forward. The camp is a scene of rejoicing to-night, and the blessed results of this night's service we hope to see multiplied on the morrow and succeeding days of our sojourn here. The stars are shining brightly, the bell has rung for "lights out," the tired tinters—fatigued in body but filled with hope for the morrow—have committed themselves to the keeping of Him for the promotion of whose glory this camp is held, and your correspondent hastens to close this record of the day and put the lamp out before Major Morgan reads the "riot act" to him.

SUNDAY.

Before sunrise this morning carriages began to arrive from the county, and by the time the bell rang for the first service at half-past eight o'clock, fully two thousand persons were on the grounds. The half-past eight prayer and praise meeting was led by Mr. Woodward, and among the number who spoke was Mrs. Tilley, of Wesley Chapel, familiarly called "Mother Tilley." Advanced in years, though with few of its infirmities, and a Christian experience of over sixty years, this old lady speaks of the watchful care of God over her in a manner that is very affecting.

The trains from Washington came heavily freighted, and, mingling with the crowd assembled to meet them, they wended their way through the long shady walk between the depot and the circle, where those who could found seats to listen to the sermon preached by Rev. John Lanahan, of Foundry.

The scene to-day is beyond description, gayly-dressed ladies and children promenading through the delightful walks that abound here. Gentlemen gathered together in little groups, casting admiring glances upon the fair promenaders, all go to make up a scene that must be seen to be appreciated. All is quiet in the circle as Presiding Elder Brown opens the morning service by stating that the collection would be taken up, and, after stating the object for which the money was wanted, asked for $100. Later in the day I hope to be able to give the amount collected. Mr. Lanahan took his text from Jeremiah—"The heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. Who can know it?"—and for over an hour the great congregation listened to the eloquent and burning words of the speaker. A gentleman said, "It is such a sermon as cannot be reported, because you get so interested yourself." At the commencement of the service the choir, under the leadership of Henry Wilson, assisted by his brother Frank, who came last night, rendered such music as is not often heard on a camp ground.

At the conclusion of the preaching all started for the dining-tents, and soon all the tables were full, and it was not long before the eaters were, if we can judge from appearances. Every one was good-natured, and the management of the committee has been highly commended, as their efforts to make all comfortable have been seen and felt.

The commodious building of Wash Williams was filled last night, much to the satisfaction of good Brother Craig, who is the "mentor" of the establishment. This building has been a great convenience to visitors. It was announced that a temperance meeting would be held on Wednesday, when Mr. William Daniels, of the Maryland State Alliance, will address the meeting.

The collection of the morning amounted to $65, a very small amount from the hundreds of persons surrounding the stand, so it seems that the stringency of the times affects camp-meetings as it does everything else.

The children's meeting in the afternoon was led by the Rev. Harry France. It was well attended, and it is surprising to see with what patience the little ones sit through the service.

During the service last night a lady missed her little boy. Search was made for him in vain, but at the conclusion of service it was found he had attended alone.

At half-past two o'clock the young men, under the leadership of Alex Stuart, assisted by Mr. Frank Wilson as chorister and Mr. El Linville, with his gospel horn, held an outside meeting near the large dining booth, which reached those persons, who, from choice or otherwise, remained away from preaching. Short addresses were made by Mr. Stuart, Jack Reynolds, Al Holland, Belaski, and others. The good of these meetings in the past leads us to hope that this one will not be in vain.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison, who was to preach this afternoon, was unable by reason of sickness to be here, and the Rev. Richard Norris preached in his stead. To report a sermon of Mr. Norris' would tell but a small portion of what those feel who hear him; his earnestness of manner, his passionate pleading, and exhortations are things that cannot be transferred to paper. His chose for his text the words found in 1 Kings xx., 40, first clause of the verse, "And as thy servant was busy here and there, he was gone."

A collection was again taken up this afternoon, which realized but $12, scarcely realizing half a cent per head for the congregation.

The programme for to-morrow is as follows: Preaching at 10:30, by Rev. L. S. M. Haslup, of Rockville circuit; children's meeting at 2, Rev. Harry France; miscellaneous meeting at 3—no leader announced, and at 7:45, Rev. H. S. France.

The day has been delightful. No dust to annoy, no turbulence to alarm the ladies, no drunkenness to disgust. Everything has been done decently and in order, and it is thought by all to have been a great day in the "Camp of the Lord." The day is nearly gone. Visitors are wending their way toward the depot. Carriages are being driven from the ground, and in the mellow twilight we watch the first Sabbath of this year's camp pass peacefully away into the past.

ARRIVALS.

Among the large number who came by the morning train were the following: Ex-Attorney-General Williams, Hon. M. G. Emery and his brother Samuel, Hon. S. Taylor Suit, M. M. Whitney, B. Chamberlain, A. Voss and family, William McKnight and Miss Mollie Plummer, T. F. Gatchell, William Coomes (detective), C. Burlew, H. Wahley and family, Dorsey Claggett and wife.

COUNTY.

Hon. George Peters, Dr. E. Woodin, George Hilton, Spencer C. Jones, William Brewer, Richard Green, Howard Griffith, G. W. Robley, William Griffith, and Richard Murphy.

FREDERICK.

Colonel Vic Baughman, editor of *Examiner*; Hon. Spencer Jones, State Attorney; Fred Butler, Worthington Johnson, Captain Nicholas Owens, Colonel Robert H. Butler, Miss Jennie Castle, Miss Irene Ritter, and Miss M. Quynn. The number on the ground during the day is variously estimated, but it is generally conceded that fully 6,000 persons were on the ground during the day. N.

Yellow Fever Report.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—New cases, 20; deaths, 11. There has been rainy weather for the past twenty-four hours. Yesterday the mercury fell about ten degrees. It is unfavorable weather for the sick.

TEXAS QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Dispatches from Texas show that quite a number of railroad towns and cities in that State are thoroughly quarantined against New Orleans, and that it is their determination to keep yellow fever out of Texas, if possible. The International and Great Northern Railway refuse to take any passengers, freight, express matter, or mails from New Orleans over their road.

FINED FOR VIOLATION OF QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Aug. 4.—Morris Mayer, of New Orleans, has been fined $250 and ordered out of town for violation of the quarantine regulations. He came from New Orleans on the steamer Cannon on the 24 instant and appealed from Mayor O'Leary's decision to the board of aldermen. They heard the case last night and sustained the mayor's decision.

Another Defaulting Cashier.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The defalcation of R. B. Conant, cashier of the Elliott Bank, though known to the directors for several days, has been carefully kept from the public until to-day. It appears that the first knowledge the officers of the bank had that anything was wrong was on Tuesday last, when Mr. Conant went to Mr. Goodwin, the president of the bank, and told him that he (Conant) was a ruined man, and that the State prison stared him in the face. Mr. Goodwin was much surprised, and on inquiry what he meant Mr. Conant replied that he had embezzled of the bank, and he desired a meeting of the directors to be called, as he wished to make a full confession. A meeting of the directors was called on Wednesday, and Mr. Conant made a voluntary and full confession of all that had taken place. He stated that he had taken about $70,000, which he had lost in California mining stocks, commonly known as the Bonanza mines. His operations in these stocks commenced some time ago, but he never used any of the money of the bank until within the last three months, when he was called upon to make good margins on account of a great depression in the value of stocks.

The Oregon and Idaho Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—A Boise City dispatch says the number of hostiles who passed up Snake River is variously estimated at from 75 to 200. These are probably what is left of the party of Bannocks who raided this section of Idaho at the beginning of the war. The Piutes and other allies are yet in Oregon, between Malheur and Stein's Mountain and along the Owyhee River, committing depredations sufficient to engage the attention of the troops in that quarter, while the Bannocks proceed in the direction of Lemhi to form a junction with Ten Days' band, who have left the reservation and are now supposed to be ready for hostilities.

A letter from Captain Hailey, from Cold Springs, August 2, says: "I sent scouts out to-day. They have just returned, and report that they found the Indians in large force on both sides of the Snake River. At Big Bottom, near Brunean, the Indians pursued the scouts for five miles, firing at them."

An Insane Woman Burns Herself to Death.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—A daughter of Thaddeus Foot, twenty-seven years old, living with her father at Belmont, poured kerosene over her head and clothes on Friday afternoon and set fire to it. She had been affected by insanity some time and was closely watched. Her brother had just visited her room to see if she was safe, and had only gone a short distance when he saw smoke issuing from the chamber window. He hastily went to the room, but before aid could be given his sister was so terribly burned that death soon ensued.

Steamboat Boiler Explosion.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The tug-boat William Sumner, lying at the foot of Baltic street, Brooklyn, exploded her boilers this morning and was a perfect wreck. Peter Van Schaik, her fireman, and William White, her cook, who were sleeping on board, were blown into the river, but were rescued. Van Schaik's feet and legs were badly scalded, but White was uninjured, though both men were greatly affected by the shock. Neither of them could account for the accident.

Fatal Affray.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—To-night Hugh L. Cullen and James McCarthy quarreled, and the latter knocked the former down. McCarthy's son came up and stabbed Cullen, the wound being probably fatal.

THE Burlington *Hawkeye* says there hasn't been a tramp sunstruck in the United States for more than 800 years. This is something for people who work for a living to think about.

THE CABLE'S DAILY TALE.

The Grand Banquet to the English Plenipotentiaries.

A Sensation in Guild Hall—Lord Beaconsfield Defends the Treaty and Quotes American Missionaries—Release of the Fenian, Kelley—France and England Hunting New Acquisitions.

The Beaconsfield-Salisbury Banquet.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—During the ceremony at Guild Hall on Saturday, of presenting the freedom of the city to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury considerable sensation was created by a person who, on the appearance of the plenipotentiaries, shouted, "Traitors to the constitution!" The disturber was immediately ejected. In his speech at the Mansion House banquet Lord Beaconsfield said he felt confident that Her Majesty's Ministers had not only maintained the interests of their own country, but had secured the independence of Europe. He drew a sanguine picture of the prospects from the Anglo-Turkish convention. In support of the view that it was not hopeless to expect reforms in the administration of the Porte, he cited a statement sent to the Emperor of Germany by American missionaries setting forth the toleration enjoyed by Christians, the progress of education, &c., in the Ottoman dominions since the Crimean war.

Lord Beaconsfield said this testimony was preferable to any official report. It was that of men of the highest principles and of sublime character, who devoted their lives to benefit their fellow-creatures.

His Lordship said that never within his experience had the relations of the Powers been so essentially friendly. Russian statesmen were convinced that a restless warlike spirit must debase, perhaps even,