The National Republican.

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MARYLAND'S MUSTER.

The First Day of Baltimore's Grand Demonstration.

Twelve Miles of Procession—Antique and Modern Tableaux—Immense Throng of Spectators.

Baltimore's Sesqui-Centennial Day.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—The various divisions formed in the eastern section of the city, principally on Broadway and adjacent streets, and the march began at the intersection of Broadway and Canton avenue promptly at 9:30 a. m. Deputy City Marshal Frey, with twenty-five mounted police, led the column, followed by Chief-Marshal Joseph Barber, with Colonel H. D. Lucy as chief of staff, and thirty assistant marshals. Next came the mayor of Baltimore, General F. C. Latrobe, with 250 mounted aids, with red sashes and rosettes, and the committee of arrangements, clergy and the orators of the day, the whole occupying eighteen carriages. Representatives of the soldiers of 1730 followed, wearing the uniform of that day.

The first division in the line was headed by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad company, Major N. S. Hill, marshal. There were 7,000 men in line, and all departments of the road were represented, consisting of foundrymen, machinists, car builders, upholsterers, painters, puddlers, rolling-mill men, train men, water-station men, bridge builders and blacksmiths from the workshops at Mount Clare and other points. The first representation was of the corner stone, commemorative of the commencement of the road laid by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, on the 4th day of July, 1828. With it were the identical spade and gavel used on the occasion. The second was a car first propelled by sail, by which two trips were made between Baltimore and Ellicott's mills. The next was a horse-car treadmill, the horse perched upon his stand, by which their cars were propelled; following was the "Tom Thumb" engine, designed and built by Peter Cooper, the first locomotive engine of the world. It consists of a single upright cylinder, to which is attached a fan, the shaft of which is geared to a journal on the front axle by means of a band. Behind this rode the venerable Peter Cooper himself, his long white hair falling over his shoulders, and, being recognized as he passed along, he was received with continuous applause along the line. Beside him was seated John H. B. Latrobe, esq. Next came a decorated ticket-office on wheels, followed by a telegraph wagon, at the four corners of which were poles hung with wires, and operators busy sending and receiving messages. Next came an exhibition of the early mode of bringing tobacco to market—first, a hogshead of tobacco revolving on an axle or pole passed through its centre and drawn by a mule, and second, a rude cart drawn by four oxen of dwarfed and native breed, the former driven by a representative of an old female slave and the latter by an aged negro man. It was an illustration of the days when tobacco was shipped at Elkridge landing, on the Patapsco. As it passed along cheers and laughter greeted the new novel exhibition. Next came illustrations of the present rapid mode of railway transportation for all products. The display of this company was a grand feature of the procession. The 7,000 men in line, all uniformed in fez caps, with white tassels, blue shirts and black pants, formed in detachments of their several trades, headed by a band of music, presented a most striking appearance. Next came the display of the corn and flour exchange, which excited general attention—first was a representation of the old and present mode of transporting and handling grain, a schooner with negroes at work removing her cargo in half-bushel measures and miniature elevator in operation taking grain from cars and vessels and putting it on shipboard. Following was a huge Durham bull on a car inscribed "Chicago is my native heath; perhaps you may have been there. How you did gore the silly shorts and let them bully you as Jim Keene did. How can you bear it?" The next wagon contained a living bear inscribed: "I am a bear; my claws have torn asunder the pockets of the longs." This was succeeded by various scenes of farm work, harvesting and threshing grain. The Northern Central railway was next in line and made a fine display. The first platform contained a fine painting of a railway train. All the departments of work were represented, consisting of machinists, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, tinners, car-builders, cabinet-makers, upholsterers and watermen being in full force, all uniformed in gray overalls with black leather belts, led by bands of music. The officers of the company occupied ten barouches. Next came Adams' express companies. Its first tableau was a representation of the globe and an iron safe guarded by a watch-dog, followed by six express wagons, each drawn by six splendid horses. St. Mary's industrial school followed and presented a fine appearance. One hundred boys on foot preceded the cavalcade of wagons containing some 300 children and the products of the farm. Other wagons contained boys making shoes, baskets and working a press. Following was a platoon on foot, representing courtiers of the days of Lord Baltimore. This ended the first division.

Two heralds of the period of 1739 preceded noblemen of the same time, followed by Indian warriors on foot and mounted. The first tableau was an Indian wigwam with Indians, squaws and papooses lying around; the second, a representation of Captain John Smith and his men in a boat exploring Chesapeake bay; the third, the first settlers in their log cabins, an excellent representation of pioneer life; the fourth, the old city council house, long since destroyed by fire, and the fifth, camp life at Valley Forge in midwinter in the revolutionary war, followed by minute men on foot and horseback. Next came an exhibition of the telephone and an electric clock keeping time. Horticulture and floriculture were lavishly displayed on large platforms loaded with tropical trees and plants bearing fruit, and wagons filled with various vegetables. The third division, composed of a large number of German societies of the city, numbering several thousand men, mostly on foot.

A fine tableau of Apollo and the muses was at the head of the division, which included also a number of wagons with men working at the forge and anvil, and other industries; also Wilson Post of the G. A. R., a fine-looking body of men, whose soldier-like marching attracted general attention, and tableaux, Druidical scenes. The fourth division consisted of thirty-six benevolent societies, relief associations and lodges of various orders, and made a very fine appearance. The fifth division was a display of bakers, millers, flour and feed dealers, grocers, salt and tea dealers, basket and willow ware manufacturers and other traders, all of whom had beautifully decorated wagons bearing all the products of their several crafts. There were over 100 four-horse teams in this division. The sixth division consisted of workers in wood, scroll sawing, planing mills, furniture manufacturers, piano makers and dealers in every branch of wood work, and attracted general attention.

The seventh division was headed by a representation of the city patrolles, its officers and employes. First came a patrollar of the olden time, carrying the mail on horseback. Next an old post chaise and a mail stage coach. The latter was an old Concord stage, which it is said carried the mails and passengers between Alexandria and Fredericksburg, Va., in the year 1800 and a number of years following. The boot was filled with old half-covered trunks of various sizes, which seemed a century old, and the top was piled high with ancient leather mail bags. Then came mail wagons of the present day, with seventy-five letter carriers on foot. Postmaster Tyler and the principal employes were in barouches, with a number of ex-postmasters of the city. The remainder of the division was made up of schools, displays of printers, lithographers, stationers, music dealers, dry goods merchants, tailors, dealers in tobacco and a number of cotton mills. The exhibition of the tobacco dealers was particularly fine, and included all the processes, from the curing of the leaf to the making of it into cigars, snuff, hard and fine-cut chewing. One hundred and four wagons, each drawn by four horses, were used in this division.

The eighth division was headed by 300 butchers mounted, with six wagons containing live cattle, beef, veal, pork and mutton. The sheep butchers and wool pulling association followed in thirty barouches; the butchers' pleasure club in five barouches. These were followed by the leather dealers, pork packers, hair manufacturers, upholsterers, dealers in paints, oils and varnish, glass manufacturers and soap manufacturers. This division contained 85 wagons and 35 barouches and 1,200 men.

The ninth division was headed by the fruit and oyster packers, who made a splendid display, workers in tin, lead workers, brewers, coppersmiths, coopers, beer bottlers, etc. This division contained 182 wagons and upward of 3,000 men.

The tenth division was composed of wagon and carriage makers, blacksmiths, iron founders, edge-tool makers, gas generators, machinists, boiler makers, agricultural implement makers, bell founders, ice dealers and others. This division consisted of 207 wagons handsomely decorated and 2,000 men and brought up the rear of the procession.

The head of the first division moved at 9:30 a. m., and it was a little after 3 o'clock when the last wagon passed, making the length of the entire column, with an almost steady march, five and a-half hours in passing a given point. The line of march was over twelve miles, along Broadway, to Baltimore, to South, to Pratt, to Eutaw, to Lombard, to Fremont, to Baltimore, to Howard, to Madison, to Charles, to Monument, around Washington monument at Mount Vernon place, to Howard, to Baltimore, to Liberty, to Lombard, to Sharp, to Baltimore, to Calvert, to Lexington, to Holliday, in front of the city hall, where the line was reviewed by the mayor, state and city officials and many visiting guests. Thence it proceeded by Fayette to Gay street and along Belair avenue to Biddle street, to Washington street, and Belair avenue to the Schuetzen park. At the park the ceremonies consisted of a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Leaking, followed by speeches of the orators of the day, Colonel Fred Raine of the *German Correspondent*, in the German language, and Colonel J. Thomas Scharf in English, the proceedings concluding about 5 o'clock.

On the platform in front of the city hall were a number of the present and ex-officials of the state and invited guests, among whom were Major-General Ayres, commandant at Fort McHenry; Captain R. W. Meade, United States steamship Vandalia; Captain Picking, United States steamship Kearsarge; Paymaster-General Dunn and other naval officers; George W. Childs of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the mayors of Staunton, Va., Charleston, S. C., Wilmington, Del., Cumberland, Md., and a large number of others.

The celebration to-day has in number, in its tableaux, its exhibition of the several trades, and in every respect far exceeded anything that it was supposed Baltimore could possibly do. A great number of gentlemen who have witnessed all similar displays in this country, as well as in Europe, pronounce the effort of the day as far excelling anything they have ever seen. The city to-night is ablaze with electric and calcium lights, and the city hall and Washington monument are brilliantly illuminated with thousands of gas jets. The streets are thronged with people. At this hour, 10 o'clock, no serious accidents are reported; one or two stagings, overcrowded with people, broke down, but no one was seriously hurt. To-morrow (Tuesday) there will be a parade of Masons and Knights Templar and of the children of all the schools of the city. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon there will be an address before the Maryland Historical society at the academy of music.

THE EXODUS TO BALTIMORE.

Several Thousand Washingtonians Go Over to Help Celebrate.

The railroads were severely taxed yesterday morning to carry the immense number of Washingtonians who went to Baltimore to witness the sesqui-centennial celebration. It is estimated that over 8,000 people went from this city. The District commissioners and many of the subordinate officers of the District of Columbia were among the number, and in nearly all of the government departments the unusual number of vacant desks indicated that a heavy draft had been made upon them. At the Baltimore & Ohio depot the exodus began about 5 a. m., and continued without interruption until 1:30 p. m., when there was a visible decrease in the travel. In addition to the regular trains several special trains were run. In two hours alone, it is stated, 1,700 people were taken out of the city. Superintendent Koontz remarked last evening that the travel during the centennial would not compare with it. Extra ticket-sellers had to be placed on duty yesterday. In order to meet the demand for tickets to-day, men were put at work last evening stamping tickets, as the ticket-agent said it was utterly impossible to stamp tickets and make change fast enough to supply the crowds. The accepted belief that the election excitement would have the effect of decreasing the attendance at Baltimore does not appear to have been well founded. Scenes similar to those at the Baltimore & Ohio depot were witnessed at the Baltimore & Potomac depot, over 2,000 tickets having been sold. Last night most all of the excursters returned, and there were lively scenes about the depots until after midnight.

Delay in the Surrender of Dulcigno

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Constantinople, dated October 11, states that the embassadors have not yet received the expected note containing the communication made to them orally by the minister of foreign affairs on Saturday, that the porte is ready to cede Dulcigno. As the note was expected at the latest this morning the delay is supposed to indicate that there is still some hesitation.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Paris reports that the Turkish embassador has notified the government of the cession of Dulcigno.

A dispatch to the same paper from Berlin says the porte resolved to cede Dulcigno, owing to urgent representations by the French and German embassadors.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The *Times* understands that there is no immediate intention of sending more troops to Ireland.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The *North German Gazette* says: "All news about the separation or removal of the combined fleet must be received cautiously. Nothing is known of any such orders in well-informed quarters."

Pacific Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The following are the official closing quotations of mining stocks to-day: Alpha, 4½; Alta, 3; Bechtel, 14; Belcher, 34; Belvidere, 1-16; Best & Belcher, 84; Bullion, 17; California, 24; Choller, 3; Consolidated Virginia, 3; Crown Point, 12; Eureka Consolidated, 18½; Exchequer, 1½; Gould & Curry, 3½; Grand Prize, 1½; Hale & Norcross, 34; Mammoth, 13-32; Martin White, 2; Mexican, 9½; Mono, 1; Noonday, 1½; Northern Belle, 1½; Ophir, 9; Ore, 14; Overman, 14; Potosi, 2½; Savage, 1½; Sierra Nevada, 11½; Silver King, 10; Tiptop, 3; Union Consolidated, 16; Wales, 1½; Yellow Jacket, 4½; Goodshaw, 11-32; Boston Consolidated, 1½; Consolidated Pacific, ¾; Columbus, 4½.

OVATION TO GEN. GRANT.

A Greeting From the Business Men of the Commercial Metropolis.

Forty to Fifty Thousand Men in Line—Decorations and Illuminations Along the Line of March.

New York's Reception to General Grant.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Vast crowds gathered in the upper part of the city at an early hour this evening to witness the parade and demonstration in honor of General Grant. Positions from which to view the pageant were held at a premium, as high as $15 being paid in one instance. In the neighborhood of Washington square the streets were almost impassible. The Bankers and Brokers' republican club, numbering 3,000 men, led the column, which did not move until shortly before 9 o'clock. Following was one of the most brilliant features of the parade—the republican Invincibles of Philadelphia. This delegation was nearly 1,500 strong.

Representatives of various business firms in the city to the number 1,800, and 650 insurance men took part in the procession. The stock and produce exchanges were also largely represented, as well as several trades. The entire procession was not in motion until 11 p. m. General Grant entered the reviewing stand near the Worth monument in Madison square leaning on the arm of General Arthur, and both were accorded an enthusiastic reception. Accompanying the general were ex-Minister E. W. Stoughton, Secretary Evarts, Judge Noah Davis, Dr. J. P. Newman, Hon. Marshall Jewell and others, and the stand was crowded with distinguished persons. The decorations of buildings in the vicinity were fine, and were illuminated with electric lights. Between 40,000 and 50,000 men passed in review.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE CONTEST.

End of the Ohio Campaign.

CINCINNATI, Oct 11.—The political campaign closed to-night without any public meetings or parades, and the city is unusually quiet. The committees and candidates have been very busy during the day. Everything indicates a very large vote. The canvass has been managed and regarded more like a national than a state election, and the state candidates, and even local candidates, except congressmen, are not at all prominently brought forward. It is therefore thought that party lines will be unusually closely drawn. Hon. W. H. Barnum is here to-night, having come from Indianapolis, whither he will go to-morrow.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Oct. 11.—To-day has been occupied by both the state committees in sending out final instructions to their followers. Both parties have splendid organizations in the state, and an immense vote will be polled to-morrow. Both parties claim to have taken every precaution for polling its entire vote and to preserve the purity of the ballot-box.

Both Parties in Indiana Confident.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The campaign in this state has closed and both parties are resting, preparatory to the struggle. The canvass has been the most energetic and earnest on both sid es ever witnessed in the state, and let the weather be what it may to-morrow but few voters will be found staying at home. Barnum, chairman of the democratic national committee, flits between this state and Ohio, apparently afraid to leave either. He went over to Cincinnati again to-day, but will return here to-morrow. Both parties express themselves confident of success at the election to-morrow. The democrats, however, show a fear that Landers will be defeated by endeavoring to trade off others on the state ticket, and even the whole ticket, for votes for Landers. An effort was made to get the colored voters away by advertising a monster excursion to Louisville to-day for twenty-five cents, but the colored men did not bite at the bait and the scheme, and it was abandoned. At a meeting of citizens to-day a committee consisting of two republicans, two democrats and one greenbacker, was appointed to take measures in conjunction with the governor and mayor to preserve the peace to-morrow. A better feeling prevails generally, and there is less danger of rioting on election day. Great care has been taken of the river front and the influx from Kentucky.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Their Appointment and Qualification—The Constitution and Laws in Regard Thereto—Opinion by the Attorney-General.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1880.

To the Editor of The National Republican:

SIR: In answer to your inquiry, "What are the constitutional and statutory provisions in regard to the office of elector of president and vice-president, and what is the proper evidence of title to such an office," I have the honor to reply.

The constitution of the United States provides as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.—*Article 2, section 1.*

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and of all persons voted for as vice-president and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the 4th day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice-president.—*Article 12, amendments.*

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.—*Article 2, section 1.*

The congress shall have power * * * * to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.—*Article 1, section 8.*

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may by a vote of two thirds of each house remove such disability.—*Article 14, section 3.*

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.—*Article 14, section 5.*

The legislation of congress is as follows:

The electors of president and vice-president shall be appointed in each state, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in every fourth year succeeding every election of a president and vice president.—*March 1, 1792, ch. 8, sec. 1, vol. 1, p. 239; January 23, 1845, ch. 1, sec. 5, p. 721; Revised Statutes, section 131.*

Each state may, by law, provide for the filling of any vacancies which may occur in its college of electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote.—*Act January 23, 1845; Revised Statutes, section 133.*

Whenever any state has held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and has failed to make a choice on the day prescribed by law, the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such a manner as the legislature of such state may direct.—*Revised Statutes, section 134.*

The electors for each state shall meet and give their votes upon the first Wednesday in December in the year in which they are appointed, at such place, in each state, as the legislature of such state shall direct.—*Act March 1, 1792; Revised Statutes, section 135.*

It shall be the duty of the executive of each state to cause three lists of the names of the electors of such state to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the electors on or before the day on which they are required to meet.—*Act March 1, 1792, ch. 8, sec. 3, vol. 1, p. 240; Revised Statutes, section 136.*

The electors shall vote for president and vice-president respectively, in the manner directed by the constitution.—*Revised Statutes, section 137.*

The electors shall make and sign three certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one of the votes for president and the other of the votes for vice-president, and shall annex to each of the certificates one of the lists of the electors which shall have been furnished to them by direction of the executive of the state.—*Revised Statutes, section 138.*

The electors shall seal up the certificates so made by them and certify upon each that the lists of all the votes of such state given for president and of all the votes given for vice-president are contained therein.—*Revised Statutes, section 139.*

The electors shall dispose of the certificates thus made by them in the following manner:

One—They shall, by writing under their hands or under the hands of a majority of them, appoint a person to take charge of and deliver to the president of the senate, at the seat of government, before the first Wednesday in January then next ensuing, one of the certificates.

Two—They shall forthwith forward by the post-office to the president of the senate, at the seat of government, one other of the certificates.

Three—They shall forthwith cause the other of the certificates to be delivered to the judge of that district in which the electors shall assemble.—*Revised Statutes, section 140.*

Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors, and the certificates, or so many of them as have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons to fill the offices of president and vice-president ascertained and declared, agreeably to the constitution.—*Act March 1, 1792; Revised Statutes, section 142.*

The principal difficulty under these provisions arises from the question: What is an office of trust or profit under the United States? A postmastership would certainly be such an office. I have observed also that one gentleman, whose name is borne upon the rolls of the department of justice as a commissioner of a United States court, is nominated as an elector. Such commissioners are appointed under that provision of the constitution which authorizes congress to confide the appointment of inferior officers to the United States courts; and it would seem to me that such gentlemen cannot be eligible as electors while they hold the office in question.

In the case of George H. Corliss (11 R. I., p. 638), the supreme court of that state advised the governor that the office of commissioner of the United States centennial commission was an "office of trust" under article 2, section 1, of the constitution of the United States.

In Saunders vs. Haynes (13 Cal., 145), it is put as a query whether a subordinate appointed by the collector of customs at a per diem compensation was an officer of the United States.

In view of the differences of opinion which undoubtedly exist as to what constitutes an "office of trust or profit under the United States," the only safe course is to refrain from nominating as an elector any person in the employment of the United States.

The question whether a person holding a disqualifying office can, by resigning the same after his election by the people, qualify himself to act as an elector, has several times arisen; but the authorities are, in my opinion, against it. The provision is that no "person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be *appointed* an elector." If, at the time of appointment, therefore, the candidate was holding such an office, the appointment would be in violation of this provision of the constitution.

It will be observed that the constitution provides for the appointment of electors in each state "in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct." This provision confides the method of appointment to the legislation of each state, and upon the whole subject the legislation of each state should be respected, unless it be found to be inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution or the legislation of congress thereunder. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES DEVENS.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT'S CASE.

Another Effort to Use the Fraudulent Naturalization Papers of 1868 Fails.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Argument to show cause why Chief Supervisor John I. Davenport should not be removed from office for alleged exceeding his official duties is progressing before Judges Blatchford and Choate in the United States circuit court this afternoon. Application by Davenport's counsel for extension of time to prepare answer to argument already submitted was denied.

Ex-Minister Stoughton made a long argument in opposition to the motion, and the concluding argument was made by George W. Wingate on behalf of the motion.

Judge Blatchford then gave his decision, which was concurred in by Judge Choate, denying the application for Davenport's removal and dismissing the order to show cause granted on Saturday last. He said he saw no reason for Mr. Davenport's removal, as the latter had shown by his affidavit that before the issuance of these instructions he had conferred with Judge Woodruff and the district attorney, and that they had approved of them. That of itself would show that he had done his duty. So far as regarded its performance the court could not interfere with the instructions, but could only give advice or counsel in the matter, but thought that certain parts of them ought to be modified.

Democratic Electioneering in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct 11.—At Muncie on Saturday night the republicans were precipitated into the highest state of excitement by a shower of stones thrown into the large audience being addressed by Albert G. Porter on the public square. The following persons in the audience were injured: James L. Streeter, county recorder, a ghastly cut in the back of the head; it is thought his skull is fractured, but he may recover. Dr. O. I. Reasoner of Shiedler station, this county, horribly cut in the upper cranium; he was carried away by friends. A child in the arms of its mother, Mrs. George Rotz of this city, badly bruised about the body. Mrs. Samuel Drumm, severe bruises about the body. It is not definitely known who threw the stones, but should they become known, a short rope and high fall from the nearest tree will be their fate. The people are greatly excited.

The Warren Inquiry.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—General O. E. Babcock was examined before the Warren court of inquiry to-day. He testified that he was on the Borden plank road on the 31st of March, 1865, and carried a verbal message from General Grant to General Sheridan. The message was, "Tell General Sheridan that if in his judgment the Fifth corps will do better under one of the division commanders, he is authorized to relieve General Warren and let him report to me."

AT THE NATIONAL FAIR.

The Sport Divided Between the Bicyclists and the Trotters.

Mile Dashes, Five-Mile Heat and a Slow Race on Bicycles—Five Heats in the Trotting Race.

Pleasant Day and a Good Time at the Fair.

Upward of fifteen hundred people decided that the National fair was more of an attraction than Baltimore yesterday, and concluded to put in a day there. But two events were on the card—a 2:40 trotting race and a series of bicycle races divided into a five-mile dash, mile heats, and a 200 yards' slow race. The first bicycle race was the mile-heat class, for which the following started: H. S. Owen, J. M. Borden, G. Cook, R. M. Smith and H. I. Carpenter. Owen drew the pole, and after receiving the word dashed to the front and was never overtaken, winning the heat in 3:10, Borden being second, Cook third, Smith fourth and Carpenter a bad fifth, fully a furlong behind the leader.

Second heat—This was a repetition of the preceding, Owen taking the lead at the start and holding it all the way around, winning heat and race in 3:13.

FIVE-MILE BICYCLE RACE.

There were five entries for this race, all of whom started. Carpenter led to the first three-quarters, where he was overtaken by Borden, who was backed for a sure winner of the race. He led for four miles and a half, when he was overtaken by Owens, who began from home, a succession of pretty spurts marking the finish. Time for the five miles, 19:12. Cook, one of the entries, "died," according to the vernacular of the bicyclists, in the first mile and a half, and was out of the race.

2:40 CLASS TROT.

Nine horses were entered for this race, but Lady Golddust and Blue Dick were drawn, leaving the following starters: Lady Sargent, Harry Arlington, Gilt Edge, Patapsco Maid, Early Rose, Star Maid and Chester. In the pools Lady Sargent sold at $20 against $20 for the field. The usual delays occurred before the horses were started, but they finally went away in a bunch, Lady Sargent leading. At the quarter, Chester, who had been looked upon favorably, went off his feet, and danced until the next pole was reached, Harry Arlington being a good second, and the other horses trailing. At the three-quarters a rally ensued between the Lady, Arlington and Chester, but the former had too great a start, and finished winner of the heat in 2:30½, Arlington second and Chester third.

Second heat—It was almost impossible to sell a pool against Lady Sargent, but a few venturesome placed $6 against $20 that she would not win the heat. Only three attempts were made before the word was given, but it was seen that the race lay between the favorite, Harry Arlington, and Chester, the other four horses doing mere escort duty. At the quarter Lady Sargent led by two lengths in front of Arlington, Chester's nose being at the latter's sulky wheel. At the half, however, a change took place, Lady Sargent broke badly, and Arlington and Chester easily passed her. Coming into the stretch the two horses were abreast, and continued so until within a few feet of the wire, when Chester pulled out and won in 2:28½.

At the conclusion of this heat the 200 yards bicycle slow race took place and was easily won by Borden, the entries being the same as in the other race.

Third heat—Chester had the pole and held the lead all the way home, despite the efforts of Arlington to wrest it from him. Lady Sargent was in bad time from the start and ran nearly the circuit. In this she was accompanied by Patapsco Maid, whom the judges distanced. The other positions were Early Rose third, Star Maid fourth, and Gilt Edge fifth. Time, 2:32½.

Fourth heat—Lady Sargent secured a slight advantage, which she held to the first quarter, but Chester made the pace too hot and easily passed her, the mare breaking badly. Again did Harry Arlington go after Chester, but to no avail; he was too much for him, and Harry, who broke badly at the third quarter, had to be content with second place, Chester's time was 2:29½. This concluded the sport for the day, and although there was not so much trotting as on the previous days of the fair, every one seemed satisfied and good-humored. The following is a summary of the trotting race:

J. H. Snyder's s. g. Chester	3	1	1	1
J. B. Barlow's b. m. Lady Sargent	1	3	6	2
J. F. Todd's g. s. Harry Arlington	2	2	2	3
W. B. Meeks' br. g. Gilt Edge	4	5	5	4
J. Elliott's ch. m. Early Rose	7	6	3	5
J. H. Snap's b. m. Star Maid	5	4	dis	
C. R. Thompson's b. m. Patapsco Maid	6	7	dis	

Time, 2:30½, 2:28½, 2:32½, 2:29½.

Premiums were awarded yesterday as follows:

Unenumerated articles—W. M. Galt & Co., flour, gold medal; W. G. Duckett, fruit juices, diploma; T. W. Sanford, fluid for sheep, diploma; R. W. Barker, extension table, silver medal; C. E. Selby, miniature house, bronze medal; G. W. Whitney & Co., curled hair, silver medal; William Hailey, inlaid table, bronze medal; Mrs. E. J. Hayward, laundried articles, diploma; J. Gilroy, lace curtain frame, silver medal; J. B. Millington & Co., hydraulic ram, diploma; R. F. Roche, instantaneous calculator, diploma; F. P. May & Co., best quality scales, silver medal; J. A. Winebarger, business wagon, bronze medal; Fred Walter, side-bar top goat-wagon, bronze medal; T. F. Darling, goat-wagon, bronze medal, and C. C. Anderson, gro cr's wagon, bronze medal.

Carriage department—Best dog-cart, sidebar no-top buggy and professional buggy, S. J. Meeks; do. extension-top phaeton, W. Walter; do. jump-seat carriage, G. A. Penock; do. sidebar top buggy and full-spring buggy, R. H. Graham, and best baby carriage, Christian Ruppert.

FAIR NOTES.

General Grant's Arabian stallions arrived at the grounds yesterday in charge of Major J. K. Leavitt, and will be on exhibition for the remainder of the week.

Major Goodloe, chief-marshal of the tournament, which will take place Thursday, called a meeting of the aids and heralds at the National hotel last evening to perfect arrangements for the tourney. The following judges were selected: Messrs. J. A. Baker, T. L. Hume, C. White, B. F. Lloyd, J. W. Drew, Dr. P. H. Heiskell, I. F. Young, Dr. J. C. Fairfax, J. L. Barbour and J. D. Bowling; timers, Colonel C. M. Alexander and Caleb Churchman. Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn was chosen orator of the day, and it was decided that crowns for a queen of love and beauty and three maids of honors should be provided. All the knights have been notified to be on the grounds by noon, and that tilting will begin at 2 o'clock. There will be a double line of arches with three rings, and two knights will charge at a time, thus making the affair a novelty. Messrs. Bolt & Hale, corner of Sixth street and New York avenue northwest, were appointed a committee to procure tickets and other accommodations for the riders.

To-morrow afternoon there will be a trotting and pacing race on the grounds, the directors having perfected arrangements to this end with a number of horsemen. The horses will be called at 1:45 o'clock, and the racing will begin fifteen minutes later. Pools will be sold on the races to-night at the National hotel.

The running meeting Friday and Saturday bids fair to be a most successful one, as some of the finest stables from Jerome Park and Pimlico will be represented. The owners of horses now in the north are only too glad of the opportunity to send them away from the dreaded epizootic, and the liberal purses offered by the Fair association have been the cause of their coming to Washington.

The bicycle exhibition yesterday finished with a drill by six members of the Capital club in front of the grand stand. They went through a number of difficult feats, one in which they came to a standstill in a line, evoking the most enthusiasm.

The fox hunts today will be interesting features, consisting of a one-mile flat race and a steeple chase. Mr. S. N. Hyde of Boothby Hill, Harford county, Md., and Mr. T. L. Hume of Tudlow farm, will enter their kennels of beagles. Other entries have been made, but the names of the owners were not signed to them.

MALICIOUSLY FALSE.

That Postoffice Story Fully Exploded.

To the Editor of The National Republican:

SIR: On the 24th of September last, during my absence from the city, the Washington *Post* contained an editorial article entitled "Cheating the Government—How Postoffice Department Employes Are Used to Advantage," in which it was stated that Mr. H. Schutter, superintendent of painting in the postoffice department building, sent men, April 21 and 22, 1879, out to Bladensburg to paint a large bulkhead which had been put up for stopping bullets on the rifle range, and that their time went along on the pay-roll of the postoffice department, and that the work did not cost the rifle club anything.

Also that in August last Mr. Schutter moved his shop, detailing men who were on the painters' pay-roll at this building to do the work, and that their time went right along as government employes. Also that in September last one of the men on the painters' roll at this department was ordered by Mr. Schutter to do a private job of painting, and the man's time was not deducted from the government pay-roll.

The timebook and pay-rolls of the department in my office, and which are open for the inspection of anyone who may desire to see them, show that every one of the foregoing statements of the *Post* is maliciously false.

It is only necessary to add that one Charles Thessman, who was employed as foreman of painters for Mr. Schutter, was by Mr. Schutter discharged from the work on the 15th of September last, for cause, viz: neglect of duty, and setting the men the example of loafing and delaying the work. Thessman very naturally went to the *Post* in the endeavor to square accounts with the postoffice department, and the *Post* quite as naturally published all a disreputable, discharged employe had to say. And the *Post* would, no doubt, in this case, as it did in a similar one not long since, positively refuse to publish a refutation signed by one who occupied a position to know and declare the facts.

It is well known to many of the employes of this department that I repeatedly urged Mr. Schutter to discharge this man Thessman, for reasons stated, but Mr. S. felt that I was mistaken as to the man's character, and so often begged off for him. Mr. Schutter, however, finally became convinced that Thessman was not only negligent of duty, but was dishonest, and he then promptly discharged him. Very truly yours, J. G. P. BURNSIDE,

Dis. Clerk and Supt. P. O. Dep't.

OCTOBER 11, 1880.

The Religious Side of Politics.

The call for prayer issued from the pastors' exposition meeting assembled at the Laws seminary, on Monday, October 4, 1880, met a favorable response yesterday in the assemblage at the Shiloh baptist church, L street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The meeting was opened at 11 o'clock and continued until 2 p. m. The object of the meeting was to invoke divine guidance in the pending political campaign. After reviewing all of the past history of the great political party, which has controlled for twenty years, and the claims of the opposing party, the following resolution, offered by Rev. Dr. W. J. Walker, pastor of the Shiloh baptist church, was adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the christian churches, feeling the great necessity of continuous prayers in the emergency of our country, as our fathers, who looked to God alone;

Resolved, That we continue these meetings as they have began until the November election, that God, who rules the destiny of nations may guide the affairs of our political struggle and preserve the lives of men.

The meeting adjourned to meet next Monday morning at 11 o'clock, in the same place, and continue until 2 o'clock p. m.

The Fair-Weather Republicans.

A prominent departmental official is reported to have said that all the democratic employes in his department—voters in the states of Indiana and Ohio—have not only contributed liberally to the democratic campaign fund, but are now at home for the purpose of voting for Landers, while many republican voters in those states, and many others who could be if they would, are to be seen hovering around their desks. Some of these were loud in the interest taken and advice offered the men of Maine to go home and vote. Should so great a misfortune occur as the election of Hancock, there will be some satisfaction to stand by and see with what grace these fair weather republicans will walk off the end of a very short plank, and with what wry faces they will cast a last, longing look upon their more plucky democratic confreres, who are not only not afraid to express their sentiments as employes of a republican administration, but to vote them.

The President in Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from New Tacoma, W. T., says: "The presidential party left here by special steamer Starr at 8 o'clock this morning. A stoppage of ten minutes was made at Steilacoom City, where the president, Secretary Ramsey and General Sherman stepped ashore and shook hands with the assembled crowd. No speeches were made. All the people of the town—men, women and children—were at the dock, and as the boat swung out cheered with the greatest enthusiasm. Shortly after 11 o'clock the boat reached Tacoma. Almost the entire population was on the dock. The party was received with the greatest cordiality. Whistles on mills, steamboats and workshops and the howitzer on a ship sounded out a noisy welcome as the Starr passed Old Tacoma. The boat will start immediately down the sound and will reach Seattle about 2:30 this afternoon.

A Threatened Burmese War.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Thyetmye reports that King Theebaw, rendered arrogant by the easy suppression of the rebellion under Prince Nyoungoke, has been preparing to make war on the British. Over 1,000 Burmese troops have arrived at the frontier, and they daily expect to be reinforced by 1,000 more. A message is also expected from the king demanding indemnity from the British for losses of Burmese subjects from Nyoungoke's expedition or the troops will immediately cross the frontier. Two companies of infantry have been ordered up to protect exposed villages.

Political Disturbance in South Carolina.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 11.—An affray occurred near here on Saturday night, after a joint meeting of negroes and white men of the county. Stones and pistols were used. Two negroes were injured—one severely. One white man was seriously wounded, and several were slightly injured by stones. All is quiet now, and no trouble is expected, although there were disturbing rumors last night. Warrants have been issued for the arr