National Republican.

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SHIPKA PASS.

THE FIGHTING AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

Movements and Counter Movements of the Two Forces—Description of the Positions Contested for.

The following is an abstract of a military dispatch received from Lieut. F. V. Green, military attache of the United States Legation in Russia, dated at the headquarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas, commanding the Army of the Danube, Gorni-Studen, Bulgaria, August 27, 1877. He says that since the date of his last dispatch the Russians have made no offensive movements. The Second division (12,000 men, 48 guns and 200 wagons) passed here on the 20th of September, and was reviewed by the Emperor and Grand Duke and their staffs. They took the road to Selvi, relieving there portions of the Fourth corps, which were needed a few days afterwards at Shipka. On the same date news was received by telegraph from Gen. Darojinsky, commanding at the Shipka Pass, with 3 battalions of infantry, 5 battalions of Bulgarians and 20 guns, in all about 5,000 men, that the army of Suleiman Pasha (40 battalions, counting probably 30,000 men) was in his front, advancing from Kazanlik. One regiment (three battalions) was immediately ordered by telegraph to his support from Selvi.

The next day Darojinsky telegraphed that he had been attacked in force, and General Radetsky, commanding the eighth corps at Tirnova, was ordered to proceed to the field with one of his divisions, (the 14th, Gen. Dragonarow, the same division which made the passage of the Danube,) the brigade of Tirailleurs, General Zevishkinsky, which had previously passed the Balkans with General Gourko, and a regiment of Cossacks. The morning after the receipt of this second telegram Major Von Liegnitz, German attache, and Lieutenant Green left Gorni-Studen for Shipka Pass, 80 miles distant, and remained there during the conflict.

In describing the position he says: From the village of Shipka, in the valley of the Zundja, to the valley of the Juntra, is about nine miles by the high road, which, keeping a general north and south direction, winds over the top of the mountains at an altitude 4,700 feet, the valley on the two sides being respectively 1,800 and 2,300 feet in altitude. The road follows a long ridge, and parallel to it are two other ridges about 1,000 to 1,500 yards from the road and separated from it by precipitous ravines covered with forests. The three ridges are joined by saddles at the crest of the mountains.

The Russian position was on the very top of the mountain, from the hill St. Nicholas to some small hills on the northern slope. The St. Nicholas hills commanded the whole vicinity, but the rest of the Russian position was commanded by other hills. On St. Nicholas and the five hills nearest it on the road were some small redoubts, previously constructed by the Turks, but otherwise there were no fortifications. Of the engagement, Lieut. Green says: On the morning of the 19th Gen. Darojinsky saw the Turkish army deploy in the plain in front of him, and he counted their force very plainly. The next day they advanced against him, and he retreated and took up his position on the St. Nicholas hill, but failed to occupy the hills on the other ridges, probably by reason of his small force. The morning of the 21st he was furiously attacked from the southern side of the St. Nicholas hill, but the slope was almost precipitous and the ground open, and he maintained his position while inflicting great losses on the Turks. The latter made ten or twelve assaults in the space of about four hours, and then withdrew into the woods on the neighboring ridge.

At 12 o'clock the Russian regiment from Silvi arrived and took position in the redoubts on the hills nearest Fort St. Nicholas on the road. During the night the Turks moved around into the woods to the east, and the next day (the 22d) received the attack across the saddle, but they were again repulsed. During the same day and the next night the Turks moved a portion of their force around into the woods on the ridges to the west, and on the 23d they advanced through the head of the ravine, and massing their forces at the bottom, where they were out of sight, they made repeated assaults against the ridge. Here they were also repulsed. The brigade of tirailleurs arrived about 4:30 p. m. of this day, in time to take part in repelling this attack. Gen. Radetsky arrived and took command at 5 p. m.

The Russians had had little or nothing to eat during the three days they had been fighting, and hardly any water. Before the fight Gen. Darojinsky had kept the greater part of his force on the southern slope at the village of Shipka, on account of the difficulty of getting provisions and water up the mountain. After he took up his position on the mountain it became necessary to establish his kitchens, hospitals, &c., about a mile to the rear on the northern slope. Every bit of water had to be brought up the road from springs, fully two miles to the rear, and 1,500 feet down the mountain slope. A portion of the road, about three hundred yards long, was completely open and exposed to the fire of the Turks at 1,200 yards distance, at which distance the Peabody rifles of the Turks shoot with deadly effect.

The moment any one showed himself on this place a shower of bullets covered it, and as we passed a man was wounded within a few steps of us, although we were off the road and partly concealed by bushes. Not only were many men wounded in carrying water provisions, ammunition, &c., but even several of the wounded on stretchers were killed in passing this place. The Turks in fact occupied commanding hills surrounding the Russian position, and the only portion of the latter absolutely sheltered was the space of two hundred yards on the reverse slope, where the road is about forty feet below the crest.

Darkness set in about 8 o'clock, and with it ceased the fire, which had been carried on so vigorously. The full moon, however, rose in a few minutes and lighted the whole place. General Radetsky took two battalions of the tirailleurs, and advanced with them to the hill, but the Turks saw the column very plainly, and opened a vigorous fire as they passed around the point of the hill. These two battalions were placed in position about 9 p. m. The next day, August 24, we were awakened at 4:30 a. m. by a tremendous fusillade, which continued for about an hour, and then slackened to be renewed against the open part of the road whenever any one showed himself throughout the day.

At 6 a. m. Gen. Dragonarow arrived with the first regiment of the division and placed it on a little plateau to rest after climbing the mountains. At 7 a. m. the General sent one battalion of this regiment to cross the deep ravine and try to drive the Turks out of their position. The ravine is precipitous, fully 800 or 1,000 feet deep, and covered with a dense forest. This battalion did not make its appearance on the other slope until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After taking a little breakfast, the first they had had to eat for eighteen hours, Gen. Dragonarow moved the other two battalions of this regiment along the road. As we passed the open part of the road a shower of bullets passed over our heads and the men crouched under the shelter of the roadside, but a few words from their officers reassured them at once, and they passed through the fire rapidly, but without flinching.

The five battalions were placed in reserve under shelter of the road, and remained there. General Dragonarow and staff rode up and met General Darojinsky, who wished to explain the position to him. On arriving at the point General Dragonarow was immediately wounded in the side and Captain Mahlsow, of his staff, in the thigh severely. We remained on the hill slope until 4:30 p. m. All day long the Turks kept up an incessant fusillade from their positions on both sides. Their ammunition seemed to be inexhaustable. The Russians remained on their line sheltered by rocks or piles of blankets, but scarcely answered the fire, as there was nothing to aim at in the woods. Nevertheless the Turks wounded 500 men in this way. About 1 p. m. the second regiment of Dragonarow's division and a battery of eight guns, bronze breechloaders, arrived.

About half an hour after their arrival, the Turks planted four shells on the road close to them (apparently without damage) from a little redoubt that we had noticed. The infantry "took arms," and crossing the road ensconced themselves under its shelter on the reverse slope. The artillery moved forward and took a position on the hill to support the battalion moving across the ravine. Nothing more transpired during the day, except the incessant fusillade of the Turks from the road. General Darojinsky was killed at 8 a. m., August 25. The Second brigade of Dragonarow's division (6,000 men) arrived on the ground at 7 a. m., and was immediately ordered to cross the ravine to the right, and with the battalion previously sent there to drive the Turks from their position, they climbed up on to the ridge about 4 p. m., and attacked the Turkish left.

They succeeded in carrying three positions, but on reaching the intrenchment they were repulsed and driven back again into the ravine, with a loss of 80 officers and 800 men, (most of whom, from the nature of the ground, must have been left in the hands of the Turks.) This ended the fifth day's fighting. Yesterday, August 26, the Russians remained on the defensive, and the Turks kept up a lively fusillade from 11 to 2 o'clock, but the rest of the day they were silent except to pick off the passers by on the road. The loss of the Russians, including the attack of the 25th, must not be less than 3,000 men. Those of the Turks can only be estimated. They lost very heavily in their first open attacks, but since then they have lost less than the Russians, being hid in the ravines, where their positions can only be discovered by the smoke of their fire. Probably they have lost 8,000 men, if not more.

The dead of both sides remain on the ground. The Russian wounded are carried on stretchers to the field hospital, nearly a mile in the rear, where their wounds are dressed, and then they are sent down the mountain and back to Gabrova, ten miles, in four-horse ambulances.

After driving back the brigade sent against their left (west) flank, the Turks established a battery still further in advance north, on the ridge that took in reverse the only sheltered part of the Russian line. The bulk of the Turkish force then took position on the Russian right (east) flank, from which point there was a fair road leading to Gabrova by a valley east of the Shipka road, about three miles. About five hundred Tcherkisses (Turkish irregular cavalry) were then scouring the country along the Shipka road in advance of the Turkish position on the mountains.

GRANT'S ELOQUENCE.

Eight Thousand Persons in Procession to Greet Him at Newcastle—He Delivers Two Speeches.

Ex-President Grant's visit to Newcastle was a great local event. The Newcastle (Eng.) *Chronicle* of September 24 prints twenty-two columns of reading matter descriptive of Gen. Grant's reception and entertainment in that city on Saturday, the 22d ult. The *Chronicle* says that "not since the great demonstration of 1873 has the grass of the town moor been covered with so vast a gathering around a platform as that assembled to witness the presentation to the General and ex-President. It is estimated that no less than 80,000 people were around the platform. Never within the living memory has there been a gathering embracing so catholic a crowd. It showed to our minds how deeply imbued in us is the sentiment of freedom, for that was the sentiment which brought out the thousands of Tynesiders to do honor on Saturday to one who had been the instrument of enlarging the liberty of the human race, and who was, besides, the representative of a great nation justly famed for the liberal laws under which its people live. The cheers which have greeted Gen. Grant on Tyneside, and which to-day on the banks of another river will greet him again, are evidences of our respect and admiration of an eminent soldier and an honest man, but they are also evidences of our good feeling toward a great country."

In the afternoon an address from the "workmen of the north" was presented by Mr. Burt, M. P. In reply, Gen. Grant, who was received with immense cheers, said:

"Mr. Burt and Workingmen: Through you I will return thanks to the workingmen of Tyneside for the very acceptable welcome address which you have just read. I accept from that class of people the reception which they have accorded me as among the most honorable I can receive. We all know that but for labor we would have very little that is worth fighting for, and when wars do come they fall upon the many, the producing class, who are the sufferers. They not only have to furnish the means largely, but they have, by their labor and industry, to produce the means for those men who are engaged in destroying and not in producing. I was always a man of peace, and I have advocated peace, although educated a soldier. I never willingly, although I have gone through two wars, of my own accord advocated war. [Loud cheers.] I advocated what I believed to be right, and I have fought for it to the best of my ability in order that an honorable peace might be secured. You have been pleased to allude to the friendly relations existing between the two great nations on the two sides of the Atlantic. They are now most friendly, and the friendship has been increasing. Our interests are so identified, we are so much related to each other, that it is my sincere hope, and has been the sincere hope of my life, and especially of my official life, to maintain that friendship. I entertain views of the progress to be made in the future by the union and friendship of the great English-speaking people, for I believe that it will result in the spread of our language, our civilization, and our industry, and be for the benefit of mankind generally. [Cheers.] I do not know, Mr. Burt, that there is anything more for me to say, except that I would like to communicate to the people whom I see assembled before me here this day how greatly I feel the honor which they have conferred upon me." [Cheers.]

At 6 o'clock in the evening a grand banquet was given in the Assembly rooms. The mayor of the city proposed the health of Gen. Grant. Three cheers were given for Mrs. Grant, after which the General said:

"Mr. Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle and Invited Guests: I scarcely know how to respond to what has been said by the mayor. I have a very vivid recollection that immediately upon my arrival upon these shores the mayor invited me up here, and we have been carrying on a correspondence, directly and indirectly, ever since as to the time when I should be here. But as to my saying anything after I got here, such a thing never occurred to me. [Laughter.] But I will say that the entertainment by your worthy mayor has exceeded my expectations. I have had no better reception in any place, nor do I think it possible to have a better. [Cheers.] All I have seen since I have been on the Tyne has been to me most gratifying as an individual, and I think when I go back to my own country I will find that it has been very gratifying to them to hear of it. The only matter of doubt that may arise is this: that when they have read what I have said the question is whether they will believe that I did say it. [Laughter.] They will think that the correspondents of your press have made it all up. [Renewed laughter.] They will further think if a very good Yankee correspondent had been here that he would have done it a great deal better. [Roars of laughter.] More seriously speaking I will say that my reception in your good city has been most gratifying. It has been gratifying all along the Tyne to Tynemouth. It has been gratifying ever since my landing on English soil. It has been gratifying because I have seen that which is extremely pleasant, namely, the good relations existing that should always exist between the English-speaking people. [Applause.] I think that that is a matter of the vastest importance, because I believe that we have the blessing of civilization to extend. I do not want to detract from other civilizations, but I believe that we possess the highest civilization. There is the strongest bond of union between the English-speaking people, and that bond should and will serve to extend the greatest good to the greatest number. That will always be my delight. I am sorry that I did not think of what I was going to say before I got up. I assure you I did not know one word I should say until I did get up, and I hope no person is going to report what I have said. [Laughter and cheers.] After a brief pause the General said: 'Having been entertained as I have been in Newcastle, before allowing another toast to be drank, I propose, and hope you will honor it, 'The health of your worthy mayor, sheriff, corporation and the executive,' and I accompany with that toast the mayor of Newcastle.'" [Cheers.]

The mayor, in responding, said he had never felt more proud in his lifetime than he felt that night.

Gen. Fairchild, United States consul at Liverpool, made an eloquent speech, as did Major Jones, consul at Newcastle.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Political Matters at the Capital—Sonora Preparing to Secede—Dislike of Minister Foster.

[By Associated Press.]

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—The steamer City of Merida arrived from Mexico yesterday. She brings the following intelligence:

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 30.—Both House of Congress are in session. Congress is divided into two cliques, headed respectively by Zeamacona and Justo Benitez. Both claim to be friends of Diaz, but, nevertheless, they are creating an inconvenient opposition to each other. It is officially stated that the contraband business on the Rio Grande is increasing to a fearful extent. Gen. Mariscal has been recognized as Governor of Sonora. The Legislature of Sonora is discussing a law providing for the severance of that State from the Union whenever the General Government attempts to interfere with the sovereignty of the State. The National Guard of Sonora has been organized. Congress has authorized the Government to expend $300,000 in the construction of a factory for the breech-loading arm.

The Government has contracted for $200,000 worth of Remington arms. The Government has ordered the collector of customs at Vera Cruz to remit monthly to the United States $25,000 on account of payment of the American debt. The exportation of coffee has considerably increased. Cordova alone is expected to export 50,000 quintals. The report of the treasury for August shows a balance on hand of $145,000. Business is improving. The Mexicans are out of humor with United States Minister Foster. They believe that Mr. Foster could greatly influence an early settlement of the pending questions.

Ocean Steamers.

The following ocean steamers arrived yesterday:

	From.	At.
Belgic	Hong Kong	San Francisco.
Assyria	Mediterranean	New York.
England	Liverpool	New York.
Whickham	New York	Shields.
Cornwall	New York	Bristol.
Canima	Bermuda	New York.
Canada	New York	Havre.
Britania	New York	Queenstown.
Somerset	Bristol	New York.
Nankin	London	New York.
Cleopatra	West Indies	New York.

Claims For Damages From Rioters.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—At a meeting of merchants who suffered losses by the late riots at Pittsburg, it was resolved this morning that as co-operation among parties having claims to prosecute will best attain that end a committee of three should be appointed, with power to employ counsel, to represent all parties having losses at Pittsburg, the expenses incurred to be divided among the claimants in proportion to the amounts involved. The committee was appointed accordingly.

Counterfeiter Committed.

[By Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—Joseph Gordon, the Philadelphia saloon keeper, who was acquitted on Thursday last in the United States court of the charge of passing counterfeit fifty dollar notes of the Central National Bank of New York, and rearrested on a charge of having counterfeit notes in his possession when arrested in Philadelphia, had a hearing to-day before United States Commissioner Rogers, waived an examination, and was committed for the action of the United States District Court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

A BUSINESS SESSION YESTERDAY.

Amendments to the Constitution and the Rules—Reports of Committees—Christian Charity for Fernandina.

[By Associated Press.]

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—In to-day's session of the Episcopal General Convention the question of amending the rule of order, so that the limit of debate should be fifteen minutes, was thoroughly discussed, and finally adopted.

A motion to make the resolution for a constitutional amendment relative to the missionary jurisdiction the order of the day at 12 m., instead of the special order for to-morrow, was withdrawn, after the explanation that members were absent who desired to discuss it.

Mr. Steele, of Florida, offered a resolution that a subscription paper be opened for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in Fernandina.

A resolution was adopted and arrangements were made for the reception of a visiting delegation from the Canadian Synod on Wednesday next. The delegation will be received in the House of Bishops first, and afterwards in the House of Deputies.

Judge Thompson presented papers relative to the boundaries of the new diocese of West Virginia, and Judge Sheffey presented a protest upon the same subject. Referred to the committee on new dioceses.

The committee on canons reported that it was not expedient to change the term of probation from three years to six months.

The following resolution was offered and tabled: *Resolved*, That the resolution making the proposed amendment to article five of the constitution the order of the day for Tuesday be rescinded, and the amendment be recommitted to the committee.

On constitutional amendment, Mr. Judd, of Illinois, presented an order, which was adopted, referring the question of what changes are needed in legislation concerning the re-establishment of people into the Church to the committee on canons.

The committee on canons reported that it was not necessary to retain the rule providing for a vice president, and that the repeal of the rule would be expedient. A resolution to that effect was adopted.

The committee on canons reported against shortening the morning and evening prayers, and a minority report was made in favor of the change.

The unfinished business was next taken up.

The subject of the dissolution of pastoral connection was referred to the committee on canons.

The canon on divorce was referred to the same committee.

The resolutions accompanying the reports in relation to shortening the morning and evening prayers were then considered. Judge Stephenson, of Kentucky, presented the minority report, which he read.

At 1:30 p. m. the convention took its recess.

The afternoon session to adjournment was occupied in discussing the proposed amendment, favoring the shortening of the morning and evening prayers. Many of the speakers were opposed to the amendment.

Episcopal Missions.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The Episcopal Board of Missions met again to-night. Bishop Kip presided. The report of the foreign committee was read, showing an indebtedness in this department of $784.84. The annual report of the commission of home missions to the colored was read, showing the condition of the missionaries in the different sections of the country. The finances have been managed with economy, showing a balance in the treasury of $1,000. Both reports were laid on the table. After addresses by Bishop Lay and others the board adjourned till Wednesday.

A COMEDIAN'S GHOST.

Ben De Bar Appears at a Seance and Communes with Friends—What He Has to Say of Life in the Spirit Land.

The *Globe-Democrat* says: "Great men who die these days seem to have a fondness for revisiting the scenes through which they moved while in the flesh, and of this predilection there have been several notable illustrations in St. Louis within the past few months. Rare old Ben De Bar was hardly laid away in his grave before two or three mediums announced that his spirit was still moving in our midst, and that it was his pleasure to come and commune with family and friends. There are three or four stories current about Mr. De Bar's visit, but there is one that has particular interest, and is well authenticated by a number of persons. About three weeks ago Mr. Fred L. Herring, gas-fitter, doing business at 318 North Sixth street, was walking along the street, when he felt something tugging at the left lappel of his coat. The pulling agency was invisible, and Mr. Herring, being a spiritualist, felt assured that a spirit was hovering and desired to communicate something to him. This belief was confirmed when

HIS COAT WAS PULLED

several times. This occurred in broad daylight. Mr. Herring's efforts to find out what it was were futile, and he went to see a medium for information on the subject. The medium informed him that it was the spirit of his old friend Ben De Bar, who wished him to call on Mrs. De Bar and request her to visit the slate-writing medium, Dr. Huntoon, then in the city, on which occasion he would come and make a written communication to her. Mr. Herring visited two other mediums, and both told him the same story. Mr. Herring at once proceeded to the residence of Mrs. De Bar, and after telling her what had been revealed to him, accompanied her to the residence of Mr. Geo. M. Jackson, the Dowell bedspring manufacturer, 1166 Locust street, where Dr. Huntoon was holding seances and sittings. Mrs. De Bar seated herself at the table with the medium, and at his request held the slate under the table. On the upper surface of the slate was placed a minute piece of pencil for the spirit to write with. In a few moments writing was heard, which continued about two minutes. When Mrs. De Bar was in the act of drawing the slate from under the table, under the direction of the medium,

HER HAND WAS SEIZED

violently, and pressed so hard as to give her considerable pain. When the slate was placed on the table it was discovered that both sides were completely covered with writing, with the signature of Ben De Bar attached. The sitting was private, and the nature of the communication was not made known, but Mrs. De Bar stated that it related to her business affairs, and included advice from the spirit of her husband concerning the management of certain properties. She stated further that she recognized beyond doubt the handwriting and the signature of her husband, and that she was well pleased with the result of the sitting.

At three seances that occurred subsequently at Mr. Jackson's his spirit came and spoke audibly, answering a number of questions propounded to him by persons present.

"Are you happy, Ben?" asked Mr. Herring.

"Oh, very happy," replied the spirit; "life over here is perfectly delightful. I've been trying to find that hell we heard of so much over there, but I can't find it. There's no such place."

And then the spirit of the jolly Ben laughed audibly and heartily.

"I'd swear to that laugh," said Mr. Herring; "nobody ever laughed that way except Ben De Bar."

ON EACH OCCASION

of his appearance Mr. De Bar was jolly and good-humored, as he was in life, and so many of his well-known peculiarities were so frequently manifested that no doubt was left in the mind of those in the circle that the spirit of the dead comedian was actually present. One night the spirit of Mr. Charles Leavy came with that of Mr. De Bar, and both conversed with persons present, a trumpet being used as a medium for speaking.

Another Bank Failure.

[By Associated Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—J. C. Duncan, manager of the Pioneer Land and Loan Bank, announces this morning that heavy payments required to-day, and the withholding of aid depended upon, forces the bank into liquidation. The assets, consisting of real estate at cost price, are stated to be $1,254,000, and the liabilities $1,213,000. The manager states that everything possible has been done to sustain the bank, including the sacrifice of his own means to the last dollar. He recommends the appointment of a receiver.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—United States secret service officers to-day arrested, at 228 Darien street, Thos. Van Foster, alias Foster, and Thos. Lewis, two notorious counterfeiters. A number of plaster-of-paris molds and a large quantity of counterfeit quarters, halves and trade dollars, and implements used in their manufacture, were captured. The prisoners were committed by the United States Commissioner in default of $2,000 bail each.

Knights Templar to Visit Paris.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Philadelphia Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, which is making arrangements to attend the Paris Exposition of 1878, is in receipt of a letter from F. W. Seward, acting Secretary of State, which answers the question whether the Commandery would be permitted to wear their side-arms in France. The acting Secretary informs the Commandery that the French Government will accord them permission to wear their insignia in the meetings of their various corporations while in France, but that they would abstain from wearing them in public.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

The Decks Cleared for To-Day's Action.

[Special Dispatch to the National Republican.]

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Oct. 8.—The Republicans closed the campaign to-night in good spirits. Their organization is thorough and canvassing has been active. The Matthews and Ewing and Garfield and Pendleton joint discussions have been well attended. Besides these General Sheridan, Judge Sloanaker and Col. Carter, of Louisiana, have made an active canvass in defense of the President's Southern policy, which has proved serviceable to the party. Different ward organizations assembled to-night, speeches were made by Judges Taft and Sloanaker, Senator Matthews, Governor Young and others. At the Republican headquarters the arrangements are complete for the reception and announcement of telegraphic election returns to-morrow night. The State committee predicts the election of the Republican State ticket and a majority of the Legislature, although it concedes the workingmen's party has considerable strength.

CUBA.

An American Vessel Seized.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The steamer Cleopatra, from the West Indies, brought to this port Captain Myers and crew of the bark Herald, from Montego Bay for New York, which was wrecked on Rocky Point, Jamaica, September 25, during a hurricane. The vessel was a total loss. The Cleopatra brings the following intelligence: "It was reported September 25 by two of the crew of the bark Idaho, of New York, to the authorities at Cienfuegos, Cuba, that she had contraband goods on board, such as guns and ammunition. Some marines from a Spanish man-of-war were put on board to remain while she discharged her cargo, and the two men informing of the same were held on board the man-of-war until after her cargo was discharged, and then an investigation will be held. The captain denies having anything contraband on board."

Democratic Views.

The following extracts are from Southern Democratic sources, and have been furnished by a gentleman of intelligence and probity. We give them as a reflex of public sentiment in the Southern States:

[From the Austin (Texas) Statesman.]

The *World* says:

"The present Democratic party really represents the Douglas organization of 1860, and not the Breckinridge organization of 1860."

This assertion may be true north, but not south of the Ohio. By the adoption of the word "Democracy" as the name of the party in the South opposed to Radicalism the Breckinridge Democrats were made the exponents and leaders of Southern Democracy; and while the *World* may speak the truth of its party in New York, it speaks falsely of facts in the South. As a general truth, Democracy in the South embraces, relatively and as a whole, [illegible] of the South, and thus the "war Democrats of the South." But these, unlike the [illegible] "war Democrats" of the North, waged war against and not for the Union. But when elections occur, and the spoils of office are in sight, these diverse Northern and Southern elements of the party cooperate beautifully, and we do not see the necessity for the untimely discussion waged in Virginia and New York between representatives of these antagonistic elements of the patriotic party.

POLITICS IN CITY ELECTIONS.

[From the Same.]

Democracy used to signify devotion to State rights, hostility to internal improvements by the General Government and tariff for revenue. Then one wing of it took up Breckinridge against Douglas, and adopting the secession idea, plunged into war. The other wing of the party, adhering to Douglas, made war, with the Republicans, against the Breckinridge people of the South, and these last are now quarreling in Virginia with the Douglas and old Whig element of Southern politics, and the New York *World*, dipping into the controversy, plainly tells the Red-Republican, Bolt [illegible] people that they must become extinct, and consider themselves defunct and take back seats, or crawl back into their political graves in which they were entombed in 1865. However unwise as prophets and unfortunate as statesmen were the secessionists, they have not hesitated to accept as final the decrees of the bayonet, and the *World* is unjust. They confess their unwisdom, but tell the country that the evils "precipitated" had to come sooner or later, and then as well as at a later period. The respondent answers that Douglas and Bell were wise when they alleged in answer to this, that if posterity were wicked and stupid enough to "precipitate" the conflict, posterity and not the living of our time, should endure the miseries into which we were plunged. And thus the conflict of words and reasoning goes on, and while the West is for greenbacks and the East for gold and parties are dividing, and while Iowa condemns and Maine is silent when the President's policy is discussed—even now when old party lines are confused and the South, as one man, approves the policy of a Republican President—even now it is proposed to organize the Democracy to capture offices in the little capital of Texas. Democracy means opposition to tariffs, to banks, to "internal improvements," and favors State rights. *It has reference to municipal* [illegible]. It is applicable alone to Federal and State politics, and by no possibility can it be legitimately employed in creating municipal governments. When Democracy coheres in nothing save in the retention of a name, must we invoke its intervention in shaping the city's government? Let us have ward meetings, if need be, and if anybody chooses to call them Democratic it may do no harm, but unless our board aldermen propose to shape the policy of the Government at Washington people will vote for or against them, without reference to Democracy or Republicanism.

[From the Brookhaven (Miss.) Comet.]

THE BULL-DOZERS OF AMITE.

The Liberty *Herald* has been faithful to the duties of a public journalist and boldly denounced the lawlessness of certain bull-dozers who have lately operated in Amite and Pike counties. The Summit *Times* is also entitled to credit for its timely exposure and condemnation. Both have been threatened by the outlaws, but they don't seem to be very much dismayed. The last is one of the *Herald* contains the subjoined reply to one of these threats:

"*To Editor of the Herald:*

"Another such artickle or in fact any article in the *Herald* as of last week and your hole damed institution will be like the Union Depot at Pittsburg Pa. Just open your mouth agin you old skoundrel and you wont sleep at home 3 nites. Beware. ONE YOU HAVE SLANDERED."

This is received by the Magnolia mail, was post-marked at summit, addressed to *Southern Herald*, Summit, Miss., the word "Summit" crossed out and Liberty written in pencil, and was inclosed in an envelope of the Western Union Telegraph Company. This was a terrible fright to us. If we publish anything more in the *Herald* about bull dozing our establishment goes up "like the Union Depot," and we, "the old skoundrel," can't sleep at home "3 nites!" We received this as before stated, on Friday evening of last week. The *Herald* of that week had been printed and distributed. This is the next issue, and if we could only find out "whom we have slandered" we would make him such ample apology as he might on investigation be intitled to. If he is not a bull dozer in the sense in which we used it in the "artickle" referred to—if he is not guilty of the crimes and outrages therein denounced—we didn't slander him. If he is a bull dozer—if he is guilty of the crimes and outrages we referred to and denounced—then we did mean him, but we told the truth, and the truth is no slander. And now at the risk of the "hole damed institution going up like the Union Depot," and of not sleeping "at home 3 nites," we have this to say: We here and now repeat what we said in the article referred to. We again say that such bands are a disgrace to civilization. That the acts committed in many instances are so diabolical as to place their perpetrators beyond the pale of the law. That they have brought a stigma and disgrace upon the name of our whole State, and especially of this section. That this matter has gone so long unnoticed and undenounced by the citizens, that away from home they are regarded as being in favor of and countenancing such acts. It was high time for the people to speak out. The *Herald* spoke first, and the note has been repeated all along the line. Many exchanges have reproduced it. Many have commended it. The *Clarion* approves its tone but intimates we have exaggerated. It is not so and the Clarion ought to know it. A correspondent of the Woodville *Republican* commends our efforts to suppress lawlessness, but says we mistake in charging rape, murder, etc., as being done in Wilkinson county. He is correct; we did not so intend to charge. In Wilkinson the bull-dosing has as yet advanced no further than "whipping and notifying to leave." The Summit *Times* stands square to the front, (it too is threatened with the fate of the Union Depot,) and the people everywhere are beginning to see that their silence and non action are being misconstrued; everywhere, on the streets, along the road, at the churches, in the court house we hear these lawless acts denounced, and the bull-dozers defied. They have lost that terror which secrecy and mystery gave to the name. Public meetings are being held in which united action is taken to remove this one blot from our country's otherwise fair escutcheon.

And now we would say to our correspondent and his companions in crime, you complain that we have slandered you; we have slandered no one in this matter, but we now warn you. The law-abiding people are at last aroused—they mean no child's play. You, the leaders, and many members of these bands, are known; not with sufficient certainty, it may be, to secure your conviction before a court of law, but well enough known to justify good men who mean business to act on that knowledge for their self-protection, and to fight the devil with fire.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

TRANSFER OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP WORK.

Proposed New Postal Regulation—Official Reports from Gen. Miles—Sale of Desert Lands—The New York Appointments.

The English Mission.

It is understood that the first important business to come before the Cabinet will be the selection of the new customs officers for the port of New York. Then the matter of foreign appointments will be carefully discussed with a view of sending the names of the persons selected to the Senate soon after the 15th instant. There is considerable speculation as to who will succeed Mr. Pierrepont in the English mission, it being understood that he is to be recalled in November or December. The name of George William Curtis is frequently mentioned in connection with this important appointment, and it is believed by many that it has been at his command and definitely declined.

E. W. Stoughton, the eminent lawyer, has his warm supporters, and Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is favorably mentioned; but it is generally conceded that the selection will be made from New York, and Levi P. Morton, the distinguished banker, so well known in New York and London, is the first choice of a large and influential class. Mr. Morton is in the prime of life, and has been a consistent Republican. Since the days of Abbott Lawrence the English mission has not been given to a merchant or banker, and it is the opinion of many that it should now be filled by one.

Judging from the success which marked Mr. Lawrence's service, there can be no danger in intrusting the honor of our flag to an educated, experienced and eminently successful business man, such as Mr. Morton has proven himself to be. Moreover, he has the fortune requisite to maintain the mission in a manner altogether creditable to the country.

The important missions to Berlin and St. Petersburg are also to be filled early in the coming season, but as yet it is not known outside of Cabinet circles what prominent names are mentioned in connection with these missions. Besides these important missions there are a number of minor importance in which complete changes will be made.

Transfer of Revenue Stamp Work.

The transfer of the stamps, dies, paper and everything connected with the printing of the internal revenue stamps from the custody of the bank note engraving and printing companies in New York to the Treasury Department has been completed, and the whole paraphernalia is now safely within the walls of that building. Some weeks since a commission, consisting of Messrs. E. B. Chapman, of the Internal Revenue Bureau; Chas. Neale, of the Register's office, and E. S. Mills, of the Secretary's office, under direction from the Secretary of the Treasury, proceeded to New York with a force of thirty lady counters, five clerks and six messengers and laborers to superintend the removal of the articles.

The registering division furnished them with a complete inventory of all the machinery necessary for the production of the stamps that belonged to the Government, and a statement of the exact number of sheets of paper that had been issued to the bank note companies and had not been accounted for, and they were instructed to see that everything called for in the schedules was returned. The counting of the stamps occupied ten days, the aggregate number being 83,346,988, and their face value $48,196,320.43. The party had their headquarters at the Metropolitan hotel in New York, and express their thanks for many acts of courtesy to them while there. The stamps were counted and done up in packages of 1,000 sheets each, after which they were boxed, strapped and sealed. Four hundred and forty-two boxes, averaging in weight from 250 to 350 pounds each, were required.

When the work was completed and all found correct the boxes were transferred from the bank note companies to the steamer John Gibson, of the New York and Washington line, and the members of the commission accompanied them to Washington on the steamer, the others of the party being sent back on the cars.

On the arrival of the steamer at her wharf in Georgetown the boxes were transferred by Knox's express, a lady clerk accompanying each load from the steamer to the Department. The whole work has been performed in the most creditable and satisfactory manner, and without the loss of so much as a single stamp.

Arrangements will be made for the execution of the work hereafter, but the large quantity of stamps printed and on hand, as shown above, will obviate the necessity for any haste in getting the machinery in operation.

Registration of Second-Class Mail Matter.

The question as to what may be legitimately classed as second-class mail matter has been a subject of much annoyance to the Post Office Department and brought out many intricate points. Advantage has been taken of the low rates intended to cover newspapers and periodicals and almost all classes of matter that could be has been attempted to be sent through the mails. A large number of questionable publications have been sent by postmasters to the Department for its ruling upon them, and each has had to be considered independently and a decision made in each case as to its admissibility to the mails under the pound rates. Up to the present time this duty has devolved upon Mr. C. H. Bissell, of the law branch of the Department, who has given a large amount of personal attention to the subject. The numerous cases arising and likely to arise and the fact that the line dividing the legitimate from the illegitimate is but a twist, have led that officer to address a communication to the Postmaster General recommending that a bureau be established for the systematic examination of all publications claiming to be entitled to be rated as second-class matter, such publications to be submitted by sample quarterly, and on the payment of a registration fee of $1, papers entitled to pass at the pound rates are to receive a certificate to that effect, which will be a guide to postmasters in the matter. Postmaster General Key has approved of the suggestion, and will make it a subject for recommendation to Congress in his annual report.

The Texas Rioters.

The dispatches from the Rio Grande received here Sunday night were laid before the President yesterday morning. It seems that the salt lakes in El Paso county, about which the recent difficulties occurred, have been a source of trouble for many years between different classes of citizens in El Paso county and citizens of New Mexico, and in some instances inhabitants from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, all on account of rival claimants for the privilege of getting salt from the lakes. Some years since Samuel Magoffin, of Kentucky, claimed the lakes, but the citizens of New Mexico, not conceding his title to be good, came down with a wagon train, loaded up with salt and started for home. On their way back they were met by Magoffin and a party of friends, all armed and having one piece of artillery with them. The wagon train was promptly attacked and captured, one of the drivers being killed, and the rest with the escort fled. Magoffin confiscated the wagons, salt, &c. This is believed to be the last trouble of any consequence on this question until those reported yesterday, and these Gen. Ord has taken prompt measures to suppress, so far as he has authority to interfere.

Treasury Secret Service Division.

The committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, consisting of Assistant Secretary McCormick, Commissioner Raum and Solicitor Rayner, to investigate the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, were engaged yesterday in the examination of the books and records of the office, counterfeit money, &c. The investigation is about concluded, and the report of the committee will be submitted to the Secretary at an early date. The division has been found to be in excellent condition under the able management of Chief Brooks and Assistant Chief Benson. The reforms suggested by the investigation will be some slight changes in the *personnel* of the division and other changes of minor importance in the workings of the force.

The New Counterfeit $1,000 Greenback.

Recent newspaper publications state that a new counterfeit greenback of the denomination of $1,000, issue of 1869, has been made. This is an error. No counterfeit of the $1,000 Treasury note of 1869 has been made. This note has imprinted on it a portrait of Dewitt Clinton, and a vignette of Columbus. The plate was made by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department.

The counterfeit alluded to is on the $1,000 greenback, the plate for which was made by the American Bank Note Company, in 1862. This note bears the imprint of a portrait of Robert Morris, and has no vignette. The portrait will enable parties to readily distinguish between these issues.

Postage to the Argentine Republic.

From information received by the Post Office Department from the British Office, it is learned that letters for the Argentine Republic may be forwarded via British mail, hereafter, at fifteen cents per half ounce, instead of twenty-seven cents, as heretofore.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court met yesterday, all the Judges being present but Mr. Justice Hunt, and after the admission of a few attorneys, adjourned to visit the President of the United States, in accordance with the usual custom. The call of the docket will commence to-day. The printing of the records of the cases before the court had sufficiently advanced before the suspension of work upon them to avoid any interruption of the business of the court.

The New York Appointments.

It is understood that the New York custom-house appointments will be considered at the Cabinet meeting to-day, but they may not receive final action until Friday. It is pretty thoroughly ascertained that the collectorship lies between Mr. Elliott C. Cowdin and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. It is conceded on all sides that Gen. Merritt, who is backed by Vice President Wheeler, can have either the position of surveyor or naval officer. The foreign position to be tendered to Gen. Arthur has been decided upon, and will probably be announced at the same time as the names of the new officials.

Naval Matters.

Lieutenant Commander James G. Greene has been ordered to the navy yard at Norfolk; Ensign Wm. Winder, to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York; Assistant Engineer John A. Tobin, to examination for promotion; Master J. E. Roller, detached from the receiving ship Colorado and ordered to the Ossipee; Ensign Howard S. Maring, from the Hartford and placed on waiting orders. The Navy Department has received information to the effect that the United States steamer Essex arrived at Funchal, Maderia, on the 14th of September, after a run of twenty-four days from Hampton Roads.

Life-Saving Service.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the employment of crews at the several life-saving stations on the Atlantic coast for the approaching inclement season, and in his letter to the superintendents directs special attention to the importance of the great and humane work with which these crews are charged, and requires that the utmost care be exercised in their selection, and admonishes them that themselves, together with the keepers and crews, will be held to a strict accountability for the faithful performance of their duties.

Gen. Miles' Position.

The War Office has received official dispatches confirming the press reports of Gen. Miles' fight with the Nez Perces. The fight took place on Snake creek, about seven miles from its mouth. The country where the Indians have taken refuge is said to be equal to the famous lava beds where the Modocs fought. It is not believed here that Gen. Miles has sufficient force to keep the Indians where they are until reinforcements can reach him. But even if he has, it is thought the Indians can defend their position until cold weather forces the troops to seek their winter cantonments.

Sale of Desert Lands Suspended.

Owing to many allegations of fraud in the entry of lands as "desert lands" under the act of March 3, 1877, to provide for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has directed registers and receivers in the States and Territories where desert lands are situated to suspend all further entries of land under the act, and to notify all persons interested in entries already made that testimony as to the character of the land will be taken, and requiring these officers to forward to the General Land Office copies of such testimony, with their views thereon.

Red Cloud and Company at Omaha.

The following dispatch was received at the Indian Bureau yesterday:

OMAHA, October 8.

To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington:

Indians arrived here this morning all right. They are particularly anxious about copies of their Washington speeches. Please have them sent to Red Cloud agency with all possible dispatch.

GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier General.

The speeches will be written out from the short-hand notes of the reporters and forwarded as requested.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Information was received by Chief Brooks, of the secret service, yesterday that one Foster and Tom Douty alias Lewis were arrested in Philadelphia by an agent of the secret service. A large amount of counterfeit silver, consisting of trade dollars, quarters and halves, was found in their possession, together with molds, sealing machines, batteries, metal, &c., for the manufacture of counterfeit coin.

SENATOR M'DONALD'S PAIR.

His Interview With His Invalid Colleague.

[By Associated Press.]

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 8.—Senator McDonald will publish an address to-morrow giving his reasons for visiting Senator Morton and offering to pair off with him in the coming session of the Senate. He says: "It is well known to the people of this State that from the time Governor Morton united with the Republican party we have stood politically opposed. At the same time our personal relations have been always friendly. I have, therefore, no apology to offer for visiting him in his sickness. It was an act of kindness which I owed to myself to perform. In a brief interview of less than five minutes, at which Col. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, Mr. McKean, of Terre Haute, and Dr. Thompson, of this city, were present, the probabilities of his (Gov. Morton's) return to Washington was discussed.

"He expressed a hope of being able to do so at the regular session, but said he had given up expectation of being there at the extra session. I remarked in substance that he ought to take all care of himself, so as to be able to go to Washington, and if he found attendance on the daily sessions of the Senate too fatiguing he should rest himself by pairing off with me. This is all there was in it, and while I spoke of the matter by way of encouragement, I meant just what I said if contingency should arise, and in so expressing myself I did no more than propose the usual courtesies that have been practiced in the Senate from the foundation of the Government, and which had been extended time and again by Gov. Morton at the late extra session of the Senate, when I was called home by sickness of my daughter."

He concludes as follows: "To my political friends who may feel solicitous as to my future course, I will say that I have entered into no obligation and taken no pledge that in the least degree interferes with the full and faithful discharge of my duties as a Democratic Senator."

THE DEAD ARCHBISHOP.

Eminent Catholics Doing Honor to His Remains.

[By Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the forenoon, followed by rain in the afternoon, which increased to a driving storm towards night, a large number of persons, estimated at from seven to ten thousand, visited the archiepiscopal residence to-day and viewed the remains of the late Archbishop Bayley. Preparations for the funeral to-morrow have been completed. Many distinguished prelates and priests from a distance have already arrived to take part in the solemn services. Among these are Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishops Wood, of Philadelphia, and Williams, of Boston; Bishops De Goesbriand, of Burlington; Corrigan, of Newark; McQuaid, of Rochester; Gross, of Savannah, and Foley, of Chicago; Very Rev. P. F. Lydon, V. G., Boston, and M. A. Walsh, Philadelphia, and many priests from Philadelphia, New Jersey, Boston and elsewhere.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Its Progress at Fernandina.

[By Associated Press.]

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Oct. 8.—There were nine new cases of yellow fever reported at Fernandina on Saturday, and three deaths on Sunday. To-day there were five new cases and one death reported. Dr. T. P. Welford, one of the physicians who went to Fernandina from this city when medical aid was asked for, is among the sick, and was reported dying to-day.

NEW CASES AT PORT ROYAL.

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 8.—There have been two new cases and one death from yellow fever at Port Royal since Saturday. There have been forty-two cases in all.

A Novel Banking System.

[By Associated Press.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The failure of the Pioneer Land and Loan bank has no significance as regards the status of other savings and loan banks of this city. The business of the bank was conducted on a basis peculiar to itself. The assets, instead of being loaned out on the usual securities, were in the main directly invested in real estate and rents, an increase in value of which was looked to for the profits of the institution. It is rumored on the street that the present complications arise in part from the bank backing up parties engaged in shorting stocks, the recent rise in the market exercising a disastrous effect on that speculation.

The Disturbance at Pittston.

[By Associated Press.]

PITTSTON, PA., Oct. 8.—The Pennsylvania Coal Company have placed armed guards to-night over all their property exposed to incendiarism. There has been no requisition yet made upon the Government for protection.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS IN EUROPE.

Further Reinforcements Reach Plevna—Insufficient Blockade of the Black Sea—An Earthquake at Geneva—French Newspapers Seized.

Another Russian Repulse.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: "A telegram from Orchanie states that it is reported there that twenty-four Turkish battalions, escorting a convoy to Plevna, have defeated a Russian detachment sent to oppose them."

Bridges Impassable.

A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest states that the frost and storm have rendered the Sistova and Nicopolis bridges impracticable for vehicles the last two days.

The Blockade of the Black Sea.

PESTH, Oct. 9.—The *Pesther Lloyd* states under reserve that the Prince of Reuss, German ambassador to the Porte, has been instructed to declare the Turkish blockade of the Black Sea ports insufficient, and therefore void.

Servia's Policy.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The *Times'* Belgrade special says: "Negotiations between Servia and Russia are not concluded. Servia requires a guarantee of independence and a promise of an extension of territory in the direction of Bosnia. The Russian envoy awaits further instructions." The Vienna *Political Correspondence* alleges that negotiations have been concluded.

[NOTE.—The real explanation of these contradictory reports probably is that Servia is waiting until she is able to interfere with the least danger and the most profit.]

The *Times'* Vienna special says: "According to advices received from Constantinople, Achmet Eseroub Pasha will take command of the Turkish forces on the Servian frontier."

Arming on the Franco-Italian Frontier.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A special dispatch from Frankfort says: "According to trustworthy intelligence received here the fortresses on the Franco-Italian frontier are being hurriedly put in a state of defense. Fenestrelle, Exilles and Winadis are being armed with new steel and bronze guns."

No Alliance Between Italy and Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* confirms the statement that no alliance has been concluded between Italy and Germany. It says: "Any negotiations which may be pending would have no aggressive significance, but would tend to secure the cohesion of Germany and Italy, should they find themselves after the French elections confronted by a clerical and consequently aggressive France."

An English View of the Situation.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech at Exeter yesterday, said: I cannot help thinking myself, that there may be a surprise which may disappoint the prophesies of those who have been declaring that the war cannot terminate till after another and more decisive campaign. One thing is certain that both sides have displayed such gallantry that if an opportunity for a settlement should arrive they might accept without any loss of prestige.

The *Standard's* Shumla special says that Suleiman Pasha took command of the army of the Lom at Thermovada on Saturday.

French Newspaper Proscription.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Government on Monday detained all packages of English and Belgian newspapers arriving at the Paris railway stations.

Earthquake in Switzerland.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Geneva says: "A severe earthquake shock was experienced here on Monday morning. Some buildings were cracked, but the damage was slight."

A Marriage Compromise.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says he has private information that the difficulty which has hitherto prevented the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier's daughter Mercedes to King Alfonso, of Spain, namely the unpopularity of the bride's father, will be arranged by the Duke de Montpensier undertaking to quit Spain immediately after the marriage.

From China and Japan.

[By Associated Press.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 11.—The cholera is decreasing in the coast towns, but is still prevalent in the interior.

There is great distress everywhere from famine caused by short crops and the ravages of locusts.

Heavy floods are announced in the Southern provinces.

United States Consul Bailey, of Hong Kong, will go home on leave of absence.

The Chinese envoys have started for Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 20.—The Asiatic cholera has appeared in Yokohama and Nagasaki. Foreigners so far are exempt from the disease, and among the Japanese it is under good control. Ample precautions have been taken, and no spread of the disease is anticipated. The foreign ships-of-war have all left the harbors to to avoid the disease.

Affairs at Kagoshima are unchanged. A small band of rebels still hold out.

The Case of Congressman Smalls.

[By Associated Press.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 8.—Congressman Smalls to-day had a preliminary examination on the charges against him. Woodruff testified that he paid Small $5,000 as a bribe to vote for a measure before the Legislature in 1873. Smalls was held to bail to answer the indictment in the Circuit Court which meets on the fourth Monday in October. Maxwell, Senator from Marlboro' county, in default of bail, was imprisoned on a similar charge. The charges of bribery are connected with the printing swindles of the Republican Printing Company, of which Woodruff was head-centre. His testimony is based upon a memorandum-book he kept in short-hand.

FIRE RECORD.

TROY, N. Y. Oct. 8.—The street-car works of J. W. Jones & Co., of West Troy, were destroyed by fire to-night to the extent of $80,000. Insurance $10,000.

ERIE, PA., Oct. 8.—Sierritt's livery stable was burned to-day, together with thirteen horses. But little of the contents of the building was saved. Loss unknown.

GLEN COE, L. I., Oct. 8.—The fire in the Pavillion hotel destroyed the whole building, except the south wing. No damage was done to adjoining buildings. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000.

HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 8.—A large barn belonging to Wm. M. Watts, near Mechanicsburg, Pa., was burned last night, together with its contents, including some live stock. Loss $12,000; fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—This morning a fire broke out in a large four-story brick building, No. 506 Dilwyn street, occupied by Aschenback & Miller as a laboratory. Before the flames were extinguished the interior of the building and the stock were badly damaged by fire and water. The loss on the stock is estimated at $5,000.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The total amount realized to-night by the sale of seats for the Edwin Adams benefit was $3,254.

GLENCOVE, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Pavilion hotel caught fire in the dining-room about 12:30 p. m., and was entirely consumed.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The steamer Cornwall, Captain Williams, from New York for Bristol, is ashore in the Avon near Bristol. It is hoped she will float at high water.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The bark Francesco Curro, Captain Montesti, from Philadelphia for Queenstown, has been sunk by a collision. The crew have been landed at Queenstown.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Mr. Edwin Adams, the distinguished actor, has, for the past three or four days, been lying dangerously ill with consumption, at the residence of Mr. D. Gardner, in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—To-day the stockholders of the Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroad Company met in this city and resolved to extend the road to Wind Gap, a distance of ten miles from its present terminus.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—There is nothing new concerning Col. H. B. Sibley's forgeries, except that, as at present ascertained, they will amount to $6,200, although Sibley says that $4,700 would pay all claims on account of the forged paper.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 8.—The schooner William Slater, from Baltimore for Wilmington, put into this port to-day, having been run into by an unknown bark off Cape Henry on the 6th instant and had her starboard quarter stove.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Warren C. Wheeler, for thirty years a well-known resident of West Roxbury, and a church member in good standing, has fled, taking with him from $10,000 to $15,000 raised on bogus mortgages, notes, etc., which he negotiated with banks and individuals.