HAMBURG MASSACRE.

SCENES AT THE BRUTAL SLAUGHTER

MEN SHOT DOWN LIKE GAME

ALL SHOT AFTER RELEASE

CAMPAIGN MURDERS REGUN SHERIDAN'S BANDITTE AT WORK

WHAT WILL THE END BE?

massacre, taken from the Charlette News and Courier, the leading Liemperatic topmal of South Carolina: "There was a bloody fight in Hamburg, S. C., last night, resulting in the killing of ten negroes and one white man during the engage ment, and of seven colored men after the fight was over. Hamburg is in Aftern county, S. C.,

and apposite this city, on the other side of the Savamah river. THE CRISIN of the affray was the involent behavior of a col-ored militia company in Hamburg, on the Fourth of Fuly. On that day Mesers, Thomas Butler and Money Getteen were riding through the town on of the soldiers threatened to keep them there all sight. Three days later they (the young men) plained, and to determine whether the militia had the right to block up the public road. Rivers

is or was a general officer of militia, and likewise was had, and the captain of the military com cany. Doc. Adams, was so insolent as to induce Rivers to commit him for contempt of court, and continue the case until yesterday. Messrs. Butler and Gattsen were represented by M. C. of Edge eld, who was complexed by Mr. R. h. ert Bu ler, the father of Thomas Butler, to prosocute Adams Gen. Butler reached Hamburg on Saturday asternoon, and proceeded to the office of Trial sustice Rivers, where the trial was to

The negroes swore in advance that they would Submit to no punnshment indicted by the magistrate, and were loud and threatening in the expression of their views. Gen. Butler asked Rivers whether he intended to try Adams in his militarvenuacity as major general or in his civil capacity as trial justice. Rivers replied that he could not tell until he had examined into the case. At 4 o'clock, the hour designated for the tria. Doc. Adams failed to put in an appearance.
What followed is given in the words of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel of to-day: TRIS THING HAD GONE ON LONG ENOUGH.

After waiting some time, General Butler told Rivers that he must proceed. The constable then went to the door and called Adams, who, however, hiled to answer. It was then ascertained that Adams, with his company, was up the street in a defiant attitude. General Butler thereupon informed Rivers that this sort of thing had gone on long enough, and it was about time that it was put a stop to. The negroes must give up their rms at once and he would give the names of twenty of the best citizens in Edgefield as security that they would be turned over to Governor Chamberlain. Rivers then asked if General Butler, if the arms were given up, would see that the town was protected during the night. General Butler answered in the affirmative. Rivers asured him that be could go immediately to Adams

THEY INTESTOR TO FIGHT.

This conference accomplished nothing. The negroes still bestated about giving up the arms. In the meantime, however, a number of white citizens had assembled in the town and matters began to look squally. General Butler rode over to Augusta and told several young men that he might need their services in Hamburg during the atternoon. He then returned to the town. Just after crossing the bridge he was met by Prince Rivers, who said he would make one more effort to induce the negroes to give up their guns, and if they would not yield they must take the consequence. Accordingly he conferred with the officers of the company, and shortly returned to Gen. Butler with the announcement that the negroes said they would not give up their guns. In the meantime the news of the trouble had spread in Augusta and caused much excitement, A large number of young men hasting procured arms and ammunition and hastened to the scene. Many others waited at the foot of the bridge anx-lously awaiting the result. By 7 o'clock there was a large crowd at that point. THEY INTENDED TO PIGHT. OPENING PIRE

OPENING FIRE.

Upon learning the result of Rivers' efforts, Gen. Butler determined to accomplish by force that which could not be done by peaceable demands. The negroes had entrenched themselves in a large brick structure, known as Sibley's building, on a corner, and defield the whites. The latter surrounded the house, and at 7:30 c'clock opened fire upon it. This was returned by the negroes, and a constant fusillade was kept up for two hours.

About 8 o'clock a young man named T. Mackey Merriwether, who was standing near the front of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad bridge, was struck in the head by a minnie ball fired from one of the windows of the Sibley building, and almort instantly killed. His body was placed on a litter and brought to the city by a number of young men, Mr. Joseph Merriwether, father of the unfortunate young man also accoma 'at an eye witness informs the Chronicle and

About 8:30 or 9 o'clock a party of five escaped from the building and ran across an open field. They were fired upon by the white men and two of them returned the fire, but without effect. About 10 o'clock a negro jumped over the fonce in rear of the house and attempted to escape, but he was instantly fired upon and fell dead, riddled by bullets. It was then ascertained that he was 'bim Cook, the marshal of the town, who had been one of the chief prometers of the difficulty. His head was almost shot to pieces. Soon after this another negro, John Thomas, first lieutenant of

About 12 o'clock general search was made throughout the town and resulted in the finding of fifteen more negroes, makine twenty-nine in all. A negro who attempted to excape was shot in several places and badly wounded. The negro lieutenant, John Thomas, who, as stated above, was shot in the back, was expected to die from the whind. A young man named Morgan was accir atally shot in the log by one of his comrades while pursuing a fleeting negro. He was firing at the negro, together with others, at the time. His wound, while painful, is not considered dangerous. The negroes who were last captured were discovered hid away in cellars and under fluors. TWENTY-NINE PRISONERS.

KILLING THE PRISONERS. EXILUNG THE PRISONERS.

Early this morning seven of the prisoners were taken out and killed. The Chronicle and Sentinel says that about 2 o'clock, or a little before, the roll was called of the prisoners, and those who were considered ringlenders of the disturbing element in this county were carried to a cornigled near the river and turnel loose. As they ran they were fired upon and killed. One of the men shot was named Attaway, a county commissioner and a member of the Legislature. The

prisoners died almora without a gross. The re-mainder were then termed bose. Before the shorting took place a detail of twony-five men was made and erdered to take the prisoners to Alken to jull. On the way it was determined to kill the righenders, and the shooting was done at described. Some gestlemen from Augusta interfer red and

BAVED THE LIVES OF THREE by versusding the guards to let them bring the process to the say. They were taken to the City Pail and discharged. The man who was shot after being captured—John Thomas—was also brought to the City Hall. He cannot possibly recover. The list now foots up ten negroes killed, one white man killed, another severely wounded. The wounded man is in the hospital. As the remainder of the prisoners were turned loose they were fired into but it is not known whether any of them were killed or not. BARBARITY OF THE WHITE-LINERS SEVEN KILLED ON THE WI'NG

THE POSCE OF WHITE MEN

THE FORCE OF WHITE MEN
in Hamburg, during the evening, numbered sereral hundred, a portion of whom were from South
Cerolina and a portion from Augusta. They
were armed with revolvers, shot gains and rilles,
and were under the leadership of Gen. Butler.
At a o'clock a force of Augusta city police,
armed with police guis, was marched to the
South Carolina end of the city bridge and drawn
up in line across the structure in order to protect
the latter, as it was understood that threats in
regard to it had been made by the negroes. There
was no demonstration in that direction, however. regard to it had been made by the negroes. There was no demonstration in that direction, however, lurring the evening, while the firing was going on in Hamborg, intense excitement provalled in Augusta, and everybody was anxious to learn the latest news from the front. It was a matter of in little danger to attempt to get near the seem while the battle was progressing as the balls were flying in every direction. Several of the balls fell in Washington street.

TRYING THE TORCH. When the pearoes first rede from the windows of the Sibiey building, they set up a load yell. The fire and the yell were both answered at once by the whites. A number of the latter were sixtioned on the river lank and kept up a rapid fire at the building. Just after the firing began kerosene oil was poured on a small wooden structure next to the Sibley building and the torch applied to it.

It is said that the ammunition in the possession of the negroes was farmished to them by a white man naived Schiller, who came over to Augusta and purchased it yesterday moraing. It was rumored during the evening that the negroes had telegraphed to Charleston for Federal troops, were explured, but a quantity of ammunition w found in one of the houses. Prince Rivers II from Hamburg and took refuge in this city.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

The Post Office Appropriation Bill was signed by the President yesterday, and take effect from that day,

Anxiety About General Crook. There is great anxiety in army circles regard-ing the lack of news from General Crook's command. In fact there are fears that cannot be ex-

Changes that are Probable To-day. It was rumored last night that several important changes in the Treasury Department would take place to-day. They are supposed to refer to prominent personal appointments of ex-

Secretary Bristow. The New Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. in place of Judge Burnam, of Kentucky, has not yet been appointed. There is as yet no probability of a selection beyond the mention of the names of Hon. John H. Rice, of Maine, and Geo. B. McCartee, of Washington.

seems to be drawing speedily to a clost. The upshot of it all is that there is not sufficient evidence to convict General Belknap by even a majority vote, and, under the Constitution, it would require two thirds to convict.

The Impeachment Trial

Maryland Politics. A delegation of Maryland Republicans, headed by Mr. T. S. Hunson, called upon the President esterday, to secure the removal of United States larshal Goldsborough, and W. S. Reese, deputy collector of the port of Baltimore. Their com plaint was that the former lacked nerve, and the

The Dead Lock in the Appropriation Bills seems to be broken at last. The various conference committees are in course of agreement. It consular and diplomatic bills are practically compromised, and this is the entering wedge to an early adjournment of Congress, with all the appropriation bills passed.

Army Orders.

First Lieut, James M. Bell, Seventh cavalry, now on leave of absence, is ordered to join his regiment without delay; First Lieut, Henry Jackson, Seventh cavalry, is relieved from signal duty and ordered to join his regiment without delay: Second Lieut. Chas. W. Larned. Seventh cavalry, is relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, and ordered to join his regement without delay. Crook's Army.

The following telegram was received late Mon-

Gen. W. T. Shermon, Washington:
There is nothing new from the Indian country.
Petachments of the Twenty-second are en route.
The Eighth will go to-morrow. Heard from Merritt to-day, and will probably hear from P. H. Shraiday.

Licutenant General.

Licutenant General. P. H. Shendan, Licutenant General.

A dispatch from General Sheridan yesterday,

Financial.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$101,194.96; and from customs, \$33,757.92. At the close of business yesterday the following \$11,523,281; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$3,470,000; coin,\$53,977.41; including coin certificates, \$41,-163,800; outstanding legal-tenders, \$39,772.54. The following amounts of interest on the public tent one July 1, 1816, have been paid since inst statement, currency, \$1,80,705.05; coin, \$1,815.

At the meeting of the National Republican Committee, of which Hon. Zach. Chandler is chairman, which was held in Philadelphia the other day, the following persons were selected to be members of the National Republican Execu-tive Committee: A. B. Cornell, N. Y., chairman; iive Committee: A. B. Cornell, N. Y., chairman; John M. Forbes, Boston; Marshall Jewell, Hartford, Conn.; George A. Halsey, Newark, N. J.; Wm. H. Kemble, Phitadelphia, Pa.; Wittlam E. Chandler, Concord, N. H.; Chas, C. Fulton, Baltimore; Edward F. Noyes, Cincinnati, Ohlo: W. Cumbask, Greensburg, Ind.; James P. Root, Chicago; C. I. Filley, St. Louis; George C. Gorham, San Francisco; John T. Averill, St. Paul, Minn., John T. Patterson, Columbia, S. C.; John Y. Stone, Glenwood, Iowa; Hisha Enos, Waukesha, Wis, The committee will have its headquarters in New York city. Another subnidiary committee, the appointment of which will be announced hereafter, will have its headquarters in Chicago, and will take charge of affairs in the West during the coming campaign.

An American Monument in Paris.

Dr. Thos. W. Evans, the celebrated American dentist of Paris, has been here for several days in the interest of his projected monument on the banks of the Seine. The suggestion, that a sim-ple shaft commemorative of American gratitude to the nobie Frenchmen who risked their lives to the noble Frenchmen who risked their lives for American Independence, has been received with great enthusiasm by the American colony in Paris, and many prominent gentlemen in this country have evinced a practical interest in the patriotic scheme. Here, as elsewhere, the proposition has been greatly commended, and there is no doubt that the idea broached by our distinguished countryman will develop into a beautiful and tangible expression of the nation's thanks. In this tentennial year, when the patriotic hearts of our people are stirred to the highest pitch of patriotism, it would seem mete that that while the name and grandeur of Washington are remembered that Lafayette and Rochambeau should not be forgotten by a grateful Republic. The design is that a simple monument shall be crected at Paris, bearing the recital of service done by these distinguished frenchmen in our early struggle for freedom. Actuated by the grandest of sentiments, they gave their swords that the Republic might live, and by a gracious and simple act we hope to record our perpetual gratudes.

Miscellaneous. Secretary Cameron and General Sherman had

an interview with the President in relation to the Numerous rumes of changes in the Treasure Department were in circulation yesterday, but they were not confirmed.

Treasurer Wyman yesterday received \$100 con tribution to the conscience fund from Newark

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.-The Sixth Marylan egiment was reviewed by Gov. Carroll, of Md. ages present were Gen. Hawley, president of the Centennial Commission; Gen. Bankson, com-mander of the First division; General Bradley and Adjutant General Bond. Immediately after the review the evening dress parade was given.
The regiment is commanded by Col. Peters, and
numbers three hundred men. They arrived on
Monday, and will remain about a week longer.

DON CARLOS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Hon Carlos visited Machinery hall this morning and was generally recognized from the descriptions that have been published of his appearance.

New York, July 12.—The weather is again very hot to-day, and a number of deaths and pros-trations from the heat are reported,

SAVAGE SIOUX.

FIGHT ON THE ROSEBUD

CROOK MANAGED IT

BITTING BULL THE NAPOLEON OF THE SIOUX HIS BOLD GENERALSHIP

REGULARS STATCHTERED IN RAVINES

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

BIG HOWN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION, CAMP CLOUD PEAK, W. T., June 22, 1876. S
On the lath instant I wrote you of a project four days' secut upon which we were to start the following ds, and the morning of the 16th found us trarching rapidly down the valley of the Torque river. The command comprised fifteen ompanies of envalry, five of infantry, a detachment of about twenty five special scouts and two bundred and seventy five Crow and Snake Indi-ans—a total of nearly thirteen bundred men. We were provided with four days' cooked rations, and a horse blanket and great coat had to answer for bedding, as there was no transportation for baggage. We were consequently without any en-cumbrance, and free to move where and go as we pleased. The first day passed without special inident, unless I except the killing of a number of buffulo and the finding by our Indian allies of a recently-descried first or lodge, which was suffi-cient to provoke immediately a war-dance and song. After following the Tengue river for some distance we marched a little west of north and struck the source of the Rosebud river. The on and had been exceedingly rugged and in charwe arrived at the head of the Rosebud we found beautiful extent of ground. It is called, indeed,

THE INDIAN PARADISE. The appellation Rosebud may have been given it on this account, or, perhaps, because there are no resebuds there. "Red as a rose was she," how ever, on the morning of the 17th. We had left our camp of the night previous about four miles in our rear, when the command was halted, intelligence having reached Gen. Crook, brought by Crow scouts, of the presence of Sioux. Our Indian allies at once commenced to dance and sing, while the troops, awaiting forther information, dismounted and rested. Our delay was brief, however. In a few minutes several shots were heard upon the high ridge upon our left, and shortly after the bullets whistled and fell in our midst. The battalion, 2d cavalry, was upon the left bank of the stream, as were the infantry and Incians. The latter dashed wildly up the slows and returned as quickly, being hard pressed by the Sioux, who soon swarmed over the ridge. The infantry and 2d cavalry had deployed as skirmishers, and behind their line our allies formed and joined in a charge. The Sloux retreated sullenty, while our line steadily advanced. The battalions, 3d cavalry, meanwhile, has crossed, deployed and charged to the left and front. The mair body of the entire command soon gained the highest crest. in our rear, when the command was halted, intel-

THE SIGUN RETREATING RAPIDLY
to some rocky ledges and knolls, where they
joined Lieutenant Coionel Royall, of the Third
cavairy, who has with him Captain Henry's battalion of that regiment. A few casualties had
occurred along the entire line, and a number of
horses had been shot. The enemy's loss could
only have been severe, as they were seen lassoing
their derd that were exposed and dragging them
off attached to ponies, upon which they also
assisted the wounded. But the results were not
sufficiently decisive to please General Crook, and
belleving the Indian attack to be but a demonstration to cover the removal of a village supposed to be in their rear, he sent orders to Colonal
Royall to withdraw and to the battalions under
Captains Noyes and Mills instructions to proceed
rapidly down the Rosebud to the village, guided
by the Kanaka Frank Gruard. He also caused
the infantry to retire from commanding points of
the main cress, with the intention of making THE SIGUX RETREATING BAPIDLY Royari, in attempting to obey his instruc-found himself being

SUBSOUNDED BY THE SLOUX IN PULL PORCE. SUBBOUNDED BY THE SLOUX IN FULL FORCE.

The ground was peculiarly unfitted for the successful performance of a refrograde movement, and as soon as the Sioux observed bis retirement, misconstruing it into a forced retreat, they dashed in upon all sides, wonderfully emboldened by their fancied success. In passing a defile separating him from General Crook Colonel Royall's loss was severe. Assistance had been sent for to protect this crossing, but before it arrived nine men had been killed and thirteen wounded. Notwithstanding this reverse General Crook intended to advance upon the village at once. The number of Indians had greatly unceeded his expectations, and the wounded and killed, whom he could not leave unguarded, demanded attention pectations, and the wounded and killed, whom he could not leave unguarded, demanded attention and retarded his movements. The column was, however, put in march, but our guides advised a night attack. As the Sioux, now in retreat, could reriously harss us in the erceedingly broken country it was necessary to traverse, our Indian allies refused positively to go, and so the movement was abandoned, Captains Mills and Nayes recailed, and the command bivouavked on the battle field. At dusk the Crows and Snakes were again consulted, and stated it as their intention to return at once. They had

FAILED TO SECURE THE PLUNDER
they anticipated, and had lost one killed and six
wounded. They had taken thirteen scalps, but
they had "enough!" Their refusal to accompany
us was determined and unqualified. Our wounded
were still a source of anxiety to General Crook,
and he gave up the intention of advancing, ordered liters to be constructed and the dead interred. Next morning we started upon our return, reaching our camp on the south fork of
Tongue river on the afternoon of the 19th, and
fibeling our train and stock safe. On the 2th we
moved up the stream tookis point, where it is un-FAILED TO SECURE THE PLUNDER finding our train and stock safe. On the 2:th we moved up the stream testhis point, where it is understood we shall await the return, with supplies, of our wagon-train, which left yesterday. The wounded were conveyed by ambulance to Fort Fetterman, and were improving. Our horses are recuperating meanwhile, and a battalion of infantry, a company of artillery with gatting guns and other fich-pieces, some Utes and Pawnees and Buffalo Bill (Hon. William Cody) are expected in time for the next scout. The Crows and Snakes have left. We have only buffalo, elk, deer, bear and front with which to amuse ourselves, unless Stiting Bull should come this way and attempt to

HIS EPPRONTRY IS AMAZING. Never, in the history of Indian warfare, have twenty companies of regulars been similarly attacked. That the eaemy was badly punished, cannot be doubted. Thirteen scalps were taken, a large number when the attention which the Indian gives to the prompt removal of their dead and wounded is considered. A fair estimate of their casualties would be about seventy in killed and wounded. Ours were as follows, by name, company and regiment:

and wounded. Ours were as follows, by name, company and regiment:

Cabt. Geo. V. Henry, company D. Third cavairy, wounded seriously in the lace, the ball passing from the left, to and out the right jaw; Sergeant O'Donnell, company D. Second cavairy, wounded; Sergeant Mayber, company I, Second cavairy, wounded; Sergeant Mayber, company I, Second cavairy, wounded; Frivate Steiner, company B, Third cavairy, wounded; Private Heraid, company E, Third cavairy, killed; Private Roc, company F, Third cavairy, killed; Private Roc, company F, Third cavairy, killed; Private Braderson, company F, Third cavairy, wounded; Private Featherly, company F, Third cavairy, killed; Private Fiynn, company I, Third cavairy, killed; Private Fiynn, company I, Third cavairy, killed; Private Smith, company I, Third cavairy, wounded; Private Sewart, company I, Third cavairy, wounded; Private Smith, company I, Third cavairy, wounded; Private Lorskybrosky, company I, Third cavairy, wounded; Private Lorskybrosky, company I, Third cavairy, thiled; Private Bennett, company L, Third cavairy, killed; Private Potts, company L, Third cavairy, killed; Private Connors, company L, Third cavairy, killed; Private Monded; Drivate Monded; Drivate Connors, company L, Third cavairy, killed; Private Monded; Drivate Connors, company L, Third cavairy, killed; Private Monded; Trumpeter Selwards, company L, Third cavairy, wounded; Trumpeter Selwards, company L, Third cavairy, wounded; Corporal Dennis company D, Fourth infantry, wounded; Corporal Fyrny, company D, Fourth infantry, wounded; Corpor

the village would have been found, captured by a might warch and daylight attack, and destroyed. They had not seen for years so many budislo, and having been successful in their chase, reveied in a feast upon their return. Again, had they not deserted us upon the very first reverse, our success would have been complete. There should be but one policy, one plan in Indian warfare; it is to always advance. A retreat of any sort inspires them with a courage they never possess when their foes are approaching. In this and many other respects they are like wild beasts. Herein lay our mistake, it was evidently their intention to let us enter the Narrows in which their village is supposed to have been situated; but our halt surprised them and balked their plans. Their withdrawal may possibly have been a ruse to further the same purpose, for though severely punished, there must have been 2,000 in all, and they could have stood a much longer engagement. Their cartridges may have become exhausted. Our Indian allies fired 8,000 rounds.

Redskins on the Rampage. CHEVENNE, WY., July 12.—Saturday night a body of Indians raided the ranch of Ramsay

Hunter, about 80 miles north on the Chug, taking Hunter, about 50 miles north on the Chur, taking nine horses from the former and thirteen from the latter. Advices from North Platte state Major Walker, just in from Hirdwood, reports Indians in large numbers in camp on the head-waters of the Dismal, forty miles morth of that place. No further news from Crook, and no uneasiness whatever is felt at Fetterman for his safety. Latest advices from General Merritt, the cavalry headquarters, say all is quiet in that vicinity.

BOUND FOR THE STOUX COUNTRY. ATCHISON, KAN., July 12.—Six companies of the 6th infantry, under command of General Miles, passed through here this evening, en roule for the Sicux country. They were from Fort Leavenworth.

AWFUL BARBARITY. AWPUL BARBARITY.
Chicago, July 12.—Specials from Sioux City say Indians arriving there from the place where the battle with Custer was fought give an account of the battle with Custer was fought give an account of the battle with Custer was fought give an economic bears from Custer's dead body, put it on a pole and a grand war dapec was held around it. The Indians were jublish, boastful and sanguine of making better terms on account of their success.

Upon motion of Mr. Thornburgh, of Tennessee, yesterday, and in the absence of Chairman Ran-dall, Mr. Holman and all the growlers conveniently away, \$200,000 was appropriated to con niently away, \$200,00 was appropriated to construct posts on the Yellowstone and Musele Shoals rivers in Montano. This should have been done months ago, as General Sheridan advised, and would probably have saved the lives of General Custer and his brave followers if it had been done before. But it is a measure of reform that locks the stable-door after the borse has been stolen. Still, with Handall, Holman, Banning & Co. absent on such an occasion the cry is ning & Co. absent on such an occasion the cry i

The following letter from the United States grand jury in the Northern district of Mississippi

will prove interesting reading to Senators Gor don and Lamar, the prime instigators of the un-hely means by which voters were kept from the pelis during the late election in that State : Delis during the late election in that State:

UNITED STATES GRAND JURY ROOM,
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI,
ONFORD, July 8, 1876.

To the Hon, R. A. Hill, Judge United States Court:
The United States grand jury for the Northern district of Mississippi, at Oxford June term, 1876, beg leave to report that they have examined two hundred and eighty-one witnesses and found ninety true bills.

ninety true bills.

A large majority of them were for a violation of the revenue laws.

Although we have had a protracted session we have only made a partial and cursory examination of the innumerable cases of violations of the ejection laws that have come to our knowledge. election laws that have come to our knowledge. We regret to report that from the examination had we must say that the froud, intimidation and violence perpetrated at the late election is without a parallel in the annals of history, and that time would fail us to take the testimony that could be easily introduced demonstrating the fact there is sufficient ground for the flating of thousands of indictments against persons who are guilty of violation of the above mentioned election laws.

thousands of indictments against persons who are guilty of violation of the above mentioned election laws.

From the facts elicited during the grand inquest, and from our own knowledge of the reign of terror that was inaugurated during the late election campaign, we can only recommend to the citizens of Mississippi to make an earnest appeal to the strong arm of the United States Government to give them that protection that is guaranteed to every American citizen; that is protection in freedom of speech, in their persons, property, and the right of suffrage.

We do assert that all of these were openly violated and trampled in the dust during the late election, and that there is no redress for these grievances under the present State government, and unless the Government enforces that shield of rotection that is guaranteed by the Constitution to every American citizen, however humble and obscure, then may the citizens of Mississippi exclaim, "Farewell to liberty! Farewell to the fractom of the ballot-box!"

In conclusion, we would tender our thanks to his Honor, Judge R. A. Hill, for his clear and coascise charge made to us on our organization as a grand jury of inquest, and to the District Attorney, Judge T. Waiton, and his able assistant, E. W. Lee, for their able and impartial counsel during our sittings, and also to Col. J. H. Pierce, marshal, and his indefatigated edputies for their promptness in the discharge of their duties.

Repectfully submitted.

duties. Respectfully submitted. Adopted by the grand jury this 8th day of July, WM. D. FRAZER, Foreman, W. H. Dodson, Clerk.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. The Session Yesterday in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 12.-Wm. F. Phelps, Mr. Baldwin, of Mo., moved the appointment of a committee of five on teachers and employment, which was adopted, and the chair appointed the following: J. Baldwin, of Mo.; Z. Richards, of D. C.; B. Mailon, of Ga.; W. E. Crosby, of Iowa, and C. C. Rounds, of Me. Rev. Dr. Nelson, of St. John's college, Annapolis, moved that a committee of seven be appointed to proceed to Washington in the interest of the

Bureau of Education before the conference com mittee of the two Houses of Congress. Adopted. amendment to the constitution, so as to dispense with that branch of the association known as Mr. Rollins, of Mo. offered a resolution that the proceeds of the sales of all public lands in the future should be divided among the States for

future should be divided among the States for educational purposes, and that a committee be appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject. Referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Harris, superintendent of public schools of Missouri, presented a report on the course of study from the primary school to the University, which suggested that children in the North could be sent to school at five or ten years of age, while those at the South should rot be sent before six or seven years. The Kindergarten was favorably spoken of. The report TREATED OF THE CHANGES

TREATED OF THE CHANGES
in the several courses of study in the grammar
high schools and colleges, all of which have now
a much higher standard than formerly. The report was received and the discussion of its subjects postpened until the next session of the association.

Mr. David Murray, connected with the educations texture of the preparate of the

Mr. David Murray, connected with the educational system of Japan, spoke of the progress of education in that country. That people had reached a high standard of culture 'civilization.

Hefore the country was opened of the propies of the world there must have a good system of education. About the year 76. the nation took up the subject of education, and in 800 the National University was established at Yeddo and continued until 16.0, when the Government of the Tycoon made a change. The education of the common people was left to themselves, and to-day there are few who cannot read and write. The Government schools were for the children of the gentry. In the language there are three to-day there are few who cannot read and write. The Government schools were for the children of the gentry. In the language there are three hundred characters, representing letters, which can be learned only by children. With them composition is taught from the beginning. At ten years the child is placed in the classical school, where the works of Confuctus and others are u.ed, and where teachers of the highest learning are employed.

ing are employed.

The opening of the country to foreigners opened
the opening of the country to foreigners opened
to that people another and higher civilization;
but they entered upon the necessary training, and
very soon a school was established for the instructhe whole people, and not for the retainers of the nobles alone. An addition of 8,000 elementary rehools has been made, and secondary scuools are to be established. The means to maintain the schools are derived from the Government, by a tax on the people and by voluntary contributions.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILEOAD. Regular Monthly Meeting of the Board of Directors.

BALTIMORE, July 12 -At the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to day John W. Garrett, presi-dent, who has recently returned from an extended trip over western and the Pacific railroads, gave an interesting sketch of his observations in con-nection with the present and future business of railroads. In relation to the new roads he said the Cincinnati Southern road would be open for one hundred and sixty miles from Cincinnati to a coint south of Danville, Ky., by January 1 next, point south of Danville, Ky., by January 1 next, and that it was expected by the trustees that the entire line, from Cincinnati through Kentucky to Chattaneoga, Tenn., 338 miles, would be completed by July 1, 1877.

The city of Cincinnati has already appropriated \$16,000,000 to the construction of this work. Mr. Garrett stated that he looked especially for a large increase of business between Cincinnati and Baitimore on account of the immense advantages in distance for Cincinnati using Baltimore as its Atlantic port.

Orangemen on a Pienic.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Orangemen's society rent on a picnic to-day to Sylvan Grove. A parade was at first contemplated but was aban-doned, many preferring a picnic. No demonstration whatever took place, and everything went off quietly. Delegates from each lodge in this city went to Philadelphia to take part in the proces-

GRANGEMEN PROCEESION FIRED CPON.

New BREENSWICK, July 12.—The Orange procession to day was attended with some skirmishing and several accidents happened through the day, owing to a large number of the processionists being armed with revolvers. A man named John Burk was shot by one Thompson, and lies in a precarious condition, and several others reported severely injured.

CHARGEMEN'S FIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—This afternoon a fight occurred at Broad and Hace streets, between Wm. Bushell, an Englishman, and Jno. McVey, an Irishman, regarding the Orangemon's parade. McVey used an improper epithet to Bushell regarding it. A fight ensued with knives, and both men were so badly cut that neither is expected to live. The fight became general, and lasted for several hours, six or eight participating without police interference. None were seriously hurt except the two mentioned.

Base Ball. LOUISVILLE, July 12 .- Louisviles, 114 New

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL EXAMINATION OF JUDGE FISHER

> SENATE. WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1975.

The Senate met at 11 a. m.

priate committees. A controversy arose between Messrs. WEST. EDMUNDS and THURNAN over the reference of the House bill known as the Lawrence bill, amending the acts relative to the Pacific rail-roads, Mr. West insisting that the bill should go to the Committee on Railroads and the other gentlemen advocating its reference to the Judiciary

After a general debate, participated in by most of the members of the two committees, the mornng hour expired, and the question went over.

Mr. HAMLIN, by unanimous consent, presepted the credentials of James G. Blaine, apcointed by the Governor of Maine as Senator rom that State to fill the vacancy caused by the

Mr. SARGENT was excused on account of sickness, from service on the

bill and Mr. Wishom was appointed in his stead. Mr. THURMAN, from the Judiciary Commit-tee, to whom was referred the resolution of January 6 and several Pacine railroad bills, submitted a bill and report; which was ordered to be

John J. Fisher was called and examined by Mr. McManon.

Witness testified that he was a member of the firm of J. J. Evans & Co.; had been such since 1868; were traders at

efore the passage of the post-trader law; had at different times from \$20,00) to \$80,000 invested in the business; the \$12,000 was paid to Marsh in quarterly installments, in advance, from date of contract, to the spring of 1972; was present in New York when the amount was reduced to \$5,000, payable semi-annually, in advance. It was changed subsequent to the publication in the New York Tribune; never had any conversation with Secretary Belknap on the subject.
were made up to April, 1875, the last
being in October, 1875, six months in
The letter from Marsh is in possessi The letter from Marsh is in possession of the CLYMER committee.

The letter from Mr. Marsh to Mr. CLYMER, dated New York, February 25, and the note inclosing it, dated Arlington hotel, Washington, February 28, 1876, were offered and admitted in evidence.

EXAMINATION OF MR. EVANS.

rived.

Gen. John Pope was then called and examined by Mr. Carpenter.

Mr. Carpenter put several questions to witness in relation to the permits to introduce liquors into the poets, and in relation to matters at Fort Sill, but they were objected to by the managers, and objection sustained on the ground that they were matters of record, and could be shown by official papers.

matters of record, and could be shown by official papers.

Witness. Knew of no order requiring traders to reside at their posts prior to the order issued by General Belkmap.

Mr. Carpenter said it would be impossible to proceed with General Pope until the arrival of Evans. He said Gen. Pope was very anxious to return to his post, and the defense was anxious to recommodate him, but if the managers were to pursue this captious course to object to everything, he would have to stay till the documents were looked up.

To Mr. Carpenter: Have known Gen. Belkmap since 1870; have considered the affairs of the War Department efficiently and well managed under his administration.

sel.

Mr. CONKLING made the point of order that under the eighteenth rule Senators could put questions to witnesses in writing, but nothing was said that gave them authority to submit questions to the managers or counsel.

The CHAIR sustained the point of order, and Mr. Edmuns appealed from the decision.

The decision of the Chair was not sustained—18 to 21—and the question was read as fellowe:
Are not counsel bound by the rules of evidence to state or show by affidavits what the witness is expected to testify that the court may judge whether such testimony is material.

The defense contended that they were not the failure to produce him, not being through any action of the defense. They had asked him subpensed and an order for an attachment.

A prolonged discussion ensued, and it was finally ordered that the testimony of Evans should be taken on his arrival.

Col. W. H. Davis was called, and testified that, so far as he knew, the conduct of Gen. Belknap was correct and upright, and his administration one of integrity.

Gen. Hancock was called, but was reported too Mr. CONKLING made the point of order that under the eighteenth rule Senators could put

The index books of the semi-official business of the Department were produced and their character explained.

Mr. McMahon: Q. Now, why did you send this book to Mr. Belknap when the greater portion of them were on official business? A. The official

POST TRADERS' ROOK,
and it was shown that from the record it appeared
that Senator SHERMAN recommended Mr. Marsh.
Witness stated that he had no recollection of
any letter or personal recommendation by Sonator SHERMAN. To the best of his recollection
the Secretary of War did take an interest in the
passage of the law vesting the appointment of
post traders in himself. The first appointment
under the law was made, as shown by the book,
about the 5th or 6th of October.
The post-trader book does not contain any
record of the letter of Caleb P. Marsh requesting
the appointment of Evans. All the letters on
the index were not delivered to the Secretary on
his retirement, some of them being on the efficial
files.
Mr. Crosby was directed to search the files from

ACCUMULATED HOUSE BILLS

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION

ACTION OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SEVERAL PACIFIC RAILROAD BILLS

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the Senate went into executive session, and remained therein bout five mingles, when the doors were opened

nouse sills were laid beforethe Senate and referred to appro

resignation of Lot M. Morrill.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE SUNDRY CIVIL

The Senate then proceeded with the impeachment trial.

orience.

Mr. CLYMER was recalled, and stated that the answer to the first and general question calculated to cover the whole ground was in Mr. Marsh's own writing. The remainder was in his (CLYMER's) writing.

To Mr. Carpenter: Committee was appointed during the recess; I returned to this city early in January; there were numberless matters sent to me, as chairman, by the War Department, which I looked over before troubling the members of the committee. The minutes show that the committee was organized on the 2d of February, and the regular days of meeting then fixed.

Mr. Carpenter. How long has your committee been engaged in the investigation of the affairs of the War Department? A. The committee met as stated, on the 22d of February, and has continued its labors until last week.

Mr. McManon stated that the prosecution had closed their case in chief, with the exception of the Mr. CLYNE was recalled, and stated that the

Should be arrive they desired to place him on the stand, or if he was put on the stand by the defense to have the opportunity to make a direct examination.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN suggested that this question could be settled when Mr. Evans ar-

since 1870; have considered the affairs of the War Department efficiently and well managed under his administration.

Gen. Pope was then excused for the present.

An extract from a letter from Gen. Sheridan, dated Chicago, March 29, 1872, to the Secretary of War, in which he approves of the circular to post traders as fair to the troops, but expressing an apprehension that the post traders would amnoy him with appeals from the councils of administration, but more trouble was likely to arise from the action of commanding officers, there were so many men in the world whose hair lay in the wrong direction, and who if invested with the slightest authority would make it left that he feared the poor traders would come to him with nany an appeal.

Gen. Robert HeFeely, commissary general of subsistence, called: Prior to the order of 1872 know of no order requiring sutlers or traders to reside at their posts; knew of one case personally and others by report where prior to this order they did not reside at their posts.

Adjutant General Townsend was next put upon the stand, and testified that the practice of the office was whon a paper was forwarded to a superior officer for action to send all papers bearing on the subject with it without comment. It was in accordance with this practice that when the letter from Gen. Grierson, complaining of the charges of Exans & Co., who received and forwarded the application of Marsh was sent with it.

Mr. Carpenter submitted to the Senate that it was almost impossible to go on with the defense until the arrival of Evans, and appealed to the court for an adjournment for a reasonable time, to permit the arrival of this witness.

Mr. McManon opposed the proposition, and said the prosecution wanted Evans to begin their evidence with, but had gone on without him.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted a question to counsel.

Mr. CONKLING made the point of order that under the significant rules of the propersion of the court of order that under the significant rules of the propersion of the court of the c

was correct and upright, and his administration one of integrity.

Gen. Hancock was called, but was reported too ill at his hotel to be in attendance.

G. Crosby was called, and testified in relation to the appointment of posttraders: Prior to action under the law the Secretary called for information from the several posts, as to who were then there. These reports formed the basis of his (witness) record, and he added such appointments and changes as were thereafter made. He produced the book, from which it appeared that Evans was recommended by all the officers at Fort Sill. There were about a hundred post truders in all.

as here.

Q. Mr. Marsh's letter was not on the official nles, was it? A. It was not.

Reference was made to the POST TRADERS' BOOK.

where Sciences and All Sciences and Qualification of Evans, but the prosecution conceeded that Evans was a good business man and his appointment a proper one, and the witness was discharged.

Ex-Governor Lowe, of Iowa, was called and teachers to the general good character of General

pointment a proper one, and the witness was dissharged.

E3-Governor Lowe, of fowa, was called and testified to the general good character of General
Belknap in Keokuk while collector of internal
revenue and previously.

Senator Allison was called to testify as to the
character of Gen. Belknap in Iowa, but the objection was made that it was not possible for a
person residing 200 miles from another to testify
to the general reputation of another.

Senator Waight testified to twenty-five years'
sequaintance, and that the general reputation of
Gen. Belknap was good.

Gen. Auger testified that so far as the Military
Academy was concerned the administration of
Gen. Belknap had been that of a person zealous
for its welfare and attentive to his duties.

General Humphreys, chief of engineers: General Berret, chief of ordnance: General Marcy,
inspector general, and General Dunn, judge advocate general, successively testified to the good
reputation of Secretary Belknap, and the honesty,
seal and ability of his administration of the affairs
of the War Department.

Judge Miller, of the Supreme Court, testified
to an intimate personal acquaintance since 1831,
and that the accused had always borne a high
character for integrity and honor.

Hon. John A. Kasson, of lowa, also testified to
the good character of General Belknap in Iowa
before he became Secretary of War.

Mr. Carpenter said these were all the witnesses
they could examine before the arrival of Mr.
Evans, and renewed his request for an adjournment of the court until his arrival.

Mr. McManon opposed the request, and in reply to a question said his arrival would probably
be seven days hence.

Mr. Carpenter submitted an affidavit made by
Belknap that he had shown to his counsel what
be proposed to show by Evans, and that they advised him that his presence was essential to his
defense; that Evans is now en route for this city,
and that the application is made in good faith,
and not for the pur lose of delay. He submitted
an order postponing the trial unt

by the Senate to the House of Representatives and to the respondent.

Pending action on the proposition, the Senate, sitting as a court, at 5 o'clock adjourned, and the legislative session was resumed.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill for the completion of the Washington monument. Ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to take up the post route bill. Agreed to.

Pending action upon it the Senate at 5:10 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, offered a resolution which was agreed to, to print 10,000 copies of the report of the Commission of Education for 1875. Mr. HARRIS, of Va., from the Committee on Louisiana, that Mr. Duvall was entitled to retain the seat, Adopted,
Mr. CROUNSE, of Neb., reported Senate bill

providing for the sale of the Fort Kearney miliary reservation. Passed. Mr. BLISS, of N. Y., introduced a bill to authorize a survey of the coast of Long Island, with a view of ascertaining the necessity of a breakwater near Rockaway. Commerce. On motion of Mr. ATKINS, of Tenn., the Comnittee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire in relation to certain amounts of money paid by citizens of Henderson county, Tennessee, under an assessment of a military commission in 1862; to whom said money was paid, and whether it was used for the purpose for which the assess-

ment was made. The House resumed consideration of the bill pending at the close of the morning hour on Saturday, to open to exploration the section of country north of the North Platte and east of the BIG HORN MOUNTAIN, IN WYOMING.

Mr. MORGAN, of Mo., from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the Senate bill providing for the sale of the reservation of the confederated Otoc and Mission Indians in Kansas and Ne-braska. Amended and passed. Mr. A. S. WILLIAMS, from the Committee of Military Affairs, reported a bill appropriating \$2,500 for the improvement and repair of the mil tary road between Springfield and Fort Randall in Dakota. Passed. Mr. THORNBURGH, of Tenn., from the same committee, reported a bill providing for the con-struction of military posts and depots on the Yel-

struction of military posts and depots on the Yellowstone and Muscle Shoal rivers in Montaua, as recommended by Lieutenant General Sheridan. The bill appropriates \$200,000, and authorizes the posts and depots to be located at such points as the Secretary of War may direct. Passed.

Mr. ROBBINS, of Pa., room the Committee on Naval Afiairs, reported a Senate bill for the relief of Samuel F. Walles, late a medical director in the United States navy. Passed.

Mr. HARELS, of Mass., from the same committee, reported a bill amending section 1480 of the Revised Statutes, ro ast omake it read, "that there shall be allowed, on the retired list of the navy, nine reer admirals, by promotion; provided that this shall not prevent the Secretary of the Navy from promoting to the grade of rear admiral on the retired list such commodores who commanded squadruns by direct order of the Secretary of the Navy, or, who being citizens of wided that this shall not prevent the Secretary of the Navy from promoting to the grade of rear admiral on the retired list such commodores who commanded squadrons by direct order of the Secretary of the Navy, or, who being eitzens of the Secretary of the Navy, or, who being eitzens of the Secretary of the Navy, or, who being eitzens of the Secretary of the Navy, or, who being eitzens of the Secretary of the Navy, or, who being eitzens of the Secretary of the Navy, or, who being eitzens of the Policy of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called up for section at this time the resolution heretofore reported from the committee, in relation to Gen. Schenek and the Emma mine. The resolution declares that the House of Representatives condemn the act of Gen. R. C. Schenek, United States Minister to the Court of St. Jamos, in becoming a director of the Emma Silver Mining Company, and his operations in connection therewith, as ill-advised, imprudent and incompatible with his official position. The resolution was adopted.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President, returning the bill for the relief of Nelson Tiffany. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Adiars.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, then resumed the consideration of the South so much the House, and ir the course of his remarks referred to the great cry of economy on the part of the majority of the House, and inquired who was responsible for the fact that there was such a large expenditure during late years as to make economy now necessary? It was the result of the war. He would not hold the South so much responsible as he would the Democratic party; for it was the Democratic party that rebeled when a Republican Pr

SMALL SALARY SMALL SALARY
for a Congressman. He believed in conversion,
but it should bring with it fruits meet for repentence. Mr. Randall had not showed that repentence when he advocated reform and economy
with \$5,000 of back pay and increased salary in
his pocket. He had failed to make restitution.
Mr. STEVENSON, of lill, opposed the second
sertion of the bill, which authorised United States
troops to pursue the marauders upon Mexicaa
soil, because it would be a violation of Mexican
revereignity.

soil, because it would be a violation of Mexican sovereignty.

Mr. CULBERSON, of Texas, advocated the bill in all its features, and dwelt particularly upon the necessity of adopting that clause which authorizes pursuit into Mexico.

Mr. HARRISON, of Ill., argued that to permit American soldiers to follow marauders into Mexico would bring dishoner upon the country. It would be nothing more nor less than a declaration of war. tion of war.

Pending further debate the committee rose.

Mr. Banning was appointed a conferce on army bill, in place of Mr. Randall, excused, a the House, at 440 o'clock, adjourned.

Acts Approved by the President. The President has approved the following act

An act relative to the redemption of unused An act authorizing the Commissioner of Indian affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian Bu reau in open market.

An act to amend sections \$893 and 3894 of the Revised Statutes, providing a ponality for mailing obscene books and other matters therein contained, and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails. through the mails.

An act making apprropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year miding June 30, 1877, and for other purposes.

An act for the support of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and for other purposes. An act for the relief of the sureties of J. W. P. An act for the relief of the sureties of J. W. P. Hubtington, deceased, late superintendent of Indiah affairs in Oregon.

An act to amend section 5546 of the Revised Statutes of the United States providing for improvement and transfer of United States prisoners.

An act to exempt vessels engaged in navigating the Mississippiriver and its tributaries above the port of New Orieans from entrances and clearances.

An act to authorize the New Yorke and the state of the stat

ment Company to enter upon the Menomence In dian reservation, and improve the Occuto river its branches and tributaries. Shoe and Leather Convention-PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—This afternoon dele firms in the shoe and leather trade, asse convention at the Judges' hall. Mr. D. P. Roy, of Tyrone, Pa., occupied the chair, and a great many representatives were present.

An act to authorize the Northwestern Improve

Mr. Kerr's Would-be Successor NEW ALBANY, IND., July 12.—The Third Indi-na District Demogratic convention nominated

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. SHOCKING DOMESTIC TRAGEDY

A HUSBAND'S SUICIDAL REVENGE WATTERSON NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS

BRISTOW IS TO OPPOSE HIM

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN CHICAGO GREAT STRUGGLE IN TURKEY

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING. A Grand and Brilliant Rally in New York. New York, July 12.- A grand Republican ratio fication meeting of the Cincinnati platform and nominees was held to night at Cooper Union half. The hall was packed and a large number were unable to gain admission. The meeting was called to order by Colonel Spencer, and E. W. Stoughton was made chairman. He delivered a long address, denouncing the proceedings of the policy of the St. Louis Democratic convention in inmeasured terms and extolling the action of the Republican party. Over two hundred vice presidents were announced and one hundred sec-retaries. Great enthusiam prevailed, and ad-dresses were made by ex-Governor Solomon, General Judson Kilpatrick, Judge Dittenhoerer and others. Ex-Governor Woodford was ex-pected, but did not attend. Letters of apology were readfrom General Dix, R. H. Dana, Jr., J. K. Hawley and others.

Congressional Nomination. CINCINNATI, July 12 .- The Republicans of the Fourth district of Indiana have nominated Leonidas Sexton for Congress. The Democrats of the Ninth district have nominated George McWil-

hams, and the Democrats of the Sixth district D. W. Chamber for Congress. MENRY WATTERSON NUMBER POR CONGRESS Louisville, July 12.—Mr. Henry Watterson will publish a letter to-morrow to the electors of this Congressional district, accepting the nomination for Congress aimost unanimously offered him. It is understood he will have no opposition in his own party, but it is rumored to-night that the Republicans will nominate Hon. It. d. Bristow, late Secretary of the Treasury, against him.

Deaf and Dumb.

PHILADELPHIA July 12 .- A convention of the principals of the institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb was organized this morning at the Deaf and Dumb asylum, the object being to devise improvements in the management of deaf and dumb institutions. Thomas McIntyre of Indiana, was chosen president, with Dr. Foster, of Pennsylvania, Dr. Wilkinson, of Oalifornia, and Dr. Paimer, of Ontario, as vice presidents, Delegates were present from nearly all the States and British Provinces. No business of importance except that of effecting an organization was done, and the convention adjourned until to-

ed down the bay the war ships saluted them nd manned their yards. The Imperial party were just at the dock by

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, with their suites, sailed for Eu-

rope to-day in the steamer Russia. As they

rominent Brazilian officials, including the min-ister and wile from Washington; consul general, secretary of legation, Centennial commissioners and others. Gilmore's band played Brazilian and American national hymns on the dock, and the Emperor and party embarked amid loud A Hazardous Feat. The feat of crossing the English Channel in a cance has been accomplished by Lieutenant Colville, of the Grenadier Guards, who started from Dover at 3 o'clock in the morning and paddled into the harbor of Calais at 9:30, doing about thirty miles signag across the channel in six hours and a half. He was unannounced by special

correspondents and unattended by any admiring growd of spectators, but the exploit is regarded as fully as harardous as the swimming feats of Webb and Bojton.

French Politics. VERSAILLES, July 12.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the committee's recommenda-tions relative to the appointment of mayors. These recommendations are that until the organic municipal law is established the municipal councils shall elect mayors and deputy mayors from among their own numbers by ballot, except in certain specified cases. Several amendments restricting the patronage of the Government were proposed, but they were rejected by large majorities.

The Caldwell Dispatches. Boston, July 12.- The Herald publishes an ac-London in which the latter maintains the wen uineness of his dispatches to the investigating committee, and gives a complete history of the affair. It also gives the affidavit of Caldwell, de-nying any connection of Blaine whatever with the sale of the seventy five bonds to Thomas A.

Reformed Episconal Church. OTTAWA, OST., July 12.—The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church met here this norning, with a large attendance. Bishop Nicholson, of Philadelphia, preached the opening ser-mon. At the close of the sermon a eulogy on the late Rishon Cummins was delivered. The Counil was called to order by Judge Hughes. In the cil was called to order of Junge Linguistics afternoon session the election for presiding bishop was proceeded with. Bishops Cheney and Nicholson were nominated, the result being the election of Bishop Cheney.

The Peace Union PHILADELPHIA, July 12,-The Universal Peace Association reassembled in Carpenter's hall this morning. To-day's proceedings were carried on n French, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe acting as translator. Letters of congratulation were re-ceived from Garibaldi, M. P. Laconte, Louis Blanc and Charlotte Lemmonier, after which addresses were made by August DesMoulins, of France; Mr. H. M. Hunt, of Bristol; A. B. West-rup, of New York, and John Fretwell, of Eng-land.

Book Trade. PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The members of the American Book Trade Association reassembled his morning in the Judges' pavilion, Centennial grounds. After receiving reports from the varius committees, a committee of ten to make nomi-

nations for officers for the ensuing year was appointed. Addresses were made by J. Sheldon, of New York; Mr. Alex. Hill, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Cushing, of Baltimore. The convention adjourned until to-morrow. Murdered Himself and Wife. PITTSBURG, PA., July 12.-This evening W. C. McDonald, a book keeper in this city, visited the house of his father-in-law, on Liberty avenue, where his wife has been staying for some time, and after some altereation with her, drew a re-

Straight-Out Republican Victory. CHICAGO, IEL., July 12.—The municipal elec-tion for mayor to-day resulted in the election of Monroe Heath by the following vote: Total vote, 30,072; Heath over McGrath, 15,798; Heath over Kimball, 11,613; Heath over both, 8,250. Heath carried seventeen out of eighteen wards. The Tribune claims this as a straight-out Republican

Club adopted resolutions last night deploring the death of Curter and his efficers and men, and ap-pointed a committee to be charged with a perma-nent commemoration of the dead heroes.

Yellow Fever.

LONDON, July 13 .- Two vessels arrived at Liver-

Custer's Death Deplored.

ool yesterday from the West Indies with yellow ever on board. CABLE FLASHES.

Madrid, July 12.—The Congress has passed the ministerial plan for the settlement of the national LONDON, July 12.-The King and Queen of Greece arrived at Charing Cross station to-day, where they were met by the Prince of Wales, and proceeded to Windsor Castle. LONDON, July 13.-The Daily News' Berlin

special says the long-promised Bismarck party is being organized. The papers appeal to the Ger-man Conservatives to render the ministry inde-pendent of the National Liberals. LONDON, July 13 .- The Daily News' Madrid ill November. Ex-Queen Isabella remains at Isatander until September, and then goes to Madrid, en route to Jeville, Germany.

EDINBURGH, July 12.-The Scotsman's London prrespondent says: "I have occasion to believ that the direction of foreign affairs has been to a large extent taken by Mr. Disraeli into his own hands. Lord Derby is now playing so secondary a part in the Foreign Office as to excite comment to official strelaw.

TURKEY.

Progress of the War. CONSTANTINOPLY, July 12.—The Turkish War Minister has resolved to assimilate the Basha

Bayouks with the regular troops. The engagements between the Turks and Servians yesterday were unimportant. It is officially announced that the Government is again compelled to postpone the payment of the interest on the public debt. Measures concerted with the Imperial Ottoman Bank for the collection of revenue for the service of the national debt will

be carried out as soon as circumstances permit. THE SERVIANS BEATEN. RAGUSA, July 12.-General Paulovies, with six thousand insurgents, has arrived in the neighborhood of Klek. He met with no resist-ance. By this movement the route by the way of Klek to the interior is closed. Intelligence received here from Sclavonic sources announce that the Montenegrins and insurgents occupied Inti, on Turkish territory, southeast of Mootenegro, but were distodged by the Turks from Sou tari. Both sides suffered considerably. Another body of Montenegrins, under Prince Nicholas, is marching in the direction of Gatschko.

MORE THAN 500 DEAD.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Turkish Minister has received the following dispatch from his Government: "The Servians attacked the battery of Eski Killisa, belonging to the fortifications of Yeni Ray, and were repulsed and routed after a two hours' engagement. They left on the battle-neld more than 500 dead, a large number of wounded and a large quantity of rifles and giberns. Our artillery broke in pieces the cannon which the enemy had placed on the eminence opposite our battery. At the engagement which took place at Senits our troops completely defeated the Servians, exputred by assault their entrenchments, ammunitions, arms, artillery and everything. The Servians lost many hundred MORE THAN SOU DEAD. reated the Servians, captured by assault their entrenchments, ammunitions, arms, artitlery and everything. The Servians lost many hundred

THE MILITARY SITUATION. THE MILITARY STUATION.

PARIS, July 12.—The Temps has a special from Semila, which summarizes the Servian situations. All depends upon Gen. Tehernayeff, who, with the best Servian troops, appeared to incode temping the flank of the Turkish army by advancing along the road between Hirat and Duke Palanska. The statement that Tchernayeff is retreating is unconfirmed. The town of Parachin has been decorated to receive Prince Milan.

TUEKS DEPEATED.

THERS DEPLATED.

RAGUSA, July 12.—Schwonke advices announce that a force of 5,000 Turks attacked the villages of Kergueze and Techna on Monday. The Turks were defeated and driven to Marity, where they embarked on steamers, in the lake of Schwart. The Turks lost 400 and Mondenegrins 100. Later, captured a convoy of prisoners. CONSPIRACIES IN SERVIA.

London, July 13.—The Standard's Vicenta telegram says, according to private intelligence received Eere, the Conservative party of Servia are comparing to remove the present minuter, with the view of inducing Primes Milian to sense the first chance that presents for proposing an armistice. tice.
It is said that officers who opposed Tebernayeff's tacties are implicated in this conspiracy.
Turkish scamers disembarked five battalions of Asiatics at Widden on Tucstay.
The Presse of this city (Vicana) contradicts its gratement concerning the closing of the port of Klek by agreement of Austria and Russia. PRINCE MILANILL.

LONDON, July 12.—It is reported that Prince Milan is fil. The Dalmatton authorities have disarmed a small Turkish detachment from infringing the frontier. The Standard's Paris telegram says the tenor of telegrams received shows that the position of Servia is not quite so critical as was supposed yesteriay. It is reported that Servia's asking Russia to intercede for armistics is nothing but a course maneuavre. A lotter to be Temps says the bombardment of Nisch by the Servians, ceased on the 5d instant, when the Servians were routed in the engagement between Pripoplie and Nirch, Several batallions of Wallardmans and Servians botted and hindered the retreat of the Servians. Sixty were shot for covardice. The Wallashian battalions, which were ten

ated into other regiments. SERVIANS REPULSED. "Loxpon, July 12 -The Times' Ragusa special Z-LONDON, July 12.—The Time: Ragman special says another Turkish expedition against Kuchi has been repuised after fighting all uny. They were driven to Podgoritza. The Montenegrin army, under Nicholas, is entreuched at Tcherniza watching the Turks, who are entrenched at Metochia. The Montenegrins delay hostilities pending the decision of Herzegovenize Montenegrin protection. It is reported that Mukhing Pasha protection. It is reported that Mukhing Pasha medans, who are disposed to accept Montenegrin protection. It is reported that Mukhtar Pasha has returned to Mostar and is preparing a movement to clear the Klek road.

The Times' Servian correspondent at Rigusa telegraphs that the Servians are bombarding Nisch, Novi Bozar, Widdin and Bjelina. The Nisch, Novi Borar, Widdim and Bjelina. The frontier is entirely clear of Turks.

The Times' Berlin special says a portion of the Servian Timek army having established itself between Nisch and Widden, Gien. Tehernayeff, who is still operating it south of Nisch, is thus covered from attack. Nothing has been heard concerning Gen. Tehernayeff, except that having secured a line of retreat he had marched toward the Halkan.

LONDON, July 13.—The Daily News' Belgrade special says it is stated that the Hashi Espouks in the Tzbar Bazardick district of Buigaria boastfully paraded a cart load of heads of murdered women and children.

Zach becomes war minister.

The News' Pesth special dispatch says the Servian Government intends to conscript all inhabitants who cannot prove themselves foreigners.

Races at Long Branch. LONG BRANCH, July 12.—The first race to-day was for a purse of \$4300, for all ages; entrance money to second and third horses, three quarters of a mile. The race was won by Romney, Leam-

ington II second, Hattie F. think Love Chase fouth, Ossea fifth, Fsithless sixth and Durango seventh. Time, 1:18. Faithless sold favorite. BRIEF TELEGRAMS. New York, July 12-Central American advices State that the elections in Salvador are in favor of Don Rafael Zalvidar for the Presidency. ITHACA, N. Y., July 12.-This morning Theo.

Deschner, a Prussian, shot and killed Andrew

Smith, for alleged improper intimacy with his wife. Deschner delivered himself to the authori-

with most vivid lightning, occurred here last evening. Several buildings here and in this vicinity were struck by the electric fluid.

MODERN CAMP-MEETINGS. Good Old Tented Groves of Other Days. The new-inshioned summer resorts of Metho-dists popularly called camp meetings, in deference to the good old tented groves of other days, ap-pear to be this year a failure throughout the country. The meeting just closed at Round Lake was pronounced by the special correspondent of the New York Herald as in no way as successful the New York Herold as in no way as successful or enthusiastic as of the two previous years. The same journal gives all the information from the great Sea Cliff camp, now in progress, and shows that in arrangements and attendance the camp this year is a "dead failure." the average congregation, by actual count, being only seventy-eight persons. Yesterday's Herald further comments upon this camp-meeting as follows:
"Ir. S. H. Tyng, jr., is to preach here to-morrow morning, but I would suggest, as a measure of prudence, that he come by railroad and bring his congregation with him; for it hardly pays ministers like Drs. Tyng, Armitage and Lloyd to leave city congregations of one thousand or fifteen hundred and come up here to preach to fifty or seventy-five well-preserved Unristians. Cliffites tell me that there are not less than seven hundred apople resident here, so that they fur-Climes tell me that there are not less than seven hundred people resident here, so that they furnish about one per cent, to the general congregation. This is a small percentage for a plous place like Sea Cliff in camp, meeting time. Here, too, in this indignation meeting I learned what I did not know when I wrote yesterday—that rum was sold on board this pious association's boat last Sunday. This is a specimen of total depravity I was not prepared for, and which shocks many of the innocent ones to day.

"Brother Willis made as good an apology as could be made for such a condition of things today, and declared that he had done all that he could do to make the meetings a success. But they are

Indeed the camp-meeting idea under which the association hold their charter (and only to hold which they keep up the forms of camp-meeting) has disappeared. Several of the trustees, therefore, favor giving deeds, instead of leases, to the lot-owners, and withdrawing altogether as aclose corporation, and let the lot-owners obtain a village charter and elect trustees for themselves." The same state of a flairs seem to threaten the Washington Grove camp-meeting this year. An actual count of noses, as far as heard from, shows that the camp will thus far consist of twenty tents, containing mostly the families of the committee-men and efficers of the company.

An opposition movement is on foot to get the Washington merchants to go to the Union camp-meeting at Jackson's Wood's Already Hamiline cherge is committed to the Jackson Wood's meeting, and many individual tents will go from other stations.

But taken in the asyrogate modern camp-A DEAD PAILURE.

cherge is committed to the Jackson Wood's meeting, and many individual tents will go from other stations. But taken in the aggregate modern campmeetings run by stock companies and boards of underwriters are rapidly growing into disrepate among the rank and file of the Alethodist Church, and a step backward in modes and methods seems to be in demand to keep up the good old system from which Methodism has for years drawn much strength and power. More religion and less of convenience and leisure is now in demand throughout the country.

A Lively Pedestrian. A German lady, aged eighty years, landed at Emporia, Kansas, the other day from Wisconsin, A German offered to have her taken to the Sher-man house and provided with dinner, and sent to Eureka in a wagon. She stated that on Monday Eureka in a wagon. Sone stated that on shomay she walked thirty-five miles, and offered to bet \$25 that she could walk thirty-five miles any day between 6 o'clock a. m. and 6 p. m. While the German was looking up a wagon for her she took her bundle and stepped off loward Eureka at a gait no man present would undertake to rival.—

Topeks Communicalih.

A boy was apparently drawning in the Missis. sippi, near Natches. A playmate swam bravely to his assistance, was attacked by cramps, and drowned. The other boy swam ashore, making no effort to save the dying here.