

Correspondence.

The Centennial Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5, 1876.

To build an international city and pull it down in one year is a feat that has been reserved for the nineteenth century. England, France and Austria have done it. The United States will soon have done it, and, in 1878, that wonderfully elastic people across the Atlantic are to have another World's Fair, that will eclipse ours as completely as the typical American suppose ours to eclipse all former fairs. They did not do things in this way in the "good old times." Look at the Pyramids of Egypt; they were substantial—nothing flimsy about them; the only way to pull them down in a year would be with dynamite. They are not as sublime as a mountain, nor as beautiful as a tree, and they are not good for anything, but—but I wish I had kept off the Pyramids; there is something so fresh and new in them, that when you commence writing about them it is almost impossible to stop.

There has been some talk during the last week of continuing the Exhibition longer than the tenth of November, but, those who expect to see it after that date will be disappointed. It has been definitely decided that it must close on that day. From the tenth of November till the first of December, there will be the confusion of removal and demolition. The paradise of Jew, Gentile, and Yankee speculators will be in and around Fairmount Park. Very little, it is safe to say, will be taken back to Europe, Asia, South America, Africa, Australia, Canada, Mexico, or the Sandwich Islands—to any of the countries that have contributed their might or mite to our Fair. I am disposed to think that the majority of exhibitors, both native and foreign, will leave Philadelphia with disgust. They have no doubt been impressed with the magnitude and resources of our fast young nation, but they have been thwarted and disappointed in the object that brought them here—the swelling advertisement of their merchandise. Disguise it as we may by such high-sounding expressions as the "parliament of nations," and "the federation of the world," the prime object of this show is not patriotism, or the formation of the era of peace; it is (we would as well call things by their right names) that the "merchant princes" (a poetic name for rich shopmen) may introduce their goods to a larger number of buyers.

Philadelphia, the largest manufacturing city of this hemisphere, wanted a heavy advertisement, hence she raised \$8,000,000, for enthusiasm, of which she paid a part. Portions of Europe and perhaps of Asia have learned that Philadelphia is not an island, and is not in South America. The spread of geographical knowledge is not unimportant. England, France, Russia, and other countries desired to display certain products that they hoped to sell in this market, and, after ferrying them across the Atlantic, about one-third as many people have come to see them as went to the Expositions in Paris and Vienna in the same length of time. The educational display, that in which the different countries try, by means of maps, charts, text books, school apparatus and furniture, to show what they are doing in the instruction of the young, and the displays of the various nations of what they have accomplished in the line of civil engineering, and of their military and naval systems and establishments, are about the only sections of the Fair in which the visitor can wholly forget the mart. The paintings and marble statues in the Art Gallery are for sale and they will be sold very low, for it is evident from the small number disposed of that many will remain after the tenth of November. Of the buildings, Memorial Hall, Machinery Hall, and the Horticultural Pavilion belong to the city of Philadelphia, and they will remain, but the mammoth main building, the United States government building, the women's pavilion, all the State buildings, and the many structures with a foreign air, to say nothing of the thousand architectural follies built by private enterprise, outside the centennial enclosure, of such combustible stuff that the city authorities will not allow them to stand—will be sold and carted away. The Ohio State build-

ing, which is built of stone, it is thought, will be purchased by the Park Commission. For the Michigan State building which has just been completed, and which is confessedly the most perfect villa of them all, there have been many bidders. No bachelor can see this almost ideal dwelling without profound reflection, rounded by a sigh; he would not refuse it if presented by an heiress or any other fellow.

C.

By Telegraph.

AMERICAN.

LONG BRANCH, 22.—The following has just been received from the President—

"It is with intense pain that the President announces to the people of the United States the death of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, a man of great intellectual endowments, large culture, great probity, and earnestness in his devotion to the public interests, has passed from the position of power and usefulness to which he had been recently called. The body which he had been selected to preside not being in session to render its tribute of affection and respect to the memory of the deceased, the President invites the people of the United States to solemn recognition of the public and private work, and the services of this pure and eminent man.

"(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
"By the President.

"J. L. CADWALLADER,
"Acting Secretary of State.

"August 21, 1876."

WASHINGTON, 22.—Instructions to the Sioux commission, appointed under the recent act of Congress, are nearly completed. One of the most important subjects of the negotiation is that represented by the fifth clause of the instructions. The President is strongly impressed with the belief that the agreement which shall be best calculated to enable the Indians to become self-supporting, is one which shall provide for their removal at as early a day as possible to the Indian Territory. They must depend for their support mainly upon the cultivation of the soil, and their own country is quite unfit for that purpose. The superior climate and soil of the Indian Territory, and the fact that the Territory is forever secured to the Indian people, should afford strong inducements for the Indians to enter into such an agreement. The Indians cannot now live upon their reservation without the aid of Government, and it is under no obligation to continue its supply of food. While no money considerations should be offered them as an inducement for any undertaking on their part, it is believed the government will willingly furnish them subsistence, medical assistance and schools until they can care for themselves, and in case of their removal to the Indian territory. If, however, they decline to agree to such removal, they should be informed that they will be obliged to go to the Missouri River to receive such supplies as shall be provided under any future act of Congress and treaties with them now in force.

Secretary Morrill was in his office to-day in consultation with the representatives of prominent banking firms regarding the new loans. WASHINGTON, 22.—The remains of the late Speaker Kerr arrived here this morning from Rockbridge, Alum Springs, at 6.15, accompanied by Mrs. Kerr and her son, Representatives Saylor, Cox and H. Casey, Young and Adams, clerk of the House. The body is encased in a casket covered with black cloth; the mouldings are of heavy plate, and there are six heavy-plated massive handles on the sides; the cover is of plate-glass and extends the whole length of the casket. An extra cover of black cloth and silver plated mountings fits over the glass interior and is lined with white silk and satin.

Upon the arrival of the party in Washington, the Sergeant-at-arms, Thompson, took charge of the remains, had them removed to a special car, and a detail of six men of the capital police were placed on guard. The outer cover of the casket was removed, and the body laid in state until 10.30 a.m. During the morning a number of Mr. Kerr's friends and others visited

the depot to view his remains. At 11.30 the casket was closed, and at 11.30 the funeral party, with the remains, left for New Albany, via Harrisburg and Indianapolis. Saylor and Cox did not accompany the party.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The following order was sent to-day to nearly all the Indian agencies by Indian Commissioner Smith:

"Washington, 22.

"Sir—You are advised that all sales of arms or ammunition to either whites or Indians, by parties holding licenses as Indian traders, issued by this office, must be stopped. Notify your traders and be vigilant in seeing that no violation of this order is allowed. If any instance of such violation occurs you will revoke the license of the offending party, and report the case to this office for further action."

The examination of appropriations for public buildings shows much more damage will result from crippling the appropriations than was at first supposed. Among the more serious is the result to the class of workmen. A general discharge must take place on account of the cessation of work long before the usual season is closed.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day, issued orders reducing the pay of deputy collectors of Internal Revenue six per cent., and also reducing the pay of gaugers to a maximum of \$5 per day.

The commissioner of Indian affairs is engaged in completing instructions to the commissioners appointed to carry out the law concerning the removal of the Sioux Indians to the Missouri River. They are not yet finished, but are, so far, very precise and firm, reflecting the views of the President. This is evidence in an emphatic direction. After quoting the law of Congress that no promises shall be made to the Indians that anything will be done for them, as the result of the deliberations now had with them, until submitted to the President and confirmed by Congress, a very distinct and creditable injunction is that no stipulation for the payment of money can be made, but they are to be assured that the guarantees will be carried out for feeding, clothing and teaching them so as to make them self sustaining. Secretary Chandler will refuse to give Indians rations until they consent to remove to such point on the Missouri River as the President may select. They are to give up the Black Hills entirely and to remove as far as possible away from them. The success of the commissioners with the Sioux will depend largely, it is felt by the officials, on the pending hostilities, which, if terminated in defeat, punishment and capture, or driving in of the Indians, will be followed by a disposition among hostiles, as well as reservation Indians, to accept almost any terms proposed to them by Government.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 22.—A gentleman from Winnepeg on the 12th, reports a large amount of ammunition, in small packages, sent to a depot in Saskatchewan County, by Sitting Bull, who asked the Canadians to send word to Queen Victoria asking that the British Government act as peace maker between the United States and the Sioux nation, and that if necessary he would send a number of chiefs with an interpreter to visit the Queen and state their grievances—the dishonesty and unscrupulousness of the Indian agents who defraud them out of all their rights, and asking that the United States government give them a large tract of country as a permanent reservation, bordering on the British possessions, to be formed into a civilized Indian government.

PHILADELPHIA, 22.—One hundred and thirteen Chinese boys from colleges in Hartford and New Haven, arrived at the Exhibition, accompanied by several professors and teachers, and under the supervision of Hon. G. Northup, superintendent of schools in Connecticut. After dinner the party separated, most of them taking interest in the Machinery Department, and up to four o'clock, numbers could be seen examining sewing machines and their operators, and all sorts of machinery that requires female attendance. They wear dark flannel suits cut à la Chinese, and had long queues. The boys were sent to this country by their Government to acquire a professional education, for which the Chinese Government has appropriated \$1,500,000. They remain here till Thursday.

OTTAWA, 22.—Advices from In-

dian commissioner Dickinson, dated Fort Ellis agency, states that the Sioux now on the war path against the United States had sent presents of tobacco to the Blackfeet, and requested the latter to join them. The Canadian Indians replied that they would keep peace, and would not join them in fighting. The Sioux sent a message in return that when they had finished the Americans they would cross over and capture the Blackfeet country. The latter wanted to know if they would be assisted by the mounted police, and the officer in charge assured them they would be protected. The Blackfeet said they could muster two thousand warriors if trouble arose.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—The Grangers' Convention to devise means to break the power of the so called grain ring this evening, passed resolutions to sell no wheat in this market for less than \$1.65 per cental, and made arrangements for shipping on their own account.

NEW YORK, 23.—The Tribune's Washington special says, under instructions from the Attorney General all the pending whiskey prosecutions are to be taken up and disposed of at the term of the court having them in charge. There are a number of persons under indictment who have not yet been on trial, these are to be arraigned as soon as possible. In the cases of those who have pleaded guilty, the district attorney will be instructed to move for sentence. This action will bring up the question of immunity. It is believed a considerable number claiming to have received immunity will be unable to show that they never had any understanding that they were to receive it by any one authorized to act for the Government. There is no foundation for the report of the intention to press for sentence those to whom any promises of immunity were made by officers of the Government or special counsel. The whole object is to have all the cases disposed of, to make sure that no one escapes either trial or sentence under false pretences. Before the next term of the court in St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee, full instructions will be sent to the district attorneys and special counsel by the Attorney General. Emory Storres left for Chicago to-night. He has been employed by the Government in connection with the further prosecution of the whiskey trials.

Don Carlos and his comrades attended Booth's Theatre last night and occupied a proscenium box. A slight hand clapping greeted Don Carlos as he entered, but he thought it was intended for the actors and did not bow. A Spanish national air was played at the close of the second act, and then he stood with his party and bowed to the applause which greeted him. Previous to the performance, four young and well dressed Spaniards approached the box intended for Don Carlos, and tore the Spanish flag from it. On being remonstrated with by the usher, one of them said that Don Carlos was no true Spaniard, and did not deserve to be honored by the Spanish flag. The janitor suddenly ejected him from the theatre and his companions followed.

A company of Chinamen in this city recently brought from San Francisco a large number of their countrymen agreeing to find them employment, and take a percentage of their earnings, but hard times interfered with their plans and the company determined to send the small colony to London to introduce the system of Chinese laundries there.

In Wall street market this morning there is much excitement, and notably in the anthracite coal roads, which is the result of the break up yesterday of the coal clique. They are knocked about with great freedom, and have declined from 2½ per cent. in Delaware and Hudson canal to 2½ in Lackawanna and Western, and 5½ in New Jersey Central.

WASHINGTON, 23.—In order to bring the expenses within the appropriation, a reduction in the rate of wages at the assay office in New York, and the mints at Carson and San Francisco, has been ordered, and a reduction in the number of employees at the last named mint. The rate of wages being less at the Philadelphia mint than elsewhere, no reduction is necessary. The mints are running to their full capacity, and it is expected will average about twenty-one and a half millions in small silver coin per month, at which rate of coinage

twelve months will be occupied in completing the issue of fifty millions of subsidiary coins authorized by the existing laws.

The officers of the Washington Monument Society are preparing papers transferring all their property to the new commissioners provided by Congress, composed of President Grant, General Humphreys, Architect of the Capitol extension, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and the first vice-president of the old Monument Society. The President will, when the arrangements for the transfer are completed, call the commission together, and when they have obtained full control of the property and have decided the foundation to be entirely secure, the expenditure of the appropriation made by Congress can begin.

Owing to the lack of funds caused by the retrenchment policy of Congress, the Navy Department is unable to publish the usual semi-annual navy register, which should have been issued July 1st.

NEW ORLEANS, 23.—At Jackson, Miss., an accident occurred to the south bound passenger train on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, eight miles south of here at one o'clock this morning. The bridge gave way, making complete wreck of the train; there were four killed and sixteen wounded, five or six seriously. Very heavy rains yesterday afternoon and last night raised the creek unusually high, and doubtless weakened the foundation of the bridge. Some of the passengers lost their baggage.

CHARLESTON, 23.—The laborers on the rice plantations along the Combatee River have struck for an increase of fifty per cent. in wages. Owing to the demonstrations of the strikers, it is impossible to supply their places, but Governor Chamberlain has ordered the sheriff to summon a strong posse and protect those who wish to work.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 23.—The democrats of the 8th district nominated Col. W. W. Garth for Congress.

The third and most destructive crop of caterpillars have made their appearance in great numbers throughout this section, and farmers are apprehensive of an almost total destruction of the cotton crop through the prairie belt.

CHICAGO, 23.—A dispatch just received at the military headquarters here says an Indian, arriving at the Standing Rock agency, on the Missouri river yesterday, reports a severe fight on the 10th or 12th between the troops and Indians at a point north of the Black Hills, the less on both sides was very heavy, but the troops held possession of the field. The Indians broke into bands and spread over the country and soldiers were in pursuit.

CHEYENNE, 23.—The Utes who deserted Lieut. Spencer at Cheyenne river, on Friday last, arrived at Rawlins to-day, and turned over their arms to Sheriff Rennie.

John Doen was arrested here, to-day, for horse stealing, by officers of the Rocky Mountain detective association, from whom he broke away and ran, they pursuing him. One of them fired two shots in the air, which failed to arrest the fugitive, who displayed a pistol. The third shot was directed at him, entering the hip and ranging upward. It will prove fatal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., 23.—Accounts, to-day, from the Combatee rice region, are gloomy. The strikers are very turbulent, and have compelled all hands on the plantations to stop work. So far they have successfully resisted the efforts of the civil authorities to control them.

INDIANAPOLIS, 23.—The escort with the remains of Speaker Kerr arrived here at 6 o'clock, and left for New Albany at 6.40 p.m. Gov. Hendricks, Senator McDonald, Gen. Love and a number of other prominent citizens met the train at Greenfield, and will accompany the remains to New Albany.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 23.—A Pioneer Press special from Bismarck says: A white scout named Burke, had just arrived from the mouth of the Rosebud with dispatches. Generals Crook and Terry, after making a junction and following the main Indian trail, left their wagons, tents, &c., took thirty-seven companies of cavalry and eight of infantry, and were making forced marches, expecting to overtake the Indians before they reached the Yellowstone River.

The night before last a large war party of Sioux appeared on the op-