

ed by the present county committee, is so strange that it is probable that the committee will be compelled to rescind their resolutions and yield the point.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Senator Wilson's letter of acceptance was published this morning. After giving the assurance of grateful appreciation of the honor conferred on him, he recalls the Philadelphia convention of 1856, and the changes which have taken place in public sentiment since the growth of freedom and Republican principles, and points to where the representatives of the opposed and despised race of sixteen years since, now participate on terms of perfect equality in the convention, and the scarcely less despised abolitionists of '56 are greeted with the warmest demonstration of popular regard and esteem. He reviews the history and developments of the Republican party, but says it must not rest on the past alone, but look to the future and grapple with problems of duty and danger. Referring to the platform and its plain definition of the Republican policy on national questions, he calls attention to the fact that the convention did not ignore the great social problems which are pressing their claims for solution. Foremost, he says, stands the labor question. Concerning the relations of capital and labor the Republican party accepts the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital, and to labor, the creation of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization. To women too, and her new demands, it extends the hand of grateful recognition and proffers its most respectful inquiry. It recognizes her noble devotion to the country, and freedom welcomes her admission to wider fields of usefulness, and commends her demands for additional rights to the calm and careful consideration of the nation. In conclusion, he declares that the Republican party is still a national necessity, and appeals for support to the patriotic, to the liberty-loving, to the just and humane, to all who would dignify labor, all who would educate, elevate and lighten the burdens of the sons and daughters of the Republic.

NEW YORK, 14.—The coroner's jury in the case of Augustus Brown, killed while defending his wife against insult from ruffians, found a verdict against John Smith and James Tully.

Five thousand machinists, moulders and boiler makers of Brooklyn are striking for eight hours' labor and ten hours' pay. The employers refuse to accede to their demands. In several instances the strikers visited establishments and forced the men to strike.

It is reported that the grand jury has indicted a prominent leader of the eight-hour strike. Six strikers were arrested to-day for threatening a workman for refusing to join the strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, 14.—The Central Pacific freight depot on Fourth and Townsend Streets are found to be too small to accommodate the business, and will be immediately enlarged. The cars from San Jose and southwards will soon reach this depot via the old Bronner St. route.

The death of R. B. Swain, ex-superintendent of the mint and a prominent business man of San Francisco, coupled with rumors of his suicide, took the city by surprise this p.m. The facts are alleged to be that he had been in the habit of taking valerian and, getting up in the night to take a dose, it is supposed he got hold of a bottle of valerian instead. This morning his wife found him breathing heavily, and unable to awake him, physicians were summoned and every effort made to restore him to consciousness in vain. He died at about 11 o'clock.

SAN DIEGO, 14.—A levee on the Gila river gave way on the 7th and overflowed a portion of Arizona City. Several new buildings, regarding which necessary precautions had not been taken, all go with the water. Hila street and incision, as far as 2nd streets, are separated from the main town by a sheet of water 40 feet wide, and both the Colorado and Gila are rising fast, and not likely to stop for some time. The rise of the Colorado caused New river to overflow for the first time for several years. Fort Yuma stages were delayed by the rise. Ferry boats which have been in use for years are being repaired and put in operation. Stages now make regular trips.

NEW YORK, 15.—There is a report that Gen. Sickles is en route to this country.

A severe storm here, yesterday, did great damage; many buildings were roofed and several blown down, and

considerable damage was done to the shipping. Many persons in New York and Brooklyn were injured, and in Brooklyn three were killed. The storm was also severe in other points of New York and New Jersey.

The *World* reports that Senators Wilson, of Mass., and Trumbull and Rice were at the Liberal Republican headquarters yesterday.

An Oswego dispatch says, a curious phenomena occurred late on Thursday, the water alternately rising and falling two feet, for some time, and there were other indications of a sub-marine earthquake.

BOSTON, 15.—There was an extensive conflagration yesterday, which at one time threatened to destroy the custom-house and exchange; the flames were finally subdued, and those buildings saved. The loss was very heavy.

NEW YORK, 15.—The piano makers at a meeting to-day, appointed delegates to Philadelphia and Boston to persuade the men to strike. A dispatch was received from New Haven that all the piano makers there struck yesterday. The coach makers and brewers struck to-day; and the employes of other shops will strike after being paid to-night. This morning 560 men resumed work at Steinway's. Numbers of strikers gathered in the vicinity, but the police charged them off with clubs, the police superintendent, who was on the ground, ordering them not to aim at the men's heads. One of the rioters had his shoulder badly broken. The strikers bitterly denounced the conduct of the police, and appointed a committee to investigate the matter.

The blacksmiths and wheelwrights on strike number 5,000, and are staunch. Only ten houses have acceded to their demands.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Gen. Sickles has gone to Madrid to present his letter of recall, but no successor will be appointed until several matters in controversy, including the liberation of Houard, have been adjusted.

Letters from Earl Granville to Sir Edward Thornton dated in May claim that he has been able to show, upon the testimony of Reverdy Johnson, corroborated by extracts cited by Sec. Fish, that for the past seven years, the decision up to 1869 was that none but direct claims were known as *Alabama* claims, and that indirect losses were mentioned by the American high commissioners not as claims but as grievances, and were mentioned only to be withdrawn from discussion.

To-morrow is set for Stokes's trial.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The joint committee on public buildings gives artists till the first of January to prepare designs for the statue of Farragut, the selection to be made within thirty days thereafter.

The *Observer* says Sergeant Shaffers, of the signal service, says orders have been received to make a balloon ascension from Boston on the fourth proximo, for the purpose of scientific observation of the upper currents. The ascension to be the first of a series inaugurated by the board of signal officers for a solution for the institution relative to ariel ascents.

CHICAGO, 16.—It is believed that the murderer of ex-Secretary of State Tyndale at Springfield, Ill., about a year ago, has been discovered in the person of Jos. Canedy, a convict serving his term in the penitentiary for swindling. The evidence against him is of such a nature that Gov. Palmer yesterday pardoned Canedy, who was immediately arrested by the Sheriff of Sangamon county and taken to Springfield for trial.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 16.—The locomotive of an express train on the Erie railroad exploded its boiler last night, near Hornesville, killed the fireman, and fatally injured the engineer.

BOSTON, 16.—The great American Coliseum is completed and ready for the grand opening of the festival to-morrow. Hotels, boarding houses and private quarters are rapidly filling up.

A meeting of trades unions have been called at Faneuil Hall for Tuesday evening, in furtherance of the eight-hour movement.

An international peace meeting was held at the Music Hall to-night, intended as a preliminary to the festival. An immense audience was present.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 16.—The floor of the Christian Church at La Grange, Kentucky, gave way under the congregation when assembled to attend to a funeral service. Fearful excitement and confusion ensued, and several persons were badly injured, but fortunately none were killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—The adoption of resolutions accepting the compromise offered by the county committee

in place of the primary called for to-morrow, and the endorsing of Greeley and Brown by the meeting at Platt's Hall last night is demanded by a few of the Bourbon's as a trick and a fraud upon those who got up the meeting for a different purpose. The primary appears to be dropped, however.

The resolution of the fire commissioners to allow the department to parade on the Fourth gives general satisfaction, as it was feared that one of the finest features of the annual procession would be wanting. The committee of arrangements will introduce a number of novel features in the celebration this year, having dispensed with the useless expense of the evening fireworks.

A party of forty-nine Bostonians, provided with hunting, fishing and camping outfit complete, are here, bound on a summer campaign in Oregon. They expect to knock down the price of trout, bear and buffalo meat in the Portland market during their stay.

MATAMORAS, 15.—A steamer has arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande with 590 troops for this city, and another steamer is reported coming with 600 men for General Caballeros. He will soon be in a condition to advance on Monterey, which is the only important point north of the Sierra Madre now held by the rebels.

NEW YORK, 17.—A select meeting of the eight hour league, attended by 3,000 persons, was held yesterday.

A Geneva special says the proposition for the adjournment of arbitration will occupy the arbitrators on Monday, perhaps longer. As the purpose of the session on Monday is to hear the argument on this point, the argument may be extended. Many delicate issues will be raised for the pledges. The statement that the summary of the British case had been laid before the arbitrators is not to be credited. The English have presented no papers, and have come unprepared to present any. The proceedings were meagre in point of detail. The American argument was presented to the court in an octavo volume of six or seven hundred pages, with a smaller supplementary volume, printed only in the English language. The English agent merely asked for an adjournment, without specifying any fixed period. The Americans will answer that request with the presentation of final papers, which is not according to procedure laid down in the treaty. This raises a contingency which they will not decide without instructions from their governments.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, 10, 10 a.m.—Weather is stormy and may possibly prevent the London and Atlanta boat race to-day, as the American club stipulated for a postponement in case of a heavy storm. Wesley, president of the Atlanta club, is umpire on the part of the Americans, and Stayford on behalf of the London crew. Leslie, of the Oxford club, is referee. Three to one against the Americans is freely given this morning.

LONDON, 10, 8:30 p.m.—The weather is now clear and pleasant. The storm this morning was accompanied with lightning, from which there was some loss of life in western England; and snow fell. Immense crowds of spectators are flocking to the banks of the Thames.

LONDON, 5 p.m.—The race has not yet come off. A change has been made in the arrangements, and the race will be rowed down stream from Mortlake to Putney, instead of the reverse.

LONDON, 10.—The Londoners won the race easily by twenty lengths.

The Atlanta crew entered the race to-day under the most unfavorable circumstances. After the storm ceased, the water was rough and the tide running very strong. The race was delayed until it was half-past six. The Atlanta won the toss, and chose the sunny side of the river. The English crew got a length ahead in the first two hundred yards, soon increasing the gap to a length and a half, and though the Americans made a desperate effort to recover the loss, and partially succeeded, they soon began to fail; and although they rowed the race out pluckily, the English crew came out easily more than twenty lengths ahead, in twenty-one minutes and sixteen seconds, over a course of four miles and two furlongs.

LONDON, 11.—The *Times* this morning says the Americans have not yet acquired the true style of rowing, and hopes they will learn it and then put English oarsmen to a severer test than yesterday.

In the commons Gladstone stated that in the present condition of the *Alabama* negotiations, the main point

was the proposition made by Granville to the United States for a postponement of the Geneva board for eight months. Bernal Osborne considered Granville's proposition humiliating and undignified. Gladstone defended it as honorable to both parties. Disraeli strongly opposed the proposition for a postponement, particularly while a heated presidential contest was in progress in the United States, and believed the policy of the government would end in disastrous disgrace.

There was an angry debate in both houses of Parliament on Granville's proposition to adjourn the Geneva board of arbitrators, and a declaration by Earl Grey, in the Lords, that England ought to withdraw from the treaty unless the indirect claims were withdrawn, was received with loud cheers.

BERLIN, 13.—A bill is being prepared in the Federal Council, providing for the expulsion of all Jesuits from Germany, even though they be natives.

LONDON, 13.—The details of the flood in the river Po show fearful calamity. The fertile districts are devastated, villages swept away, and the loss of life is appalling. Seven hundred persons are estimated to have perished.

The Ascot gold cup was won by Henry to-day.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The cholera has appeared in southern Russia. Vessels from Black Sea ports are quarantined.

LONDON, 14.—In the Commons this afternoon Gregory gave notice that he should question the government in regard to the effect of the postponement of the arbitration on the settlement of the San Juan question, the fishery question and on Canada.

Gladstone, in answer to a question by Horsemann, said the papers concerning the recent negotiations with the U. S. would include everything except Northcote's declaration in regard to the responsibility of the British commissioners. He also said that no communication had passed between the commissioners and Her Majesty's government, showing the exclusion of indirect claims; and held that the postponement of the arbitration would not affect the treaty, but a defect in one of its provisions might. He promised that all the papers would be laid before the House to-night.

made a draft of a postal convention. It is understood that Washburn has invited France to join in a congress at Washington.

The Protestant synod here has just passed through an animated discussion, which resulted in a schism in the church. Guizot, the leader of the orthodox party, maintained the authority of the Scriptures, while the Rev. Coqueret and party justified certain divergencies, relative to the divinity and resurrection of Christ. The liberals demurred, at which the orthodox withdrew from the synod.

LONDON, 15.—The tribunal for the arbitration of the *Alabama* claims met at noon to-day in the Hotel de Ville. All were present, as follows: Count Schopis, representing the king of Italy, president of the court; Charles Francis Adams, Arbitrator on the part of the United States; Alex. Cockburn, representing England; Jacob Staempfer, for the Swiss government; and Baron D. Stiguba, for Brazil. Summaries of the proofs and arguments in support of the cases of England and the United States were transmitted to the board by the respective agents for the two countries, Lord Tenterden and J. C. Davis. The court of arbitration soon after adjourned till Monday at 2 p.m. Further than as above stated, the proceedings of the tribunal are kept absolutely secret.

PARIS, 15.—Von Arnim, the German ambassador to France, has presented Thiers with the reply of Germany to the proposition for the evacuation of France as the installments of the indemnity are paid. The German government accepts in principle the proposition of France, and requires full payment of the indemnity before the 2nd of March, 1874.

LONDON, 16.—Geneva specials state that the sitting of the Board yesterday lasted only an hour. Lord Tenterden presented the formal demand of Britain for adjournment until the question of indirect claims is settled with the U. S. The American agent replied that he had no instructions from his government. The Board will discuss, probably on Monday, the proposal for adjournment. The same report says that the Americans will concede the point, and that England will make no further ceremonies. The American commissioner, agent and consul have engaged apartments at Geneva for the season.

Don't fret, for fretting, instead of relieving from trouble, will lay on you heavier burdens.