New-York Tribune.

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THE IMPENDING WAR.

THE RUSSIAN WAR PARTY DOMINANT.

AN ARMISTICE TO THE END OF THE YEAR PROPOSED BY THE GREAT POWERS—ENGLAND RESOLVED TO REMAIN PASSIVE—FRANCE ALSO NEUTRAL.

The Great Powers are striving to induce Turkey to grant an armistice until the end of the year. This is a last expedient to preserve peace, and is not likely to be adopted. The Russian Emperor's desire for peace has been overborne in the discussions at Livadia—his Autumn residence in the Crimea—by the influence of his wife, son, and Prince Gortchakoff. Fighting has been renewed at Saitschar, between the Servians and Turks. The latter have repulsed the Servians, and intend marching on Paratchin. The Servians are, however, favored by the heavy rains and cold which have set in. Greece contemplates a general levy. France and Great Britain maintain a neutral attitude.

RUMORS OF A RUSSIAN INVASION.

FIGHTING RENEWED BETWEEN THE SERVIANS AND TURKS—PARATCHIN THREATENED—A GENERAL LEVY PROPOSED IN GREECE.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 20, 1876.

A special dispatch from Vienna says: "It is generally considered certain here that the Czar has been overborne in the Livadian councils by the predispositions of the Empress, the Czarowitzh, and Prince Gortchakoff, all of whom favor the views of the National (or war) party."

A Berlin telegram says: "The representatives of the mediating Powers are actively negotiating for an armistice until Dec. 31. Its acceptance is considered probable. The reported alliance or understanding between Russia and Italy is denied from a trustworty quarter."

RUMORS OF A RUSSIAN INVASION.

The reports by telegraph not already transmitted to the United States may be summarized as follows: A dispatch to *The Times* from Belgrade says: "It was rumored here on Wednesday that 20,000 Russian troops had already crossed the River Pruth, the boundary between Moldavia and Bessarabia. The French, Italian, and Austrian consuls-general went to Orsova to ascertain whether the rumor was true, but as it has not been confirmed the rumor is probably false. It is also rumored at Belgrade that Russia is about to submit to the Porte a six months' armistice, and the English proposition as an ultimatum."

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: "Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Embassador, will to-day present his credentials to the Sultan. It is believed that negotiations are about to reopen between the Porte and the Embassadors of the Powers on the basis of the English proposals."

ENGLAND NEUTRAL AT PRESENT.

The British Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, decided upon a policy of abstention, for the present at least, and in this policy they have the support of the press and the people. This removes from the consideration of the chances of the peace of Europe one of the elements which in Wednesday's panic was certainly reckoned upon to disturb it in case Russia crossed the Danube. There is nothing in this morning's news to relieve the uncertainty about Russia's intentions. The London journals, editorially, seem inclined to abandon all hope of the preservation of peace between Russia and Turkey. The Berlin newspapers, on the contrary, express the opinion that all the Powers of Europe, including England, are equally interested in and responsible for Russia's actions, in consequence of the failure of their joint efforts at Constantinople, and that it is unjust to suspect Russia of following the dictates of self-interest. The French papers agree that France will do her best to maintain peace, but will not take an active part should the crisis end in war.

GERMANY SUPPORTS RUSSIA.

A *Times* dispatch from Vienna confirms the report of Germany's rejection of the proposed six months' armistice, and its acceptance by the other four Powers. The correspondent thinks that Germany throws her influence with Russia in order to force the other Powers to agree upon a compromise which Russia can accept. He sees in this a prospect of peace, but, nevertheless, regards the situation as most critical. The report that 250,000 Russian troops were ready to pass through Roumania is undoubtedly a gross exaggeration, but the correspondent has authentic information that the three army corps of Kiew, Kharkow and Odessa are under orders of mobilization, and there are other signs of preparation in south-western Russia. But there are indications on the other hand that the eventuality, against which this preparation must be made, is not looked upon as immediately impending. The force which these three South-Western corps might put in the field is estimated at 100,000 men. A special dispatch from Berlin to *The Times* says: "The Italian design of depriving Austria of her semi-Italian districts is unanimously opposed in Germany."

FIGHTING RENEWED IN SERVIA.

A special dispatch from Belgrade to *The Standard* says: "Serious fighting occurred near Saitschar on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Turks are trying to force their way to Paratchin, whence their march to Belgrade would only be interrupted by the weak fortifications at Chupria. Considerable anxiety prevails here as to the issue, especially as this movement seems to be made in concert with operations on the Drina. The weather has suddenly changed from tropical heat to heavy rain, gales, and cold. This favors the Servians." A special dispatch from Vienna to *The Daily News* says: "The Turks at Saitschar have repulsed the Servians and driven them to the plateau of Kopita, and it is said they now intend marching on Paratchin."

CALIFORNIA PROFITING BY THE WAR NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Commercial circles are considerably excited over the warlike news from Europe, which has had the effect to strengthen the demands of holders of wheat, in anticipation of higher rates at an early day. Very little business has been transacted since the news was received, such small sales as have been effected running from 2½ to 5 cents per cental above previous quotations, holders generally asking much higher figures, which buyers at present decline to pay.

PROROGATION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1876.

The Council to be held by the Queen on Monday is summoned to meet at Balmoral. The further prorogation of Parliament will then be ordered. At the close of last session Parliament was prorogued until October 30, 1876. On Monday the prorogation will be extended probably until February next.

BRITISH NAVAL RE-ENFORCEMENT.

The man-of-war Shah, carrying 26 guns, and reported to be the swiftest vessel in the navy, has been ordered to reënforce the British fleet at Besika Bay.

A RUSSIAN ARMY CORPS ORGANIZING.

The Post has information that Russia has ordered the mobilization of the *corps d'armée* which has headquarters at Warsaw.

A Reuter dispatch from Belgrade states that the Turks have captured Schliècovaz and taken the hights of Gredetin.

WAR MEASURES IN GREECE.

A Reuter telegram from Athens announces that the Ministry have submitted to the Chamber of Deputies bills authorizing a general levy and the reorganization of the forces. Additional taxation and the settlement of the old debt of Greece are also proposed.

CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* says:

Since Russia's refusal of the long armistice she has been face to face with Turkey, no other Power having approached Turkey. By strange accord, entire Europe has abandoned the fiction by which discussion has been carried on in the name of Servia and Montenegro. By one of the most singular transformations in history Russia and Turkey are virtually at war when Europe is trembling at the prospect of such a conflict. It will be, therefore, no surprise if Turkey throws overboard the so-called collective protection of the Powers and opens direct negotiations with Russia. In the programme of Russia's wishes there are points to which Turkey will easily resign herself, but which the mediating Powers would oppose. Turkey cannot abandon her magnificent Bulgarian provinces without committing suicide. Turkish statesmen believe she may, in dealing only with Russia, save Bulgaria by granting the liberty of the Bosphorus. It is true Turkey is bound by the Treaties of 1856, to which the freedom of the Bosphorus is contrary, but the powerlessness of Europe is driving Turkey into negotiations with her bitterest enemy, and the Porte may break the treaty in despair.

PHASES OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TURKEY BARGAINING—AUSTRIA OPPOSED TO HOME GOVERNMENT IN THE DISTURBED PROVINCES—THE ANTI-RUSSIAN FEELING INCREASING IN ENGLAND—MR. FORSTER AND MR. BRIGHT ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Porte's refusal to accede to the suggestions of the Powers created a little surprise here, and has therefore somewhat altered the general aspect of the Eastern question. It seemed to have been generally assumed that Turkey was hardly in a position to reject what was offered her by the combined diplomacy of Europe, and indeed that she would almost gladly assent to anything which should bring her out of the difficulties in which she was placed. The negotiations, however, appear to have somewhat the nature of a transaction in which one side demands more than it will be content to take, and the other side offers in the first instance less than it intends to yield. It may very well be, as many assume, that the Porte only made the offer decided upon last Sunday with this view, but it is, I think, now tolerably well understood that it will not grant even Lord Derby's "liberal self-government," still less Mr. Gladstone and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's chain of autonomous States, without a struggle. Another element has appeared in a decided form, and that is Austria. This Power has ever looked with a jaundiced eye upon anything in the nature of Slavonic independence; she has now announced that she will not consent to the erection of any further autonomous States.

The terms in which the Constantinople Government made its announcement, however, were truly those of the "Sublime Porte." They apparently ignored altogether the demand for autonomy: at all events, they do not give a distinct and explicit refusal of it, but submit some half a dozen proposals of their own—of course mere promises. The cry still is of reform, but the Turkish Government is so solicitous of the welfare of its subjects that it would not deign to offer reform to the revolting provinces alone, but to the whole Empire. "Complete religious liberty" is again promised. Christians and Moslems are to have equal rights and liberties: a national senate or council of 120 members is to be formed; in short, the Porte is going to govern in quite a Western fashion. The subsequent action of the Powers is to a great extent a matter of conjecture. A good deal is said of supposed alliances and intrigues. We are evidently drifting toward a general conference of the Great Powers. Meanwhile the Servians are to-day said to have asked for an armistice of a month's duration, which probably means a suspension of hostilities for the Winter. The danger cannot by any means be said to be past. The air is still in an electrical condition The confidence which has been expressed in Russia does not gain strength, but rather it loses. It is hardly too much to say that the issue of Mr. Schuyler's book on the Russian campaign in Turkistan has had a good deal to do with the altered tone of public opinion. The doings of the Russians in Central Asia in 1873 bear a striking parallel to those of the Turks in Bulgaria in 1876, and the effect of the *exposé* coming at such time has been to a very great extent to depreciate the belief in the sincerity of Russian interference for the Christians. There is still, however, a firmly rooted belief that Lord Derby is more fighting Russia—diplomatically of course—than he is Turkey, and that were he dealing with Constantinople alone, the difficulties would be got over—in his own way—in a very short time.

Two eminent Liberal politicians have spoken this week—Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster. Mr. Forster has only just returned from the East, and the speech he has made comprised only a few hurried observations as a member of a Bulgarian relief committee in Bradford. He is to address a large meeting of his constituents this evening. Still Mr. Forster has said enough to indicate what are his views. He thinks the time is past when we can be content with mere promises from Turkey, and he intimated an opinion that Russia would be in the right if she refused to be a party to a patched-up peace. He sees the probability of a settlement if Turkey would concede the treaty rights of the six Powers to see that she performed her promises. Mr. Forster certainly does not appear to come within the scope of a good deal of the censure which has been leveled at some of his political colleagues for asking for what is impossible. Mr. Bright's speech at Manchester was naturally of a very different tone. Mr. Bright is credited with being the only consistent man on the Eastern question, inasmuch as he still adheres to the attitude he has all along taken, that the Crimean war was a mistake; but as several of the papers have pointed out that Mr. Bright regards it as a mistake on the hypothesis that all wars are wrong, his opinion loses much of its value. Mr. Bright unfortunately had less to say for the present than he had for the past. He however expressed a firm conviction that the policy of the Government would have to be altered, and that, come what might, the English people would never consent to a further sacrifice of blood and treasure in support of Turkey.

The document which Lord Derby promised the deputation which waited upon him from the City of London—his dispatch to Sir Henry Elliott on the subject of the Bulgarian atrocities—has been published to-day. So far as words go, it is about all that could be desired—a strange contrast to the scoffing sneers of the Premier in July. "Her Majesty's Government," he says, "were prepared to hear that the crimes perpetrated by the Turkish Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians had been of the gravest character," and they regret to find that these apprehensions are confirmed to the fullest extent. Although some of the stories that have been published have been "proved to be unfounded," there could be no doubt that the conduct of the Vali of Adrianople in ordering the general arming of the Mussulmans "led to the assemblage of bands of murderers and robbers, who, under the pretense of suppressing insurrection, were guilty of crimes which Mr. Baring justly describes as the most heinous that have stained the history of the present century." Lord Derby reminds Sir Henry Elliott of the "just indignation" with which the publication of statements of the atrocities has been received in England, and he does not doubt that a similar feeling prevails throughout Europe. He also says: "The Porte cannot afford to contend with the public opinion of other countries, nor can it suppose that the Government of Great Britain or any of the signatory powers of the Treaty of Paris can show indifference to the sufferings of the Bulgarian peasantry under this outbreak of vindictive cruelty." He goes on to say that "no political considerations could justify the toleration of such acts, and one of the foremost conditions for the settlement of the questions now pending must be that ample reparation shall be afforded to the sufferers and their future security guaranteed." Sir Henry is directed, as Lord Derby told the deputation, to obtain a personal audience of the Sultan to communicate to him in substance Mr. Baring's report, and to mention by name the officials whose conduct Mr. Baring has denounced. Sir Henry Elliott is also to call for "reparation and justice," the immediate rebuilding of houses and churches, necessary provision made for the restoration of industry, the relief of those who have been reduced to poverty, the restoration of the 80 women, and that "striking examples should be made on the spot" of those who have connived at or taken part in the atrocities. If only the Government had treated the matter thus from the beginning they might have saved themselves a large and serious loss of popularity, as well as spared themselves a vast amount of difficulty in carrying on their negotiations in the East. Though tardily expressed, the views have given satisfaction, and *The Daily News* itself acknowledges that Lord Derby's "representations, remonstrances, and demands are, in tone and in substance," such as it would desire and expect from an English Minister, and it "finds it a sincere pleasure" to make the acknowledgment.

Meanwhile we are still hearing of further atrocities. A day or two ago Gen. Tchernayeff himself telegraphed to *The Daily News* that, on recapturing a position given up by the Turks, the bodies of Servian wounded who had been taken prisoners had been found "pinned to the earth by hedge-stakes, the hands stretched out, the feet and parts of the body burned and charred, the toes cut off, the stomachs disemboweled, and the faces distorted by the agony of the tortures." We have heard at various times also the terror with which the Turkish troops are regarded by the populations, and this week there have been mentioned cases—solitary, it is true—of the violation of women. A controversy has sprung up this week between two English clergymen and the Turkish Embassador in London. The Rev. Malcolm McColl, who was traveling with Canon Liddon, wrote to *The Times* that in the course of their recent travels in Bosnia they not only heard that the Turks had adopted the practice of impalement, but that from on board a steamboat on the Save, on the way to Belgrade, they saw a number of stakes in the ground which had been put up for the purpose, to one of which a human body was actually fastened. A day or two after a letter appeared in *The Times* from M. Musurus, the Turkish Minister, stating that, "though the absurdity of the story" was self-evident and was doubtless attributable "to the abused credulity and an optical illusion of the writer," he had hastened to bring it under the notice of the proper authority, and he was authorized to give a most formal and categorical denial to the whole story. In reply, both Canon Liddon and Mr. McColl write a more circumstantial description of what they saw, which leaves little, if any, doubt on the minds of those who have read the correspondence. Allusion is made to other denials of the existence of atrocities, "after inquiry by proper authority" (Edif Effendi's report), which have emanated from the Ottoman Embassy in London, so that the denial, doubtless made in good faith by M. Musurus, will not go for much. Singularly enough, however, in *The Times* of the same day, immediately above Canon Liddon's and Mr. McColl's justification, is another letter from M. Musurus, which concludes with the following paragraph:

I hope I shall be believed when I state that I have silently endured very great pain during the last few months from what I have read in the English newspapers, and perhaps on this occasion I should have done better to keep silent, instead of venturing to defend my Government against such calumnious stories.

Undoubtedly you would, Monsieur Musurus. We will believe you have endured pain from what you have read. Were it otherwise, you would not be held in the estimation that you are.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF BLAINE.

ADDRESSES BY ABRAM S. HEWITT, E. S. CLEVELAND, R. P. FLOWER, AND OTHERS AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

The Tilden and Hendricks Central Campaign Club held its weekly mass meeting last evening at the Cooper Institute, the large hall being well filled, and even crowded. It was expected that Frederick A. Conkling would preside, but in his absence, Wheeler H. Peckham, the President of the club, called the meeting to order. The platform was well filled, but with few prominent persons outside of the members of the club. Mr. Peckham, in calling the meeting to order, spoke briefly of the recent proclamation of President Grant as to South Carolina, describing it as a challenge to the people of the United States whether elections should be decided by the sword or by the ballot, and introduced as the speaker of the evening Abram S. Hewitt, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

Mr. Hewitt, who was received with prolonged cheers, addressed himself entirely to Mr. Blaine's record and character. He gave as his reason for this course that he had been taken to task for saying that Mr. Blaine's statement of the case of Johnson against Dow was false and unwarranted. He insisted that Bradish Johnson was not a rebel, but a Southern loyalist who had suffered for his loyalty, who offered to furnish Dow's regiment with whatever supplies they might require on his simple receipt, but the party acting on Dow's orders, expressed or implied, preferred to steal the property, and the result was this suit. Mr. Hewitt continued: "These facts were matters of public record. Mr. Blaine had full access to them. He is a public man, responsible for his utterances, and it is no justification for him or his friends, after the use of such language, to say that he was deceived. But the peculiarity of Blaine is, that he is perfectly reckless in assertion when he thinks the proof is not at hand to convict him of falsehood. I have carfully watched his mode of dealing with the House of Representatives, and I can produce many instances to prove the justice of this criticism on his public utterances. Your patience, however, will only permit me to examine in some detail his connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad scandal."

Mr. Hewitt then took up the letter in which Mr. Blaine offers Mr. Fisher one-one-hundred-and-ninety-second part of the Northern Pacific Road matter, in which Mr. Blaine says: "The chance is a very rare one. I can't touch it, but I obey my first and best impulse in offering it to you," and, commenting on it, said: "So far as this transaction is as yet developed, it puts Mr. Blaine, the Speaker of the House, in the attitude of a jobber in the securities of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and as receiving money for an interest therein, which money he kept in his possession for nearly two years, during which time he confesses his embarrassments in consequence of his transaction in the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bonds, and pleads these embarrassments as the excuse for not returning the money." He commented sneeringly on Mr. Blaine's sickness and recovery, and ended as follows: "He (Blaine) is a man of immense vitality and fertility of resource, of great power for good or evil. Of late years his influence has all been for evil, and it needs a truthful statement of his position to recall him 'from the error of his ways.' It is to be hoped that his miraculous recovery from the most remarkable sunstroke on record will, in gratitude to the Higher Power which has saved him from a calamity worse than death—the loss of reason—and to the people who have honored him with such high trusts, sooner or later, lead him to refrain from fomenting hatred and discord between the several sections of the Union, now happily at peace, and induce him to preach the better doctrine of 'Peace on earth and good will towards men.'"

E. S. Cleveland of Connecticut, introduced as a postmaster for eight years under an appointment of Abraham Lincoln, was the next speaker, and said he hardly thought it was worth his while to kill Blaine over again. He had no doubt of victory. He had a letter from Hendricks predicting a majority of 20,000 in Indiana in November. He ridiculed Blaine's quick convalescence, and charged him with raising sectional quarrels. R. P. Flowers of Watertown spoke at some length, charging that the Republican party was no longer the Republican party of old, and that it had been wasteful. Senator Starbuck urged that the Republican leaders had been diverting attention from home to distant interests to cover their own misdeeds. The last speaker was J. R. Dumas (colored) of New-Jersey, who, speaking for his own race, urged that their interests, with those of the whites, were bound up in reform, and that that reform could be best secured by a Democratic success.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The ninth championship game between the Boston and Hartford clubs, played here to-day, was won by the Hartfords by a score of 5 to 0.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The bark Susan A. Blaisdell, Capt. Sawyer, of Searsport, Me., from Quebec to Glasgow, is now out 58 days, and some anxiety is felt for her safety.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—This evening the "Sons of Revolutionary Sires" are celebrating the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis by literary exercises and a ball at Union Hall.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—A large meeting of Boston ship owners took action to-day in regard to the excessive towage rates at San Francisco. It is proposed to build two tug-boats for use at that port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—A rough estimate of the affairs of Muecke, Victor & Co., who recently failed, show their debts to be about $30,000 unsecured, $180,000 partly secured, and $100,000 due to European houses. Their nominal assets are 30 cents on the dollar.

QUEBEC, Oct. 20.—The steamer Lady Head has been ordered to proceed to Matane and tow in quarantine the schooner Marie Louise, with about 30 persons on board, the captain having died of small-pox.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 20.—A convention of Temperance Reform Clubs was held here to-day to organize in the State a systematic plan of labor for the coming Winter. The convention decided to avoid all political discussions.

THE FIGHT AT CAINHOY.

REPORT FROM THE MARSHAL.

A CABINET MEETING RECEIVES AND DISCUSSES VARIOUS PAPERS ON SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Cabinet was in session two hours to-day. A report was received from the United States Marshal in South Carolina in reference to the election disturbances at Cainhoy. Other reports to the Attorney-General about Southern violence were also presented, read, and discussed. A number of routine matters were also discussed. Secretary Cameron was not present. The State and Interior Departments were represented by Messrs. Cadwallader and Gorham respectively.

A STRANGE STORY IN A FREE COUNTRY.

BOTH PARTIES GO TO MEETINGS WITH WEAPONS, STACK ARMS, AND THEN LISTEN TO SPEAKING—DEMOCRATS RESPONSIBLE AT CAINHOY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—An official report has been received from R. M. Wallace, United States Marshal for South Carolina, by Attorney-General Taft, in reference to the fight at Cainhoy. It was among other papers on the condition of the South which were read at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 17, 1876.

Hon. A. TAFT, Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have delayed giving you a report of the recent unfortunate political riot at a place near the town of Cainhoy, in this county, until I could get a correct statement of facts. It is one of the legitimate results of the intimidation policy or Mississippi plan adopted by the Democratic party in opening their campaign for the purpose of breaking down the Republican majority in this State. The first meeting in the county at which the Democrats put their "shot-gun" policy into practice took place over a month ago, on Cooper River, some 10 or 12 miles from the scene of the late riot. The Republicans had called a meeting and the Democrats in the city chartered a steamboat and took about 150 well-armed men to the meeting. They formed their men in line near the stand and demanded that they should have half the time for their speakers. The Republicans did not relish this kind of "peaceful political discussion," but the request was backed up with 150 Winchester repeating rifles in the hands of men who knew how to use them, and they consented to a "division of time." Other meetings followed this with a similar display of arms, and in order to avoid a collision, which was imminent at each meeting, the executive committees of each party arranged to have a series of joint discussions, and agreed that their people should not come armed to the meetings. The discussions in the county had been going on with more or less of bitterness and animosity, mainly growing out of the fact that the Democrats carried a large force of men from the city to every meeting, who irritated the Republicans by their violent denunciation of their leaders and their party.

The meeting at Brick Church, near Cainhoy, was called by the Republicans, and was largely attended by the men who were present at the first meeting, at which the Democrats had enforced their demand to speak, but had attended none of the joint discussions; and many of them being suspicious of the Democrats carried such guns as each man had at his home, consisting of old muskets, shot-guns and fowling pieces. But no militia men attended with State arms and ammunition, as the Democrats claim, and the best evidence of that fact is that all of the dead men were shot with buckshot, and not with rifle balls. When these colored Republicans arrived at the place of meeting their leading men told them that they were violating an agreement by coming armed, and that they must deposit their arms at some place away from the grounds. The colored men complied with the request, and some guns, say 15, were placed in an old dilapidated building some 50 yards from the stand, and others were placed across a ravine in the woods.

About 150 Democrats accompanied their speakers from the city on a steamboat, and soon appeared at the meeting. The first speaker was a Democrat, a candidate for prosecuting attorney of the circuit. He was heard through very patiently. He was followed by W. J. McKinley (colored), who was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention from this State. Soon after McKinley commenced speaking a commotion was observed in the crowd on the side next to the dilapidated building, and McKinley jumped off the stand and said, "Those white men in that house have guns, and are going to shoot." The colored men raised a shout that the Democrats had seized their guns, and made a rush for the other guns. The white men, who had secretly slipped into the house and seized the guns, then fired; and the first shot killed an old colored man about 70 years of age, who was standing leaning on a stick, and is the only colored man who is known to have been killed. The colored men returned with their guns very soon, attacked the party at the old house, and then commenced a general fire on the Democrats, who were generally armed with pistols, but were forced to retire rapidly toward the boat under a heavy fire. The colored men became furious when they saw that some of their arms had been seized and one of their old men killed. Sheriff Bowen, whom they recognized as their personal and political friend, rushed among them and tried to stop the firing, but they did not cease until all the white men were driven away from the church. Six white men were killed, or have died, and one colored man. Several white men are wounded, but none seriously. It is not yet known how many negroes are hurt. As soon as the fight ceased the steamboat returned to the city for arms and reënforcements, and over 100 men went back on her on two hours' notice, with arms for themselves and their 100 men already there. The next morning about 200 more armed men went up on the same boat, which had returned. These armed men were the military companies—or a portion of the companies—which Gov. Chamberlain ordered to disband two weeks ago.

On the night of the riot I telegraphed to Summerville to the officer in command of the troops for a company to go to Cainhoy. He replied next morning that he had only one artillery company, which had no small arms. I then telegraphed to Gov. Chamberlain to know where I could get troops, and he referred it to Gen. Ruger at Atlanta, who ordered a company from Columbia, which will arrive to-morrow morning, and I will proceed with them at once to Cainhoy. I will require the armed men there to disperse, and will see that no further rioting takes place. Very respectfully,

R. M. WALLACE, U. S. Marshal.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

The various detachments of artillery ordered to South Carolina arrived at the rendezvous at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, yesterday morning, and left by a special train at 6 p. m. From the 1st Artillery of Gen. Hancock's command the following companies started: Company B, Capt. Frank, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; Company D, Capt. D. Closson, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Company H, Capt. Harkins, Fort Preble, Portland, Me.; Company I, Capt. Graham, Fort Warren, Boston Harbor; Company L, Capt. Randall, Fort Independence; Company M, Capt. Langdon, Fort Trumbull, New-London. From the 3d Artillery, the following: Company B, Capt. McMillan, Fort Niagara; Company F, Capt. Scott, Fort Ontario; Company H, Capt. Kelly, Madison Barracks; Company I, Capt. Marks, Fort Hamilton, and Company K, Capt. Livingston, Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island. The companies were organized into two battalions, under the command of Capts. Scott and Closson, and numbered about 250 men. Only enough men have been left at the different stations to guard the property, except at Forts Adams, Hamilton, and McHenry, at each of which a battery of light artillery remains.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20.—A detachment of United States troops from Governor's Island, New-York, numbering 170, composed of a battalion of the 3d Artillery and a part of the 11th and 23d Infantry, and commanded by Col. L. L. Livingston, arrived here to-day, on the way to Columbia, S. C. They were compelled to remain over on account of a delay at Wilmington, Del. Soon after their arrival a number of the Richmond military called on Col. Livingston and asked permission to entertain the men, which he deemed it expedient to deny, but expressed great pleasure at the compliment. Several officers, however, were entertained at the Exchange Hotel. The troops will leave here at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, with eight other companies which will pass through at that time.

SUPERINTENDENT EATON'S CASE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Judge Van Alstyne to-day began taking testimony on the charges preferred against J. W. Eaton, Superintendent of the New Capitol, of neglecting his official duties. L. W. Rosendale appeared on behalf of the State and Henry Smith and Matthew Hale for Mr. Eaton. Dudley Olcott testified that in the erection of the building for the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank in 1874-75, J. W. Eaton & Sons were to furnish material and labor and receive a commission of from 5 to 10 per cent on the cost. Mr. Eaton was not present at all times at the building. His son was frequently there. They received in commissions $2,895 81. The account ran from August, 1874, to June, 1875.

James Long, a mason, testified to working on the bank building and seeing Mr. Eaton there occasionally. He worked under direction of the younger Mr. Eaton. Several other workmen gave similar testimony about seeing Mr. Eaton at the building, and also respecting the Albany Savings Bank building and the water works, all of which were progressing at the same time. They all testified that he was only there occasionally—not more than two or three times a week.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY AND THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 20, 1876.

A special dispatch from Berlin to *The Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A majority of the Chamber of Commerce have reported in favor of Germany's attending the French Exposition, and recommend that the Government grant a subvention for that purpose."

REPRESSION IN SPAIN.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Friday, Oct. 20, 1876.

A decree has been issued ordering all civilians possessing arms to deliver them to the authorities within ten days. Troops have occupied the various forts on the frontiers.

"DR." SLADE IN MORE TROUBLE.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 20, 1876.

Three new summonses have been issued against "Dr." Slade, the American spiritual medium, and Simmons, his assistant, for fraudulent pretenses. These summonses are made returnable to-morrow, when the original case will also be up again.

BOATING IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Oct. 19.—The single scull race between Brayley and Wallace Ross came off this afternoon on the Kennebecassis. The distance was two miles and turn and the stakes, $1,000. Brayley took the lead and held it until near the turning point, when Ross caught him and passed him and made the turn first. He gradually drew away, beating Brayley with ease by five lengths. Time, 28 minutes, 30 seconds.

AT THE EXHIBITION.

WITHERSPOON MONUMENT UNVAILED—THE DAIRYMEN—MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The ceremony of unvailing the Witherspoon monument was performed this morning on the Exhibition grounds by D. D. Wood, a grandson of Dr. Witherspoon. The exercises consisted of prayer by the Rev. Geo. W. Musgrove, singing of hymns, and the reading by the Rev. Henry C. McCook of a brief history of the effort to erect the monument. Gov. Bedle of New-Jersey delivered the oration.

Upon the close of the demonstration the annual review of the Second New-Jersey Brigade was held. The military arrived during the morning, and after stacking arms in the western part of the grounds, dispersed to view the wonders of the Exhibition. At 4 o'clock p. m. the command, numbering about 1,800, reformed and marched to the New-Jersey State building, from the portico of which they were reviewed by Gov. Bedle and Major-Gen. Mott. Soon after 5 o'clock the command marched through the grounds on their return across the river.

The American Dairymen's Association reassembled this afternoon in Judges' Hall. Remarks were made by the Hon. Thos. Ballantyne of Stratford, Canada, upon Canadian dairy interests; by Prof. G. C. Caldwell of Cornell University on acids and substances for preserving milk, and a paper prepared by Prof. E. N. Horsford of Cambridge, Mass., on the progress in the condensation of milk was read by Prof. L. B. Arnold of New-York. The association then adjourned to meet in January next, at a place to be determined by the executive committee.

The members of the Centennial Commission remaining at the Exhibition to-day held a meeting for the purpose of perfecting a social organization for the membership. Another meeting will be held in a few days for the election of officers. The regular meetings will be held triennially at Washington City.

The cash admissions registered at the main Exhibition turnstiles to-day were 94,018 in number.

THE FIRE RECORD.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.

A fire broke out about half-past 9 last evening in the rear of the store No. 388 Bowery, occupied by C. Bernhard & Co., manufacturers of kid gloves and importers of fancy goods. A large invoice of goods had been received during the day, and partly opened, and it was among these that the fire originated. The proprietor could assign no cause for the fire, everything appearing safe when he left the store half an hour previous. The fire was soon extinguished, but the goods were badly damaged by water. The loss is estimated at about $6,000, partly covered by insurance.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

The house at No. 40 Maujer-st., E. D., owned by Frederick Williams, and occupied by his family and two others, was found to be on fire at 2 a. m. yesterday. An alarm was given, and the flames were soon under control. An examination of the house showed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the owner, Mr. Williams, was arrested on his return from a business visit at 7 o'clock. Subsequent investigations showed that the house had been fired in six different places in the cellar and in a closet on the third floor. The damage to the house was $200; insured for $2,000 in the Citizens' Company. The Fire Marshal will make an investigation.

HOUSE AND BARN BURNED AT MOSHOLU.

The three-story house on James-lane, at Mosholu, in the annexed district, owned by Wm. Smith and occupied by a Mr. Read, caught fire yesterday morning from an overheated furnace, and, with an adjacent barn, was totally destroyed. The loss was about $13,000, with insurances for $7,000 on the house, $500 on the furniture, and $500 on the barn.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 20, 1876.

The commission of army engineers appointed to examine the foundations of the Washington Monument preparatory to its completion have decided to call for bids from artesian well borers, for boring into the ground on either side of the monument to the depth of 100 feet, in order to ascertain the nature of the ground and whether it will safely bear the weight of the completed structure. Gen. Gillmore, the President of the commission, thinks the portion already built amply sufficient to withstand the weight to be added, if the soil proves to be solid. The commission will not be ready to report before December.

United States Minister Turner, who arrived here this morning, will soon return to Liberia. He states that the war between the colonists and several of the native tribes is over, and that the latter have become citizens of the Republic. The people there only need the moral influence of the United States Government to increase their success.

The Post-Office Department has information that the departure of the steamship Leo from New-York for Havana and Nassau, with mails for Cuba and the Bahama Islands, is postponed from the 21st to the 28th inst.; also, that the Etna, with mails for Hayti and the United States of Colombia, will not start from New-York until to-morrow, instead of to-day.

Advices have been received at the War Department that Gen. Terry will immediately leave Fort Abraham Lincoln in pursuit of the hostile savages.

Charles H. Moulton, a real estate agent in this city, has left here, leaving debts estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. The Citizens' National Bank cashed one of his checks yesterday for $2,000, which, with a previous amount overdrawn, makes $4,401 due that bank. The officers of the bank this morning filed an attachment suit against him. Other parties have filed similar suits, amounting to about $13,000 additional.

GEN. STURGIS MOVING DOWN THE MISSOURI.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 20.—A special to *The Pioneer-Press* from Bismarck says Gen. Sturgis, with eight companies of cavalry, three of infantry, and a section of artillery, will move south to-day on the east side of the Missouri. Gen. Terry, with four companies, moved south on the west side. Nobody knows where they are going. Whitney and others arrived from the Black Hills to-day, bringing the body of Dodge, killed by Indians in April last.

REDUCTION OF THE VERMONT JUDICIARY.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 20.—In the Legislature to-day, a bill was introduced to reduce the number of terms of the Supreme Court from fifteen to two, and both of these to be held in Montpelier, before the full bench. There is also a bill before the Senate reducing the number of judges from seven to six. The Legislature will have to elect judges next month. Judges Pierrepont, Barrett, Wheeler, Royce, and Powers will be reëlected. For the remaining two judgeships several candidates are mentioned, among them Judge Poland.

CONSOLIDATION OF FREIGHT LINES.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20.—Representatives from all the leading Eastern and Western fast lines met here yesterday to perfect arrangements for equalizing rates. The Commercial Express, the Erie and North Shore, the Erie and Milwaukee, and the Diamond lines, running over the Erie, Michigan Central, Detroit and Milwaukee, and Canada roads, were consolidated, to be known hereafter as the Erie and North Shore line. J. W. Smith of Chicago was appointed General Manager, with headquarters at Detroit. The diminution of branch offices located in different cities was decided on.

CAMPAIGN NEWS.

THE VOTE OF OHIO.

THE STATE COMPLETE—THE FIGURES RECEIVED AT COLUMBUS GIVE A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 4,647.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBUS, Oct. 20.—The following is the official vote for Secretary of State: Milton Barnes (Rep.), 317,856; Wm. Bell, jr., (Dem.), 311,410; E. S. Chapman (Pro.), 1,799; total vote, 631,065, an increase of 38,386 over the vote or 1875 for Governor, and 163,642 over the vote for Secretary in 1874. Washington W. Boynton (Rep.), has about 2,500 more majority for Supreme Court Judge than Barnes.

THE FOOTINGS AT CINCINNATI.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—*The Commercial* publishes official returns from Ohio showing the following majorities: Milton Barnes (Rep.) over Wm. Bell, jr. (Dem.), 5,774; over all, 4,000. E. S. Chapman, Temperance candidate for Secretary of State, received 1,774 votes. W. W. Boynton (Rep.) received 10,708 majority over Wm. E. Finck (Dem.) for Supreme Court Judge.

There is reason to believe that the figures given in the Columbus dispatch are substantially, if not entirely, correct. Returns from every County in the State, although not revised in every instance, give nearly the same results. These returns (official and unofficial) give Barnes 317,907 votes, Bell 311,097, and Chapman 1,771. They also indicate a majority of between 2,000 and 3,000 more for Boynton than for Barnes. The figures from Columbus compare as follows with the vote for Secretary in 1874 and Governor in 1875:

Candidates in 1876.	1876.	1874.	1875.
Milton Barnes (Rep.)......	317,856..	221,204	297,817
*Wm. Bell, jr. (Dem.)......	311,410..	238,406	292,273
E. S. Chapman (Pro.)......	1,799..	7,815..	2,593
Total vote......	631,065..	467,425..	592,683
Plurality......	6,446R.	17,202D.	5,544R.
Majority......	4,647R.	9,387D.	2,951R.
Republican gain over '74..	14,934		
Republican gain over '75..	1,696		

* Present incumbent.

POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS.

At the Democratic headquarters at the Everett House yesterday Mr. Hewitt said that the private advices received by the Democratic National Committee were encouraging. The committee were working on a small financial capital, but were exerting all their strength and influence to perfect the party organization, and to supply the country with campaign information. He thought unfairness was intended toward the Democrats by the Republican Administration in declaring martial law in South Carolina. In his opinion it formed part of a scheme to foment troubles and cause double returns to be made to Congress by South Carolina, and one or two other Southern States. This would leave Senator Ferry at liberty to throw out the Democratic returns and count the Republican electors in. He expected, however, that the Democratic majority in the North would be great enough to frustrate the designs of an Administration which was doing all in its power to perpetuate itself, even to turning faithful officials in minor positions out of office because they happened to be Democrats. This, too, was done after giving them office for competency under the civil service rule. He did not want a small majority. He wanted a large majority, which should declare beyond doubt or cavil the preference of the country for a change of administration and practical reform.

A large number of visitors called at the rooms of the Republican committee on Thursday. Among them were ex-Gov. Morgan, Gen. Banks, ex-Gov. Noyes, Sherman S. Rogers, Col. George Friedly, Chairman of the Indiana State Committee, Major Pangborn of New-Jersey, and Amos Townsend, one of the newly elected Ohio Congressmen. The committee is kept busy preparing for the last two weeks campaign and in receiving calls from campaign speakers who are seeking a new field of work. East or West, the comments at Republican headquarters continue to be favorable to the action of President Grant in declaring martial law in South Carolina.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING IN NEWARK.

At Newark last evening ex-Gov. Joel Parker was met at the depot by the Essex County Democratic Club and escorted to the Opera House, where a large audience had assembled to ratify the nomination of Wm. A. Righter, the Democratic candidate for Congress in Newark. It was understood that Gov. Parker would reply to the speech delivered here by Mr. Blaine, and that fact lent additional importance to the meeting. Mr. Righter made a brief address and was followed by Gov. Parker, who gave a brief sketch of the career of Gov. Hayes and said that he had never done anything to prove that he was the man for the hour. He criticized the present Administration as the most corrupt ever known, but he said the Republican treatment of the South was the best reason for a change. With Lincoln's policy of peace and amnesty the country would long since have recovered from the ravages of war.

It is clearly unconstitutional to send troops to South Carolina, because there is no insurrection in existence there, and the Legislature has not been convened. The infamous attempt to carry South Carolina will loose the Republicans Pennsylvania and New-York, if it has not done so already, and even Massachusetts will desert them and their bloody banner if they keep on. The speaker then proceeded with a defense of Gov. Tilden against the charge of disloyalty, which has been made by the Republican press. A large overflow meeting was held in front of the Opera-house, and addresses were delivered by popular speakers.

CALL FROM THE GREENBACK PARTY.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independent Greenback party, last Wednesday, it was decided to issue a call to property owners and business men, asking them to give the party the support which its merits and the necessities of the times demand. The letter gives several reasons why business men should join the Greenback party and sums up the aims of the party substantially as follows: The Independent Greenback party holds that legal-tender notes should be the standard of all values in this country, and they would be if the Government did not discredit them by refusing to receive them for custom dues; that gold is a commodity liable to wide fluctuation, produced by causes for which neither our people nor Government is responsible. It has an organization in many of the Congressional districts in this State. It requires funds for the purpose of sustaining those in existence and perfecting others, and it cannot look to politicians for that aid. It feels that through its influence the country must be saved from universal bankruptcy, and it respectfully asks all persons who agree with its purposes to come to its aid at once.

MR. GREEN'S SUPPORTERS.

At a meeting of the Conference Committee of the Independent Citizens last evening at No. 166 Fifth-ave., Mr. Ottendorfer, the chairman, appointed the following committee to confer with the Anti-Tammany party: Lewis M. Dorcher, John D. Cummins, William V. Smith, and Charles H. Swan. The committee appointed to confer with the Republicans was as follows: H. K. Thurber, R. C. Hawkins, and Jackson S. Schultz. Conference committees from Anti-Tammany, the German Democratic organization, and the Independent Republicans were received.

NEW-JERSEY NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations to the State Assembly of New-Jersey are reported:

District.	*Nominee.*	*Politics.*
I..Hudson..........	M. M. Drohan..........	Democrat.
IV..Hudson..........	Henry Pattberg..........	Democrat.
VII..Hudson..........	Rudolf F. Bobe..........	Democrat.
VIII..Hudson..........	Edward T. Paxton..........	Democrat.
II..Hudson..........	Thomas J. Hannon..........	Democrat.

THE CARR MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Patrick Carr, for the murder of his wife, was continued in the Passaic County Court, at Paterson, yesterday. Patrick Carr, the defendant, was recalled, and gave an account of his life in this country since his arrival from Ireland in 1829. He made a long statement about the fits to which his wife had been subject. On Saturday he stated that she went out with a pitcher, and on her return he discovered that she was out of her mind, and carried her to the bed; she dropped on the bed as if she were dead. He ran out for some water, and when he returned she was dead. He went out for a doctor, and when he came back he found the room full of people. The defense rested, and the State offered John W. Mullin as a witness in rebuttal. He testified that he had known witness since 1840, and he had always been quarrelsome with his wife. Dr. Balleray testified that epileptic fits did not cause semi-unconsciousness such as was shown in this case. The afternoon was consumed by counsel in summing up, and Judge Dixon delivered his charge to the jury. The jury retired at 3:15 o'clock.

The jury last night brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, the penalty for which is imprisonment for 20 years. The plea of insanity was ineffectually raised.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 20.—The total number of interments to-day was eight, of which three were yellow fever cases.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 20.—William Maloney fell from the sloop Essex, in Lake Champlain, to-day, and was drowned.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—Frederick Haughton was fatally injured at Highgate, Vt., yesterday, by a thrashing-machine.

TAUNTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—Mrs. M. J. Paige committed suicide last night by taking corrosive sublimate. She had been an invalid for some time.