

MAJ. CHAS. W. M'CLAMMY. What the Raleigh News-Observer Says of Him.

The Democrats of the third district yesterday placed their banner in the hands of Maj. Chas. W. McClammy, who will gallantly bear it on to certain victory, and who will make a representative worthy to succeed Alfred Waddell and Wharton Green, who so acceptably represented that district on the floor of the Federal House. Mr. McClammy was born in Pender county about 1840, and entered the University of North Carolina in 1857, graduating with distinction in 1860, and was admitted to the bar of the bright men of that class. His fine talents, however, did not turn him from his settled purpose to devote himself to agricultural pursuits and except during the period of the war, he has led the laborious life of a hard working, industrious farmer. When the war opened, young McClammy entered the 3d regiment as sergeant and served with honor and credit through out the entire period of the war, sharing the fate of his comrades on the march, in battle and in prison, until peace at length restored him to the plough he had left standing in the furrow at the old homestead. As gallant, as brave and as true as the bravest, he quietly accepted the situation and earnestly devoted himself to the duties of a practical farmer. But his friends were not content with this, and his services were in constant requisition in every canvass, and in 1870 he was brought out as a candidate for the State Senate, and through a split in the Republican party and the fine management of the Democratic Committee under the leadership of Major Engelhard, he was elected to the Senate, despite a majority of about 2,000 against him. In the Senate he made a most excellent, careful and practical member, particularly obtaining much valuable legislation for Wilmington and New Hanover county. Although entertaining no hopes of political preferment Maj. McClammy never faltered in the discharge of his party duties and every campaign found him making great personal sacrifices to advance the common cause. In 1878 he attended the Congressional Convention held at Fayetteville as the avowed supporter of Maj. Stedman and was made President of the Convention. His friend was defeated and the nomination was offered to Maj. McClammy; but rising to the full measure of gallant manhood, he put aside the tempting offer so agreeable to an honorable ambition and declined to rise upon the ruins of his friend. Maj. Shafter, of Onslow was then nominated. In 1880 Maj. McClammy made an extensive canvass of the district and in 1884 he was the district elector. In that year his name was brought forward by friends for Congressional honors but he declined to antagonize Col. Green, who was then nominated without opposition. He has at length been called by the people to serve them, and we hazard but little in predicting that he will be elected by a rousing majority.

SNOW HILL DOTS.

SNOW HILL, August 10th. Sheriff Luby Harper and T. W. Carr, Esq., left Monday for Nag's Head, where they expect to spend a week or more. A negro girl about fifteen years old, was found Sunday morning on the plantation of Mr. John Sylvanants. The girl was murdered, but who committed the crime is not known. The Snow Hill young gentlemen are a little angry about the notice which appeared in last week's issue of the MESSENGER relative to their having a regular organized base ball club. They have not yet organized. The notice in the paper, they have received challenges which goes to prove the value of printer's ink. The Rev. Mr. Fulford delivered an address in the Court House here last Friday night on the subject of Temperance, which we have heard spoken of very highly. Mr. Fulford is an eloquent and forcible speaker. Your Mr. Collins was in town last Saturday, we presume in the interest of the MESSENGER, or as Bryant Cobb terms it "the Beacon light of civilization." Mr. Collins has relations here who were delighted to see him. Mrs. James Azwell, who has been sick for some time past, is rapidly improving, much to the gratification of her many warm friends. So many young ladies in this section have joined the church recently that our young men are lovers of torchlight and festive parties they will be necessitated to do away with this innocent enjoyment for a while. Col. and Mrs. Isaac A. Sugg, who have been spending a few days at "Seven Springs," spent Monday in town, the guests of their cousin, Mrs. W. H. Dail. The col. notwithstanding his recent defeat, was as lively and entertaining as ever. Mr. Frank Carr, who lived in Goldsboro, while receiving his education, is spoken of very highly as being the best man for the Democrats of this county to run for the Legislature. Mr. Carr would make us a good representative. Let him be nominated. Snow Hill is indeed a lovely place for young ladies and gentlemen to visit, while away the afternoons this time of the year. We are almost dazzled by the galaxy of beauty that surrounds us while our young people are assembled in the large beautiful grove of Mrs. John C. Dixons, playing different games of amusement. The young ladies and gentlemen very frequently seek comfort and pleasure under the shades of these tall oaks until near the close of evening, when they stroll across the long creek bridge where they can listen to the songs of the birds and admire the beauties of nature—where they can say sweet words to each other without any molestation save now and then the whispering of the winds through the tops of

THE MEXICO IMBROGLIO. Opinion of an Eminent Texan Lawyer on the Question at Issue.

EL PASO, TEXAS, August 11.—The most eminent lawyer in El Paso is Judge E. H. Davis. He is now a candidate for Lanham's seat in Congress. Not only is he the leading legal light, but probably the wealthiest man. He owns immense tracts of land in Mexico, and only a few weeks ago bought 200 miles of river front on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. This tract runs back five miles from the river, and back of that he has 1,000,000 acres of very valuable land. The Herald correspondent asked Judge Davis his views as a lawyer on the Cutting affair. "Well," he said, "here are the facts: Cutting published his paper in Paso del Norte what was undoubtedly a libel upon Medina if it were not true. Now, in Mexico, before any legal action, either civil or criminal, an opportunity is given to the parties to make a retraction. This retraction, when made had all the force of a judgment with us. Cutting and Medina signed the retraction and it settled the original charge forever; but on the same day Cutting published in the El Paso paper the same libellous article in still more offensive form. It is claimed he took ten copies to Paso del Norte and he himself circulated them in Mexico. Now, at the time, I did not firmly believe the Mexican authorities had the right to punish him, not for what he had done on this side, but for the circulation of the paper on the Mexican side. I think the international law of the world would have sustained Mexico in that position. I felt satisfied in my own mind, I will confess, that Consul Brigham had acted hastily in telegraphing to the secretary of State that the act was done on this side. For the laws of our own State make the circulating and not the printing of a libel the crime. "When I heard that the government had made a peremptory demand for Cutting's release I felt apprehensive that it had taken a position from which, upon further information, it would have to make a more or less humiliating retreat. When the government made its demand I expected Mexico would say: 'You are mistaken. The offense, which was circulation of a libel, was done in Mexico.' If Mexico had taken that position it was against Cutting would have been good. But, instead of that, they based their whole claim against him on a law of their own that authorizes the punishment in Mexico for acts done in foreign lands. This position cannot for a moment be tolerated by the government of this country. It was this position which, in my opinion, was at the time, was clearly stated to Brigham. I freely admit that the consul was right and I was wrong, and I was glad to see the consul at the trial last Saturday, after the sentence was pronounced, had the forethought to put the judge on the record and make him declare unequivocally that the offense was not contempt of court, not anything done in Mexico, but solely the publication of a libel. This point being settled, I change my position entirely. I do not see any honorable course for the government but to renew its demand for Cutting's instant and unconditional release and enforce it. There must be some defeat in Mexican law. It appears that in Mexico it is only the maker of a libel who can be held, not the circulator. This is why they there are compelled to hold Cutting under that law which authorizes the punishment. "Now, if when President Diaz is forced to surrender Cutting, he can let himself down easy by saying that Cutting was really guilty of an offense in Mexico, and that the United States had been misled as to the real offense by the judge in Chihuahua. 'Very well,' the United States may reply, 'we will accept that as sufficient apology for the insult for not heading our demand. But by that action this government was led to advise its citizens not to make defence, therefore he did not have a fair trial on the merits of the case. You cannot shift your ground of this late day. You must let him go.' If Mexico would do this war might be avoided; but I do not see how it is possible to do that. I fully understand the facts. It is out of the question for our government to yield an inch of the ground it had taken." "Do you think Mexico would fight?" asked the correspondent. "President Diaz is too sensible a man to want war, but he is very peculiarly situated. He is being, in fact, forced to the wall by the opposition, who know that the war would ruin him. Suppose Mexico should shift the charge? It is too late for that now. She must surrender Cutting or fight."

LATHAM NOMINATED. Result of the First District Convention—63 Ballots Taken.

Special to the Raleigh News and Observer. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug. 11. J. H. Blount was elected solicitor on the first ballot. The congressional convention, on the 16th ballot, at 10 p. m. stands, Latham, 137; Skinner, 93; Brown, 55; Moore, 37; Shaw, 10. The following are the counties composing the first congressional district, and the votes to which each are entitled: Beaufort 40, Carteret 23, Camden 14, Currituck 20, Dare 5, Gates 24, Hertford 23, Hyde 18, Martin 32, Pamlico 15, Pasquotank 18, Perquimans 16, Pitt 49, Tyrrell 10, Washington 13. Total vote 333; necessary for a choice 167. ELIZABETH CITY, Aug. 12. The judicial convention was held here yesterday. It assembled at 9 a. m. There were two candidates for solicitor, these being J. H. Blount, of Perquimans, and William J. Griffin, of Pasquotank. Mr. Blount was nominated. The congressional convention assembled at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Capt. Chas. F. Warren, of Washington, was chosen permanent chairman. Five names were placed before the convention. These were Latham, Skinner, Brown, Moore and Shaw. At the eighth ballot the vote stood: Latham 140, Skinner 97, Brown 34, Moore 40, Shaw 1. At the time (7 p. m.) the committee took a recess for one hour. Up to 11 o'clock 29 ballots had been taken. Latham then received 139, Skinner 92, Brown 57, Moore 37 and Shaw 6. ELIZABETH CITY, Aug. 12, 9 p. m. Latham was nominated on the 163d ballot. The vote was 179 for Latham, 153 for Skinner, 2 for Moore.

THE COTTON CPOP. July Report of the National Cotton Exchange at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—The following is the National Cotton Exchange crop report for the month of July. Returns have been completed from all parts of the belt and our revision of the acreage, based on county reports, is complete. Much field work has been accomplished during July, resulting, however, in the abandonment of some lands which were beyond redemption and thinning out in various localities of stands from cleaning up, but from present indications this abandonment is not calculated to alter our acreage basis. Perhaps no season has shown to a greater extent than this the advantages of thorough cultivation for where this has been the case the difference in the looks of the crop is very marked accounting to a great extent for continuing reports made from pretty nearly the same section. Glancing over the belt we find that the two Carolinas have continued on the downward scale, Alabama has made considerable improvement, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee show some advance, while Arkansas has returned nearly to her former good condition. Texas, however, has just now held her own in fears as expressed in this latter State of a threatened drought. In localities worms are mentioned, as will be noticed in the State reports, but no damage has been done thus far. The bulk of the crop east of the Mississippi is, however, backward and therefore dependent upon favorable conditions from now on for the maintenance of present prospects. The condition of the crop by States is as follows: Virginia, 80 per cent.; North Carolina, 76; South Carolina, 71; Georgia, 80; Florida, 84; Alabama, 82; Tennessee, 91; Arkansas, 97; Mississippi, 84; Louisiana, 82; Texas, 98. The average for the belt is 85.4 against 83.5 last month and by last year.

THE BRECKINRIDGE STATUE

When the John C. Breckinridge statue now being modelled by Valentine, is unveiled at Lexington, Ky., it will be the occasion of the largest demonstration seen in the "blue grass" country for many years. In addition to the State militia and civic officials that will take part in the ceremonies the Masons will turn out in their full strength, for Breckinridge was an enthusiastic member of the craft and was in possession of the thirty-third degree. At the memorial service held in Louisville, at the time of the great man's death, Gen. Albert Pike, the Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite, thirty-third degree, presided and delivered the eulogy, which now appears in James' hand book as a specimen of belle lettres. If General Pike's health will permit he will doubtless be one of the orators at the unveiling.

Real Estate Mortgages and Deeds for sale at the MESSENGER office.

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was in Mexico. The law which causes our Americans so much uneasiness is copied from the code of France and has never been challenged. I must say there will be war; but this I know, either the United States will recede from its disconcerting demand or Mexico will not comply with it. What then? You are a first class power, we fourth class—so your papers say. Well, we shall see. Mexico is proud. She will never admit your right to dictate to her laws and her courts."

SAMPSON JOTTINGS. Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by our Clinton Reporter.

Sampson solid for McClammy. Our venerable friend W. H. Moore, Esq., has returned from a trip to Western Carolina much improved in health. Mrs. R. C. Holmes and Misses Hatie Lee and Lizzie Dorch of Goldsboro are visiting friends and relatives in Clinton. Copious rains continue to gladden the hearts of our farmers, and after all it seems we folks in Sampson will not perish this year. Many negroes who left this section last winter to work turpentine in Georgia, are returning. Too hard work we suppose the cause. The many protracted meetings held by various churches in different sections of the county, have resulted in adding several hundred members to the church. May the good work continue. The Presbyterian Church of Clinton have granted leave of absence to its pastor Rev. Dr. F. Marable, who will spend his vacation with friends in Virginia. Person who attended the Fruit Fair in Fayetteville, were highly pleased with the exhibit, and speak in glowing terms of the marked attention shown visitors by the hospitable people of Cumberland. John R. Beaman, Esq., one of our most prosperous farmers, has for several years successfully grown grass for hay. From an eight acre lot he has this season saved sixteen tons of most excellent hay. Notwithstanding the immense crowd in attendance at the recent convention, our police force had no cause for arrest. Considering existing circumstances, 'tis quite remarkable, and none the less gratifying. The Congressional question being now settled, county politics are quite freely discussed. Many aspirants are in the field, and a lively time is expected the 1st day of September. Let us have good, honest, capable men for our county officers, and with the gallant McClammy as our Congressional standard bearer, old Sampson, as she has always done, will do her duty nobly. In our "jottings" a few weeks since, we gave the experience of a prominent farmer, with hog cholera, using salt as a remedy. Since then we have received a letter from one of Wilson counties leading agriculturists, in which the writer claims to "successfully prevent and cure cholera in both fowls and hogs, by the use of soft soap." He says, that made from wood-ashes is the best and most easily administered. For fowls take a half pint the size of a pea to each fowl three times a day, or in dough made up with the soap suds. Hogs should have it twice a week, as a preventive, and several times a day when sick. Half a tea cupful will do no harm. Use no other medicine, but see that the hogs have good beds and plenty of fresh water. PHLO.

TERRIBLE FOREST FIRES. Northern and Western Wisconsin Burning.

MILWAUKEE, August 10.—Inquiries at the general offices of the roads centering here in regard to forest fires in the interior of the State show a state of things not at all dissimilar to a powder magazine with a lighted fuse leading directly to it. In nearly every part of the central northern and northwestern parts of the State the forests are burning with more or less disastrous results. The forests in every part of the State are so dry that destructive fires are liable to be reported at any moment where there is a continuous belt of timber to carry the flames. D. H. Graves, a land hunter of Eau Claire, has just returned from an exploring trip through the forests on the upper Chippewa and toward the Superior regions. He reports the destruction of standing pine and hardwood beyond calculation. The fire extends in many places to the roots of the trees, two and three feet below the surface, and burns with the animation of tinder. The smoke in the woods is next to unendurable. He says the fire is making great havoc along the river twelve miles this side of Superior, and what few cultivated farms are in that direction are completely swept over, and the crops and considerable other property destroyed. In many instances leaving the owners dependent. The fire extends from that point all along the Superior and Omaha road nearly to Chippewa Falls ten miles North of here. The grain fields are a pitiable sight, all of them having a somber appearance as coal. The village of Mosine narrowly escaped destruction by a shift of the wind. Wausau is now out of danger. At Stevens' Point, Robinson's mill and a number of dwellings were burned. It is expected the fire will reach the populous southside of the city to-morrow. Fire destroyed fifty-one dwellings at Le Pere, Wis., yesterday. Loss about \$50,000. The largest individual loss was \$4,000. Flames caught again last night in a barn, and spread rapidly. Wausau is now out of danger. A shift in the wind saved the business part of the city. —Solicitors' Blanks at the MESSENGER office. Orders by mail promptly filled.

THE MEXICAN VIEW.

"We must be permitted to exercise the right we claim, else how could we punish offenders against our citizens when the offence happens to be committed on the other side of an imaginary line? The Mexican people are thoroughly determined to maintain this right, and you may be sure they will never recede an inch from their present position. Thus far they have resisted—you will pardon me for saying it—the prosperous claims of the United States and will continue to do so," said Senor Escobal, who is probably the ablest Mexican lawyer in Paso del Norte. He is also Mexican consul at El Paso. To the correspondent he said: "We have a perfect right to make such laws as we see fit for the government of our own country, and foreign nations must respect them. Under our laws Cutting is liable to punishment in Mexico. I want to impress on your mind this distinction: While the tangible act which Cutting did was done in the United States, the offence which he committed in the publication

THE KNIGHTS AND POLITICS. An Important Question to be Determined in October.

One of the features of the revision of the constitution of the Knights of Labor now in progress is said to be the granting of additional privileges to the General Master Workman by giving him the power to select the members of the General Executive Board. Another suggested addition to the organization is the establishment of a congress consisting of one member from each State, and having its headquarters in New York, to assist the General Executive Board in the transaction of its great amount of business. Referring to the present organization of the order a member of the General Executive Board is quoted as having recently said: "The order is either too big or too small, and the question of extending it so as to take in all workingmen, or of cutting it down so as to be manageable by the present system, must be acted upon at the session of the General Assembly in October. It is too cumbersome, and at the rate of increase of the last three months within a year would entirely outgrow the present style of machinery. The work imposed upon the General Executive Board is so heavy that the active members are incapable of giving it proper attention, and the consulting members are really of no practical service. The General Assembly will probably go further than the special session went, and besides increasing the active force of the General Board will divide the work up geographically."

BELFAST'S BLOODY WORK. Quarrels Between Orangemen and Catholics.

BELFAST, Aug. 10.—There is a rioting epidemic in Belfast now, as there has been during the past few weeks. The situation, however, daily becomes worse. More and more men each day stop work, and every new outrage by either side is quickly followed by a similar but worse crime on the other side. For instance, the Catholics severely injured a Protestant woman found on Saturday in a Catholic street. The next day a crowd of Protestant men from a Catholic girl in their own neighborhood, and at once set upon and beat her nearly to death. They began to jump on her and perform other cruelties until even the Protestant men could stand the sight no longer. Belfast is now divided by strict lines into two quarters, the Protestant conservative and the Catholic liberal; between the two lies a debatable ground garriomed in parts by the police. Where the police are absent most of the inhabitants consider it quite proper to pop away with a pistol or paving stone at any person whom they do not know. The old English rule, "He is a stranger—leave half a brick at him!" is quite literally followed in many parts of the city. Only a dozen or so of persons have been killed in the Belfast of the past few days, but over four hundred gunshot wounds have been treated during this period. In most cases the injuries and deaths have been among the Protestants, as the greater part of the rioting thus far has been between the police and the Orangemen. This is due to the Orange hatred of the police, who are said to be Catholics sent by Morley and Gladstone to murder Orangemen. So bitter is this hatred that the police have been entirely withdrawn from the principal Orange quarters as the only way to prevent continual bloodshed. Their place is taken by patrols, the troops not being hated by the Orangemen. Police, however, guard the debatable ground between the Catholic and Protestant quarters. Here they are constantly attacked by crowds of boys and men, who throw stones at them. Occasionally the police answer with volleys of buckshot.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat publishes an interview with a prominent Texan in which he said: "The feeling is very bitter against Mexico, and there is no doubt that 50,000 volunteers could be raised for a war within ten days. A majority of Texans are very earnest in the matter, and anxious that the Cutting issue be decided at once, war be declared by the national Government. It is so well known that outrages are committed upon American citizens by Mexico, that the whole border is aroused. A year or so ago an Englishman named Nicholas, who had become a citizen of the United States, was arrested by the Mexican authorities as a 'greaser' who had insulted him. Nicholson appealed to the British consul for protection, claiming citizenship with England, and was immediately released. It was a shrewd move. English rights are recognized in Mexico, while American privileges are utterly ignored. The incident referred to, placed beside Cutting's arrest, shows the whole condition of affairs precisely. It is not at all likely that there will be war, for the Mexicans know too well that they would have no show in the world for coming out of a conflict with credit, and they will hardly refuse to back down from their present position. It is not the personal liberty of the man Cutting that is involved—it is the principle of the protection of an American citizen. Cut. ing is regarded by all who have heard of him as 'no good,' and nobody has any personal sympathy for him."

DOWN ON SILVER.

BOSTON, August 12.—At the bankers convention to-day the following officers were elected: Logan C. Murray, of New York, president; Lowell H. Camp, of Milwaukee, vice-president; Judge John Lowell, of Massachusetts, read a paper on "Bankruptcy Legislation" and a communication from United States treasurer Jordan, showing the present coinage and the value of silver. George Hague, general manager of the Merchants' bank, Montreal, read a paper on the "System of Branch Banking in Canada." The executive committee submitted a report, which was unanimously adopted, appealing to all boards of trade, chambers of commerce and civil and political associations to make persistent efforts for a repeal of the law authorizing the coinage of silver dollars, or the suspension of coinage. A resolution was adopted favoring legislation to remedy defective treaties which prevent the return of fugitives from justice.

SUMMER GOODS.—Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, (White Mountain) will be sold cheap at FUENZLER & KEAR'S.

NOMINATIONS WHICH FAILED.

A List of These Unacted Upon and Those Rejected. The following is a list of the nominations sent to the Senate which remained unacted upon: Dabney H. Metry, to be a proxy extraordinary to Columbia; John C. Shields, chief justice of Arizona; Wm. G. Longfory; Geo. W. Julian, surveyor general New Mexico; Peter F. Coghill, collector of customs, Petersburg, Va.; James Curran, supervising inspector of steam vessels for the third district; Lewis G. Reel, consul at Barbadoes; Otto E. Reimer, consul at Santiago de Cuba; Samuel C. Glover, receiver of public moneys at Valentine, Neb.; Oliver Shannon, receiver of public moneys at North Platte, Neb.; Nelson F. Acers, collector of internal revenue for the district of Kansas; Thomas Cooper, collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Illinois; Gustavus Van Hoorebeke, United States attorney for the southern district of Illinois; Mark D. Wilbur, United States attorney for the eastern district of New York; R. B. Pleasants, United States marshal for the eastern district of Louisiana; T. W. Scott, United States marshal for the eastern district of Virginia; T. B. Yancey, United States marshal for the western district of Tennessee; J. M. Adams, register of the land office at Spokane Falls, W. T.; S. E. Burch, register of the land office at Valentine, Neb.; H. Rhinehart, register of the land office at La Grande, Oregon. Also Indian agents at Yakima agency, W. T.; Umatillas agency, Oregon; Sisseton agency, Dakota; Shoshone agency, Wyo.; Grand Ronde agency, Oregon; Neah Bay agency, W. T.; Warm Springs agency, Oregon; Round Valley agency, Cal. Also, the following postmasters: John Alden, Campbell's, Mass.; J. A. Able, Auburn, Ill.; E. W. Brown, Columbia City, Ind.; D. C. Brown, Brandon, Vt.; J. A. Bardou, Superior, Wis.; E. W. Callis, Martinsville, Ind.; C. F. Colyer, East New York, N. Y.; R. T. Dobson, Bowling Green, Ohio; O. D. Derr, Roanoke, Va.; W. Groome, Vicksburg, Miss.; M. Glennan, Norfolk, Va.; H. Gillespie, Dayton, Ohio; T. B. Govanar, United States agent, Fla.; W. L. Howard, Fair Haven, Vt.; W. F. Harmon, Great Falls, N. H.; J. E. Jones, Portage, Wis.; O. A. Marville, Whitehall, N. Y.; J. S. Preston, Shelbyville, Mo.; F. A. Ross, Tusculum, Ala.; J. C. Riley, Cincinnati, Ohio; John Shaw, Van Wert, Ohio; A. J. Smith, Stockbridge, Mass. During the session twenty-nine nominations were rejected, as follows: John Goode, solicitor general; J. C. Matthews, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia; John C. Shields, chief justice of Arizona; C. R. Pollard, associate justice of Montana; R. S. Dement, surveyor general of Utah; P. S. Wilson, assayer, Denver, Col.; J. E. Freeman, United States marshal for the western district of Tennessee; C. H. Chase, collector of internal revenue for the district of Maine; E. F. Pillsbury, collector of internal revenue for the third district of Massachusetts; Thomas Hanton, collector of internal revenue for the seventh district of Indiana; W. L. Bancroft, collector of customs for the district of Huron, Mich.; Adelar Gueron, collector of customs for the district of Minnesota; C. H. Potter, Indian agent, Omaha and Winnebago agency; F. W. Beane, register of the land office at Oxford, Idaho; C. W. Button, postmaster at Lynchburg, Va.; Clinton Rosette, postmaster at De Kalb, Ind.; E. M. Kinman, postmaster at Jacksonville, Ill.; G. W. Bell, postmaster at Webster City, Iowa; George Wise, postmaster at Hamilton, Mo.; H. H. Porter, postmaster at Dowagiac, Mich.; G. P. Sanford, postmaster at Lansing, Mich.; J. C. Wise, postmaster at Mankato, Minn.; A. B. Keith, postmaster at Denison, Iowa; F. W. McGietrick, postmaster at St. Albans, Vt.; Harry Hall, postmaster at Catskill, N. Y.; Andrew Shanahan, postmaster at Rockland, Mass.; John Seaman, postmaster at Denison, Iowa, and Abraham Rose, postmaster at Vinton, Iowa.

THE POWER OF THE PRESIDENT TO REAPPOINT.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The President to-day, in a number of cases, reappointed to the same offices the same officials who were rejected by the Senate. This has given rise to a conflict of opinion in department circles concerning the legality of such action, some high officials holding that the tenure of office act prohibits the President during the recess of the Senate from reappointing the rejected nominees, while others take the ground that, as the Constitution vests in the President the power to fill vacancies, he has a perfect right to do so. It seems to be conceded that in the matter of reappointing postmasters office act makes an exception as to them, and the accounting officers can pass their accounts. But as to the other officers, while the President may reappoint them, it is questionable whether, with the tenure of office act on the statute books, they can receive their salaries.

A Mail Fraud Punished at Milwaukee, Wis.

Every one should remember that the presence of Gen. Beauregard and Early at the drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery having entire charge, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and that the chances of all are equal. And that no human being can know beforehand what number will draw a prize; therefore, any party advertising to guarantee prizes in the drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery, or holding out other inducements improperly to carry out, is a swindler and a cheat. Money sent in answer to such advertisements is obtained with a view to deceive and defraud the lottery. To do the right thing, address M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. One of these swindlers, Robert Riley, alias W. Hubbard & Co., was sent to prison for ten months at Milwaukee last month, and it served him right.

All the Latest Styles in Parasols—Milk-ho, Canopy, Coaching and Sun Shades, in Cream, Beige, Tan, &c., at M. E. CARTER & Co's.