The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor.

WEDNESDAY.....July 19, 1882.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JAMES A. BEAVER,
Centre county.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
JOHN M. GREER,
Butler county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM T. DAVIES,
Bradford county.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
MARRIOTT BROSIUS,
Lancaster county.

JUDICIARY TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE,
Philadelphia.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM S. MORGAN,
Jenner township.
ANDREW J. COLBORN,
Somerset borough.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
JESSE HOOVER,
Milford township.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES F. RAYMAN,
Brothersvalley township.

THE Democratic press is expending a vast fund of sarcasm and wit over the efforts for harmony made by the Republican State Committee. As a harmonious Republican party means certain defeat to the Democracy, we are not surprised at the anxiety displayed to prevent it.

DEMOCRATIC and Independent politicians are just now indulging in a pitiful whine over the old custom of office-holders contributing to defray campaign expenses. Every citizen has a right to help pay the expenses of his party as much as he has a right to help defray the expenses of his church, or any other orgahization to which he belongs, and there is no more impropriety in an office-holder doing this than there is in any other citizen doing so. In our opinion, he is a mean fellow who while enjoying the emoluments of office, will not help to pay the expenses of the party from whom he received his election or appointment. All know that it costs money to hold primary elections and defray campaign expenses, and if men who reap the benefits of them do not pay, where are the necessary funds to come from?

THE meeting of the Republican State Committee in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, was very fully attended. General Beaver and the other candidates on our ticket were present and placed themselves in the hands of the Committee, and that body in accordance with the instructions of the Convention that assembled at Harrisburg on June 21st, to use all honorable means for the restoration of harmony in the party, empowered the Chairman, Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, to submit the following propositions to the Independents, and to say that any one of them they chose would be accepted by the Regulars:

1. That both tickets be submitted to a popular vote of the Republican party at the primaries.
2. That the Republican party at the primaries select their ticket by popular vote, the primaries to be open for the candidature of any Republican whatsoever, whether on either of the present tickets or not.
3. That a new convention under the rules adopted by the Continental Hotel conference of Stalwarts and Independents be held on the fourth Wednesday in August, the primaries to govern said convention to be prepared by ex-Chief Justice Agnew, Hampton L. Carson and Francis B. Reeve.
4. That a new convention be held under the rules adopted by the Republican convention of the 10th of May last, said convention not to be later than the fourth Wednesday in August.

After two nights of discussion and deliberation, Messrs. Stewart, Duff, Merrick and Junkin, four of the Independent candidates, declined all of these offers, and disclaiming all right to speak for the voters, submitted as their personal proposition the following terms:

1. The withdrawal of both tickets.
2. The several candidates of these tickets to pledge themselves not to accept any subsequent nomination by the proposed convention.

Mr. McMichael, the other candidate, refused all propositions except unconditional surrender to the Independents.

It will be observed that the four propositions submitted by the Regulars cover every demand heretofore made by the Independents, and meet every objection made by them to the methods of the convention that nominated General Beaver and his associates, and no thoughtful man can longer doubt that in refusing to accept any of them the new machine managers are determined to divide and destroy the Republican party if they are not allowed to rule it.

Their opposition to the Republican ticket has been based on the ground that delegates to the State Convention were not chosen by the people, but by county committees, and did not represent popular sentiment; that some of the nominations were "slated" in advance by party leaders whom they dislike—in short, that it is a "Cameron ticket."

The facts are, that more than one-half of the delegates were chosen directly by popular vote at primary elections, or by conventions elected by the people, and the minority of the delegates were chosen by county committees, in accordance with the rules of the party in different localities. It is true that the influence of Senator Cameron was exercised for the nomination of Mr. Rawle, and that of Secretary Quay for Mr. Greer, yet in a full convention that it is charged was "bossed" by these leaders, Rawle pulled through with only six votes more than a majority, and Greer with three more, while the nominations of Beaver, Davies and Marshall were made without opposition, and could not have been prevented by any combination of "boss" or other forces. It is to be remembered also that while all this outcry has been persistently kept up about the method of choosing delegates to the regular convention, the delegates to the Independent convention were mostly self-elected, and represented no one but themselves.

But setting aside all grounds of difference, the claims and professions of the Independents are now put to the test. According to the propositions made to them they may submit their case to the Republicans of the State at the primaries, or to a convention governed by rules formed by their own leaders, or to a convention chosen on the plan they themselves have approved and advocated. To be consistent they must accept one of the plans for harmony they have clamored for, or stand convicted of insincerity and a determination to throw the State into the hands of the Democracy.

The proposition of the Independent candidates to withdraw both tickets and make all candidates ineligible for re-nomination, is simply childish. It is in effect the child's cry: "If I can't be captain I won't play." It really amounts to the declaration: We know that before a new convention we will stand no chance at all, and that Beaver and his colleagues will be re-nominated, and we are determined to deprive the Republicans of the State of their choice by stipulating that all candidates withdraw and be ineligible. This would be "Boss" rule with a vengeance. This would be taking the power to nominate candidates from the Republican party and placing it in the hands of these four men. This would be virtually disfranchising nine-tenths of the Republicans of the State by providing that they should not vote for the man of their choice—General Beaver. Nothing could be more dictatorial, nothing more ridiculous.

It is very evident that these Independent leaders do not want peace, do not want harmony, do not want compromise, and all sincere Republicans who have co-operated with them under the impression that they were laboring for reform, will at once cut loose from them, and if they desire new nominations accept the proposition of the regulars for a new convention to which delegates shall be elected by popular vote at primary elections. No sane man can longer doubt that the Independent leaders do not want harmony, and have determined to ruin the party because they cannot rule it.

WE invite the attention of Republicans to the following from the N. Y. *Tribune*, indicating as it does the evil counsel of that once influential journal is now giving the men in this State who are laboring to rule or ruin the Republican party. The *Tribune* bolted the party in 1872, and although it soon crawled back into the ranks, it has ever since tried to avenge the contempt which it richly earned, and under which it smarts, by laboring to disrupt the party. Its admission that the Independents do not pretend to be strong enough to elect, but have strength enough to defeat the party, and throw the State to the Democracy, fully discloses the animus of its designs:

> The Pennsylvania Independents have decided to reject all the propositions for harmony submitted by the Cameron State Committee, and we are unable to see how they could have done otherwise. As the *Tribune* has steadily maintained, the Independents are justified in rejecting all compromises which aim at the perpetuation of Bossism. The propositions of the Cameron Committee merely invited the Independents to enter a contest to see whether they could beat the machine in packing a State Convention. They do not pretend to be strong enough to do anything of the kind. They are fighting to overthrow the machine first, and thus give the party a chance to control itself. They are in a position now where they believe they can smash the machine at the cost of a temporary defeat of the party, and they think the result will justify the means. Mr. Cameron's committee could save the party by sacrificing him, but they have declined to do this. It must be evident to them now that they cannot save him and the party at the same time by treating the Independents as political imbeciles.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, that for the past three months has been whistling one day for the Independents and the next day for the Republican party, in an article in Saturday's issue has this to say regarding the proposition of the State Central Committee:

> The public reception of the proposition made by the State Republican Committee has already proved that the highest principle is the highest policy. Fair, convincing, conciliatory, a complete reversal of the methods of the past, a concession of independence and reform, a direct effort to meet the just demands of the party, the action of the Regular Committee, whether it satisfies the Independent leaders or not, has already satisfied many Independents through the State. * * * Even now it checks the disintegration of the party, and gives hope of reform within its lines. It has not completed the work of uniting the party; but it has made union possible by reducing the issues of controversy to a scope and space where honest differences can be settled by honorable concessions on both sides.
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> The action of the State Committee has thus justified itself on its merits. *General Beaver is stronger to-day than he has ever been before.* The offer of the Regular ticket and the proposition based upon it by the State Committee, if it fails in all which it is intended to accomplish, has put the Regular organization in a stronger attitude than it has occupied at any stage of this campaign, in which it has conceded so much to so little purpose because it has never conceded enough to satisfy. * * * Nor is Republican success to be gained merely by satisfying one wing of the party, however high its aims or praiseworthy its objects. A yard off a bolt shortens it, whichever end the scissors take. Ten thousand or twenty thousand votes will defeat the party as quickly if they are lost in one way as in another. It would be sheer judicial blindness to shut one's eyes to the fact that in rural Republican counties there are thousands of earnest Republican voters in no mood to surrender the Regular candidates of the party, or to make concessions to a revolt of whose extent they are ignorant, and whose causes they have never felt, in long and happy ignorance of the worse work of the machine. General Beaver stands strong with these men. He deserves to. His record and character, his services on the field and his unwavering integrity all commend him to Republicans. No party can afford to estrange such men any more than it can safely ignore the just complaints of Independents.

GLEANINGS.

PERHAPS some of the Democrats who are opposed to the machine will see the propriety of voting for Stewart, the anti-machine candidate. If he is good enough to receive the votes of anti-machine Republicans he ought to be good enough to receive the votes of anti-machine Democrats.—*Delaware County American.*

THE New York *Herald* says: Mr. Pattison's nomination for the chief office in the Keystone State will be a surprise, even to himself. He is unknown beyond the municipal limits of Philadelphia, and his nomination will give no strength to the State. The Democrats of Pennsylvania can always be depended upon to make fools of themselves.

THE Philadelphia *Times* thinks Pattison will be elected Governor. It is not the first time the *Times* has conceded Pennsylvania to the Democrats. It should, however, remember that no native of Maryland was ever elected Governor of Pennylvania, and it is an unpromising time to attempt to reverse the rule now when the standard-bearer of Republicanism is one of the ablest, best and purest of Pennsylvania's sons, who upheld the standard of our State on Southern battle-fields and offered his life as a sacrifice for the integrity of the State and the perpetuation of the Union.

FOR some days past sensational stories of the treatment of Guiteau's body have been afloat, but they are now set at rest by the statement that no disinterment has taken place. In view of the closing paragraph of the contradiction, it is not difficult to imagine the motive for the rumors, and the assertion that the bones will not find their way to a Boston museum simply suggests the possibility that some sort of a skeleton will sooner or later figure as that of the assassin in some money-making scheme. The credulous and morbid public who could gaze with any satisfaction on such a relic would be just as well satisfied with the articulated remains of some innocent rustic as upon any other set of bones, so that it is quite probable the scheme will be carried out somewhere before long. The English practice of interring the remains of murderers in quicklime has the advantage of rendering such an imposition impracticable.

THERE appears to be a solid foundation for the story that an attempt was made to poison Guiteau the day before his execution. According to the New York *Tribune*, Mrs. Scoville went to the jail that day accompanied by her daughter, John W. Guiteau and Miss Chevalier. On the way they stopped at a florist's and Mrs. Scoville ordered a large bouquet for her brother, which she carried with her to the jail. Her manner was so excited and peculiar that the jail officers insisted on placing Guiteau in his cell before admitting his sister; but she was allowed to give him the bouquet before leaving. As she went away she was heard to urge Guiteau to smell the central rosebud in the bouquet, and Guiteau continued to burrow in the flowers with his nose until they were taken from him. A white powder was found in the central flowers, and an analysis of the rosebud mentioned has shown the presence of enough arsenic to kill several persons. Guiteau was not shrewd enough to guess his sister's meaning; but it is very doubtful whether he would have had the courage to take arsenic, even if he had known where to find it.

A Cyclone's Deadly Work.

TEXARKANA, Ark., July 13.—The terrible storm of yesterday began about 6.30 in the evening with heavy wind, rain and lightning. At about 7 p. m. Gries' new building, a large three-story brick, almost completed, was struck by lightning, and fell in a mass on top of a frame building known as the Paragon Saloon, burying everything beneath the ruins. It was raining in torrents at the time, and there were heavy showers until about 10 p. m. The lamps of the Paragon set fire to the ruins underneath and burned steadily upward. Every man and waterbucket in town was brought into use, and water was thrown on the fire, but it broke out beyond all control and burned two frame buildings next to the Paragon. The wildest excitement prevailed. Parties who came out of the Paragon only a few minutes before the accident say there were at least thirty men in the building. Great crowds gathered about the burning ruins. Eight corpses were removed from the buildings wrecked by the cyclone. Among them were the bodies of Colonel Mayfield, one of the proprietors, Fero, Smith, Johnson, May and others, names not learned. More are wounded seriously and will probably die. Seven or eight more bodies are in the ruins.

Pan Handle Miners.

PITTSBURGH, July 9.—Since the president of the miners' union sent out his appeal for aid to the general public, some days ago, the fact has become known that there is a great deal of suffering among the families of the striking Pan Handle miners. A gentleman from the vicinity of Mansfield yesterday stated that the wife of one of the miners now in camp at McDonald's station had told him that herself and seven little children had lived off half a sack of flour for two weeks. The coal operators are still firm in their resistance of the demand of the men for four cents per bushel, and the end of the lock-out, so far as they are concerned, is yet in the distant future.

THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT OF ALEXANDRIA.

All the Forts Silenced—the Egyptian Loss Severe—The Fleet but Slightly Damaged and Casualties Few.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11.—The ships opened fire on the forts at 7 o'clock this morning. The action was commenced by the Alexandra, Sultan and Superb. The batteries at once replied, but their fire was weak and ineffective, their shots at first falling short of the ships. The rest of the fleet then joined in, and the action then became general. After twenty minutes' cannonade two of the forts ceased firing.

THE SHIPS ENGAGED.

There were eleven ships engaged in the bombardment, armed as follows: Inflexible, four 80-ton guns; Temereire, four 80-ton and four 18-ton guns; Penelope, eleven guns; Superb, twelve 18-ton and four 6½-ton guns; Alexandra, two 25-ton and ten 18-ton guns, and Monarch, four 25-ton, two 12-ton and one 6½-ton guns, Condor (3 guns), Beacon (4 guns), Cygnet (4 guns), and Decoy. The complement of the crews aggregates over 3,500 men.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

At the beginning of the bombardment intense excitement was visible in the city. Crowds of people were seen wending their way toward the palace.

After the firing had commenced the streets were deserted, the people having fled or sought refuge in cellars. The flag of the Geneva Red Cross is flying over the hospital in the city. The Dutch and greek flags are hoisted over their respective consulates.

THE FIRE FROM THE FORTS SLACKENING.

After the attack on the forts and batteries had been kept up two hours, the return fire began to slack to about ten rounds per hour. Dense smoke hung over the city, along the line of the shore batteries and among the ships. Though it was difficult to see what damage had been done, it was evident that the Egyptians had suffered very heavily. Fort Marsa el Kanat had been blown up, the top of the tower of Fort Pharos was carried away, and many guns were dismounted on that and other forts. The Ras-el-Tin forts suffered severely from the heavy and disastrous fire of the ships Alexandra, Superb and Temereire. Fort Marsa el Kanat was only completed a week ago Sunday last. The ships, as far as could be perceived, had not suffered any damage.

EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE.

A terrific explosion occurred just about noon, at Fort Ada, and it was seen that the magazine had been blown up. The fort is located close to the vice regal palace, outside the harbor. It was also reported that the El Mahroussa, the Khedive's yacht, had been sunk in the harbor. Still, there were no signs of surrender.

DASHING EXPLOIT OF THE BLEW JACKETS.

Men were called for on board the Invincible at 1 P. M. to go ashore and spike the guns of Fort Mex. Although the work was dangerous, as troops might have been lying behind the fort, there was plenty of volunteers. Twelve men were chosen and placed in charge of three officers. The landing party were obliged to swim through the surf. They landed unopposed, and, after bursting the guns with guncotton, returned without any casualty.

THE TIME FOR COMPROMISE PASSED.

At 5:15 this evening the Helicon approached the Invincible with officials from Dervisch Pacha, who had been trying to find the flag-ship all night, with a letter from the ministry to Admiral Seymour, offering to dismount the guns. Admiral Seymour replied that the time for negotiations had passed. The Ras-el-Tin palace took fire during the bombardment, and is still burning.

At 6:50 the action was finished for the day. The casualties on the English side amount to forty wounded and five killed. Admiral Seymour recommences the attack on Fort Gularrie and the harbor forts in the morning.

THE EFFECTS OF THE CANNONADE.

The Egyptian loss is at present unknown, but will likely be very severe. The small effect of the 81-ton and other heavy guns on the earthworks caused some disappointment to the fleet. Up to noon four forts in all were blown up. A part of the Ras el-Tin Palace is in ruins, and the lighthouse is slightly damaged. The fire of the fleet commanded the railway to Cairo. The report of the sinking of the Khedive's yacht is untrue.

The Egyptians could have done much execution had their aiming been lass wild. It is difficult to describe the excitement of the sailors. Each shot was watched with great anxiety, and every good one was cheered. Seme shots from the 81-tonners flew high, and may have damaged the town.

A HEAP OF RUINS.

The forts and batteries on the ser face are a heap of ruins. The Egyptians stuck to their guns until the forts were crumbling. The aim of the Egyptian gunners was chiefly directed against the Penelope and Inflexible, and they fired principally round shot. Their elevation was bad. The Invincible was seldom hit. The armor of the Superb was penetrated.

GALLANTRY OF THE EGYPTIAN OFFICERS.

The Egyptian officers set a good example to their men, often jumping upon the parapets to see the effects of the fire. The party of marines which landed from the Invincible to blow up Fort Mex saw several dead lying inside the fort. The Egyptians had no shells, which fact accounts for the small number of casualties on the British vessels.

THE LOSS TO THE FLEET.

But trifling damage was done to the vessels of the fleet. The Inflexible was hit five times. One shot passed entirely through her. There was but a small loss of life on the vessels, only five men being killed, although about twenty-seven were wounded.

The Penelope was struck five times, and had one gun disabled. The Inflexible was hit many times, but only six shots penetrated her armor. The Monarch was not hit, owing to her moving about.

DESTRUCTIVE EFFORT OF THE BRITISH BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, July 12.—A dispatch from Alexandria, sent at 11 a. m., says the Inflexible and Temeraire opened fire this morning on the Moncriffe fort, which during the night had been repaired. The first three shots greatly damaged the batteries. At 1:30 p. m. a flag of truce was displayed in the town, and at 5:15 it was still flying. Several large fires had broken out in various parts of the town. The signal to cease firing was given to the fleet.

A dispatch from Admiral Seymour, sent at 2 o'clock this afternoon, says: "There was no response to to-day's firing. A flag of truce was hoisted at noon at the arsenal, where the Minister of War and official Divan are. A gunboat under a flag of truce proceeded at once to open communication."

ALEXANDRIA ABANDONED AND IN FLAMES.

A dispatch from Alexandria, sent at 9:25 this evening, says:

It is supposed the Egyptian troops have evacuated the town, as the fires to-night are assuming large proportions. The town is expected to be almost empty, and it is believed has been left to the low Arabs, possibly to Bedouins, to plunder. At sunset the white flag was still flying. Private advices indicate that the Suez canal will be re-opened to traffic on the 14th inst.

HOSTILITIES RESUMED.

5 p. m.—The Invincible has just fired a nine-inch shell at Fort Mex. The atmosphere was clear and we had the exact range therefore. Although the ship was rolling heavily the shell struck the exact point aimed at and flames broke out from the building. There was no reply, nor is there any sign of life in the fort. As far as Lieut. Lambton could judge while in the harbor Alexandria appeared quiet. In the Khedive's palace there is a large gap caused by a shell. Harem Palace is completely gutted. The bombardment had evidently produced a great moral effect upon the military officers with whom he conversed.

Six o'clock—evening—A few minutes after the shot was fired at Fort Mex, while the flag was again hoisted, a dense smoke was rising over Alexandria from two quarters. Another fire has just broken out and fears that a mob has just begun to pillage and destroy are expressed. The admiral is again sending ashore to inform the authorities that when he accepts the flag of truce sent that it will be a truce to which he will agree, and that henceforth he will consider that the hoisting of a white flag signifies unconditional surrender, and he will act accordingly. The Helicon is on the point of steaming away with this message.

9 p. m.—The conflagration in town is still extending. The flames are rising in various quarters and there is much anxiety on board the fleet lest the general destruction of the town takes place. The weather has moderated, the wind abated and the sea going down. Admiral Seymour, being anxious as to the state of things along the Suez, will send the Decoy to Port Said to-night. He has ordered the Urantes to come on here instantly.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

The *Times'* correspondent, writing about yesterday's bombardment, says the gunboats played an active part, creeping close to the forts and silencing several guns. The Inflexible made a splendid practice. The Temeraire was ashore for some time but was floated subsequently. The gunboat Condor ran within 1,200 yards of Marabot Fort, a single shot from which would sink her, and before the signal had been given to cease firing she had silenced three great guns on the fort, Admiral Seymour signalling, "Well done, Condor." The Superb has two holes in her side. The correspondent particularly mentions the deadly effect of the electric broadsides from the ships which attacked the Pharos and Ras-El-Tin forts. The Inflexible being furthest westward, was able to shell the Mex fort with one turret and the Ras-El-Tin fort with the other. After all the enemy's guns had been silenced the men-of-war continued shelling the fortifications, and used shrapnel, probably at the retreating soldiers.

The loss of the Egyptians is believed to be dreadful. A number of shells repeatedly struck the works just about the guns and threw up vast columns of yellow dust. It was often thought the guns must have been demolished, but they appeared uninjured when the smoke had cleared. The funnel of the Superb is pierced, and the plate below the foremost glacis torn away. One of the boats of the Inflexible is useless and the others badly damaged. The Inflexible bore the full brunt of the fire of the west end of the Ras-El-Tin fort for three and a-half hours. The Sultan has a shot clean through her mainmast and another clean through her funnel. The harem adjoining Ras-El-Tin and adjacent to the rifle tower, continued to burn all night.

THE TOWN LOOTED BY ARABS AND BEDOUINS.

LONDON, 13.—A telegram from off Alexandria at 7:40 this morning says at daylight a flag of truce was flying at Ras-el-Tin palace. The Helicon, with a flag of truce flying, and the Invincible, Monarch and Penelope steamed into the harbor, the rest of the fleet remaining outside. A dispatch dated an hour later says that the town is in flames and has been evacuated. Admiral Seymour telegraphed at 9:25 confirming the report of the evacuation of Alexandria. The entire garrison withdrew under the flag of truce, leaving the Bedouins to fire and pillage the town. The Egyptian army was greatly demoralized and in full retreat towards the interior. A report prevails that Arabi Bey is marching on Cairo. The European quarter of Alexandria, including the exchange and telegraph office, is utterly destroyed.

The city was set on fire by released convicts, who committed horrible atrocities. The telegraph ship Chiltern was crowded with survivors, who fought their way to the beach, from whence the boats of the fleet removed them. They report having passed a dreadful night, defending themselves desperately. One hundred Europeans and other Christians in the Ottoman bank and adjoining buildings were massacred.

A *Standard* correspondent, on board the Invincible, says the Helicon, which went to discover the meaning of the last flag of truce last evening, could discover nobody on board the Egytian vessel Mahroussa, or in the arsenal. The correspondent accompanied an officer to the shore in a steam pannace. The purveyor of the fleet, who was one of the party and well acquainted with the town, landed and proceeded a considerable distance. All was perfectly silent for the roar of the flames. It is believed that Arabi Pasha has concentrated his forces beyond the city to oppose the British advance. The work of the ships is now over. And further action must be ashore. Fully one-half of the town is burning. There will be a landing in force to investigate the condition of things, and, if possible, to render aid.

LATER FROM THE BURNING CITY.

Evening, July 13.—The Khedive is stated to be at Ramleh, surrounded by Egyptian troops. Position thought to be critical. The Turkish dispatch boat Izziddin arrived here this afternoon. It is supposed the Egyptian troops will prevent the Khedive leaving. The British gunboat Bitten is cruising off Ramleh.

The fire in the city is greatly extending in the direction of the port. Admiral Seymour to-day landed 450 marines and 150 sailors. It is suspected the town and forts are ruined. The English church was destroyed by a chance shell during the bombardment.

Since the marines and sailors entered the town firing has been heard there. It is announced that the Khedive and Dervisch Pasha are safe. They left Ramleh this afternoon and drove through Alexandria with their suites.

THE MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS.

A correspondent on board the Invincible telegraphs as follows: After daybreak this morning a number of persons were seen on the edge of the water of the harbor. Glasses showed them to be Europeans. Boats were at once lowerered and crews armed to the teeth started for the shore. They found about one hundred Europeans, many of them wounded, who had gathered in the Anglo-Egyptian bank and had resisted desperately. They had maintained themselves there throughout the night. Towards daylight the assailants drew off and the party made their way to the shore. They reported that Arabi Pasha, before he left with his troops, had the prisons opened and that the convicts, joined by the lower classes and some Bedouins, proceeded to sack the city and kill every Christian they could find and set the European quarters on fire. From the post they were defending the Europeans could hear shrieks and cries and reports of pistols and guns. Scores of fugitives were cut down or beaten to death in their sight. The European quarter is all in flames and the great square is a mass of smoking ruins. All the public buildings are destroyed, and nothing European seems to have escaped the rage of the fanatics. Several shells have been fired within the last two hours into that portion of the city where the conflagration broke out in hopes they may scare the pillagers. That many pillagers remain is evident by the fact that that several fresh fires have broken out in the last three hours. A British gunboat is lying close to Ramleh. Two ironclads are cruising near and will fire upon any men approaching the palace.

A Wealthy White Woman Weds a Colored Man.

PITTSBURGH, July 13.—"Little" Washington is greatly excited over a case of miscegenation which involves one of the most prominent families. The contracting parties are John Miller, a hotel porter—black as they make them—and Miss Venie Clokey, an attractive lady, 35 years old, who controls considerable wealth in her own right and belongs to one of the most respectable and wealthy families in the county. For the past two years she has been secretly receiving visits from her dusky admirer, and openly admitted to some friends that she loved and intended to marry him some day. She kept her word, and at midnight of Wednesday the two were joined by Rev. Mr. Ross, a colored exhorter. Some years ago, the friends of the eccentric girl assert, she received a spinal injury which affected her brain. Her mind became so unsettled that she was confined for a short time in Dixmont Asylum in this city, being released two months since. When Miss Clokey returned to her friends she told them that she felt convinced she would make a fatal mistake by marrying Miller, but it is believed she made this assertion merely to allay their suspicions. Immediate steps will be taken by her friends to sunder the knot which the colored preacher tied.

A Terrible Explosion.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 13.—A terrible accident occurred on the West Shore Railroad at 2:30 this afternoon, about one mile south of Milton on Cameron & Fagans contract, where 28 laborers, mostly Italians, were employed. Thomas Egan, the foreman, was in the act of tamping a hole for a blast in which were about two kegs of black powder, when suddenly there was a premature explosion. William Powers, a laborer, was at work above Egan on the rocks, and under Egan, fifteen feet below were a number of other laborers. Powers saw Egan sitting upright with a stone weighing about one hundred pounds on his feet. He hurried to him and threw it off with an iron bar, and then went to the assistance of the others. He saw two Italians lying dead, and two alive, one of the latter crushed in the breast, the other sitting partly upright with his legs crushed by a stone weighing fifty pounds. They got jacks and endeavored to move the stone, but found it impossible. The man will die. Powers says twenty-eight men were at work there, and he knows that eighteen are safe. Egan and a laborer named Mike Callahan were brought to Milton on a boat. The others were cared for as well as possible.

Guiteau's Body Not Exhumed.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In a long article published in the *Post* this morning about Guiteau the statement is made that, contrary to the generally accepted belief, Guiteau's body has not been exhumed, and consequently has not undergone the processes necessary to turn it into a skeleton, but that it still rests in the grave in the basement of the jail where it was originally placed after dissection. The article also says that the custody of the body has not been offered to the Army Medical Museum here, and that there is a probability of its finally reaching a Boston museum.

The Heat in New York City.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Thirty-one cases of sunstroke were reported in this city to-day, two of them fatal. The death rate amounted still higher to-day, climbing above yesterday's record of 179 to 187 deaths. Of these 98 were of infants, due to the effects of the heat.

Taken From Jail and Lynched.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Wm. Ritter, a negro, in jail at Henderson, Ky., on charge of rape and murder of a mulatto girl, twelve years old, was taken from jail last night by a mob and hanged to a tree. It is supposed the executioners were colored people.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

Official Report of the Meeting.

The official report of the meeting as prepared by the Secretaries is as follows:

A meeting of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania was held yesterday at the Young Republican Club, Twelfth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, at 11 o'clock, Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, Chairman, and Joseph A. Thompson, of Delaware county, and Harry Huhn, of Philadelphia, acting as Secretaries. The roll of members were called, when 97 members out of a total of 102 answered to their names. On motion a committee of two were appointed to wait npon the candidates of the Republican party and invite their presence before the Committee. The Chair appointed Taggart, of Northumberland, and Harrison, of Bucks.

The Chair submitted a communication from the Young Republican Association, of Philadelphia, which was read and laid upon the table.

General Negley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of ten members to aid him in the coming campaign.

Whereupon the Chair announced Jas. S. Negley, of Pittsburgh; Horace A. Beale, of Parksburg; Geo. H. Mahaffy, of Marietta; S. Newton Pettis, of Meadville; Frank McPherson, of Towanda; Frank Reeder, of Easton; Joseph P. Coburn, of Warrensburg; Amos M. Slack, of Philadelphia; Joseph Wear, of Philadelphia; Michael Schall, of York, as said Committee.

On motion of General Negley, of Pittsburgh, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Committee of Finance, said Committee to be selected from within or without the Committee, at the discretion of the Chair.

Col. Taggart, of Northumberland, Chairman of the Committee to wait upon the candidates, submitted a written communication from them, as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1882.

Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, Chairman Republican State Committee, Philadelphia, Pa.

SIR: Your Committee has been charged by the representatives of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled on the 21st of June ult., with the duty of using all honorable means to secure the united and harmonious action of the party. This duty should in our opinion be carefully considered and faithfully discharged. We have no desire to limit your Committee in any way in the discharge of that duty by setting up any fancied claim of vested rights arising out of the nominations which have been severally conferred upon us by the convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 10th of May last, and at its reassembling in the same place on the 21st ult., herein before referred to.

We deem the harmony and success of the Republican party of infinitely greater moment than the individual preferment of any of us. The party can afford even to appear to be wrong in the estimation of any considerable portion of its honest followers and faithful supporters. If our nomination did not, when it was made, fully and fairly represent the wishes of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, or if any of us have since that nomination ceased to represent the popular will, we are not only desirous but anxious that the proper remedy be applied by your Committee under the authority vested in it by the Convention. We therefore hereby severally authorize your Committee to submit our candidacy and the candidacy of each of us to such popular tests as will, in the judgment of its members, clearly indicate the popular will in the premises, and secure the co-operation of all who really desire Republican harmony and success, whether by primary elections, a new convention, or otherwise. Pledging our hearty co-operation in carrying out to practical results any plan which may be adopted in its wisdom, and to the unequalified support of any candidates which may be chosen to represent the Republican party. We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants.

JAS. A. BEAVER,
WM. H. RAWLE,
W. T. DAVIES,
JOHN M. GREER,
MARRIOTT BROSIUS.

The communication was read at length, and thereupon the Hon. S. Newton Pettis, of Crawford, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Pursuant to the resolution passed by the Harrisburg Convention of June 21st, authorizing the Republican State Committee to use all honorable means to promote harmony in the party, the said Committee acting in conjunction with the Republican candidates on the State ticket, respectfully submit to the State Committee and candidates of the Independents the following propositions:

First. The tickets headed by Jas. A. Beaver and John Stewart respectively be submitted to a vote of the Republican electors of the State at primaries, as hereinafter provided for.

Second. The selection of candidates to be voted for by the Republican party in November to be submitted as aforesaid, every Republican elector constitutionally and legally qualified to be eligible to nomination.

Third. A State Convention to be held to be constituted as recommended by the Continental Hotel Conference, whereof Wharton Barker was Chairman, and Francis B. Reeves, Secretary, to select candidates to be voted for by the Republican party in November, its choice to be limited to the candidates now in nomination; or unlimited, as the Independent State Committee may prefer.

The primaries or convention referred to in the foregoing propositions to be held on or before the 4th Wednesday of August next, under regulations or apportionment to be made by Daniel Agnew, Hampton L. Carson, and Francis B. Reeves, not in conflict, however, with the acts of Assembly regulating primary elections, and the candidates receiving the highest popular vote or the votes of a majority of the members of the Convention, to receive the united support of the party.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Republican State Committee the above propositions fully carry out in letter and spirit the resolution passed by the Harrisburg Convention June 21st, and that we hereby pledge the State committee to carry out in good faith any one of the foregoing propositions which may be accepted.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Republican State Committee be directed to forward an official copy of the proceedings of this meeting, together with the foregoing propositions, to the Independent State Committee and candidates.

Whereupon General Reeder, of Northampton, moved to amend by adding a further proposition, as follows:

Fourth, A State Convention, to be constituted as provided for by the new rules adopted by the late Republican State Convention, to select candidates to be voted for by the Republican party in November, provided, if such Convention be agreed to, said Convention shall be held not later than the fourth Wednesday in August, which amendment was agreed to.

The preamble and resolutions as amended were agreed to.

On motion the Executive Committee, in connection with the Chairman, was authorized to arrange all details connected with the propositions not covered by the resolutions as adopted.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

THE POLICY OF THE INDEPENDENTS.

LETTER FROM FOUR OF THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

To General James A. Beaver, Hon. William T. Davies, Hon. John M. Greer, William Henry Rawle, Esq., and Marriott Brosius, Esq:

GENTLEMEN—By a communication received from the Hon. Thomas V. Cooper addressed to us as candidates of the Independent Republicans, we are advised of the proceedings of the State Committee which assembled in this city yesterday. Without awaiting action of the Independent State Committee, to which we have referred the communication, and attempting no discussion of the existing difference or the several methods proposed by which to secure party unity, we beg to say that, if accepted, it would not produce harmony in the party, but, on the contrary, would lead to wider dissensions. We therefore suggest that the desired result can be secured by the hearty co-operation of the respective candidates. We have no authority to speak for the great body of voters now giving their support to the Independent Republican ticket. We are perfectly free, however, to act in our individual capacity, and desire to assure you that we are not only willing but anxious to co-operate with you in the endeavor to restore peace and harmony to our party. That this can be accomplished beyond all doubt we feel entirely assured, if you, gentlemen, are prepared to yield with us all personal considerations and agree to the following propositions:

First, The withdrawal of both tickets.

Second, The several candidates of these tickets to pledge themselves not to accept any subsequent nomination by the proposed convention.

Under these conditions we will unite with you in urging upon our respective constituencies the adoption of the third proposition submitted by your committee and conclude the whole controversy by our final withdrawal as candidates.

Such withdrawal of both tickets would remove from the canvass all personal as well as political antagonisms and leave the party united and unembarrassed. We trust, gentlemen, that your judgement will approve the method we have suggested, and that, appreciating the importance of concluding the matter with as little delay as possible, you will give us your reply within a week from this date. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN STEWART,
LEVI BIRD DUFF,
GEORGE W. MERRICK,
GEORGE JUNKIN.

LETTER FROM COL. WM. M'MICHAEL.

The following is Colonel McMichael's letter:

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1882.

Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, Chairman, etc.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of July 12 is received, addressed to the Chairman of the Independent Republicans and their candidates, containing certain propositions of your Committee. I decline those propositions because they involve an abandonment of the cause of the Independent Republicans. If a new convention representing all Republicans nominated an entirely new ticket worthy of popular support, and not containing the name of any candidate on either of the present tickets, and sincerely supporting the principles of the Independent Republicans, the necessity for a separate Independent Republican movement would not exist. Your propositions, however, practically proposes to renominate Gen. Beaver and reaffirm the abuses which we oppose. The convention of the Independent Republicans, which met in Philadelphia on May 24th, announced principles in which I believe. It nominated me for Congressman-at-large, and I accepted that nomination. It declared boldly against "bossism," the spoils system, and all the evils which impair Republican usefulness, and in favor of popular rule, the equal rights of all, national unity, maintenance of the public credit, protection to labor, and all the great principles of true Republicanism. No other ticket now in the field presents those issues. The people of Pennsylvania can say at the polls in November whether they approve of those principles and will support the cause which represents them. I will not withdraw or retire unless events hereafter shall give assurance that the necessary reform in the civil service shall be adopted, assessments made on office holders returned and not hereafter exacted, boss, machine and spoils methods forever abandoned, and all our public offices from United States Senatorships to the most unimportant offices shall be filled only by honest and capable men who will represent the people and not attempt to dictate to or control them. I shall go on with this fight, asking the support of all my fellow-citizens who believe in the principles of the Independent Republican Convention May 24. Yours truly,

WM. MCMICHAEL.

DEATH OF MRS. LINCOLN

The Widow of the Great War President Passed Away at Springfield, Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's widow died here at a quarter past eight o'clock this morning, her death being the result of a paralytic stroke received last Friday. She had not been well, mentally and physically, since the