THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 13, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 109¾ for 4s of 1907; 102¼ for 5s of 1881; 111½ for 4½s; sterling, $4 82½@4 84½; silver bars, 114; silver coin, ¼ discount buying, par selling.

Silver in London yesterday, 52 10-16d; consols, 98 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105⅝; 4s, 113; 4½s, 114¾.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at par; Mexican dollars, 91 buying, 91½ selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 9d@10s 2d for good to choice California.

Mining stocks presented but few changes of interest in San Francisco yesterday. There was a fair amount of business, and an advance of from 5c to 75c in most of the Comstocks. A few fell off 5c to 50c.

Samuel Drake was found dead in his vineyard near Dixon yesterday.

At Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, Maud S and St. Julien each trotted at mile in 2:11¾—the fastest time ever made.

The Republican State Convention at Carson, Nev., yesterday nominated Beatty for the Supreme Judgeship on the 75th ballot.

The State Credit Democrats of Tennessee have nominated John V. Wright for Governor, and the Repudiationists S. F. Wilson.

In the parade of veterans yesterday at Columbus, O., there were 15,000 persons in line.

The Democrats of the First Ohio District have nominated Samuel F. Hunt for Congress, and General H. B. Banning has been chosen in the Second District.

The iron-makers in the west of Scotland refuse the advance demanded by their men.

The tranquillity of Central America is threatened.

Another detachment of marines left England yesterday for Ireland.

Fire at Bushwick, N. Y.; also at Marblehead, Mass.

A. Montgomery, a millionaire, was held at Colusa yesterday for perjury, alleged to have been committed in swearing to his assessment list.

The miners on Skagit river, according to a Seattle (W. T.) dispatch, are now busily at work with encouraging prospects.

The body of John P. C. Rice was found yesterday in Slate creek, W. T.

The largest ship ever built on the Pacific coast is to be launched at Seabeck, W. T., on the 21st.

The Greenbackers of the Second Maine District indorse the Democratic nominee for Congress—A. M. Fogg.

The annual Convention of the National Liberal League will be held at Chicago next month.

Two hundred and fifty dollars fine and ten days' imprisonment was imposed upon a man in Henrico county, Virginia, yesterday, for refusing to serve upon a jury with a negro.

The Treasury Department yesterday purchased 375,000 ounces of fine silver for the Mints.

A general rising is reported from several Mexican States.

The National Council of the Albanian League has decided to throw off every vestige of Ottoman authority.

Judge L. D. Thoman has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventeenth Ohio District.

The Democrats of the Sixth Ohio District have renominated Frank H. Hurd for Congress.

The Presidential party left Columbus, O., last night for Washington.

Vice-President Wheeler addressed the Republicans at St. Albans, Vt., last night.

Disastrous fire near Whitehall, N. Y.

Samuel F. Coleman has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth Virginia District.

The Treasury Department is dissatisfied with the administration of affairs in Alaska.

At New Albany, O., last night, Roger Russell, aged 70 years, mortally wounded John Norman, his son-in-law.

The village of Las Placitas, New Mexico, is discovered to be built on a remarkably rich ledge of ore.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth Ohio District have nominated Judge Ezra B. Taylor as the successor of Garfield in Congress.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

During the last session of Congress an appropriation of five thousand dollars was secured by Representative Davis, of the First District, for the purpose of making inquiry concerning the special needs of agriculture in the arid regions west of the hundredth meridian. The purpose of Mr. Davis in seeking this appropriation was to open the door for more extensive and beneficial investigations into the requirements of the dry regions of California. Under the appropriation as it stands an opportunity will be given to examine into the needs of the San Joaquin valley and other arid sections, and it is believed by Mr. Davis that if the first results are such as to show the importance of the subject there will be no difficulty in persuading Congress to increase the appropriation. To the end that the most good may be got out of the small amount at disposal, Mr. Davis has suggested the co-operation of the State Board of Agriculture in the undertaking, and we understand that during the State Fair a meeting will be held for conference with the Commissioner of Agriculture, General Le Duc, who is expected to visit California at that time. It is needless to point out the value of such an opening as Mr. Davis has here succeeded in making. By judicious management it will afford opportunity for interesting Congress in our arid plains, and induce that body to grant such appropriations as will suffice to develop means of meeting and overcoming the drawbacks to agriculture which have thus far so seriously handicapped a large section of our farmers. Mr. Davis deserves much credit for his thoughtfulness and activity in this connection, and we trust that the State Board of Agriculture will be prepared to advise Commissioner Le Duc as to the disposition of the fund in the way which will do the most good.

THE SCHRODER CASE.

Judge Evans, of the Superior Court of Oakland, has denied the application for bail made on behalf of Schroder. In rendering his decision in the case he took occasion to express his belief that the plea of insanity was without justification, and that the points taken by the defendant's counsel were of a very surprising character. The counsel for the defense did not desire the Court to explain its reasons for refusing bail, but the Judge pointed out that he was in a measure forced to say what he did, because of the attitude of the defense in claiming bail as a right under the circumstances. He therefore reviewed the evidence at length, and dwelt upon the evidence of deliberate purpose in the action of the defendant, as also upon the entire absence of testimony going to show that Dr. Lefevre had been guilt of seduction. The general effect of the Judge's decision was very unfavorable to the defense, counsel for which would gladly have waived the explanation of the Court, and especially his severe animadversions upon the gross abuse of the plea of insanity which has been practiced of late years in murder cases. Altogether we cannot but regard the judicial opinions delivered by the Superior and Police Courts in this case as wholesome and timely, and we trust that the result will be to check that popular disposition to condone and justify murders of this kind, which has done so much to multiply them. Nor is it at all unnecessary that the public should be reminded in this case, by successive judicial statements, that there has as yet been no evidence produced to fix upon Dr. Lefevre the commission of the offense for which it is alleged he was killed. It is well that the attempt to procure bail has failed so signally, for had it been otherwise there would have been grave reason for doubting the application of anything like justice in the case eventually.

CAPTAIN EADS AND THE SHIP RAILWAY.

Captain Eads delivered an address to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday, explanatory of his scheme for a ship railway across the Isthmus. It was a very lucid and interesting statement, and it must have removed many previously existing misapprehensions and prejudices from the minds of his hearers. The plan proposed by Captain Eads is for a twelve-rail track. On this a cradle would be placed to receive the vessel. This cradle would be lowered down an incline plane into the sea until the ship was placed directly over it. Then it would be drawn up so that the ship could be securely shored up, and when this was effected two powerful engines would be attached, and cradle and ship be drawn over the Isthmus, and launched into the water again on the other side. A cradle for a ship and cargo weighing 6,000 tons would be about 350 feet long, and would rest on twelve rails, 4 feet apart. On each of the twelve rails there would be 115 wheels, so that each rail would carry 500 tons, or about four and one-third tons to the wheel. As the drivers of a large freight engine bear with a weight of six tons on the rail, it is evident that the roadbed and rails and ties would not require to be heavier than those of an ordinary well built railroad. To avoid curves in the road it is proposed to erect turntables whenever it is necessary to leave the straight course. The Captain is confident that this method of transporting ships and cargoes is entirely practicable. He however frankly meets the staple objection, namely, that the vessels would be liable to strain themselves, and shows that it has no force, the fact being that a well constructed ship would sustain far less strain in the cradle than every ship is subjected to at sea in a gale of wind. He also points out that "should it be necessary to "give any additional strength to the sides "of a vessel, almost any number of "supports may be employed. These can "be made to extend from the sides or "galleries of the cradle, and could be so "applied that injury to the vessel would "be simply impossible." He adds that "some of the ablest engineers in this "country and abroad have decided un-"hesitatingly that loaded vessels may be "thus carried in perfect safety. Among "those who have so decided is Hon. E. J. "Reed, late Chief Constructor of the "British Navy, an engineer of the highest "reputation, whose knowledge and ex-"perience of shipbuilding are second per-"haps to that of no man living. Indeed "I may safely assert that since I first "broached the subject of a ship railway I "have not found a single engineer who has "expressed a doubt as to the prac-"ticability of the project." The first alleged advantage of the ship railway is its superior economy. Captain Eads estimates that it can be built for fifty millions of dollars, while the Nicaragua Canal would cost at least a hundred millions, and the Lesseps Canal probably three times that amount. The ship railway is also alleged to be far less subject to accident and blockade. Captain Eads believes that ordinary tide-water or lock canals would often be injured by vessels running into the banks, and that unless they were built very wide, which would greatly increase the first cost, this danger would hamper their operations seriously.

Of course the main argument relied upon by him when addressing a California audience must be the increased economy in getting our products to market. He accordingly labors to show that his scheme would cause a saving of from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000 a year in grain freights alone, and that therefore it would be of immense benefit to our producers. It may be questioned whether his answer to the objection that the opening of such a line would destroy the Oriental trade of San Francisco was as fully appreciated as the other parts of his argument. He tells the San Francisco merchants that whatever loss they experienced on this account would be more than compensated in the increased prosperity of the State at large, and he intimates that the Chinese trade in the nature of things must be diverted if a railroad is built across the continent with its Pacific terminus at San Diego. This may be true, but it is not calculated to satisfy those who apprehend the loss of that commerce upon which they depend. It is, however, evident that if the ship railway is practicable, it is only a question of time for it to be built, for if it is feasible it is so certainly remunerative a project that it must attract capital to it before long. The whole history of transportation and commercial development shows that the tendency is always towards the lines of least resistance. If our wheat can be carried cheaper and quicker to Europe by a ship railway than in any other way, the ship railway will be built. It is true that such an enterprise may be postponed by the completion of a project which, though presenting less advantages, yet promises to supersede the existing methods of transportation. The completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad to tide water at the Gulf will revolutionize the wheat freighting business, and it will offer such great advantages over the old system that it is probable it will hold the business for many years. In these days of gigantic enterprises, however, a comparatively small difference in economy is sufficient to stimulate improvements on the most extensive scale, and where competition in transportation is so keen, and production so large, it is evident that a scheme of this character is not likely to want for support. The ship railway may not come in our time, or it may be constructed within the next ten years. Men nowadays do not rest content in the belief that anything which promises to pay is impracticable, and Captain Eads has certainly demonstrated the thorough feasibility of his project.

THE BANKERS IN COUNCIL.

The Convention of the American Bankers' Association is an interesting meeting, and it is to be hoped that it may be able to devise some way of averting the dangerous results which the steady coinage of silver must otherwise entail upon the country. President Mitchell called the attention of the Convention to this subject, showing that "as long as no special effort "shall be made to force the silver into cir-"culation, its existence will chiefly affect "the Government Treasury, to which it "belongs, and to which it apparently sus-"tains the relation substantially of silver "bullion. But whenever, by the failure "of our crops, or other exigencies of our "foreign trade, balances must be remitted "to Europe, gold alone will subserve "that purpose. Doubtless any considera-"ble drain of gold will throw the silver "into circulation. Paper money will then "fall to the rank of silver, and our entire "circulation will be depreciated to the "value of the silver dollar." This is the danger which we have pointed out ever since the passage of the imbecile silver bill; which has all the time been acquiring greater dimensions; yet which the politicians have been absolutely afraid to deal with, notwithstanding the extent of the evil with which it threatens the people. It would be difficult to adduce a more conclusive proof of the utter folly of permitting Congress to control the currency, than this fact constitutes. Here we see that both the great parties have allowed a process to go on which if not stopped must result in debasing the currency hopelessly, because they were both afraid of alienating the vote of the most ignorant and stupid element. At present the stability of the currency depends entirely upon the goodness of the crops. Let these fail for a single year, and a gold drain will set in which must result in the forcing of silver into the place of gold as the standard of value, and the consequent depreciation of every dollar in circulation, from ten to twelve or fifteen per cent. The immediate effect of that would be the destruction of more capital than the whole of that portion of the public debt paid since the close of the rebellion amounts to. This too would be only the beginning of disaster. But the blind politicians obstinately close their ears to warnings and remonstrances, and daily imperil the well-being of the whole nation rather than run the risk of offending a small minority whose opinions are not entitled to respect, because founded on ignorance.

THE WORK OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention finished its work quickly. The nominations for Electors are judicious and popular. The Congressional nominations are fully up to the average. Messrs. Page, Davis and Pacheco have already been tested, and their fidelity and industry need no demonstration. Mr. Knight bears a high reputation in his district, and will doubtless make a strong canvass. The fight in the First and Fourth Districts appear at this juncture to be the most serious, the latter being normally a Democratic district, and the former being chronically doubtful. The unquestionable merits of Mr. Davis, however, insure him the strongest support his party can give him, and it is on the cards that the opposition vote may be divided. The platform adopted by the Convention is not as comprehensive as it should have been. It appears, however, to have been thought that in indorsing the Chicago platform all necessity for a separate expression of ideas, save on the Chinese question, was removed. The Convention did not adopt a special plank on the currency question, but it did the next best thing in indorsing the Chicago currency resolutions. These are so plain that nobody can play fast and loose with them, and they are as far removed from Greenbackism as anything can be. They declare, among other things, that "the order es-"tablished and the credit acquired should "never be imperiled. That the pensions "promised should be paid. That the debt "so much reduced should be extinguished "by the full payment of every dollar "thereof." We are satisfied that no candidate who stands on that platform or on the Republican County Convention platform will be mistaken for a friend of fiat money and repudiation. The Democrats have that unenviable distinction to themselves, and they will have every opportunity afforded them for making the most of it. It is to be regretted that there should have arisen any ill feeling in regard to some of the appointments on the State Central Committee. Upon that body rests the responsibility of the conduct of the campaign, and it ought to be left as free as possible at the outset. We have no information which justifies us in forming a definite conclusion as to the facts in the case, however, and therefore shall not express an opinion upon it.

NOT MUCH OF A GORMANDIZER.

According to the telegraph Dr. Tanner is eating enormously, but if the dispatches which profess to give an account of what he does eat are reliable, he certainly cannot be accused of gormandizing. It was stated that he had eaten eighteen oysters and eight ounces of milk for breakfast, and fifteen oysters for dinner. If that is regarded as huge eating in New York the people there must have very slender appetites. It is difficult to see how the doctor could have been more moderate in fact, and if he does not consume more provision in a day than that it will take him a long time to make up for his fast.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

[From San Francisco exchanges of August 12th.]

The Supreme Court has decided the Taylor school salary law unconstitutional.

Duties paid at the Custom-house yesterday were $16,305 77, making a total of $203,714 31 for the month.

The merchandise exports of the week were valued at $306,384—a decrease of $353,928 from those of the previous week.

The registration of voters at the new City Hall yesterday, to 4 o'clock, amounted to 450. Total since August 4th, 3,673.

Sub-Treasurer Sherman is now paying out more silver coin than is coming in, and yet there are several millions on hand for those who want it in exchange for gold or greenbacks.

The Chinese steamer Wa Chung, from Hongkong via Honolulu, is expected to arrive to-morrow. This vessel has been carrying coolies from China to the sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands.

Dr. Merritt's yacht Casco arrived this morning from Tahiti, having been thirty-two days on the passage. She had fine weather during the passage, and nothing of importance to record. She is now anchored off Oakland long wharf.

A circular issued by the State Board of Health urges, in view of the existence of small-pox in the State, thorough vaccination at least every eight or ten years, and deprecates the careless and unscientific manner in which the operation is frequently performed.

At the recent examination of applicants for teachers' certificates there were 263 candidates, of which but 62 were successful. In June, 1879, 263 entered and 150 were successful. In March, 1878, 100 candidates out of 153 who entered were allowed 80 per cent. and over.

SINGULAR CASE.—The following is from the San Francisco *Post* of August 12th:

Atlas Fredonyer, the man who has a 16-ounce bottle in his colon, is lying at the St. Mary's Hospital in a critical condition. This forenoon Drs. Murphy and Clarke went out to see whether he is in condition to undergo the operation of colotomy, but up to our publication hour they had not returned. The bottle is described by Fredonyer as of about the size and shape of an ordinary receptacle of the quantity of citrate of magnesia sold for two bits. It is stated that it is not an unfrequent practice in cases of the ailment from which Fredonyer was suffering to apply the remedy which has resulted so unfortunately in this instance. The application has a cooling effect upon the intestine and tends to stop the hemorrhage. It is represented on medical authority that it is not so very infrequent that the bottle used lodges in the intestine, but it is seldom that the use of instruments does not suffice to remove it without resorting to colotomy. Three cases, it is said, have occurred within the past year in which resort had to be taken to the former method to relieve the sufferers.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

THE WEST JERSEY DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Excursion Catastrophe.

REMARKABLE TROTTING AT ROCHESTER.

Continued Proceedings of the Bankers' Convention at Saratoga.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

An Ohio Septuagenarian Mortally Wounds His Son-in-Law.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Robbery of a Vessel on the Irish Coast of Arms.

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The West Jersey Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12th.—As far as can be learned, only one passenger, James McSweeney, of this city, was killed outright by the accident on the Atlantic City road at May's Landing, but 41 are injured, some fatally. All seemed to be scalded or burned, very few being smashed or bruised. There were nearly 2,000 people from Philadelphia on the excursion. Following is a description of the collision and the scene that ensued: Of the persons on the rear platform of the first train, some jumped to the ground and then rushed panic-stricken back into the cars. The locomotive came bounding on and crashed into the rear car, still standing upon the bridge, and with such force that the engine fairly plowed a furrow half way into the car, and lifting the roof of the car over the smokestack. The shock broke one of the cylinders of the boiler, and instantly scalding water was poured out upon the affrighted and helpless occupants of the car. Rain had been pouring down, and all the windows of the car were down, and, steam filling it instantly, added to the horror of the occasion and the sufferings of the victims, for out of the concealing vapor came the shrieks of women, the wails of children and the yells of men. People on the first train ran pellmell from the cars or jumped through the windows, and it was some time before they became sufficiently composed to make earnest efforts to rescue the injured and relieve their sufferings.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

MAY'S LANDING (N. J.), August 12th.—The Union Hotel is a hospital, and in the parlors are several dead and dying victims of the disaster. Mrs. David M. C. Cristal, with her face and body frightfully scalded, lies in one room, and by her side her husband, also badly scalded. In an adjoining room lies Mrs. Boodle, badly scalded about the head and face. Near her, and covered with a cloth, is the dead body of Katie Welsh, aged 11 years. Near by is Lillie Grace, who suffers internally. At the neighboring cottages are other victims. The body of James Sweeny was sent to Philadelphia, while those of Miss Mary Henratly, Freddie Carr, aged 11, and Annie Gillespie remain here. Owen Walsh and James Mullen, tied up in raw cotton, and presenting a terrible appearance, were sent to Philadelphia this morning. At a farm house Mrs. Mary Waddell of Camden is lying in a precarious condition. Sarah Collins was terribly scalded and received frightful at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and Sarah Wright died at her residence in Camden this morning. Her mother is lying beyond hope of recovery. The list of dead numbers seven.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Edward Aiken, engineer of the second section of the train, says the accident was caused by the air-brakes failing to work. He believes that had the brakes operated his train would have stopped in time to have prevented the collision.

SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12th.—The scene of the disaster is a straight stretch of track about 200 yards from May's Landing station. Part of the first section was on Great Egg Harbor river bridge when the crash came. Assistant Trainmaster M. Mills states that the air-brake had undoubtedly been tampered with, whether by accident or design he could not say, but thinks some one must have put it out of order by fooling with it in one of the closets of the cars through which it passes.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

MAY'S LANDING, August 12th.—Mrs. McCrystal died this afternoon. Lillie Grose was terribly scalded, and is not expected to live until morning.

C. M. Hoagland, conductor, and Edwin Aiken, engineer of the second section of the excursion train, have been arrested on a charge of manslaughter, and held in $1,000 each.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12th.—The attending physician gives little hope of the recovery of Mrs. Wright, at the Pennsylvania Hospital. James McGovern, aged 12 years, died this afternoon. Physicians state that three or four more of the victims of the diaster would probably die before midnight.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12th.—In the Pennsylvania Hospital this afternoon Rose Murphy and Kate Murphy, sisters, aged 18 and 20 years, respectively, and Mary Gallaghar, aged 22 years, died. Mrs. Wright died at her residence in Camden to-night. The number of deaths thus far is thirteen.

Racing at Rochester—Wonderful Time Made by St Julien and Maud S.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), August 12th.—In the trot against time here to-day St. Julien made the first mile in 2:13¾. The extraordinary time of 2:11¾ was made on the second trial, and the third mile was made in 2:14½.

OTHER RACES.

ROCHESTER, August 12th.—The announcement that Maud S. and St. Julien would each be trotted, the latter to beat his own best record of 2:12¾, and the former to beat this and Sleepy Tom's best pacing record of 2:12¼, attracted 15,000 people to the track. The sport opened with a race for the 2:30 class, and a free-for-all trotting contest. The former resulted in Parcana coming in first, Hector second, taking the first heat. Time, 2:23—2:23½—2:21¾—2:21¼. In the free-for-all race Darby was first, Hopeful second, taking the first two heats. Time, 2:15½—2:16¼—2:16¼—2:19—2:22. Darby got the last two heats by less than one length.

MAUD S. AND ST. JULIEN'S WONDERFUL TROTTING.

At 5 o'clock the California wonder and King of the Turf, St. Julien, was driven out upon the track by Orrin A. Hickok. Prolonged applause and cheers greeted him as he was trotted around to get heated for the greatest effort of his life. He went down past the judges several times before Hickok nodded to give the word. Then he darted around the track without a running mate or anything else than his driver to urge him in making his first quarter in :33, the half-mile in 1:07, three-quarters in 1:41 and the mile in 2:13¾—the fastest trotting ever done upon the Rochester track. The crowd cheered, and they who were betting that both horses would lower their best previous record now offered to give their opponents odds in the pools at rates of $60 to $50. Forty minutes later Bair of Cincinnati brought out Maud S. Deafening cheers greeted both. Bair nodded to the Judges, and Maud S was given a send off the first time she came down the stretch. The track, weather and everything was in her favor, no less than in St. Julien's. She sped away magnificently, and the involuntary exclamation of many thousands of witnesses was: "Beautiful." She completed her first quarter in :32½, the half in 1:05, three quarters in 1:38¼ and the mile in 2:11¾. The wildest enthusiasm followed the performance. Everybody knew the fastest time on record had been made before the time-keepers had made their announcement or were consulted. Bets now ranged $51 and $80 on Maud S. against $50 and $75 on St. Julien. St. Julien was brought out for his second heat. There was less enthusiasm than before, but he got away in fine shape, and trotted to the end of his first quarter in :31¾, the second in 1:04¾, the third in 1:38¼, and the mile in 2:11¾. The cheers of the crowd at this time were strongly mingled with expressions of dissatisfaction, for not a single expert time-keeper other than those in the judges' stand made St. Julien's time less than 2:12, but the official record had to stand. Each horse had now earned the special purse of $2,000 offered to each, and Stone, of Cincinnati, refused to permit the mare to be speeded again, while Hickok took the same position. Maud S. was trotted again, however, but she only made her second mile in 2:20¾, and was excused from the third heat. St. Julien trotted the heat in the ordinary time of 2:24¼. Handsome testimonials were presented the drivers of the King and Queen of the turf. Thus terminated the greatest trotting event the world has ever known.

The Bankers' Convention.

SARATOGA, August 12th.—The Bankers' Convention resumed its session to-day. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was re-elected President, and Jacob Vermilye First Vice-President, and others were also chosen from each State and Territory. Resolutions in favor of a general bankruptcy law, indorsed by the Executive Council, were laid on the table. A letter from Secretary Sherman was read.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

SARATOGA, August 12th.—In his letter read before the Association, Secretary Sherman gives a history of the connection of the national banks with the General Government. He said the only limit of national bank issues was the demand for them. With the depression resulting from the panic of 1873 the circulation of national bank notes decreased from $355,485,578 in 1875 to $316,396,840 in 1877, when it reached its minimum, and with the return of prosperity has already increased to $344,150,813. With such elasticity there can hardly be for any considerable period in this country either of inflation or stringency in the circulating medium, and relief in such cases is fortunately afforded without any special act on the part of the Government. By the refunding of the public debt, already accomplished, an annual saving of $19,907,607 has been effected without withdrawing the currency from circulation excepting for small balances adjusted at the Sub-Treasury, and the banks have also at all times and in various ways strengthened the hands of the Government in its efforts to bring about specie payments. He called attention to the value which such banks have been to the Government in comparison with that of the banks organized under State laws. He disavowed any desire to express a preference for depository banks as against the Sub-Treasury system.

A. L. Snowden, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, read papers opposing bimetallism, and urging a repeal of the Act remonetizing silver.

A paper prepared by the Japanese Minister on banking and financial matters in that Kingdom was read by the Secretary, the etiquette of Japan not allowing the attaches who brought the paper to appear on the stage while the paper was being read.

More Railroad Accidents.

JERSEY CITY (N. J.), August 12th.—This afternoon the east-bound train on the New Jersey Railroad, when half a mile east of Spring Valley, was thrown off the track and down an embankment thirty feet high. There were a number of passengers in the cars, but so far as could be ascertained only a baby was killed. All the passengers were, however, more or less injured.

ST. PAUL, August 12th.—A freight train on the St. Paul and Duluth Railway was wrecked near Pine City this morning by a broken rail. Nine cars were thrown from the track. Three boys living at Mineral Poles, named Peter Martin, John Ervine and George Adams, who were stowed away in a freight car to steal a ride, were killed.

Railroad Building—Lines Completed and Projected.

NEW YORK, August 12th.—The *Tribune*, commenting on the report of the President of the Texas-Pacific, says: The report disclosed in the far Southwest a new field of almost boundless activity in railroad building and internal development. Here is one company expecting to finish in eighteen months a road 325 miles long, from Shreveport, via Baton Rouge, to New Orleans—a road opening, as they have never been opened before, the resources of Louisiana. Here is another company, already operating 443 miles of road, and making a net profit last year of over a million dollars, which is stretching out westward to El Paso, 600 miles away, under responsible contracts to be there by the end of 1882. Since the 1st of March 70 miles have been constructed. Over in Arizona another company is coming eastward from California at the rate of more than a mile a day, and is sure to be at El Paso as soon as any road is there to meet it. From El Paso all Mexico opens up, with its population of ten times our Pacific coast, while the lines already stretching northward bring Northern and Western Texas, the Indian Territory, Kansas and Missouri into relations with the same system. In a word, we have here a new Pacific Railroad, stretching from San Francisco and the Gulf of California to New Orleans and St. Louis, the whole so far advanced that the experienced builders now confidently expect to run through trains over it by the end of 1882. We shall then celebrate the centennial of the recognition of our independence with bands across the southwest, holding the Pacific coast as firmly to the gulf as during the war of the rebellion it was fastened to the Atlantic.

Exciting Scene on the Rio Grande.

LAREDO (Texas), August 12th.—At noon to day the prisoners confined here broke jail and made a dash for the Rio Grande. An alarm being given the Sheriff, his deputies and police ran to the river and kept up a fusilade on the fugitives, two of whom were killed in the water and several wounded. Mexicans gathered on the opposite shore in large numbers, and one fired several shots at the Americans on this side.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, August 12th.—Silver bars, 114; money, 2@3; Governments inactive; stocks closed weak; Western Union, 106¼; Quicksilver, 14¼; Pacific Mail, 40½; Mariposa, ½; Wells-Fargo, 108½; New York Central, 132; Erie, 41¼; Panama, 190½; Union Pacific, 93¼; bonds, 112¼; Central Pacific, 75½; bonds, 112¼; Sutro, 1⅝.

Tennessee Debt-Payers' and Repudiationists' Conventions.

NASHVILLE, August 12th.—The State Credit Democrats nominated John V. Wright, Straight-out Debt-paying Democrat, for Governor. The Repudiationists held a meeting with seventy delegates present, and nominated S. F. Wilson for Governor.

The Columbus Reunion.

COLUMBUS (Ohio), August 12th.—A grand parade of the veterans of the late war took place to-day. It is estimated that fifteen thousand were in the procession, which was over three miles long. Each regimental organization had its old battle-flag and ensigns. In afew cases only one member of a regiment was in the procession, but that one carried the flag. The Presidential party viewed the parade from carriages.

COLUMBUS, August 12th.—The Presidential party leave for Washington at midnight. The Secretary of the ex Soldiers' and Sailors' Association received a letter from General W. S. Hancock, expressing regret that his engagements would not permit his attending the reunion, at which it would have been a pleasure for him to be present.

Treasury Matters.

WASHINGTON, August 12th.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased 375,000 ounces of fine silver, to be delivered at the Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans mints.

The Treasury Department to-day issued an order providing for the shipment of standard silver dollars from the mints of the United States at the expense of the Mints, in sums of above $100, or any multiple thereof, upon the deposit of United States notes, fractional currency, fractional silver coin or National Bank notes with any Assistant Treasurer or National Bank Depository. Smaller sums will be sent by mail free of postage at the risk of the party to whom sent.

Brought to Terms.

RICHMOND (Va.), August 12th.—In the Henrico County Court to-day J. W. Herringer refused to serve with a negro juror. The Judge imposed a fine of $250 and ten days' imprisonment. Herringer subsequently consented to serve, and the penalties were removed.

Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, August 12th.—The Democrats in the First and Second Districts of Ohio this noon nominated Samuel F. Hunt for the First District and General H. B. Banning for the Second District.

LEWISTON (Maine), August 12th.—The Greenbackers of the Second Congressional District have indorsed the Democratic nominee, A. M. Fogg.

CLEVELAND (O.), August 12th.—Judge L. D. Thomas was to-day nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Seventeenth District.

TOLEDO (O.), August 12th.—The Democrats of the Sixth District have renominated Frank H. Hurd for Congress.

PETERSBURG (Va.), August 12th.—The Democrats of the Fourth District nominated Samuel F. Coleman for Congress.

WARREN (O.), August 12th.—Judge Ezra B. Taylor, of this city, was nominated tonight by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District, as the successor of General Garfield in Congress.

RICHMOND (Va.), August 12th.—George C. Cabell has been renominated for Congress from the Fifth District.

The Indian Campaign in New Mexico.

DENVER (Col.), August 12th.—A Santa Fe special to the *Tribune* says: Information from El Paso is to the effect that 75 to 100 Indians, either from Victorio's own band or Indians from Mexico who had aided Victorio, who had been hovering for the past few days between old Fort Quitman and Eagle Springs, crossed the Rio Grande near Quitman early this morning, heading south into the State of Chihuahua. Col. Del Valle, commanding the Mexican troops in the field against these Indians, has been notified by courier, and will endeavor to cut them off. A column of Indians, about 100 in number, and probably the main portion of Victorio's band, crossed the Rio Grande later in the day. They evidently found Col. Grierson's command, after the fight in Rattlesnake canyon, in possession of the watering places and passes north, and had to retreat. General Hatch thinks the Indians will try to get through the lines into the Wiembores or Mogollon mountains. To prevent this, he has disposed of his troops, under Colonel Buell's command, along the road from Fort Cummings to the river. Colonel Buell's headquarters are now at Slocum's ranch, about the center of the lines.

A Town in New Mexico Turned Into a Gold Mine.

SANTA FE (N. M.), August 12th.—A sensation was created here yesterday by the announcement of a rich mining strike in the Mexican village of Las Placitas, about thirty miles distant. The village is built of adobe huts, and the corrals and foundations of the houses are of rock. Prospector Jesse Martin detected mineral in this rock, and pounded up and hammered out some of it, getting a rich result in gold. He located the streets of the town where the gold rock was taken, and had assays made, with the result of $4,600 in gold to the ton. The lowest grade of rock assayed $43. Governor Lew Wallace has just returned from the place. He paced off the lead, making it 84 paces in width. Subsequent assays in Santa Fe give from $3,000 to $6,000 per ton. The whole village is built on the ledge, and rock worth $3 per pound has been thrown about as worthless.

Affairs in Alaska.

CHICAGO, August 12th.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington special says: The Treasury Department is dissatisfied with the administration of affairs in Alaska. They complain that thousands of dollars are expended there annually for revenue collections, and are simply wasted. They believe Collector Ball of Sitka to be an honest, efficient man, but assert that he has nothing to collect. Sitka is one of a half dozen ports where goods can be and are landed, and half of the others he never sees. He occupies his time, not in collecting and preventing smuggling, but in keeping wild Indians in order. The Alaska Commission, composed of the chiefs of the Bureau of the Department, recommend the substitution of Justices of the Peace, with extensive jurisdiction, for the present expensive collection machinery. This scheme will be brought before Congress next winter.

Surrounded by Indians.

GALVESTON, August 12th.—The following is a *News'* special from San Antonio: A dispatch received at the army headquarters from the operator at Quitman says: The Indians are all around us. It is impossible to get word to General Grierson. The Indians are driving off stock and murdering everybody along the route.

The Democratic Campaign in Indiana Opened by Hendricks.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 12th.—Mr. Hendricks opened the Indiana campaign for the Democrats to-day at Marin, Indiana.

A Murderous Father-in-Law.

CINCINNATI, August 12th.—The *Gazette's* special from New Albany says: Roger Russell, 70 years old, this evening fired two barrels of a shotgun into the face and breast of John Norman, his son-in-law, tearing both eyes out, and inflicting a mortal wound. The alleged cause was the ill treatment by Norman of his wife.

Vice-President Wheeler on the Stump.

ST. ALBANS (Vt.), August 12th.—Vice-President Wheeler was among the speakers at the Republican mass meeting here to-night.

Disastrous Fire.

WHITEHALL (N. Y.), August 12th.—A fire at Sherlock's Mills burned Sherlock's steam mill and store and twenty dwellings. The loss is heavy. Insurance, $40,000.

The White House State Dinner Service.

NEW YORK, August 12th.—An evening paper has the following Washington special: It will be remembered that some time ago the newspapers were filled with elaborate descriptions of a "State dinner" service that had been painted for the White House. The set was to be distinctively American, and Theodore R. Davis, one of the artists of Harper Brothers, was charged with the work of painting it. Fish, fowl and vegetables peculiar to the American continent were to be painted upon appropriate dishes. This was done with much satisfaction to the occupants of the White House, but not so as regards the bill for the workmanship. The gossip is that the White House people thought that Davis and his brother artists in France, who gave their time and skill to the task, were doing so with only a desire of recompense in the thought of having done something patriotic, or, on the part of the French artists, complimentary. Hence a misunderstanding and dispute that is now in the direct line of a lawsuit.

Party Above Personal Interest.

NEW YORK, August 12th.—The *Herald*, commenting on the Connecticut Republican Convention, says: A more admirable example of the subordination of personal rivalries to the general welfare of a party seldom is witnessed in practical politics than that which occurred yesterday at Hartford. There, as in Indiana, and every other doubtful State, the Republicans appear to be shaping and managing their canvass with more skill than their adversaries.

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, August 12th. — The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento August 16th: W. Watson, Mrs. E. L. Watson, Miss Lulu Watson, Titusville, Pa.; Mrs. Joseph Becht and daughter, Oakland; Joseph Ganard, U. S. A.; G. H. Moore, Louisville, Ky.; Prof. O. C. Marsh, New Haven, Conn.; Lewis Reynolds, St. Louis; James K. Miller, Canada; George Trax, Philadelphia; Henry Herndon, Baltimore.

Thirty-three through emigrants were on to day's train leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento August 17th.

National Liberal League.

BUFFALO, August 12th.—The fourteenth annual Convention of the National Liberal League will be held in Chicago on the 17th, 18th and 19th of September. The most important work of the Convention will be the selection of a Presidential ticket or the indorsement of one of the present nominations.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Trouble in Albania.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 12th.—While the Ministers were in council to-day the Sultan's Secretary brought in an Imperial order for Risa Pasha to proceed to Scutari, instead of the Minister of War. He is to start Friday and carry out the convention of April 18th, which provides for the cession of Tusi, and which caused the uprising in Albania. If he fails in this object he is to endeavor to bring about a cession of Dulcingo. Selim Pasha has left for Albania with 20,000 men. Moukhtar Pasha will bring a battalion to Scutari from Salonica, and Asim Pasha two battalions from Crete.

LONDON, August 12th.—A dispatch from Scutari says: The National Council of the Albanian League have decided to throw off every vestige of Ottoman authority. The population of Scutari are preparing for defensive measures against the Turkish authorities. So complete is the Albanian revolt that the central Albanian cities have refused to take part in the movement on Greece.

The South American War.

NEW YORK, August 12th.—Advices from Lima of July 13th, state that the enrolling of the population of Lima and Callao to form an army of reserve has been finished. At 3 o'clock the cathedral bell was rung, and at once all business establishments were closed. Railway trains, street-cars, and nearly all coaches ceased running, and the whole of the male population between 15 and 60 turned out to answer the roll call; the foreigners, the old men and children to look on. The closing of business establishments is to take place every day, so as to give different members the necessary time to drill.

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