NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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As Harry wishes to see you all.
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The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton to land and receive passengers and freight.
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From Bremen, Southampton or Havre to Havana or New Orleans.
Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....40 gold
From New Orleans or Havana, to Southampton, London, Havre or Bremen.
Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....45 gold
From New Orleans to Havana.
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Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans, issued by the undersigned.
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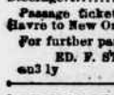

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On and after May 23 trains will arrive and depart from the depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:
DEPART.
Coast accommodation daily, except Sunday, at.....3:15 P. M.
Express and mail, daily, at.....8 A. M.
Through night express, daily, at.....4:40 P. M.
ARRIVE.
Coast accommodation daily, except Sunday, at.....10:05 A. M.
Express and mail, daily, at.....3:55 P. M.
Through night express, daily, at....11:30 P. M.
Pullman Palace Cars daily to Louisville, Cincinnati, Lynchburg, Virginia Springs and Baltimore without change.
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Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

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Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati.
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au27 eod 1m Straight University, New Orleans.

Mississippi Lamar.

Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar is candidate for Congress in the first district of Mississippi. His stumping ground is the White Line section of his State, and he stands before his people much as Horace Greeley, the violent abolitionist, stood before the fire-eaters of the South. He will get their votes because they think they can elect him, and they will thus vote for him for policy's sake. The mondescripts who assembled at Jackson and nominated Mr. Hemmingway, the Grangee, for the position of State Treasurer, assembled as White Line politicians. The resolutions of Lowndes and other counties, instructing delegates indicated that they desired the formation of a White Man's party for conducting the campaign. The Vicksburg *Monitor* now places at the head of its columns the "Conservative Democratic ticket," and beneath that what it calls the "White League platform." The combination—Democrats, Conservatives and White Leaguers—is a beautiful trinity, forming one bad body. The white line element was choked off in the Jackson convention by Mr. Lamar, who is said to have made the best speech of his life in depicting the suicidal policy of attempting to make a White Line campaign in a State mournfully regarded by Jeff Davis as hopelessly Republican. Mr. Lamar is a liberal man. While he agrees with the white line advocates that none but white men should hold office, he at the same time is willing that colored men should vote for him; and in hurling anathems at white line heads it is possible he secured for himself a number of colored votes. It was skillfully done, and the White Liners swallowed it. Mr. Lamar, in his Jackson speech, greatly condemned the President of the United States. The convention was to nominate a State Treasurer for Republican Mississippi, and the presidential campaign was not directly before the house, but abuse of President Grant is always a safe dose to give anti-Republicans, and Mr. Lamar filled his hearers with what pleased them, if it was not quite fresh.

Although he is not a good one, Mr. Lamar may be called a Republican, trying to get Democratic votes. His eloquent eulogy of Charles Sumner, the great statesman, whose dying words were a prayer for his civil rights bill, is still remembered. The Republicans of Boston yet regard Mr. Lamar kindly, for the praises and kind things said in their midst of their leader. With this feeling when they organized a National Union party in Boston, with the ultimate object of drawing off the Democrats most nearly allied to honesty, and making N. P. Banks President, they chose L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, for Vice President, and have sent thousands of circulars through the country advocating the claims of those two gentlemen for Republican and approximatively, honest Democratic consideration. In some places Mr. Lamar's name has become a colored household word, as might be inferred from the announcement made by a Pennsylvania paper that "Lucius Q. C. Lamar (colored) has been nominated for Congress in Mississippi." Of course the gentleman is not colored, but commenting on the Pennsylvania paper's notice the Vicksburg *Monitor*, White Line organ, says: "Lucius had better be a little more positive hereafter that he is white, and true as steel to his own color."

The *Monitor* straw is only one showing the dissatisfaction of the White Liners with Mr. Lamar's course; but it is not likely that they will put up another candidate, and men who could vote for Greeley or Blair certainly can not complain of the politics of any candidate for whom they are ordered to cast their votes.

Fortunately for Mr. Lamar, he has a record which the White Liners of Mississippi can not tarnish. He is no carpet-bagger. To be sure he is not a native of Mississippi, but he was born in Georgia, a State enjoying the blessings of the institution of slavery, and became so prominent that he was elected to the Legislature of Georgia as early as 1853. In 1854 he went to Lafayette county, Mississippi, and was elected to the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses of the United States. In those days there was little opposition to men coming from one State and getting elected to office in another. In 1860 Mr. Lamar severed his connection with the United States by resigning from Congress and taking his seat in the secession convention which was to take his adopted State out of the Union, with the assistance of Jefferson Davis. In 1861 he was made colonel of the Nineteenth Confederate Regiment. It is true he lost no limbs in the long struggle which followed; but having the favor of Mr. Davis he was sent as Confederate minister to Russia in 1863. In 1866 he obtained by election a situation as professor of political economy in the University of Mississippi. By political economy and on the strength of his "old-resident" and war record Mr. Lamar hopes to go again to Congress, and possibly to be Vice President. His success as a congressional candidate depends upon the temper of the White Liners and the votes of colored men.

The Old Way.

The Democrats of North Carolina having been squarely beaten by 18,000 majority on the convention vote, and having failed to secure enough delegates to tinker the constitution of the State into Democratic bylaws, are endeavoring to accomplish their purposes by foul means. The attempts to kill McCabe are approved, and from the language of the Charlotte *Observer* it appears there are yet hopes of getting rid of a few Republicans by assassination. The *Observer* says:

Since we have learned that the vote will be so close between the parties we have hoped that a few of the Radical members would find it convenient to pass in their checks, and for once merit the praise and accept the thanks of the Conservative press of this State; but after we learned that Beelzebub had made two shots at McCabe, of Edgecombe, and yet missed his man, we have given up all hope. They'll all be there, gentlemen, every one of them, and the only way to beat them is to be there, too, and beat them in the open field, with banners flying, and under the inspiring music of pure, sound, unadulterated Conservative Democracy.

The editor says "they'll all be there," but with such unscrupulous foes the chances are they will not. So much for "pure, sound, unadulterated, Conservative Democracy."

THE DISTURBANCE AT BRASHEAR

THE STORY OF THE LABORERS

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

The Town Attorney Who Wanted to Shoot the Laborers.

JUDGE TRAIN'S REPLY TO HIM

The correct statement of the extent of the trouble and the cause of it in the REPUBLICAN has caused many gentlemen to visit the office, who, stating they were eye witnesses, confirmed the account last published. Some use would have been made of their statements, as they are all responsible parties, if a communication had not been received from James Harris, which in simple, truthful style relates the whole story. Every person who has furnished the REPUBLICAN with information has given data that confirms his accounts and prove the fallacy of the dispatch first published. With this introduction it is printed below:

BRASHEAR, August 27, 1875.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I have read your last article on the Brashear fizzle, and thank you for the good words you are so kind as to say for me and the other laboring men who with me have been published as strikers and rioters. If you will do us the favor to publish the few facts we now give, and which you did not appear to know, it will make our case clearer and tend to show where the blame really lies.

In the first place, no strike was intended, but our whole gang agreed together that we would ask to be paid in money instead of at Ermann's store. We intended asking this of the agent, and while waiting for him and talking about it rather noisily, the man Jaret, who is not an officer nor our foreman, but the hull driver at the cattle pens, interrupted me in an insulting manner. I replied hastily and rather roughly, as I admit. Jaret left, but returned soon with his son and Foster, an officer. He again assailed me with violent language. On my replying they at once began to fire on me and the crowd of men, calling on the town policemen to arrest us. I was the only colored man who had a pistol—a small Derringer. The shots, a dozen or more, were all fired by Jaret and the other white men. Of course I was arrested, and there was a considerable fuss; but none of the white men who tried to shoot us were arrested, and that is why our friends made the disturbance. They thought all should be treated alike. Then they were mad because Jaret is a desperate man, who has always abused them.

They published me as a notorious character. In reply I only say I was made policeman through Mr. Macready, and served all last year on the depot, resigning because I could make more at work. We never had disputes with our foremen, who are good men. And we can't be so bad, because, though Judge Train put us all under bond, they have not even had the bonds signed yet. Besides this, only yesterday Mayor St. Clair gave one of us $5 to carry around a paper and have it signed, saying that he was right to send for arms.

All of us have worked on the railroad for years. We all believed Mr. Morgan meant we should be paid in money, and not swindled by Ermann, and we only find fault with that and with Jaret, the hull driver. We belong to no association or anything else except our Republican club.

JAMES HARRIS.
JOHN J. WESTLEY.
PRICHLARD LEE.
JESSE BENNETT.
JOHN LAWRENCE.

There is another side of this story, and it is a matter of record. Feeling over this disturbance, caused in the first place by forcing the men to receive dry goods and groceries instead of money, and next in exaggerating their complaints to the proportions of a riot, must be very strong in some quarters. Because a few friends of a man who was shot at, thought the shooters should be arrested as well as he, the proposition is made to fire on them as rioters. The town attorney was invoked, and instead of answering the question with an emphatic no, he reduces it to writing to obtain Judge Train's opinion. Both are reproduced, and Judge Train is perfectly correct in his views, but his last sentence contains all he need to have said;

To his honor Judge Henry Train:

As the highest judicial officer in this district, I would like your opinion and the law on the following points submitted to me by Mr. St. Clair, mayor of the town of Brashear:

1. In case of a riot or illegal assemblage of persons with guns and firearms or other deadly weapons, whether the mayor of Brashear can swear in a number of special police, arm them, and proceed to the band of rioters, tell them to lay down their arms and immediately disperse, and in case the band or assemblage aforesaid do not obey the order of the mayor or his chief of police, whether the squad, at the order of the mayor or chief of police, can forthwith fire upon said rioters.

B. F. WINCHESTER, Town Attorney.
Brashear, August 23, 1875.

The following is Judge Train's reply:

My humble opinion is that it seems there is no warrant in law for such proceedings. In the first place, I have looked in vain to find a statute defining and punishing riots or unlawful assemblies. That law, I believe, was in operation before the constitution of 1868, and the Supreme Court had occasion but once to pass upon that offense in the case of State vs. Egan, 10 A., 698, but since the adoption of that constitution there seems to be no trace of the same. Whether the framers of that organic law deemed that its punishment would be an infringement of the right of the people to redress their wrongs, real or imaginary, it is not for me to determine. Suffice to say that the ingenuity of offenders, or their counsel, might put such fine-spun construction upon article five of that constitution.

"A statute must always be produced in order to be enforced by the court."

Even a statute which is silent about affixing a penalty to the non-observance of an act it commands, or a law it defines, I have no constitutional power to entertain and enforce. Why? Because the law does not authorize courts to legislate on criminal or other proceedings. "The hardship of a particular case can not exempt it from a universal rule of law which takes no heed of individual cases. If courts can, at their discretion, take laws out of universal rules to avoid a hardship, there would soon be no rules, and so no law." Under a government of written law the judiciary is but the interpreter of the legislative will, and when there is none expressed upon a subject matter, courts, I think, are powerless to legislate and decree penalties, as in this case, to an offense which, from a moral point of view, might be considered highly criminal, but which courts are unauthorized to repress or punish.

"Fixed or precise rules of interpretation, intended alike for the rich and the poor, in some instances productive of hard cases, are better than an arbitrary subjection of the rights of parties to the conscience of the judge."

In 19 A., 71, our Supreme Court held that the charge of "enticing away from defendants certain freedmen laborers" was not an offense known to our law. So are riots or unlawful assemblies. They seem to be now ignored by the law, and can not be punished; but even if they were still recognized by the statutes, life is not so valueless to be disposed of in such summary way as suggested, when the law itself, if existing, would inflict no harder punishment than fine or imprisonment upon the guilty parties.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY TRAIN.
Brashear, August 23, 1875.

A Postal Difficulty With Mexico.

The *Two Republics* of the City of Mexico, of August 18, contains two articles which refer to complaints of the postal service of the United States, and particularly of that of New Orleans. New Orleans subscribers complained of not receiving their papers, and it was said the postmaster refused to receive them; that no reason was assigned, and that letters were charged ten cents per half ounce. The following article of the treaty is referred to:

ART. 3 Upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter received in the United States of America from Mexico, by sea, there will be charges by the United States on inland postage as are now, or may hereafter be established by the laws of the United States, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to the United States of America, and vice versa, upon all letters, newspapers, printed pamphlets, or other printed matter received in Mexico from the United States or America by sea, there will be charged by Mexico such rates of inland postage as are now, or may hereafter be established by the laws of Mexico, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to Mexico.

The *Two Republics* refers to the correspondence between Minister Foster and the Postmaster General, and then remarks that letters should be charged three cents per half ounce when coming from Mexico. All the deductions of the *Two Republics* are correct, and the facts are in all probability so. The articles were evidently written before the receipt by Minister Foster of a letter from Mr. J. J. Maguire, assistant postmaster at New Orleans. In that he stated some particulars of arrangements made for forwarding lock boxes of mails to the consul at Vera Cruz and to Minister Foster, and also to the fact that previous to the present administration ten cents had been charged for letters from Mexico. The fact that letters to Mexico required this postage was taken as conclusive that the same amount would be required from there. This new construction was not corrected by the department until lately, but at the date of the letter only three cents was charged, thus removing all cause of complaint on that ground.

In the matter of newspapers the fault, if there be any, is not in the postoffice. The papers brought back to Mexico July 28 by the City of Mexico were returned "refused" because those to whom they were addressed refused to take them and pay one cent postage per ounce. The following letter has been written in consequence of similar refusals, to be sent with the returned packages of newspapers:

POSTOFFICE,
New Orleans, August 27, 1875.

SIR—By the mail leaving this office tomorrow, twenty-eight instant, for Vera Cruz, Mexico, per steamship Merida, I return to the publishers four packages of newspapers, received from Vera Cruz, per steamship Merida, on her last trip, all addressed to persons and firms in this city. These newspapers are returned for the reason that the parties to whom they are addressed refused to take them from this office and pay the postage required by law, viz: One cent per ounce, or fraction thereof. This is simply our domestic or inland rate of postage on transient newspapers. Our only remedy, in cases of such refusal, is to return the newspapers to the publishers. Printed matter from Mexico, received at this office, addressed to any other part of the United States, is promptly forwarded to its destination, whether the postage is prepaid or not.

Very respectfully,
J. J. MAGUIRE,
Assistant Postmaster.
United States Consul, Vera Cruz.

Court Items.

The case of Samuel Watson against the city of New Orleans, the complaint of which was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, is a very important one. The right of the city to its entire line of wharves is challenged; and if the case is not nipped in the bud even the old Livingstone compromise will be attacked.

Judge Hawkins, after transacting much business in the Superior District Court during the past week, will leave the city again to-day.

Judge Abell has the habeas corpus case of the contemptuous butchers before him this morning.

Judge Cullom has presided in the Fifth District Court three days during the week and opens court this morning at ten o'clock, to clear the unusually large docket he has before him.

Olive Sykes has seen Washington Nathan at Long Branch, and she says his face is not the face of a criminal. That ought to clear up some of the Nathan mystery.

A Magnificent Eating Match.

Late London papers devote whole broadsides to glowing descriptions of the magnificent international banquet given the prefect of the Seine by the lord mayor of London. The lord mayor spent $30,000 upon the dinner, and everything connected with the banquet was on a scale of unwonted splendor. To meet the guests of the evening the mayors of the most conspicuous municipalities in the world had been bidden and most of them came. The mayor of Quebec had come 5000 miles to sit at this splendid board, and there he met the heads of the municipalities of Rome, Florence, Turin, Brussels, Amsterdam, Geneva, Lisbon, Christiana, Calais, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Havre, Toronto, and of many other foreign capitals, and beside 162 mayors of English, Irish and Scotch cities, with a goodly array of town clerks, sheriffs and prefects. The panorama that passed before their eyes was bewildering. The guests dined in their robes, and the display of plate was as splendid as can be imagined. There were mayors in black and mayors in crimson: mayors in blue and mayors in scarlet; there were Scottish provosts in robes of purple velvet trimmed with ermine. As for the amount of bullion worn around the necks of these municipal magnates, as for the ponderous chains of eighteen and twenty karat gold, and as for the shining badges pendant therefrom—these ornaments were so numerous, and evidently so abounding in intrinsic value, that no pen could describe them. Not satisfied with giving his guests this wonderful dinner—at a cost of $150 per plate—the lord mayor entertained them with a ball at the Guildhall, which was transformed into one of the most stately and luxurious of ball rooms. The lord mayor sat in state, flanked by sword-bearer in fur hat and mace-bearer in barrister's wig, and shook hands with his more distinguished guests as they arrived. The lady mayoress, in costume of light blue, was beside her husband and assisted him in doing the honors.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Returned.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Postmaster General Jewell has returned.

A Mobile Smuggler in the Toils.

The master of the schooner Elizabeth on a recent voyage from the West Indies to Mobile managed to smuggle a lot of cigars, but was afterward caught, and the matter was reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, who decides that the cigars shall be forfeited to the government and the master of the schooner shall pay a fine of $500.

NEW YORK.

A Slight Error of the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The dispatch sent yesterday about the meeting of the New York delegation, including Messrs. Ottendorfer, F. A. Conkling, Henry Kemp and others, to the proposed financial convention at Cincinnati inadvertently termed the latter an inflation convention when it should have been designated as a hard money convention. Justice to the speakers at the meeting renders this correction necessary, although the mistake is obvious, and could deceive nobody.

The President.

President Grant will be the guest of Senator Conkling at the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland at Utica, New York, September 15 and 16.

Government Business.

Sub-treasury balances—Gold $34,541,891; currency $62,711,379.

The sub-treasurer paid out $770,000 on account of interest, and $21,000 for bonds.

Customs receipts to-day $435,000.

FINANCIAL.

Gold Transfers.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Heavy transfers of gold to California are being made by the Treasurer to-day in support of the banks of that section, upon official notifications being received at the department that the agents of the banks have deposited gold with the assistant treasurer at San Francisco, placing credits to the respective banks making such deposits in New York. Thus far over $1,000,000 has been transferred.

A Blue Feeling in San Francisco—The Struggles of the Banks to Keep Open.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26, 10 P. M.—The general feeling about town to-day is rather blue. The cashier of the National Gold Bank and Trust Company stated to a gentleman during an interview this evening, that the bank would open in the morning, but might have to suspend during the day.

This bank paid all its gold in the afternoon and a good deal of silver. It it can make arrangements to-night for coin it may be able to ride over to-morrow. A run is expected on the San Francisco and Merchants' Exchange Bank to-morrow.

A meeting of bank presidents was called this evening to concert measures for relief. The Board of Brokers have also called a meeting.

Statement of the President of the Suspended Bank.

August 26, Midnight.—The National Gold Bank and Trust Company have sent in the following notice for publication in the morning papers:

"In consequence of the panic and impossibility of obtaining coin the National Gold Bank and Trust Company will close until further notice. The bank has $1,300,000 over and above all its liabilities. As soon as coin can be obtained it will resume business as usual. In the meantime any creditor so desiring can have good assets of the bank so the amount of his claim. By order of the board of trustees."

Later.

August 27.—The Merchants' Exchange Bank has closed. The officers claim the only trouble is the lack of coin, of which they had $100,000 of $800,000 liable to draft.

The managers of the London and San Francisco Bank assert their ability to meet the run.

Business Suspended—Great Excitement.

The exchanges are all closed, and business is suspended. Intense excitement prevails.

The Excitement Subsides—Condition of the Banks.

The excitement consequent upon the failure of the Bank of California seems to be subsiding. The crowd on California street is much less than at the opening of business this morning.

The run on the London and San Francisco Bank has ceased, with large supplies in the vaults. The slight run on the Anglo-California Bank this morning soon subsided.

The First National Gold Bank reports everything secure. The same may be said of the Bank of British Columbia and the Commercial and Pacific Banks. The private banks report no excitement, and everything is going on as usual. Generally speaking, all the city banks are considered sound, except the Bank of California.

President Ralston has said nothing in addition to his statement yesterday. Many rumors are current regarding the condition of the Bank of California. One statement, apparently from good authority, is that the bank will pay the depositors in full, and the stockholders fifty cents on the dollar. On the other hand, a prominent stockholder states the most the bank can do will be to satisfy the demands of the depositors, and scarcely be able to do that. There has been a slight rush at the Hibernia Savings Bank, but the demand was promptly met within the rules as expressed by the by-laws of the institution. On the whole, confidence seems to be returning. It is believed the worst is over. Little uneasiness is felt as to the affairs of either the National Gold Bank and Trust Company or Merchants' Exchange Bank. The former reports the probability of soon resuming, though unable to fix the time. They have an abundance of available assets, which are only waiting the reception of coin. The president this morning states that they paid out about $1,000,000 yesterday and have still a small supply left.

The Merchants' Exchange Bank is believed to be sound, and its suspension is only temporary.

It is stated on presumably good authority that some half a dozen heavy stock brokers are likely to go down. No names given.

No commercial failures are reported, though a squeeze is expected Monday, collection day.

The savings banks during the day transacted their usual business, the deposits in some being larger than the disbursements. There is no excitement on that line.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting this afternoon, and decided that it would be more injurious than beneficial to take any action looking toward the postponement of ordinary accounts or notes maturing the next collection day. The meeting was very largely attended.

The city tax collector has $275,000 of protested tax moneys on deposit in the Bank of California, for which he has certificates of special deposit. The directors assured the collector this morning that the money would be paid in a day or two.

Suicide of Ralston.

Ralston, president of the Bank of California, jumped off Selby's Smelting Works wharf this evening and drowned. The body was recovered.

The Effect in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 27.—The opinion of bankers in this city is that the failure of the Bank of California will produce little if any effect in Chicago.

The Failure in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—The liabilities of Stirling, Ahrens & Co. are $2,500,000, of which $1,000,000 is due in Baltimore to merchants, banks and private bankers. They employed 350 men in the refineries.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Calvert Sugar Refining Company, of which Stirling, Ahrens & Co. were agents, the following statement was presented: Assets—Cash $41,353, due by sundry parties $1,583,041, stock of sugar on hand $1,105,595, refinery $609,974; total $3,339,963. Liabilities—Bills payable $2,585,747, due sundry parties $99,284, capital stock $600,000; total $3,285,031.

The Calvert refinery was operated by Stirling, Ahrens & Co. as agents of the company. Mr. Stirling was president and Ahrens treasurer. At the meeting of the board of directors to-day it was ascertained that of the amount stated as due by sundry parties, the sum of $807,000 was owed by the firm of Stirling, Ahrens & Co. Mr. Stirling tendered his resignation as president, as also Mr. Ahrens, the treasurer, both of which were accepted.

The directors to-day thought it advisable to suspend payment temporarily. It is stated that it was not known to any of the members of the board of directors of the Calvert Company, except Stirling and Ahrens, that the firm was indebted to the Calvert Company, or that its credits had been used for the benefit of the suspended firm.

The Condition of Baxter & Co.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Archibald Baxter & Co., who suspended a few weeks ago, filed a schedule in the county clerk's office. Their assets are about $175,000 and the liabilities about $250,000. They think they will be able to pay sixty cents, and if time is given, very nearly or quite dollar for dollar. The assignee's bond was fixed at $40,000.

AGRICULTURAL.

Crop Report of the Memphis Cotton Exchange.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—The Cotton Exchange crop report for August gives the following summary of crops in the Memphis district, composed of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Arkansas, from 160 responses. North Alabama, though not in the district, is also included. The committee say:

Notwithstanding the excessive wet and cold weather which has prevailed since our report of June 26, the general crop prospects indicated by the report are of the most gratifying character.

The probabilities are that a larger or better corn crop was never made in this region of the country. Abundant crops of wheat, oats and millet, and in most of this region good crops of small grasses were made, and all harvested and protected save corn. The latter has in all instances matured, and only awaits the convenience of planters to harvest.

One hundred and twelve report excessive rains, sixty-four balance of the time cloudy, sixty generally cold, sixty-four cold nights, two very dry, forty six favorable weather; 130 report cotton plant fruiting well, thirty not well; 103 report plant retaining fruit, fifty-seven shedding seriously; 154 report crops well cultivated, six not; 135 report better crop than in 1874, twenty-four equal, one not so good; estimated average, twenty-eight per cent better; twenty-one report bottom growth only good, sixty-seven bottom and middle growth good; eighty report top crop very light and making too much weed. Twenty-one report bottom growth rotting seriously. Seven report development of rust. Seventy-four report perfect crops. Eight report picking commenced. All reports are not become general until average, September 13. Much speculative apprehension in regard to the critical condition of the cotton crop which is generally claimed to be two or three weeks later than usual. Its luxuriant growth will require an exceedingly late frost, and unless dry, warm weather succeeds, there will be great danger of the bottom growth rotting in low lands, where the growth is already so dense as to exclude both sun and air. In regard to the damage by the overflow, we have been unable to arrive at any definite information. In most cases our correspondents in the overflowed districts have been so overwhelmed with their own cares that they were unprepared, some unwilling, to make definite responses. That very great damage on plantations subject to the influences of a flood by the Mississippi river has accrued will not admit of a doubt. We are constrained to believe, from such information as we have, that the damage within that portion of the cotton region allotted to this exchange will not fall short of 60,000 bales. One hundred and twenty-seven report superior corn crops, thirty-one good, and one inferior from drouth. Much damage has occurred in river districts by overflow, and much in the interior by wind storms; estimated damage not given; 107 report no damage to wheat crops by exposure; eighteen report an average damage as to them of nine per cent. The average yield per acre—125 reports give twelve and one-third bushels; 128 report good crops of oats raised, eleven inferior, twenty none raised; 130 report crops well saved, ten not, with an average loss to them of about ten per cent; 138 report good crops of millet, seventy-four small experimental; 117 report well saved, twenty-four partly damaged by water; nineteen report none raised; 128 report laborers working well, nine not well. The depreciation in the morale of labor occurs mostly in Mississippi; cause, political influences. Aggregate for North Alabama twenty responses—seventeen report excessive rains, eight balance of time cloudy, five generally cold, nine cold nights, three favorable weather; seventeen report fruiting well, three not; fifteen retaining fruit, five shedding seriously. All report well cultivated and better than 1874 by an average of thirty-two per cent; one bottom crop only good, eleven bottom and middle crops good, twelve top crops making too much weed. All report no picking will commence, on an average, till September 14. All report condition of crop same as Memphis district as regards early frost. No loss sustained by overflow; sixteen report superior corn crops, four good, no damage reported; eighteen report wheat crops saved without weather damage; two report damage at fifteen per cent; average yield per acre ten bushels; fourteen report good oats crops grown, six inferior.

THE TURF.

The Races at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, August 27.—The first race was a handicap, purse $350, for all ages, one mile and a quarter. The starters were Spendrift, Monmouth, B. F. Carver, Ida Wells, Century, Mollie Darling and Hattie Howard. Spendrift took the lead at the start and won easily by two lengths. Time—2:13.

The second race was for a purse of $400; mile heats, for all ages. The starters were Spendrift, Donnybrook, Fadladeen, Jack Trigg and Venango. The first heat was won by Spendrift; the second heat was won by Donnybrook by three lengths, Spendrift second, Fadladeen third, Jack Trigg distanced. Donnybrook won the third heat, and by ten lengths, Sendrift second. Time—1:46½, 1:48¾, 1:51¼.

The three-quarters of a mile dash was won by Burgess, Jack Trigg second, Venango third. Time—1:18¾.

The steeple chase over the usual course was won by Deadhead, Moonstone second, Minnie Mac third. Time—3:16½.

Hampden Park Races.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 27.—About 12,000 persons attended the closing races at Hampden Park to-day. Goldsmith Maid and Fullerton were withdrawn from the free to all race on account of lameness, leaving Lulu, Nettie and American Girl the only competitors for the purse of $5000. American Girl won the race in three straight heats, with Lulu second. Time—2:22, 2:24, 2:23.

FOREIGN.

Unwillingness of Turkey to Mediate.

LONDON, August 27.—The *Times* special from Berlin says European powers are unable to induce Turkey to suspend hostilities pending mediation. The refusal, however, is a matter of indifference, as Turkish reinforcements are unable to penetrate the mountain defiles.

Telegrams that they had so penetrated are premature. If the Herzegovina insurgents reject the proffered mediation, Austria, who has assembled a whole army corps in Dalmatia, will be in a position to offer the Sultan her good offices.

A Revolution Imminent in Uruguay.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in its financial column to-day, says private telegrams from Montevideo state that the dissatisfaction with the President and his ministry is such that no doubt is entertained that another revolution is imminent in Uruguay.

The British Minister in China Complains of Bad Treatment.

A communication has been received from the British minister at Pekin complaining of the manner in which he has been treated by the Chinese government since the Burmah affair, and desiring to have his hands strengthened in case of need. He has, however, not been insulted, and reports the seriousness of the affair highly colored.

Capitulated.

PERPIGNAN, August 27.—Seo de Urgel has capitulated. The Alfonsist army occupied the forts this morning. The garrison were made prisoners of war and were taken to Puigcerda. The bishop of Seo de Urgel was also taken to Puigcerda as a prisoner of war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Towboat and Eleven Barges Sunk.

CAIRO, August 27.—The towboat Smoky City, with twelve barges in tow, struck the bar at the head of Island No. 10, sinking the whole tow except one boat.

Collision in Lake Superior.

DETROIT, August 27.—The Canadian steamer Manitoba and the propeller Comet collided at half-past eight o'clock while at Fish Point, Lake Superior. The Comet sunk immediately. Ten persons were lost and ten, including the captain, saved. No one was injured on the Manitoba.

Arrival of the Survivors.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., August 27.—The steamer Manitoba, with the survivors of the crew of the propeller Comet, arrived here. Among the drowned are Babey and Brown, first and second engineers, and nine others, whose names are unknown.

Sleepers Robbed.

CHICAGO, August 27.—Passengers in the sleeping car from Chicago, via Kankakee, were robbed of $1000.

Robbery of an Express Car.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 27.—The express car on the Union Pacific railroad, bound east, last night was robbed of several packages between Bitter Creek and Table Rock stations.

A Planter Assassinated.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—James R. McNeil, a well known planter, living eighteen miles below the city, on the Arkansas side, was assassinated this morning. He had just left a field where his hands were at work and rode out into the road when they heard a shot fired and saw his horse riderless, running up the road, following a man on horseback. When they reached the road they found McNeil lying dead, the whole charge of buckshot having entered his breast. No clue to the assassin.

Burning of a Barge.

BUFFALO, August 27.—The large four-masted steamship Persia, from Chicago to Buffalo, with 50,000 bushels of corn and 15,000 bushels of wheat, which was burning rapidly ten miles east of Long Point, Lake Erie, last night, will probably be a total loss. The grain is insured, but there is no insurance on the hull.

Fire in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., August 27.—A fire tonight destroyed Smith, Snyder & Co.'s extensive bark and sumac mills. Loss $23,000; insured for $18,000.

Hanged.

Cornelius Williams, a negro, was hanged to-day, at Jackson, North Carolina, for the murder of an old man named William Presse, bridge keeper at Weldon, some months since. He made a full confession, implicating three other negroes.

Base Ball.

CHICAGO, August 27.—Athletics 2, Chicagos 1.

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