

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

VOL. II--NO. 190.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1877.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

They Were Caused by the Continued Inroads of the Whites on the Indian Reservations.

(Special to the Democrat.)
SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—A dispatch from Boise City says that Rev. T. Mospile, for thirty years Catholic missionary among the Indian tribes of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and now stationed at Boise City as chaplain to the United States Army, says that the cause of the present outbreak was the indifference shown by the authorities at Washington to the proposition of the Indians to cede the Umatilla reservation to the government and be allowed to go into the Walla-Walla Valley. Their reservation was being continually trespassed upon by the inhabitants of the adjoining white settlements.

Father Mospile asserts that the Nez Percés and their allies among the disaffected tribes are able to bring about 8000 warriors into the field. He says that the chiefs and principal men who inaugurated the war are rich and influential, and is of opinion that the war will be general and prolonged.

A Large Number of Indians Joining the Hostiles.

(Special to the Democrat.)
SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Dispatches from Lewiston, Idaho, report the state of affairs at the front up to the 24th. The renegade Indians are joining the hostiles in great numbers.

Runners have been sent to the Polons, Spokane, Columbia river and Umatilla tribes, who the hostile Indians claim will join them and clear the country from Lewiston to Boise City.

The hostile Indians have crossed the Salmon river at Horseshoe Bend, and will make for Payette and Wessler valleys with their whole force, estimated at 300 warriors. Gen. Howard, with his whole force, has gone to Salmon river to prevent this.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

A Long Discussion of the President's Southern Policy.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CONCORD, N. H., June 27.—In the House yesterday Mr. Sinclair, a Democrat, introduced a resolution of unqualified approval of the acts of the national Administration in removing troops and restoring self-government in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina, and also in prohibiting the office holders from holding the machinery of politics.

The resolution created a lively discussion, and finally, on motion of Mr. Stevens, a Republican, by a strict party vote, referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

The Victims of the St. John Fire.

(Special to the Democrat.)
ST. JOHN, June 27.—The work of tearing down the walls and opening the vaults and safes in the burned buildings here continue. The contents of these safes are generally in a bad condition.

Supplies are being distributed daily to from seventeen to twenty thousand people.

The St. Louis Social Evil Law.

(Special to the Democrat.)
ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The report of the Grand Jury declares that the best interests of society demand a re-enactment of the social evil law in this city.

The Iowa Republican Convention.

(Special to the Democrat.)
DES MOINES, June 27.—The Republican Convention nominated Hon. John H. Gear, of Burlington, as a candidate for Governor, and Hon. Frank J. Campbell, of Jasper county, as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Acapulco surrenders to Diaz.

(Special to the Democrat.)
SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—News has been received from Acapulco to the effect that on the 16th inst., after a bombardment of the town for nearly ten days by the Diaz gunboats, Alvarez, who commanded the town in the interest of Lerdo, capitulated. The terms of the capitulation are yet secret, but it is known that amicable relations exist between the opposing commanders, and that the soldiers of the squadrons of the opposing armies are holding high carnival in the streets of Acapulco, arm in arm, and drinking and arousing together. It is hinted Alvarez has gone over to the enemy.

Packard's Speech.

(Special to the Democrat.)
DES MOINES, Iowa, June 27.—Packard, of Louisiana, last night, in response to a screed, spoke as follows:

Kind Friends—I am gratified at this exhibition of confidence and friendship to me. I represented the cause which you held dear as Republicans and as American citizens, discharging as well as I could the simple duty that fell upon me as Governor of the State of Louisiana, trying to assert my authority, and failing. I did not fail because the principles of the Republican party will yet save Louisiana to the Republican party. (Loud cheers and applause.) Since I have arrived in your beautiful city, and even before I got here, I saw the evidences of loyalty which abound in this great State to the Republican party. I see all around me thrift; I see around me intelligence. I found kind friends who had a word of comfort and cheer to give, and a word for me to take back, as I returned to my Southern home in a few weeks, to cheer my companions. Many of you have met in this city as delegates to a convention which is about to make nominations for State officers; the men that attend, as usual, are men of more political experience and intelligence than myself, and for this nothing need be said, but I wish to say that I am none the less a believer in Republicanism than I was while I was claiming the office of Governor of Louisiana, and I am glad to see in Iowa evidence that an election which is to come off this fall will be one in which the old time majority will be repeated. It will be an election of the whole Republican party—an election in which, by the remembrance of the majorities of past times, those majorities will be repeated, if the Republican standard is kept up; if we have the Old Guard on duty in the Republican party hereafter, as we have had heretofore, there will be no danger of a Republican defeat three years from this time. If the Republican party is defeated you understand that it is the Democratic party that succeeds, and if the Democratic party succeeds it is the Confederacy that is in charge of the government, and you all know what that means.

(Loud applause and cheers. Cries of "that's

so.") I shall contribute all I can in the future, as I have in the past, to avert that calamity. We need the encouragement of the round majorities from this State and others in which the Republican party has been in the habit of giving majorities, to encourage us to make the Republicans feel that their hands are strengthened. In conclusion, hoping we may have in the future the same alerting, strong and resolute action as has always been had in this State, and I predict that the other States will follow, and that this country will be saved to the Republican party for years to come.

The Grand Army and Memorial Day.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27.—The Grand Army of the Republic adopted the following: Inasmuch as there have been some differences of opinion as to the intent and meaning of Memorial Day, this organization hereby resolves that the Grand Army of the Republic seeks thus to preserve the memories of those who have fought in defense of the national unity.

Fast Trains Discontinued.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Fast trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad will be withdrawn on Monday, and the schedule of May 15 will be restored.

CAPITAL NEWS.

The New Commissioner of Agriculture.

(Special to the Democrat.)
WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President appointed Gen. W. G. Ledue, of Minnesota, Commissioner of Agriculture, to take effect July 1.

The July Interest.

(Special to the Democrat.)
WASHINGTON, June 27.—The United States Treasury paid out up to noon to-day \$3,681,640 in gold, on account of the July interest.

Army and Navy Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Army officers can dispose of their pay rolls at 12 1/2% off. Navy officers must submit to 20 per cent discount.

WAR NOTES.

The War in Asia.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 27.—Latest advices report that the Russian division has been reinforced by the twentieth division from Kars. Eighteen thousand men detached from the centre have advanced to Sara Kamyck.

The Turkish centre has been reinforced by a division. Eighteen battalions have advanced two miles in front of Zewia, where the Ottoman headquarters still remain. The right wing is still reported pursuing the Russian left.

Intelligence received at Erzeroum, states that the Russian bombardment of Kars is slackening.

The War on the Danube.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 27.—A Kustendje dispatch last evening says that Tchernavoda and Mojide have been evacuated by the Turks.

Telegraphic communication with Fidebadgh stopped at seven this morning, when the Cossacks were at Papal, eight miles from Tchernavoda.

The Czar has ordered another army corps from the interior to move forward at once to the lower Danube.

A Protest Against the Bombardment of Rostchuk.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 27.—The consuls of the various European powers at Rostchuk are drawing up a protest against the action of the Russians in bombarding their residences, as being opposed to all the principles of international law.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey has ordered the release of the civil prisoners at Rostchuk, whose lives, owing to the Russian bombardment, are greatly endangered.

The English Parliament and Rostchuk.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 27.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Cowan, Radical Reform member, gave notice that he would tomorrow ask about the destruction of the English consulate at Rostchuk, and whether it was a breach of international law.

The Roumanian Army to Cross the Danube.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 27.—The Roumanian Cabinet favors the plan of the Roumanian army crossing the Danube, with the exception of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who violently opposes this.

The Turks Defeated at Dejar.

(Special to the Democrat.)
ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—Gen. Turkagassoff reports that on the 21st his column was attacked near Dejar by twenty battalions of Turks, who were repulsed. The Russian loss, however, was heavy.

Servia Will Follow the Russians.

(Special to the Democrat.)
BERGHADE, June 27.—Minister Ristick recently said that Servia will follow the Russians, and, if necessary, open the way for the Russian army through the country, which will in turn resist every Turkish invasion.

The Russians Repulsed at Soghaula.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, June 27.—The Governor of Erzeroum telegraphs that a large force of Russians encamped at Zewin with the object of occupying Soghaula, but were repulsed. The Turks lost 400, the Russians 2000 men.

The Work of Bombardment.

RESTRICK, June 25.—The population are flying into the neighboring villages. Twelve shells have fallen upon the military hospital, five upon the civil hospital, and two upon the orphan's asylum. The Turks in return partly destroyed Gurguevo.

The consulates of France, Italy, Greece, Germany and Belgium have been injured by the Russian fire.

Depth of Water at Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 27, 1877.
To Capt. C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.:
Depth of channel at mean low tide, 16 feet. Least width for that depth, 50 feet. High tide at 10 a. m. Height above mean low tide, 2 1/2 feet. Depth of channel at high tide, 18 1/2 feet. Depth of channel, if referred to plane of average flood tide, 18 1/2-19 feet. Bottom hard.
Chilian has gone down about 600 feet.
C. H. EDWELL, Master of Essayons.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY'S FEARS.

A Clerical Condition of Austria, France and Spain Anticipated.

(Special to the Democrat.)
BRUSSELS, June 27.—The *Independence Belge* says: "Rumors from Berlin authorize a belief that since May 16 German diplomacy has intervened at Vienna and London to strengthen the alliance of the three Emperors, and oblige England to accept the consequences of this alliance."

"This movement is explained in the East by the fear of seeing a Napoleonic Caesarism installed again in France, constituting, with Spain on one side and Austria on the other, a clerical coalition, under the auspices of the Vatican, as formidable for the rights of sovereignty as for the interests of the liberal communities of Central Europe."

The French Elections Postponed.

(Special to the Democrat.)
PARIS, June 27.—The elections for members of the Assembly have been postponed till October 14.

The Newcastle Races.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 27.—The race for the Northumberland plate, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was won by Hampton.

Bismarck and the Emperor.

(Special to the Democrat.)
BERLIN, June 27.—A special announcement that Prince Bismarck will probably proceed to Kuns before returning to Berlin in order to confer personally with the Emperor.

Grant's Dinners and Receptions.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 27.—Gen. Grant was received by the Queen yesterday, and last evening a grand dinner party was given in his honor. He will return to London to-day.

The English Parliament.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, June 27.—The Standard states officially that, despite the assertions to the contrary, the government sees no necessity as yet to ask the House to grant supplementary supplies. The assertion that it had been decided to adjourn and not to prorogue Parliament in August, is equally speculative.

RIVER NEWS.

(Special to the Democrat.)
MEMPHIS, June 27.—Departed: Sherlock.
CINCINNATI, June 27.—Passed down: Alice Brown, with coal tow for New Orleans.

MARKETS.

Domestic.

(Special to the Democrat.)
ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Flour unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 2 fall \$1.06 1/2; No. 3 do \$1.04 1/2; No. 4 do \$1.02 1/2; No. 5 do \$1.00 1/2; No. 6 do \$0.98 1/2; No. 7 do \$0.96 1/2; No. 8 do \$0.94 1/2; No. 9 do \$0.92 1/2; No. 10 do \$0.90 1/2; No. 11 do \$0.88 1/2; No. 12 do \$0.86 1/2; No. 13 do \$0.84 1/2; No. 14 do \$0.82 1/2; No. 15 do \$0.80 1/2; No. 16 do \$0.78 1/2; No. 17 do \$0.76 1/2; No. 18 do \$0.74 1/2; No. 19 do \$0.72 1/2; No. 20 do \$0.70 1/2; No. 21 do \$0.68 1/2; No. 22 do \$0.66 1/2; No. 23 do \$0.64 1/2; No. 24 do \$0.62 1/2; No. 25 do \$0.60 1/2; No. 26 do \$0.58 1/2; No. 27 do \$0.56 1/2; No. 28 do \$0.54 1/2; No. 29 do \$0.52 1/2; No. 30 do \$0.50 1/2; No. 31 do \$0.48 1/2; No. 32 do \$0.46 1/2; No. 33 do \$0.44 1/2; No. 34 do \$0.42 1/2; No. 35 do \$0.40 1/2; No. 36 do \$0.38 1/2; No. 37 do \$0.36 1/2; No. 38 do \$0.34 1/2; No. 39 do \$0.32 1/2; No. 40 do \$0.30 1/2; No. 41 do \$0.28 1/2; No. 42 do \$0.26 1/2; No. 43 do \$0.24 1/2; No. 44 do \$0.22 1/2; No. 45 do \$0.20 1/2; No. 46 do \$0.18 1/2; No. 47 do \$0.16 1/2; No. 48 do \$0.14 1/2; No. 49 do \$0.12 1/2; No. 50 do \$0.10 1/2; No. 51 do \$0.08 1/2; No. 52 do \$0.06 1/2; No. 53 do \$0.04 1/2; No. 54 do \$0.02 1/2; No. 55 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 56 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 57 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 58 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 59 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 60 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 61 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 62 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 63 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 64 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 65 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 66 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 67 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 68 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 69 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 70 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 71 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 72 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 73 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 74 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 75 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 76 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 77 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 78 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 79 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 80 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 81 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 82 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 83 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 84 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 85 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 86 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 87 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 88 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 89 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 90 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 91 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 92 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 93 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 94 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 95 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 96 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 97 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 98 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 99 do \$0.00 1/2; No. 100 do \$0.00 1/2.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—Uplands, Low Midland, and July delivery, 65-16d; July and August 65-16d; September and October 67-16d; November and December 67-16d; new crop shipped, October and November, by sail, 6d. Sales of American 8200.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

(Special to the Democrat.)
NEW YORK, June 27.—Gold 105 1/2; U. S. 6 1/2 of 1881, 110 1/2; do. coupons, 114 1/2; 5-20's of 1885, new issue, 109 1/2; 10-40's of 1887, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1890, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1893, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1896, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1899, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1902, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1905, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1908, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1911, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1914, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1917, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1920, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1923, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1926, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1929, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1932, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1935, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1938, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1941, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1944, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1947, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1950, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1953, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1956, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1959, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1962, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1965, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1968, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1971, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1974, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1977, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1980, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1983, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1986, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1989, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1992, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1995, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 1998, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2001, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2004, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2007, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2010, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2013, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2016, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2019, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2022, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2025, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2028, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2031, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2034, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2037, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2040, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2043, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2046, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2049, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2052, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2055, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2058, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2061, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2064, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2067, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2070, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2073, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2076, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2079, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2082, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2085, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2088, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2091, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2094, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2097, 112 1/2; 10-40's of 2100, 112 1/2.

SHERMAN AND THE BONDS.

The Currency in which the United States Bonds should be Paid—The Finance Act of 1873 and the Bonds of 1870.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)
The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter touching the payment of the four per cent bonds, with the intent that it be understood as committing the government of the United States as to the money in which the bonds he is selling are to be paid. It is within the recollection of us all that John Sherman expressed an opinion a few years ago as to the currency in which the 5-20 bonds should be paid, and still held himself so soon as the election was over. But even if he were an honest, sincere man, his opinion as Secretary of the Treasury as to the payment of these bonds would no more bind the government than the opinion of John Smith. It is the opinion of an individual, and not of the law making power. But John Sherman is carrying on affairs as though he alone were the government, and as though his issuing government bonds he were issuing his private promises to pay. He says that "the government exacts in exchange for these bonds payment at their face in gold coin," and the law exacts no such thing. He says that it is not to be anticipated that any future legislation of Congress, or any act of any Department of the Government, would sanction or tolerate the redemption of the principal of these bonds, or the payment of the interest thereon in coin of less value than the coin authorized by law at the time of the issue of the bonds. Wherein his opinion is in accord with law. There has been in our history one grievous misunderstanding as to the currency in which an enormous issue of bonds should be paid. It is best that another should not occur. It is due to the buyers of the bonds, and to the people who are eventually to pay the bonds, that they know what the bonds

are in law, for the opinion of John Sherman is of no binding consequence. For what does the law say these bonds shall be sold? In what does the law say these bonds shall be paid? What, in obedience to the law authorizing their issue, is to be stamped upon each bond as the contract between seller and holder? The only authority for the issue of the four per cent bonds, as Mr. Sherman admits, is the law of July 14, 1870, and that declares: "Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue in a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate \$300,000,000, coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denominations of fifty dollars, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually in such coin at the rate of five per cent per annum; also, a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate \$300,000,000 of like bonds, the same in all respects, but payable at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum; and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions."

"Sec. 2. And he is further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell and dispose of any of the bonds issued under this act at not less than par value for coin."

The law which makes the issue of these four per cent bonds possible peremptorily says, first, that they shall be receivable in coin of the standard value of July 14, 1870; second, that they shall be sold for "coin" of that value; third, that these conditions of their sale and redemption are to be set forth and expressed upon the face of the bonds.

Against all this is a letter from John Sherman and is of small account. The Secretary of the Treasury may sell the bonds, if he can, at one hundred and fifty in gold; they are redeemable at par in what was "coin" money on the 14th of July, 1870, nevertheless; that is, they are redeemable in the old silver dollar, or the current of the contract; and we find notice, with good reason, that John Sherman to file notice that these bonds will be paid at the pleasure of the government, in what was "coin" on the 14th of July, 1870. Neither buyers nor sellers of the bonds should make any mistake about that. What is set up against this theory?

A coinage act of 1873, which on its face had no relation whatever to the bonds issued under the act of 1870, was not understood to have any such relation. Indeed any such construction of that law is forbidden by the text of the law of 1873 itself, in the final section of which we find this declaration:

"SEC. 67. That this act shall be known as the 'coinage act of 1873,' and all other acts and parts of act pertaining to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed: Provided, that this act shall not be construed to affect any act done, right accrued, or penalty incurred under former acts, but every such right is hereby saved."

We have thus given the law, and all the law pertinent to this issue. Place the law beside John Sherman's sinister letter, and judge the bonds.

A TARTAR INVASION.

Arrival of a Ship Load of Central Asian Cut Throats in San Francisco.

(San Francisco Post.)
A revival of the anti-Chinese agitation is threatened by the increased activity which is being displayed in the importation of Mongolians, and already much angry discussion is going on among the working classes, while it is said that many anti-coolie societies are holding secret meetings for the purpose of devising measures to suppress the growing evil in a manner that endangers the peace of the community. The subject has received more pointed attention through the arrival on Saturday by the City of Peking from Hong Kong of a fresh supply of one thousand Chinese, making a total of nearly four thousand of the race landed at the port within a month.

One of the recent consignments was composed of Tartars, a branch of the Mongolian race which has not been largely imported heretofore. They have prominent cheek bones and a darker complexion than Chinese of Aryan blood, who make up nearly the whole of the Mongolian population of this city. In China they have the reputation of being the worst of criminals, and furnish most of the pirate crews that infest the Chinese waters. Thus far the introduction to this coast of this dangerous class of Asiatics, so far as any information can be gained, has not been above a few hundred, but now that the Tartar element has begun to flow in, the inference is that a new region of China is being used to keep up Mongolian immigration.

The Tartars comprise the Turaman inhabitants of Turkestan and the adjacent regions in central Asia the word Turk is used as synonymous with Tartar, merely to indicate Mongolians, and was applied to early invaders of China from the upper Amoor region. They were a warlike and savage race, and often descended upon the peaceable Chinese and plundered their villages. Their predatory characteristics came to be so closely associated with their name as to lead to its eventual application to numerous other barbaric hordes. Shamanism was the original faith of the Mongols. This was abandoned for Buddhism, which was abandoned for Lamaism about the end of the sixteenth century. Sunni Mohammedanism is now professed by the western Tartars generally, both in Asia and Europe.

We have received a letter from John Ray, Esq., relative to the suit involving the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad. We hold the letter over until tomorrow's issue, not having had time to give it due attention.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

REPUBLICANS OF DEMOCRATS' AND REPUBLICANS OVER THE OHIO ELECTION.

A General Belief Among Ohioans that the Election Will Settle the Politics of the Entire Country for Many Years.

(Cincinnati Commercial.)

Opinion here is about equally divided as to Ohio. There are some Republicans who fear that the Democrats will carry the State in October, and some Democrats who confess that they see nothing rosy in the prospect. About the White House there is an air of hopefulness, for the friends of the President assure him that the bulk of the reports of Republican dissatisfaction come from cunning Democratic sources, and with a view to create a panic in the enemy's camp. "Have no fears," said an Ohio Republican to the President, the other day; "we'll walk over the track by a larger majority than that which laid out Bill Allen two years ago."

Well, we must confess it should be a larger majority, for that was really nothing to brag of. But small as it was, it was enough