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DOMESTIC NEWS.

A TENNESSEE HANG.

The Rope Slips and the Man Dies in Terrible Agony.

[Special to the Democrat.]

MEMPHIS, July 15.—A special to the *Avalanche*, from Jackson, Tenn., says William Wilson, colored, was hung in that city yesterday for the murder of City Policeman Newton C. Perkinson, on the night of July 13, 1876. Fully five thousand people witnessed the execution. The fall of the platform occurred at 11:45 a. m., but owing to the noose slipping, death was occasioned by strangulation, which was of a most agonizing character. The doomed man writhed and struggled, his pinioned hands madly battling with the air, his legs convulsively updrawn and shot out, while his body trembled in throes of muscular motion. His death was terrible, and made a fearful impression on the vast throng that was present.

THE GROVER INVESTIGATION.

Stiles's Testimony Against Grover Refuted.

[Special to the Democrat.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A. Mosier, of Wasco county, was before the Grover investigating committee at Portland yesterday. Stiles's testimony was read wherein he spoke of Mosier, and Mosier testified that Stiles's statements were false. He never was in Grover's private office; never received a dollar, and never had $750, or any other amount, that he had received in Grover's office, or anywhere else.

"I say, in the presence of God and this assembly," he declared, "that Stiles's statement, where it speaks of me, is absolutely false and entirely false. Neither Grover nor any of his political friends ever offered me anything to vote for him. Neither did Nesmith offer me anything."

The Guardian of Four Hundred Millions.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Mr. Kennedy, formerly Census Commissioner, has presented to the President, in the name of certain national banks, a protest against the removal of Croggin, who for many years has been the custodian of about four hundred million dollars in bonds belonging to national banks, and who was lately dismissed because he had a broker in his service. In addition to this, a number of national banks have signified their willingness to pay Croggin's salary themselves, if he can be retained to guard their interests.

A RUN ON THE BANKS.

A Panic in St. Louis Causes a General Run on all the Banks.

[Special to the Democrat.]

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The suspension of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank yesterday caused a run in the afternoon on the Boatmen's Savings Bank, Union Savings Association, Provident Savings Association, North St. Louis Savings Association, Lucas Bank, Lafayette Bank, Citizens' Savings Bank, and Bank of St. Louis, but these runs were in no sense extensive. The demands were almost exclusively made by small depositors of the laboring class, and were met promptly. Very few if any merchants or business men joined in these runs. It is believed anxiety will subside and business resume its regular channels to-morrow.

The Chicago Collectorship.

[Special to the Democrat.]

CHICAGO, July 15.—Reliable information from Washington states that the President has decided to let Hon. J. Russel Jones, Collector of the Port, continue in office until the close of his term.

A Suit Ended.

[Special to the Democrat.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The suit in bankruptcy between the California and Pacific Railroad Company and German bondholders has been amicably settled and the suit dismissed in the United States Circuit Court. An order of dismissal will also be asked in the United States District Court.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following is the "temperature" at the various points named, as reported by the Signal Service telegrams furnished by Sergeant Brown, of the Signal Bureau, and indicating the state of the temperature at the points named, at 3 p. m. yesterday:

Cairo 88 degrees, Cincinnati 92, Galveston 89, Keokuk 94, LaCrosse 78, Leavenworth 89, Louisville 92, Memphis 92, Nashville 93, Omaha 80, Pittsburg 91, Shreveport 90, St. Louis 95, St. Paul 78, Vicksburg 90, Yankton (D. T.) 89, Augusta (Ga.) 80, Corsicana (Tex.) 78, Mobile 85, Montgomery 83, Savannah 96, New Orleans 81, and Key West 80.

POOR MATERIAL.

The Way in Which They Drum up Recruits for the Turkish Army.

[Constantinople Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

Nothing can equal the almost desperate energy of the Seraskerlate in bringing up recruits from every part of the empire, except the submissiveness—I should be exaggerating if I said enthusiasm—with which the populations respond to the appeal. This is a proof, at all events, of administrative efficiency in the provinces, and serves, at the same time, to bring into relief the want of consideration which is often shown for people who are, on their part, so willing to make sacrifices for a government which has generally only thought of them when it has wanted to levy taxes in money, kind or blood.

The conscription is popularly, and not inaptly, called the "blood tax." The Perotes, who, except when passing the bridge at the moment of the landing of troops or munitions, have seen hardly anything to realize that the country is at war, and still less that they are themselves (the natives, that is), under the regime of a state of siege, have this week had brought home to them the exceptional condition in which is now placed the empire in which they live, and of which most of them know so little and care so little about, beyond what is necessary to their wants and tastes. We are accustomed, here, to visitors from every part of the globe—the arctic regions being the only exception I can think of at the moment—and nearly always arrayed in their national costume. Nevertheless, the apparition of some thousands of Asiatic highlanders, who arrive in batches from Smyrna, and paraded about the streets with naked legs and breasts, and armed to the teeth, did make some sensation. These aborigines are called Zeibecks, a corruption of Zet Begs or Zeibegs, signifying "lords of the mountain." The first syllable is of Kurdish derivation, though, curiously enough, the word has become strictly the designation of a tribe inhabiting the hills of the Province of Aidin. This tribe forms only a part of the 6000 now encamped at the top of Pera; the rest consists of Kurds and Turcomans, the difference between whom requires a good discrimination of ethnological types, for their costumes—notably their headdresses—are different, they are all very much alike in one trait, which strikes the spectator at once, the imposing collection of arms—a regular battery—which they carry in the folds of their waist-bands, consisting of crimson stuff wrapped tightly round the middle of the body to a depth of more than a foot. After putting them "under canvas," the next question was "rigging them out." Its solution will form another illustration to that interesting volume, *Costumes Populaires de la Turquie*, published, with lithographic plates, at the expense of the government on the occasion of the Vienna Exhibition. The Zeibecks having given way on the subject of their arms—that is to say their weapons—stand out for bare legs and breast, the real objection being to the restraint of buttons and breeches. It is proposed, therefore, to give them a hybrid uniform which which will preserve some of the most characteristic and least unmilitary features of their primitive costumes.

After the *mufansiz*, or militia, comes the very last resource of all, the *timariotes*, corresponding somewhat to our pensioners, with the difference that they have no pensions, except in particular cases for special services. These are the men, many of them well advanced in life, who have served their full time in the regular army and reserve, and who can only be called out in case of invasion, and then only in great extremity. The policy of this exhaustive levy may be disputed; the patriotism of those who have responded to it cannot be. There cannot be less now than 600,000 men under arms, or who will shortly be under arms; but a great number of these are raw recruits, such as lost Ardahan. This figure, which I am sure would not be put down as much below the mark by the Turkish military authorities themselves, is, at the same time, very much below that at which the late Hassen Eddin Pasha put the available regular forces after his reorganization of the army, and it must be remembered that it has only been by desperate efforts that 600,000 men have been got together in a crisis which has roused the patriotic spirit of Mussulmans of all ages.

CLIMATOLOGY.

The Reckless Destruction of Forests Causing Ruin in Europe.

[London Spectator.]

The evidence that the great floods which have from time to time during the last half century been so destructive in Switzerland, and in many districts in France and Italy, have been mainly caused by the felling of the forests on the high grounds, appears to be overwhelming. In the Department of the Loire, especially, it was universally remarked that the wooded grounds suffered no change, while in the denuded districts the whole soil of cleared and cultivated fields was swept away and the rocks laid bare. The same was seen in the Upper Rhine in 1868. The clearings in the province of Ardeche have produced the most melancholy results within the last thirty years, one-third of its area having become barren; and new torrents had, in 1842, destroyed 70,000 acres of good land, an evil which has been going on ever since that time.

The denudation of the crests of the Vosges has done infinite harm in Alsace. Many places in Provence, rich and inhabited half a century ago, have become deserts. Thousands of torrents have been formed within the last dozen years on the southern flank of the Piedmontese Alps and in Dauphiny, and grassy slopes have been converted into stony chasms by the cutting of the woods above. In the Department of the Lower Alps, between 1842 and 1852, 61,000 acres went out of cultivation from this cause.

In Italy, the demand for Italian iron during the wars of Napoleon I., the trade with England being cut off, necessitated vast cuttings of wood for fuel, and the effects are felt to this day, especially in the valley of the Po.

In fact, there is scarcely a country on the Continent of Europe in which the reckless destruction of forest has not been admitted, both in popular belief and by the verdict of science, to have been the cause of misery, of the amount of which the majority even of well informed persons in England have little conception.

CHEAP CIGARS.

How They Are Manufactured in New York City.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

The room was low and long, with four windows on the north side. Near one of these windows sat a woman about forty years old, bunching cigars from a pile of strippings close by. At another window were two men finishing the cigars, and in the farther part of the room were two beds and a table, with dishes on it. While the pretended dealer was talking with one of the men in regard to the cheapness with which it was possible to manufacture cigars, the door opened, and a ragged little girl entered with a dirty canvas bag on her arm, the contents of which she emptied into a barrel near the door. She then sat down and commenced to strip tobacco from the pile before mentioned. The man who did the talking was very loquacious, and stated that he could purchase cigars for about seven dollars a thousand. He said that the wrappers used were of Western tobacco, while the fillings were sometimes of a "much finer quality." To illustrate this latter assertion he showed the contents of the barrel to which the little girl had contributed. It was half filled with what might be called garbage, culled from the streets, and consisting of scraps of brown paper, cabbage leaves and cigar stumps, some of which were, no doubt, stumps of Havana cigars. The manufacturer then took his customer into another room opening from the stairway, where there was a kettle in a brick fireplace, and a plank on which were spread out the gleanings from the barrel, assorted and separated to dry. He showed how the burnt ends of stumps were cut off, and the remainder unrolled; how dried cabbage leaves, boiled with tobacco stems and sumach leaves, could be converted into "very fine tobacco," and closed his explanations by extolling the virtues of the tonka bean, valerian and ammonia as flavoring extracts.

NEGRO EMIGRATION.

An Idea That is Being Discussed in Various Northern Papers.

[Washington National Republican.]

A correspondent of the Galveston *News*, writing from Kingston, Jamaica, says:

"England is tracing quietly, almost silently, a navigable pathway for her commerce into the very heart of the African continent. Around the great central lakes of equatorial Africa lies an immense region of boundless fertility, wanting nothing but civilized settlements to make it tributary to British commerce and manufactures. Jamaica can and will furnish the pioneers for this new line of British colonies, and tens of thousands of black and colored men of the United States will surely follow in their way. All this is dim, incohate and sure to provoke sneers of incredulity. But with more time and space for the array of facts now developing, the most skeptical will finally admit that we are on the eve of an African exodus."

There is no question but that a great field will soon be opened for the enterprise of the colored race in Africa, and our colored citizens will be well qualified by education and training to take the lead in the great schemes for the development of the resources of Africa which the British are now planning in so many quarters of that continent. It will open a grand field in which the colored men of this country will see opportunities to acquire wealth by agriculture and commerce and to acquire fame as pioneers and statesmen in the new commonwealth which will arise in that quarter of the globe.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

How the Opponents of the President Propose to Carry It On.

[Baltimore Sun.]

One of the most active and influential of the Pensylvania Radical Republicans who was in Washington yesterday, said that things would soon be made very lively for the President. He said that his side intended to furnish a good deal of fine campaign materials to the Democrats in the States where elections are to come off this fall. He said that lithographic copies by the ton would be made of the letters written by Mr. Hayes during the last campaign, including the letters in which he asked for money to carry on the campaign expenses, and also letters written by him enclosing copies of his photograph to people in different parts of the country. This gentleman also said that the Radical Republicans were determined to probe the Louisiana matter to the bottom, that they intended to secure a copy of the agreement made between the Louisiana conservatives on one side and Stanley Matthews and others acting for President Hayes on the other side. This agreement was and is still supposed to be in the possession of Major Burke, who was here as the accredited agent of the Nicholls government.

Major Burke, while he was here and again in New Orleans, has been frequently applied to for a copy of this agreement, but he always positively refused to say anything on the subject. The Pennsylvania Radicals say that they will now make him disclose what he knows through the medium of a Congressional committee of investigation. A resolution either intrusting this investigation to the Committee on Privileges and Elections or raising a special committee for the purpose will be one of the first things offering in the Senate.

THE IOWA GREENBACKERS.

The following are in brief the planks of the platform adopted last week by the Iowa Greenback Convention:

1. The specie resumption clause should be repealed forthwith, and contraction be abandoned.
2. The government should issue legal tender paper money, receivable for all debts, and national banks should be abolished.
3. The silver dollar should be remonetized and made legal tender for the payment of all government bonds and other debts.
4. Equitable taxation.
5. The civil service should be reformed.
6. All class legislation should be repealed, and equal rights maintained.
7. The alcoholic traffic, and consequent evils, should be eradicated.
8. Opposes all subsidies.
9. Demands railroad legislative control, not as the enemies of public enterprise, but as friends of the country and people.
10. The general reduction in salaries.

Southern Whigs in Council.

A telegram from Washington, 9th inst., to the Baltimore *Gazette*, conveys the following:

A secret meeting was held here at the Ebbitt House on Saturday night last, presided over by Gen. J. M. Leach, of North Carolina. It was composed of Democratic politicians from the States of Texas, Missouri, Alabama, North Carolina, Kentucky, Maryland and Georgia. Eight were present, or about one to a State. They met to discuss the duty of the conservative element of the Southern Democracy toward the President's Southern policy. After a full expression of opinion it was decided that so far as the present policy is concerned, the Democracy can and must give it hearty support. At the same time the opinion prevailed that all talk about the party splitting and resolving itself in part into a Hayes party at the South was not to be thought of. All those present were Old Line Whigs, and in expressing themselves as quoted, felt confident they were reflecting the views of their ancient Whig colleagues at the South. The meeting was merely informal, but another of more importance will be held here about the 20th of this month, just before the gathering of Democrats takes place at the White Sulphur. The intention is to have at that time a large convention of the Whig elements to talk over the political questions of the day, and take such action as seems advisable.

Black Hills Currency.

A correspondent of The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* describes the use of gold dust as currency as the greatest nuisance of the Black Hills. Each man is provided with his buckskin sack, and no matter what he buys, be it a plug of tobacco for ten cents, or an outfit for several hundred dollars, he must weigh the amount out in dust. This is a vexatious process, and of course it cannot be often repeated without a considerable per centage of waste. Gold is taken at eighteen dollars in greenbacks, and all the shopkeepers give two prices. A movement is on foot to remedy this evil by adding a considerable percentage to the price of goods sold for dust, and many of the more sensible miners are beginning to sell their dust as they bring it in, and do their trading with paper money. Formerly there was much risk in taking gold dust, as it was mixed with a material that it was impossible to detect by any test except that of acid, and few could spare the time to submit the dust to that process. Now the dust is comparatively clean and safe to handle.

The Real Issue in the Next Congress.

[New York Sun.]

To rebuild the waste places left desolate by the war will be the first cry, and a Southern railway to the Pacific will be asked for. As an offset to this the restoration of the forfeited land grant to the Northern Pacific will be demanded, coupled with additional Government aid to vast visionary undertaking. Thus we have in the very beginning a log-rolling scheme of a most comprehensive character. The great question is, whether by uniting the two projects votes enough can be obtained to carry them through. The matter will be canvassed beforehand, and will very likely be determined in the organization of the House. The Administration, it seems to be pretty well understood, will be in favor of liberal appropriations. Can it gain votes enough on this ground to place a Republican or some Southern Hayes Democrat in the Speaker's chair?

The President's Summer Rambles.

[Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, July 10.—It may be premised from the programme which the President has marked out for summer jaunts that he calculates upon having a very good time. The programme indicates a more extensive swinging around the circle than Gen. Grant was in the habit of taking for himself. But President Hayes' programme of travel is so arranged that he will frequently be in Washington to attend to public business. By this arrangement of his the anomaly will be avoided which existed under the Grant administration of the heads of government being away for months at a time and the whole machinery left in the hands of clerks.

The Pope Will Never Die.

[Sunday Democrat.]

In spite of the lying telegrams published in the daily papers of this city about the health and approaching death of Pius IX., we maintain that the Pope, "the vicar of Christ and the successor of Peter," will live till "the consummation of the world."

FROGMOOR.

A RAINY DAY FOR THE SHOOTERS.

But Notwithstanding That Major Arms Makes a Clean Score at the 800-Yard Range.

Yesterday was not what could be called a sportsmen's day at the rifle butts, and the Crescent City boys had to endure some unhappy missees, which were due entirely to the changeful wind and light. While the team was at the 800 yard mound the weather was favorable, and a cool grey light, so much desired by riflemen, was present, with the wind showing changes on the dial of 6:30 to 9 o'clock. Before the team had closed their rounds at the 800 yard target a light rain fell, which was followed by a heavy shower, stopping the shooting for a time.

When the team went to work at 900 yards the wind increased in strength, shifting from 5 to 9 o'clock, and proved to be very troublesome. Wind gauges had to be changed with every shot, and some hazardous guessing indulged in. This continued until 4 o'clock, with the light varying considerably.

During the practice Mr. James Buckley acted as captain of the team.

The 500 yard badge was in competition during the day, with Messrs. Renaud, Babbitt, Buckley, Capt. Pierce and Piffaut as contestants, with the following result:

Renaud—8 6 5 4 5 4 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6—74.
Babbitt—0 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6—67.
Buckley—4 4 4 4 4 5 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 4—58.
Pierce—4 0 withdrawn.
Piffant—2 0 3 4 5 5 withdrawn.

The following is the result of team shooting:

B. G. EYRICH.

800 yds—5 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 3 5 5 5 3 5 5—68
900 yds—3 3 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 3—67
1000 yds—5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5—72—207

CAPT. DUDLEY SELPH.

800 yds—5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—73
900 yds—5 4 4 4 5 3 5 3 2 5 4 4 4 5 4—61
1000 yds—4 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—70—204

COL. JOHN GLYNN, JR.

800 yds—4 5 3 4 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4—67
900 yds—4 4 2 3 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 3—62
1000 yds—5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5—69—189

MAJOR WM. ARMS.

800 yds—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—75
900 yds—5 5 4 0 2 5 4 5 4 5 3 3 4 4 4—57
1000 yds—4 0 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5—65—197

A. D. BABBITT.

800 yds—4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 5 5 3 5 5—69
900 yds—3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 5—61
1000 yds—5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 3—66—196

E. T. MANNING.

800 yds—3 5 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—70
900 yds—5 4 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 5 3 5 3 4 5—62
1000 yds—4 5 2 3 4 0 4 4 4 5 3 5 5 5 5—58—190

JOHN K. RENAUD.

800 yds—5 5 5 4 5 5 4 3 4 5 4 4 5 5 5—68
900 yds—4 2 3 4 0 3 4 5 4 4 0 4 5 5 5—52
1000 yds—5 0 4 3 0 5 5 5 4 4 3 5 5 3 5—56—176

JULES PIFFAUT.

800 yds—2 3 4 3 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 3 5—62
900 yds—5 5 5 4 5 3 5 3 3 2 3 5 5 3—59
1000 yds—5 0 5 5 3 3 3 2 3 0 3 3 3 5—46—167

It will be observed in the score that Major Wm. Arms, when at the 800 yard score,

PUT IN FIFTEEN BULL'S EYES,

or, in other words, made seventy-five in a possible seventy-five, Dudley Selph missing the same honor by two points only; and at the 1000 yard range Eyrich missed a clean score only by three points.

During the day two teams, one from the Continentals and another from the Washington Artillery, engaged in a friendly contest at the 200 yard range, the former using the Remington and the latter the Springfield army gun.

The last named team were also new in the business, while the Continentals had "been there before." The score made by each is as follows:

CONTINENTALS.

Wm. Pierce .....4 2 2 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—35
T. C. McQuithy.... 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4—36
Zeph. Imbeau.....3 3 5 3 4 4 3 2 3 4—34
P. Condon.....2 0 5 5 3 0 4 2 2 4—27
John Piggott.....2 3 3 0 3 0 5 0 4 0—20—152

WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.

Henry Dupre.....3 4 4 2 4 4 3 3 2 4—33
C. T. Sawyer.....0 4 3 4 3 4 5 4 3 3—33
P. Michel.....0 0 0 0 0 3 4 3 3 4—17
A. Heiwig.....0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 4—13
Henry Florence....0 0 3 2 0 2 0 0 2 0— 9—105

LAND OFFICE MATTERS.

Campbell Says He Turned $5178 over to John Ray.

In his report to Kellogg, Hugh J. Campbell, under date of March 3, 1874, when John Ray was appointed to succeed him, states that there was in his hands at the time of Ray's appointment an unexpended balance of moneys that had been drawn by him in accordance with the provisions of act No. 104 of 1871, upon accounts duly approved and audited, and warrants drawn by the Auditor of Public Accounts for $5178, of this balance he says he

TURNED OVER TO HIS SUCCESSOR

$2000, leaving a balance in his hand of $3178, which he paid over to Ray, taking his receipt therefor, and he appends a receipt from Ray for $5178 drawn against appropriations made under sections six, eight, nine and ten of the act referred to.

The Land Office committee will now try to find out how the expenditures were made, and they will also call upon John Ray, Esq., to explain what disposition was made of the funds turned over to him, and further what disposition he made of the

MONEYS HE DREW

during his administration of the affairs of the Land Office. Mr. Ray will be supœnaed to appear to-day perhaps to answer a few questions after Campbell's examination is concluded.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Mr. Angaud on Sidewalk Obstructions.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Angaud, the shoe dealer at the corner of Royal and St. Ann streets:

Editor Democrat—Confident in your impartiality, please insert in your columns these few lines in vindication of an article which appeared in the DEMOCRAT of July 11, in reference to the shoe dealer at the corner of Royal and St. Ann streets. The following is the real truth of the case:

The said shoe dealer, after having received two notices, and not complying therewith, was brought before the Hon. Judge Miltenberger, who propounded the following questions:

Why do you not comply with the city ordinances? I am here to enforce them, and will do so.

Answer—Your Honor, I came here to pay my fine. I know that I am in contravention, as well as all other dealers in this city; but it seems to me that the city ordinances are general.

I do not see, may it please your honor, why I should be persecuted. I have done the same thing for over ten years. I do not occupy one-third the space that some of my neighbors do. Send an officer to inspect.

To this the impartial and honorable judge said: "Mr. Angaud is with many others in contravention, it would be unjust for me to punish one and not the others. Please take your goods and let the order be general."

According to that order, the goods were taken in for a week, and when it became evident that it was a personal persecution by unknown parties, the goods were again put out. The undersigned, proprietor of said store, as a law-abiding citizen, will comply with all laws and ordinances that may be in force, but will not —— when compelled by —— ——.

The victim of personal animosity,

Yours respectfully, E. ANGAUD.

The latter portion of the communication is torn and defaced.

When reference to the subject was made in the DEMOCRAT, the writer did not even know that Mr. Angaud was the shoe dealer reported

TO BE IN CONTRAVENTION

of the city ordinances, for there are two shoe-dealers at the corner of Royal and St. Ann streets, and Col. Glynn in his interview with the Mayor, did not mention any names.

Mr. Angaud is a worthy gentleman and there seems do be a great deal of truth in what he says about obstructions on sidewalks, but we must

DEFEND COL. GLYNN

against any imputation that he has acted as a persecutor in this case, for we know that recently he has been very busy in endeavoring to remedy this kind of nuisance, and has ever acted with a great deal of leniency. We know also that he has succeeded in obtaining a compliance with the law in many cases, one of which we may mention, that of the shoe dealer opposite Mr. Angaud, and it was owing to the obstinacy of others that his visit to the Mayor occurred, in order that his honor should advise him of the course he was to pursue towards inveterate offenders.

The Chalmette Monument.

Isn't it about time something should be done with that would-be monument at Chalmette? A reporter visited the place yesterday, and the pile that adorns the site of Jackson's victory below the city. From an amateur standpoint, the monument looks exceedingly like a sugarhouse chimney, and exceedingly unlike anything to commemorate a glorious victory of the national arms. The idea of erecting the shaft originated with James H. Caldwell, who organized a corporation and secured State aid for its building, but it appears the funds gave out before its completion, and it has remained in the present unfinished condition for many years.

The Lilies of the Forest.

Yesterday as choice a gathering of picnickers as has been assembled beneath the umbrageous shadows of the oaks, gathered at the City Park for a day's recreation. The club under whose auspices the festival was given was the ladies of the Second District, who had chosen the name of the "Lilies of the Forest" for their organization, of which Miss Lillie Morris is the president. Dancing and a bountiful spread rounded off the day delightfully, and the party returned at an early hour, amply repaid for their trip to the forest.

Short Items.

The Seventh Precinct is full of dead dogs, and yet the police are not happy.

The police of the Suburban Station amuse themselves reporting broken and dirty lamps. It is a good thing that there are a few soiled and broken lamps, for if there were not the police of this precinct would have nothing to do.

Saturday evening, owing to the heavy gale, the schooner Monita, commanded by Capt. Boyd, was blown ashore and damaged to the extent of fifty dollars.

The only work done Saturday by the police of the Suburban Station was the bringing in of a man named John Skevery for safe keeping.

Officer Koehler, of the First Precinct, can't find anybody to arrest, so his time is employed reporting the shed at Nos. 15 and 17 Front street as being in a dangerous condition.

John Paris and William Smith were arrested and lodged in the Second Station, charged with having stolen property in their possession.

Nora Jane Roper, a gushing female of sixteen summers, was lodged in the Central Station, charged with larceny of meat.

A negro roustabout named Sam Gray was arrested at the instigation of A. Lopez, on board the steamer R. E. Lee, and lodged in the Harbor Station, charged with the robbery of $63.

Brevities.

The showers of yesterday afternoon put quite a damper on the spirits of those picnickers who had looked forward to an afternoon of pleasure beneath the oaks and in the parks. During the evening, however, the number rallied and the dance was indulged in until the usual late hour.

Judging from the noise, if you will, the music, in the Second District last evening, the ice cream venders and organ grinders were driving a thrifty business. The shrill cry of "Creme a la glace" seemed to be a sort of chorus for the doleful notes of "Norma" on the organ, while the little ones enjoyed both festivities.

Workmen have been engaged for a number of days past in plastering the entrance hall of the Custom-House, and now that rather lugubrious corridor begins to assume a lighter and more airy appearance.

The plants in Jackson Square show the effect of the late torrid heat we have been suffering. Some of the roses looked shriveled and parched, even after the shower yesterday.

In the game of base ball between the Franklin club and the 3-40s, the former were victorious by a score of 42 to 23.

Sister Mary Alphonsus (in the world Miss Cecil Parker) died on Saturday at the Convent of the Holy Family, Third District.

The Academy of Music is being thoroughly overhauled for the coming dramatic season, which opens early at this theatre.

Of the 4600 bales of cotton on board the Gov. Morton when she caught fire, over 4300 unbroken bales have been saved in a damaged condition, and a loose quanty equal to reventy bales. Fully 2000 bales have been injured by water only.

Continental Guards, Jr.

On Saturday evening, at their armory, corner of Marais and Ursulines streets, the Continental Guards, Junior, composed of young men under eighteen years of age, completed their organization by electing the following officers: Captain, Joseph Debat; 1st Lieut., N. Nippert; 2d Lieut., Ed. Tallazoe; 2d Lieut., Jr., C. Peterson; Orderly Sergeant, J. Bellot; 1st Sergeant, Horace J. Davezoe; 2d Sergeant, J. Huber; 3d Sergeant, D. Rees; 1st Corporal, Ed. Vamtner; 2d Corporal, Jos. Castaing; 3d Corporal, N. Morris. Mr. Davezoe was also elected Secretary of the company.

CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell at 12 m. on Monday, June 16th, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, for account of the succession of D. E. Mandell, a claim against the city of New Orleans for about $2820, as evidenced by appropriation certificates and the city pay rolls. See the advertisement.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—Parties having any tax matters to settle would do well to call on W. H. Barnett, broker, No. 38 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, who makes a specialty in this line, and can furnish all necessary information, and make large savings to them. Mr. B. has bought from first hands, over counter, a large amount of all the necessary scrip and warrants to settle all kinds of taxes of various years, very cheap, and consequently is enabled to make large discounts in settling same, or will sell necessary scrip to settle the same very cheap.

The South Will Stand by Hayes.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

The Southern Democracy will remain united. They will be united in defense, *not of the man, but of the principle*. They will stand by Mr. Hayes, not because he is President, but *because he is right*. In honor they can do no less. Mr. Hayes, in his action concerning Louisiana and South Carolina, returned to the paths from which President after President had strayed. The South cannot, for her own sake or the country's sake, allow him for that reason to be stricken down.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

A Negro Murders a White Boy in Cold Blood.

At 1 o'clock yesterday at the Company Canal, in the parish of Jefferson, a bloody tragedy was enacted, in which a white boy aged 19 years, named Lewis Johnson, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by a negro named Jefferson Dennison. The report of the murder was brought to the city by the captain of the St. Francis Belle.

A DEMOCRAT reporter, on learning of the affair, repaired to Algiers, where Serjeant Pujol, commanding the Algiers Station, furnished him with a horse, thus enabling him to visit the scene of the murder. After a ride of eleven miles our reporter arrived at Company Canal. In the canal office the body of the murdered man was lying, weltering in his life-blood, which flowed in a copious stream from a wound in his left breast. Around the body was gathered a number of plantation laborers, of both sexes and all ages.

On the outside of the building there were about a thousand negroes, men, women and children, who had gathered to satisfy their thirst for the horrible, but were unable to gain admission into the room where the murdered boy lay. The crowd, as they stood gazing upon the

MURDERED YOUTH,

passed various remarks about the killing. One old darkey said: "If day cotch dat nigger who killed dat chile, he won't have as much show as a bob-tail mule in flytime."

After taking a look at the body, the reporter gleaned the following facts from parties who were present at the killing: It appears there was a negro picnic given in the vicinity where the murder was committed, and when the St. Francis Belle landed, the deceased, who was a cabin boy on the Belle, thought that as his boat would stay at her moorings for a while, he would visit the picnic.

He repaired to the scene of pleasure and became acquainted with a young mulattress named Helen Scott.

While he was dancing with her, Dennison came up and remarked that Helen had engaged herself to him for that dance, and he meant to

HAVE HER.

The girl did not wish to dance with Dennison, and denied having engaged herself to him. This being the case, Johnson declined to give up his partner. After the dance was over, Dennison came to Johnson, and with an insulting remark dared him to come out into an adjoining field and settle the affair by a fair and square fist fight.

Johnson accepted the challenge, and both parties started for the field. They had no sooner reached the designated spot than Dennison drew a revolver that he had in his pistol pocket, and leveled it at Johnson. Johnson threw up his hands, exclaiming, I am unarmed, but his assailant had made up his mind to murder him, and deliberately

SHOT HIM THROUGH THE HEART.

The unfortunate man reeled and fell a corpse at his murderer's feet.

The accused, as soon as he had finished his hellish deed, fled to the woods, and up to 11 o'clock last night had evaded arrest. The engineer of the Belle says he saw the accused level the pistol at Johnson and halloed to him not to shoot, but that he was such a distance away he suppose his words were not heard.

The accused has for a long time been employed on the Millaudon plantation. The coroner of the parish of Jefferson held an autopsy, and continued the inquest until Tuesday.

Future of the Danubian Campaign.

Mr. MacGahan, in a letter to the London *News*, written on the eve of the Russian invasion of Bulgaria, contends that Shumla cannot be the objective point of the campaign. He intimates that the line of the Russian advance will lead across the Balkans from Tirnova either to Kasarlik or to Shevno. There remains the maneuvre of turning the Balkans altogether by an advance upon Sophia, at the head of the Roumelian Valley. He thinks that the Turks will never give the Russians a chance "to get grips of them in the open." At the Russian headquarters sagacious men look forward to the contingency that the Turks, after making as stout a defense on the Danube as opportunity may offer, may draw off with their forces as little broken as possible, and leaving but mere garrisons in their fortresses, fall back uninterruptedly before the Russian advance till they gain the last shelter of the defensive position outside Constantinople, their design in this ignoble movement being the hope of forcing English armed intervention in the defense of Constantinople against a Russian attempt to take the capital. Mr. MacGahan considers this idea as somewhat far-fetched, but it is likely enough that the Turks will exercise extreme caution in giving battle in the open to, or accepting it from, their northern adversaries when the latter are in any respectable force.

Silver and Gold.

[Atchison (Kan.) Champion, Rep.]

Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson agreed that it would be unwise to "attach the unit exclusively to either" silver or gold, and argued that this "could not be done effectually without destroying the office and character of one of them as money." And this, they stated, would be a greater evil than occasional variations in the unit from the fluctuation of the relative value of the metals." They were in favor of the double standard, just as Sir Isaac Newton and John Locke were in England. And the ablest financial authorities the world has ever known were of the same opinion. But the money power of the East wants more than its contract. It demands its pound of flesh and blood. It repudiates "coin" and demands gold alone. It is this "flagrant breach of faith," "as repugnant to sound policy as it is to public morals," against which the almost united voice of the country indignantly protests, and will continue to protest until silver is restored to the position from which it was taken by fraud, deceit and rascality.

Sectionalism.

[Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.]

Discord and sectional strife and animosity, however subservient to personal and partisan aspirations, are death to this feeble, impoverished minority section. We want peace. We are content with the common rights and privileges of American citizens, and ask no more. Our condition has improved so much within the past few years that a feeling of security, contentment and tranquillity, pervades the entire Southern mass. We want no excitement. We have no sectional ends or ambitions, and the men who charge them upon us do it because they are actuated by precisely diverse feelings and purposes.

A Rumor—Only a Rumor.

[Washington National Republican.]

Madame Rumor, that irrepressible old lady, whose tongue knows no rest and is ever on the wag, announces that Secretary Sherman will be sent as our plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and that Gov. McCormick is to be promoted, pursuant to the civil service rules, to the position of Secretary of the Treasury. Madame also reports that Hon. Edward McPherson, the present chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is to be advanced to the post of Assistant Secretary. If this is true, the Treasury Department will be controlled by two of the most brilliant executive officers of the country.

Wanted His Funeral in Advance.

Jack Thomason, a negro, was recently hung at LaGrange, Ga., for the murder of a colored girl. He made a most religious end, only he showed the usual reluctance to depart, by asking the officiating clergyman to preach his funeral sermon before the hanging, saying that he would die easier after hearing it. His request was refused, and with the words, "Meet me in Heaven," he was turned off.

Constable. | Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. | Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. | Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. | Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. | Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.