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DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE RUN ON THE ST. LOUIS BANKS.

Reported Condition of the Two Lately Suspended Banks.

[Special to the Democrat.]

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The North St. Louis Savings Bank will go into liquidation. Its officers assert that its assets exceed the liabilities fully $150,000. It is said that Espy, Heidelbach & Co., of Cincinnati, had a considerable sum in the bank when it closed. Mr. Merrill, President of the Bank of St. Louis, says that the depositors will be paid in full.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Contrary to expectation, the flurry of Saturday regarding the condition of the banks, did not subside yesterday but continued to-day and was materially strengthened towards noon by the closing of the North St. Louis Savings Association and the Bank of St. Louis. As on Saturday, however, the persons engaged in the run are almost wholly confined to small shopkeepers; no merchants or business men of any pretension taking part in it.

The closing of the North St. Louis Savings is attributed to shortage of $10,000 at the Clearing-House. This morning the Bank of St. Louis did its clearing through the North St. Louis Savings, and when the latter closed it had $27,000 of paper belonging to the Bank of St. Louis. This forced the latter to suspend. The action of the North St. Louis Savings Bank has given rise to considerable severe comment. The banks run on most to-day were the Fourth National, Provident Savings, Franklin Avenue, German Savings, and Boatmen's Savings. All current accounts were promptly met, however, and there was at no time any noticeable excitement. The other savings institutions were more or less besieged, but they all asserted their ability to meet all just demands. There is a strong disposition manifested on the part of small depositors in most of the banks, especially in savings institutions, to obtain their money, but substantial merchants and business men of the city generally do not apprehend any serious disasters to follow the present state of affairs.

The St. Louis Banks.

[Special to the Democrat.]

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Up to this hour, 11 o'clock, nothing of special note has transpired at the banks. The run seems to have stopped and it is hoped that there will be no more further trouble.

The Bankrupt Pike County Bank.

[Special to the Democrat.]

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The total liabilities of the Pike County Bank are reported as $114,000. Net value of assets about $70,000. The cashier confesses two dividends were paid out of the deposits, there being no profits out of which to make dividends.

The Postal Convention.

[Special to the Democrat.]

RICHMOND, July 17.—Indications are that the convention in the interest of Southern mail facilities to be held at Fortress Monroe on the 25th instant, will be largely attended. Responses have been received from all the important cities in the South from Alexandria to New Orleans.

Mexican Affairs.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Mexican affairs were the subject of discussion at the Cabinet session to-day. No further action will be taken by our government, owing to the Mexican government having promised to put a stop to the raids across the Rio Grande.

The Monmouth Park Races.

[Special to the Democrat.]

LONG BRANCH, July 17.—The first race to-day, mile and an eighth, was won by Egypt. Yorkshire Lass and Kenney ran a dead heat for second place. Time, 2:01½.

The mile dash was won by Pride of the Village; Arrogance second, Eliza Adams third. Time, 1:54½.

The race for the West End Hotel stake was run during a heavy rain. Zoo Zoo was the winner. Time, 3:18; distance, a mile and three-quarters.

The last race, a mile and a quarter, was won by Hattie F., in 2:18.

Another Savings Bank Gone.

[Special to the Democrat.]

BOSTON, July 17.—The Commissioner of Savings Banks enjoined the Haverhill Savings Bank from doing further business.

RAILROAD STRIKERS.

A Conflict with the Militia and One Striker Shot.

MARTINSBURG, July 16.—A formidable strike of railroad employes is progressing against a reduction of wages. Freight trains have been stopped; passenger trains are allowed to run. The ringleaders were arrested here and held to bail in $1000 to answer for inciting a riot. They were held till it reached the proportions of a large mob; with the assistance of the mob the strikers succeeded in rescuing their comrades. The firemen are now completely intimidated, and there is no prospect at present of any freight trains being able to pass this point. The strikers have done no damage to property, and passenger trains are permitted to pass uninterrupted.

Early this morning Gov. Matthews, of West Virginia, called out the militia at Martinsburg to control the railroad strike.

[Special to the Democrat.]

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Early this morning the strikers on the railroad threw the freight train from the Baltimore and Ohio track, damaging the engine, some cars and injuring the engineer and fireman.

Some excitement has been occasioned here by the attack of the strikers upon the militia at Martinsburg, in which one striker is reported shot.

The strike is said to be confined to the firemen and brakesmen.

Dispatches from Martinsburg state that the strikers have control of everything. Passenger trains are not molested.

Base Ball.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—Alleghanies 5, Tecumsehs, of London, Ont., 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Browns 3, Hartfords 2.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Chicagos 3, Bostons 8.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Athletics 10, Philadelphias 5.

The Paterson Fire Insurance Company.

PATERSON, N. J., July 17.—A meeting of the directors of the Paterson Fire Insurance Co. was held last night to receive the statement of experts who have been investigating the company's affairs. The statement showed that several of their agents were deficient many thousands of dollars, and that risks had been taken in a reckless manner; also that the capital stock of $200,000 was entirely gone, and that the policies are almost worthless. The directors resolved to close the concern and apply for the appointment of a receiver. Efforts will be made to reinsure the outstanding risks.

A Canada Earthquake.

[Special to the Democrat.]

RIVER DULOUP, Quebec, July 17.—A sharp shock of earthquake occurred here at 3 this morning, lasting about thirty seconds.

CAPITAL NEWS.

The Four Per Cents.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Up to noon to-day subscriptions to the four per cent loan were, through the Syndicate, $60,000,000; through the United States Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, $5,150,000.

The Department of Agriculture.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Ed. Carmon, of New Jersey, has been appointed chief clerk to the Department of Agriculture.

Improvement in the Cotton Crop.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Two per cent improvement in the cotton crop is reported since the June report.

How the President's Southern Policy is Received.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—An old personal Ohio friend of the President informed him yesterday that the feeling against his Southern policy was very strong in some sections. The outlook is not favorable for a Republican victory in October. This gentleman, alluding to the order forbidding officials participating in political campaigns, says it will have a disastrous effect, adding: "Unless the better class of citizens come forward and take a hand in the political contests and direct the campaign, the control of party machinery will pass into the hands of political bummers, who will manipulate the elections in their own interests." It was the opinion of this gentleman that the President would see the necessity of rescinding his order regarding Federal officials after the very first election held.

The President's Order to Office Holders.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Further trimming of the President's order allows members of the National Republican Committee to hold their places on the ground that they have no functions until the spring of 1880.

WAR NOTES.

The Russian Army Beyond the Balkans.

[Special to the Democrat.]

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch dated Obtenik, July 13, says: Gen. Jourkos' command will operate as a detached force in the Roumelian Valley until joined by the main body of the Russian invading column, marching by a more practicable but circuitous route through the Balkans by way of Dravona, Grabava, Kasanlik and Aeski Saghua. This main force will number 80,000 men.

[Special to the Democrat.]

LONDON, July 17.—A correspondent telegraphs that after blockading the fortresses of the quadrilateral the Russians have 100,000 men available for crossing the Balkans on the west, exclusive of Gen. Zimmerman's army in the eastern section.

THE POSITION OF THE TWO ARMIES.

The Russians Unwilling to Advance Until They Have Collected Sufficient Supplies.

[Special to the Democrat.]

LONDON, July 17.—A war correspondent says that the Russians have nothing to chance as regards supplies. Bucharest, the great central depot, contains immense stores of meal and everything else needed by the army. Sistova will be the intermediate and Tirnova the advance depot for stores.

A rapid advance on Rustchuk does not seem imminent.

The cavalry outposts extend from a point on the Danube, twelve miles west of Rustchuk to forty miles inland, facing the Turkish foremost position on the river Lom.

Railway communication on the Adrianople and Constantinople line is suspended for everything but troops.

The Servian Pretender.

[Special to the Democrat.]

LONDON, July 17.—Prince Karageorgevitch, pretender to the Servain throne, has entered the Montenegrin army. This is a sure sign that no co-operation of Servia in the war is expected.

The Russian Atrocities.

[Special to the Democrat.]

LONDON, July 17.—Shumla correspondents state that they personally witnessed the Russian's attack on unarmed Turkish soldiers, wounding old men, women and children.

Refugees assert that the Russians attacked a wagon train fleeing to Shumla, and murdered the people indiscriminately.

The Surrender of Nikopolis.

[Special to the Democrat.]

LONDON, July 17.—Russian official dispatches announce that the Nikopolis garrison, consisting of two Pashas, 600 regulars, surrendered.

The *Times* correspondent says: The capture of Nikopolis involves the surrender of Hassan and Achmet Pasha's 6500 men, forty guns and two monitors. All other accounts represent that the Turks evacuated Nikopolis before the Russians entered the town.

The *Daily News'* Simnitza special particularly reports that the garrison of Nikopolis managed, with no little skill, to carry off forty guns, which consituted the armament of the fortress.

More Towns Evacuated by the Turks.

[Special to the Democrat.]

LONDON, July 17.—The Turks evacuated and the Russians occupied Medjidia and Maugaliar, in the Dobrudscha.

A Mission.

LONDON, July 17.—Reuter's telegram from Adrianople says: The First Secretary of the German Embassy has arrived here, en route to Jambol. It is believed he is entrusted with a mission. Troops and war material continue to arrive by railway.

The Battle of Feldich.

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Yena Sagra gives a long and somewhat sensational account of a battle on Sunday evening at Feldich, twelve miles from Yena Sagra, which is represented to have been obstinately contested, and to have resulted in the Russians being driven back through the pass.

Reported Defeat of the Grand Duke Nicholas.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—An official dispatch announces that Eyoub Pasha has attaked the Russians under the Grand Duke Nicholas north of Tirnova and defeated them with a loss of 12,000 men. The Grand Duke is surrounded.

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says: The report of the defeat of the Grand Duke Nicholas is not confirmed by dispatches from Redif Pasha. It was probably based on false reports made to the local authorities.

The Russians Defeated at the Tivarditzka Pass.

LONDON, July 17.—Redif Pasha sends a dispatch formally confirming the report that the Russians had been beaten in Tivarditzka Pass. The advance of the Russians was exaggerated by the station master at Geni Saghia, who was influenced by the general panic.

Bridges and Monitors Destroyed.

LONDON, July 17.—Two Turkish monitors have destroyed the bridge at Sistova. One monitor was subsequently sunk by torpedoes.

Buried Alive.

LONDON, July 17.—The Porte officially declares the Russians have buried alive the inhabitants of Jonis, near Tirnova, who had taken refuge in a mosque.

Vitova Occupied.

LONDON, July 17.—The Russians under the Czarewitch occupied Vitova, on the railroad between Rosgood and Rustchuk, cutting communication on that line.

Minor Notes.

LONDON, July 17.—The Porte intimates that he will not open the Dardanelles to the vessels of any power not promising support against Russia.

The *Telegraph's* Bucharest correspondent states that the Russians will construct a substantial bridge at Nikopolis.

It is reported from Simnitza that the Czar left for Tirnova.

An additional contingent of 3000 troops has sailed from Alexandria for Constantinople.

Germany's War on the Colorado Beetles.

[Special to the Democrat.]

BERLIN, July 18.—Owing to the continued importation of Colorado beetles ships arriving in German harbors from American ports will be carefully inspected. Placards containing life size portraits of the insect will be distributed throughout the country.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

[Special to the Democrat.]

NEW YORK, July 17.—Gold 105⅝. U. S. 6's of 1881, 111½; do. coupons, 112½; 5-20's of 1865, new issue, 107@107½; do. of 1867, 112; do. of 1868, coupons, 112; 10-40's 112¾@112⅞; do. coupons, 113⅛; currency 6's 124¾; new 5's 110¼.

LONDON, July 17.—Consols—Money 94 9-16; U. S. 5-20's of 1865, 106¼; do. of 1867, 106½; 10-40's 110; new fives 110½; Erie 7⅞.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[Special to the Democrat.]

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—easier for cash and better for futures; No. 2 red fall $1 40 cash, $1 44½ July, No. 3 do $1 31@1 33¾ cash, $1 28½ July, $1 19½ August. Corn higher; 46⅞ cash, 45¾@46 bid July, 45⅝@45¾ August. Oats dull; 32 bid. Whisky quiet; $1 08. Pork dull; $13 40 bid cash and August. Bulk meat—no sales. Bacon lower; 6⅞. Lard nominal.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Wheat heavy and weak at $1 16⅛ for August; nominally $1 37@1 40, July. Corn fairly active and firmer at 48⅝@48¾ for August; 49½ July. Pork panicky and lower: $13 12½ cash; $12 15 August; $13 25 September. Lard heavy and lower; 8.95 cash; 9 August; 9.05 September.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Flour easier. Wheat dull, unsettled and lower; white $1 30@1 40. Corn and oats unchanged. Whisky lower; $1 06. Pork and lard firm and unchanged. Bulk meats strong; 5¼@7½. Bacon firm; 6@8½.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Cotton firm. Middling Uplands 6⅜d, Middling Orleans 6½d. Sales 8000 bales, for speculation and export 1000; receipts 13,800; American 3550.

Futures, sellers at last night's prices; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery 6 5-16d; August and September 6 11-32d; September and October 6 13-32d; October and November 6 7-16d.

Breadstuffs firm. New mixed Western corn 26s 6d@27s.

PARIS, July 17, 2 p. m.—Rentes 107f 47c.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 16.—Coffee quiet, with a downward tendency.

SANTOS, July 16.—Coffee market quiet; prices maintained.

RIVER NEWS.

[Special to the Democrat.]

MEMPHIS, July 17.—Departed: Mitchell, for Cincinnati; Nellie Speers, for Pittsburg.

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 84 degrees, Cincinnati 84, Galveston 91, Keokuk 84, LaCrosse 83, Leavenworth 84, Louisville 84, Memphis 88, Nashville 88, Omaha 79, Pittsburg 83, Shreveport 92, St. Louis 86, St. Paul 82, Vicksburg 90, Yankton (D. T.) 77, Augusta (Ga.) 77, Corsicana (Tex.) 94, Mobile 93, Montgomery 84, Savannah 85, New Orleans 90, and Key West 88.

The Vidangeurs' Protest.

Editor Democrat—We protest, as American citizens, against the formal attempt of the Board of Health to galvanize into life the monopoly of the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company.

By what right does the Sanitary Board fulminate that "all parties using other means, or appliances, are acting in violation of law, and should be arrested and brought to trial accordingly!"

Is this community drifting again into odious monopolies? Or has it come to pass that a sanitary board will erect itself into a living law, without any one to protest against the enormity? Very respectfully,

N. PIPER,
W. HEIRTNER,
C. KUHNL,
PHILIPP LAUMANN,
OWEN FITZPATRICK,
C. SCHINDLER,
F. MONTEGUT,
And many others.

Officeholders Peers.

[Troy Times, Rep.]

No "reform" of the civil service is possible which is not based upon the idea that officeholders are primarily the peers of their fellow-citizens, and entitled to the same political privileges.

TILDEN'S GRAND COMBINATION.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TO CARRY ON TILDEN'S CLAIM TO THE PRESIDENCY.

A Few Needy Carpet-Bag Senators to be Bought Over to this Enterprise.

[Gath in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

I learned from a person who had been to see Mr. Tilden at a place about twenty miles below Long Branch, that he had suddenly abandoned his intention to go to Europe last Saturday, and had as suddenly returned to the Presidential contest, where it is opened in Louisiana.

My informant said: "There is no telling when he may change his mind again. But it looks to me just now, as if the Pennsylvania interest had taken hold of Tilden—the railroad as well as the political interests there—and meant to combine the Presidential question, the subsidy question, and, perhaps, the Mexican question, in a desperate effort to turn the tide of business and save the skeleton of corporate investment. Tilden is stopping at the Pennsylvania Railroad resort, where Scott and the Pennsylvania Railroad magnates spend the summer and communicate with every section of the country. This year will be a devastating one to speculative interests of all kinds, unless the government credit can be seized, both for an increase of currency (and a retreat from resumption) and for the bonded support of big interests like the Texas Pacific. There are millions at stake and hundreds of fortunes in the fate of these speculations, and there is no time to make public opinion, or cajole the press, or subsidize Congress. Bold, rapid work is now needed, and Hayes is not to be depended on for any financial liberality. The Texas Pacific interest was for Tilden during all the campaign; it was for that reason that Jay Gould put down his $40,000 to elect Hayes. Fully understanding Mr. Tilden, aware of the slender majority by which the Senate is held to Hayes, and knowing every man there and his price, do you think it would be hard to revolutionize the government in two months if the railroad interest should put up the capital, take the responsibility, and do the heavy work, which Tilden is too irresolute to do? He is already identified with the Pennsylvania lines, which are not wholly independent of the fate of the Texas interests. Tilden acquired the Fort Wayne Railroad for the Pennsylvania Company. In the Senate are several men, now Republicans, whose political career has passed and who are poor; yet they have two or three years apiece to keep their seats. Among these are John Patterson, of Pennsylvania; George Spencer, who acquired the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Col. Scott; Dr. Conover, of Florida: Mr. Dorsey, who has been in the Arkansas railroads, and Mr. Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississippi. I only mention these names to show you that there are some disgusted, resentful (and poor) men in the Senate, and at some of them the Republican press, led by Jay Gould's newspaper, is continually poking unnecessary taunts. For example, Spencer, who went to the Black Hills to make a living, and wrote four lines of an official dispatch on the Indian dangers, was maligned and made funny, as if he had no place of refuge in this world. Such men are poor, incensed and without the feeling of responsibility. They regard themselves as abandoned by the Republican party. At such a time of disgust nothing but self-interest binds them to support Hayes. If that self-interest be addressed by the subsidy-interest, can it be relied upon? Well, here is the argument:

"The country is down in a rut of poverty. Hayes is not big and worldly enough to grasp it. We are doomed to three years and a half of slow, plodding, amateur, petty reform policy, all to be terminated by a Democratic victory in 1880. Now, if you throw out Hayes and put in Tilden we shall have a wholly material policy. We will finish the Southern Railroad to California and take a big strip of Mexico, and employ the energies of our surplus population, particularly in the South, in warlike pursuits, construction and emigration. If this will not answer, we will oblige Mr. Blaine and take a part of Canada as well; and if England doesn't like it, we can attack her commerce and divide her maritime empire. Here are all the energies ready for war: Idle and costly machinery, unemployed multitudes, great mechanical ingenuity and a war in Europe to occupy them fully and give us the whole field. Our policy can be what we please. If we fail, the Republicans will elect a President in 1880. If we succeed there will be only one party in the country, and the past will drop out of light. We have a little pool of a million or so, and will let you in!"

I remarked on this that it appeared to be merely speculative, like any other eccentric theory which would expand under the fears and the fancy to be a gorgeous piece of policy. We had a happy country, for all its relative decline, and would not throw it away in a wicked revolt against natural reverses and pressing calamity.

"That would have been true twelve years ago," said my associate, "but since that time the growth of corporate power, associated with legislation, has been disastrous to mere public opinion. Capital works directly upon the Legislature, and never is so well paid as in its investment there. The legislator has become dependent on schemes and subsidies; he is poor to-day, and looking for a purchaser, like a shipwrecked man for a sail. It is not in the nature of capital to hesitate at anything to save itself. If you look up and down the horizon you will only see one chance of business revival and that is in the use of the public credit, large public works and developments along their line. The two big constructions of the day are the Texas Pacific Railroad and its Central Pacific connection, and the mutual outlet into Mexico, where are valuable mines, herd-lands, etc. The Central Pacific Railroad has had an important agency in legislation. It is no secret, I suppose, that it contributed, through the deceased R. Tranchot, of Schenectady, the necessary funds to elect Roscoe Conkling in 1866. This great railroad now halts at Fort Yuma, at the boundary of Mexico, Arizona and California. Just over the Mexican line is a route surveyed through rich States to Guaymas. The Pacific coast would precipitate one hundred thousand men over into Sinaloa and Sonora if that railroad would procure authority to annex them. Where the road now stops both lands and rights stop. Now, facing the Central Pacific, at a distance of a thousand miles or more, is the more, is the Texas Pacific, also balanced in the air. Those roads will meet in the necessity of things. No energy will be spared that the brain and credit control to make the Texas Pacific meet the Central Pacific over or beyond the Rio Grande. It will become a necessity before they meet to extend our boundary southward. Mr. Blaine perceives this, and hastens to make some home capital by antagonizing upon it. Besides, he will be a more valuable man to conciliate by and by, when "Barkis is willin'." Nothing of consequence antagonizes that subsidy and that conquest but Hayes. He represents the respectable, moralsuasion side of American society, which is just now in a minority. Necessity, employment, opportunity, bold policy is the supreme need at present. The Pennsylvania election this fall will determine a greater question than the Ohio election: that is, are the people with their capitalists or with Hayes?

VERMILION.

Its Resources and Advantages—A Splendid Field for Emigrants—Sugar and Cotton Cultivation—Sheep Raising.

[Abbeville Meridional.]

NEW IBERIA, May 20, 1877.

Mr. Editor—It was my good fortune to be in the town of Abbeville last week. It pleased me for many reasons. The first is that I did not meet a set of ruthless barbarians, as I had been led to expect from outside reports, but on the contrary, a society polished, quiet and hospitable; the second reason, that I saw a town situated on one of the most enchanting and picturesque streams on the face of earth, in a country, which for richness of soil and adaptability to the cultivation of the countless products of agriculture and horticulture cannot be surpassed anywhere. I have traveled a great deal and have never yet met a place more inviting to the stranger and which offers him more advantages in every respect.

In conversation with the physicians of the town, and some of the old residents, I found out that the health of the parish was equal, if not superior, to that of any other locality in the country. I traveled over the immense parish and wondered that its vast extent of territory was not filled by a numerous, enterprising people; and I would say that the more I traveled through the parish, the more I gazed upon the grandeur of the scenery, the immense variety of landscape, the fertility of its soil, its immediate navigation and communication to every port in the world, the more I wondered that such an Eden spot should have been so far, so ignored. The parish borders on the Gulf of Mexico. Its northern limits are the parishes of Lafayette and St. Landry, it is bounded east by the parish of Iberia and St. Mary, and west by the river Mermentau and the parish of Cameron, measuring nearly sixty miles from east to west, and about fifty from north to south. Only one-third of this immense territory is under cultivation! What an opening for immigration! Inquiries may be made by persons wishing to change their homes, as to the fertility of the soil, to these we would say that the lands are most fertile, and the worst acre of land in the parish will amply repay one for his labor. On the banks of the Vermilion and the other streams that irrigate this vast country, the lands are more than ordinarily productive, yielding in fair seasons as much as two and three hogsheads of sugar to the acre and corn and other produce in proportion; cotton thrives well on all the lands, gardening can be carried on successfully, fruits from the orange and banana to the smallest plum can be raised with the greatest ease and in countless quantity. Rice grows and yields most luxuriantly, and to give your readers and the public abroad an idea of the productiveness of the soil in your parish, I would mention but one planter in the neighborhood of Abbeville, who in the course of last year, with the help of only three of his children, the oldest nineteen years of age, gathered over 300 barrels of rice, put up ten acres of seed cane, made some cotton, 300 barrels of corn, and potatoes, pumpkins, peanuts, popcorn, and the Lord knows what else, enough to feed a Turkish regiment for one year. Its boundless prairies and fine pasturage are especially adapted to stock raising, sheep, I find, do well, hogs can be raised countless, chickens can be raised without any trouble, game is plentiful of every kind, from the deer and pheasant to the rice bird; the health of the country is good, society is good and, I have gone back on the cannibal reports that have been going the rounds concerning your parish, Lake Simonette and the Vermilion afford red fish, casburgo, trout, etc. The lands can be had at reasonable prices, say from 1 to 3 dollars in good localities, and choice from 5 to 10, and in some places at fifty and seventy-five cents.

The town of Abbeville I found to be improving, is situated on the Vermilion, which affords a natural outlet to and an uninterrupted communication with all the ports of the world. A new school board has been appointed, and the public schools will soon go into full operation; there are four churches in the town, one Catholic and three Protestant, one white and two colored.

Mr. Editor, I have taken a great deal of your space, and fatigued you, perhaps, with the description of your own parish, from what I could see of it in a hasty trip, but your readers and the people abroad can rest assured that if ever I move from old Wisconsin, as I intend to do, no other place shall hold me but the parish of Vermilion, for truly it offers all the advantages which the immigrant can desire. MANGER.

Depth of Water at Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 16, 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, 90 feet. High tide at 3 a. m. Height above mean low tide, 2¼ feet. Depth of channel at high tide, 18¼ feet. Depth of channel, if referred to plan of average flood tide, 18 15-100 feet. Bottom hard.

C. H. ELWELL, Master of Essayons.

THE EXPOSITION.

Meeting of all the State and Territorial Governors at Philadelphia.

[National Republican.]

Arrangements have been consummated for the meeting of all the Governors of the States and Territories at Philadelphia on the 25th of August, the object of which is understood to be for the purpose of an interchange of views in relation to the financial, commercial and industrial interests and prospects of their respective commonwealths. In addition to the chief magistrates of the various States and Territories, Secretary Schurz, Postmaster General Key, Secretary Thompson, the professors of the Smithsonian Institute, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Commissioner of Education have signified their intention to be in Philadelphia on the day designated, and will accompany the distinguished party to New York and Boston.

The distinguished visitors will be received at Independence Hall on the 26th by Gov. Hartranft, assisted by the State and city officials, as well as the leading merchants. After the exhibition at Philadelphia is visited and inspected and a reception given, the party will visit the public institutions and the various factories and foundries. On Saturday they will visit Cape May, and on Monday will leave for New York. There Gov. Robinson will assume the position of host, and with the mayor of New York will receive the party. After three days' sojourn in New York they will go to Boston, and will be received by Gov. Rice. The entertainment on the whole promises to be of a very grand and interesting character. There seems to be no doubt here that the Governors will be induced to visit the national capital before they separate.

POLITICAL OFFENSES.

[N. Y. Nation.]

The Grand Jury in New Orleans have indicted Wells and Anderson and Kenner and Casenave of the Louisiana Returning Board for fraudulent alterations of the returns from one of the parishes at the late presidential election, and it is said that the trial will produce many and painful disclosures about the connection of these men with the Republican managers of the late canvass. It is objected, however, that to allow the case to go to trial will be a violation of Gov. Nicholls' promise or agreement to let bygones be bygones, and pursue nobody for "political offenses" committed during the late presidential struggle, and generally injudicious as likely to revive angry feelings. We can, however, conceive of no reason for stopping the prosecution that will hold water for one moment except defects in the proof and consequent likelihood of an acquittal. If the proof is good, Wells and his confederates are no more entitled to impunity, under an agreement to overlook "political offences," than any Democrat who, during the canvass, whipped or murdered negro voters. Their offense is only "political" because it had serious political consequences, just as a murder or arson might have had. In reality, if guilty of anything they were guilty of forgery and fraud of the most shocking kind, and with Wells, at least, the object was not wholly or principally the election of anybody in particular as President, but the receipt of a good round sum for the election of somebody. The evidence before the House Committee pointed strongly to this, if it did not convict him of it. The only possible argument in favor of the "political" view of his offenses is the connivance or countenance which they met with from Northern politicians and even from men who do not call themselves politicians, but moralists. Gov. Nicholls owes it as a duty to the whole country to see to it that if the proof against these men is good they are pursued to the utmost limits of the law, so that their offense may remain in American history, not as a precedent for other scoundrels to follow or be put up to, but as a warning and example which will make not only common rascals avoid it, but political managers frown on it as an expedient not to be thought of, and pious politicians as something by which there is no innocent way of profiting.

WANTS WAR WITH THE SOUTH.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

Against a solid South there is soon to be a solid North; not so perfectly united as the South, perhaps; that is not necessary; but solid enough and firm enough to possess the Government. It will be stronger than in 1861; stronger for the prestige of past success, the enlarged experience of added years, increased confidence in its own resources, and the consciousness of having earned power honestly and used it worthily. The small margin by which the Democrats carried two or three Northern States in 1876 will crumble away the instant such a sectional issue is presented as that which the South seems anxious to invite.

Russia and Turkey.

In a paper read recently by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein before the Statistical Society, London, on the populations of Russia and Turkey, he stated some facts of especial interest at present. Russia has a population of 84,584,482, while Turkey has only 25,986,868. The increase of the former is 1.1 per cent per annum, the Jews being the most prolific of the inhabitants; but in Turkey the author believes that the Turks proper do not increase at all, owing to the vicious habits of the women and the losses entailed in defending the empire. In Russia there are 100 Russians to every 50 of other nationalities, and 109 Christians to every 16 Mohammedans and pagans, while in Turkey there are only 100 Turks to every 197 of other inhabitants.

Scrub, sisters, scrub,
And scrub with care;
Scrub like blazes at the kitchen ware;
Scrub till your elbows through your dresses tear
Scrub, but your tins will not a polish wear,
Till you have put the "Kitchen Crystal" there.

Buy, sisters, buy,
But buy with care;
Buy with a subtile and cautious air;
Buy from the grocers who are square and fair;
Buy only the soap that does the imprint bear—
Both on the bar and on the red "wrappaire"—
True "Kitchen Crystal" printed everywhere.