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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

VOL. II--NO. 223.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1877.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE INDIAN TROUBLE.

Howard About to Push on After Joseph.
(Special to the Democrat.)
PORTLAND, July 31.—A press dispatch says that Gen. Howard is at Kama, and as soon as he is joined by Major Sanford will push vigorously after Joseph and White Bird, who have crossed the Bitter Root Mountains by way of the Lote trail. Gen. Wheaton's command of about five hundred men, at Fort Lapwai, will pass through the Spokane country and join Howard at Missoula.

A Caving Street Drain.

(Special to the Democrat.)
TORONTO, July 31.—Chas. D. Brown and F. W. Laughlin were killed, and three others badly injured, by the caving of a street drain yesterday.

United States Minister to Brazil.

(Special to the Democrat.)
WASHINGTON, July 31.—Henry W. Hilleard, of Georgia, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, vice Jas. R. Partridge, of Maryland.

United States Minister to France.

(Special to the Democrat.)
NEW YORK, July 31.—Gov. Noyes, United States Minister to France, sailed to-day in the steamship Illinois.

Legal Tenders Decreased.

(Special to the Democrat.)
WASHINGTON, July 31.—By the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, legal tenders were decreased for the month ending to-day \$670,112. Eighty per cent of this was for national bank notes issued during the month.

Father Taft the Probable Republican Nominee in Ohio.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CLEVELAND, July 31.—Among the prominent Republicans and by leading Republican journals of this city Judge Taft is mentioned as the probable nominee for Governor in the convention which meets here to-morrow.

The Saratoga Races.

(Special to the Democrat.)
SARATOGA, July 31.—The \$400 purse, one mile, was won by Bertram in 1:36 1/2. Chiquita and Madge were the favorites in the betting.

Higher Wages Wanted.

(Special to the Democrat.)
NASHVILLE, July 31.—Judge Trigg directed the marshal to summon a posse to protect freight trains on the St. Louis and South-eastern road, Nashville division. The marshal took charge of the shops and the order court has been enforced. The strikers petitioned Judge Trigg to have the wages raised.

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establishments and fourteen coal mines, all of which are idle.

THE STRIKERS AGAIN.

They Have Complete Possession of the Railroads at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., July 31.—The strikers have complete control of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad yards. They appointed a yard master of their own and prevented all freight trains from leaving. When the 3:30 o'clock mail and passenger train was about to leave, the strikers told the conductor to step down and out, as they had a man of their own to take the train out. When Superintendent Miller discovered this he ordered the discontinuance of the train. The strikers today were slingers, believed to be rioters driven out of Pittsburg and other places, who have come here to stir up some trouble. Baltimore and Ohio is not yet receiving freight for shipment from this point, and no freight trains have yet gone out.

Gov. Young was applied to, and responded by ordering out twenty-three companies of militia. They will arrive to-morrow, when it is believed vigorous measures will be taken to suppress lawless interference with trains.

A man named Lewis Kerschul was arrested for placing obstructions on the Seloto Valley Railroad, seven miles from this city, Saturday evening. Kerschul confessed that it was his purpose to stop the train, and the evidence is strong against him.

Considerable excitement prevails again in the city, and additional special police are being sworn in.

Business is very much depressed by the railroad troubles, and merchants are beginning to complain.

THE VIEWS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Militia Disbanded Too Soon in Ohio.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Administration will reconstitute, it is said, against undue haste on the part of States in allowing the militia to disband, leaving points of danger unguarded. This applies particularly to Ohio. It is thought by some that Gov. Young has political reasons for inactivity.

A dispatch from Columbus yesterday, speaking of the exploits of the strikers that day, says: The soldiers who were here Saturday went home yesterday, and as there was no military or police about, the strikers had everything their own way. They are apparently good natured and seem bent upon no mischief beyond interference with trains.

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IN THE COUNTRY.

THE PLEASURES OF A CONNECTICUT SEAPORT TOWN.

Fishing Without Any of Its Annoyances, Labor or Exertion.

(Special Correspondence of the Democrat.)
GREENWICH, Conn., July 27, 1877.

I said in my last that the Morton House, as to its situation, rivals the famous hotels of the Italian lakes. It is true that the towering Alps are absent, but the stretch of water is greater, and yet not great enough to fatigue the eye with the monotony of an expanse of sea and sky. In place of mountains there are hills of picturesque outline varied by rocks, promontories, sometimes broken into cliffs and crags, and sometimes clothed with graceful trees, and adorned with the white walls of many houses glistening through the summer foliage. Here and there the surface of the water is dotted with islands, combinations of rock and tree, as pleasantly disposed as if they had been set in perfect grouping by an artist's hand. The farther shore, which limits the horizon, is

and all between are the blue waters of the sound. Here lies a graceful yacht at anchor, there a white sail glitters in the slanting sunlight or a rapid steamer ploughs her way to the neighboring city. I know of few places where the beauties of sea and shore are so charmingly blended. The Morton House is situated on the northeastern side of a beautiful little cove or inlet known as Indian Harbor. The other side of the inlet is called Field Point, a long promontory jutting out into the sound and covered with rocks and woods which are a favorite resort of sketchers and picnickers, of courting parties and flirting parties. The Lelands had looked upon Field Point and hankered for it as

THE SITE FOR A GRAND SUMMER HOTEL, but their offer to purchase at a sum far beyond the real value of the land was peremptorily rejected by the owner. He belonged to that old stock of Greenwichers who would rather hold to their unproductive rocks and trees than part with them in exchange for the gold and greenbacks of the stranger. So, for some time the Lenox House was the only hotel in Greenwich, and that is situated in the village, and not upon the water's edge. Nevertheless, so pleasant and pretty is the place, so easy of access from the city of New York, and yet so intensely rural in all its features and all the phases of its village life, that the Lenox is an attractive and popular place of resort. It is only within the last two or three years that the Morton House has been opened to the public as an hotel. Before that time, as I have already told you, it was

THE FAMOUS AMERICUS CLUB HOUSE. Exactly what the Americus Club was, I am unable to say. I only know that Tweed was its founder and its leader, and that its members were the members of the "ring" and their friends and followers. With the unlimited command of money which those enterprising persons possessed, it was to be presumed that the house which served as the scene of their festivities would be fitted up with unusual splendor. And this, in fact, was the case. The apartment which Tweed fitted up for his own special use is taken by a New York lady at \$90 a week. Otherwise the charges, both at the Morton and the Lenox, are moderate enough.

The principal delights at Greenwich, as at other seaside places, are

BATHING AND FISHING. Long Island cuts off the Atlantic surf which rolls in so grandly at Long Branch and Rockaway; but to compensate for this deficiency there is a praiseworthy absence of the terrible under-tow by which so many lives are lost every season at the surf-bathing places. Here even the inexperienced swimmer may brave without fear the placid waters of the Sound, and the diffident gentleman may disport himself in the mimic waves without becoming the cynosure of the neighboring eyes of a thousand curious wives and damsels. And as to sea-bathing, I may be permitted to remark that this sort of scrutiny has hitherto scared me from tempting the surf of Rockaway, or Long Branch, or Fire Island. I have gazed with a wild wonder upon the semi-aquatic gentlemen as they entered or emerged from the sea, and it may be vanity, or it may be a natural diffidence—but I did not wish to be as they were. The girls look pretty enough as they come out of the water, dripping diamonds at every step. One may fancy them Naiads, or even syrens, if he chooses; but a man in a wet bathing costume is, perhaps, the most absurd object of civilized society.

Besides bathing, of course fishing is to be had in the sound, and good fishing too. Catching blue fish is the favorite sport. They are generally taken by

TROLLING. I do not care much for fishing myself, but I have made experiments in the art. I have not trolled for blue fish in Long Island Sound, but I have trolled for pickerel among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. Presuming that you have not had that experience, I will venture to describe the manner of it. It is a very hot day, say in July or August, but a fishing party to wind up with a picnic on one of the islands has been agreed upon, and you must brave the sun and the sunburn, which will take all the skin off your face and hands before the day is over. You take a boat and a boatman, and start for the fishing grounds. The boat is fitted up with a wooden arm-chair, in which you bestow yourself, with some thankfulness for the unexpected comfort. On the sides of the boat, and just in front of you, are two rods, and to each rod is attached a line, and to each line is fastened a piece of bright metal, sometimes with the addition of a piece of red cloth, but generally not; other bait there is none, it being the peculiarity of the deluded pickerel to fancy that a bright and glistening object is necessarily something good to eat. Thus equipped, you set off, expecting every moment to see your trolling rod bending to the pull of a greedy pickerel.

You watch it until your eyes ache, and you timidly ask the boatman when the fishing will begin, to which he answers that you have yet about five miles to row before reaching the grounds. Then you give up the rods and

lines for the time and surrender yourself to a contemplation of the scenes through which you are passing. The hundreds of islands, some low and grassy, others bold and rocky; some green and wooded, covered with great trees and tangled vines, and others with elegant summer retreats, comfortable farm-houses and cultivated fields. Sometimes you glide beneath the shade of towering rocks or leafy woods, and sometimes you find yourself in a broad and lake-like expanse, where the water shines like polished silver and the sun pours down its furious floods of heat upon your unprotected head; but not a quiver of the rod gives token of the expected pickerel, and, finally, your senses yield to some somniferous influence and

SLEEP DESCENDS UPON YOUR TIRED EYEBLIDS. Suddenly the voice of the boatman arouses you. "You have a bite, sir," he shrieks. You spring wildly up and almost capsize the boat. Then you grab one of the poles and frantically begin to haul in the line. "Not that one, sir," says the boatman; so you seize the other, which shows by its bending and giving that something is tugging at the line. Then you pull it in, and the resistance you feel tells you that the fish is there. Still you pull and pull, and at last with a thrill of triumph and of gratified expectancy you see a bright and glistening object, which you know to be your captive pickerel, at the rapidly nearing end of the line. You pull and tug and haul. Nearer and nearer comes the fish, a rod, a fathom, a yard, a foot—he is at the side of the boat; you give the final jerk, which is to land him at your feet; he strikes the side, slips from the hook and in a moment he is wiggling away from you with all the speed of a pickerel in his native element, whilst you regard him in a mute and helpless agony of disappointment. In a few moments you get another bite. You go through the same process as before; you haul in the fish; you get him to the boat; you try to jerk him in—

"YANKING"

this peculiar act is called—he strikes the side of the boat, and like the first he gently slips from the hook, and, like Macaulay's cod, "in those commingled depths he wanders free," and in a moment has vanished from your sight. Again you get a bite, and a third time you haul in the delusive pickerel, but with little hope that this third effort will be successful; when, just as you are about to make the final trial the boatman remarks, "don't you think you had better let me yank him in, sir?" And you think so. In a second

THE PICKEREL is in the boat; in another he is off the hook and securely grasped in his captor's hands. The boatman takes a billet of wood, and strikes a blow on the creature's head; it gives a single grunt, and its earthy, or rather its aquatic, career is closed. After this you placidly resign the care of the rods and lines to the boatman; you see a few fish hauled up and yanked in, and you go to sleep again. When you awake you are at the picnicking island, and the day's sport is over. You have fifteen or twenty pickerel in the boat, and when you get back to the hotel you exhibit them to the admiring spectators with all the exultation of a skillful and lucky fisherman. I have never trolled again. I regard it as a kind of incentive to the vices of deceit and hypocrisy. When I see a man come in from a day's trolling in the sound and display a lot of blue fish, I always suspect that he has been asleep all the time and that the boatman has "yanked" them in. I may do the fishermen injustice, but I can't help it. Be this as it may, there is plenty of good sport for amateur fishermen in the waters of Long Island Sound.

I think I told you already that the antique is well represented at Greenwich. There are several houses

DATING FROM THE REVOLUTIONARY ERA, which are still inhabited and are regarded with much veneration. In one of those is shown the room in which Washington once slept. This remarkable fact had left any appreciable influence upon the apartment. The old tree which I mentioned is said to be 237 years of age, and it is still pretty well alive, though rather weakly about the upper limbs. They had an old woman here too—106 years old; but she is dead, which is a pity, as she distinctly remembered seeing Washington when he passed through Greenwich on his way to Boston. It is a great comfort to have among us somebody who remembers Washington when he went to Boston. There were a good many of them once, but they are passing away, passing away. Soon we shall know that Washington went to Boston only through Baneroff's history or Peter Parley's school-books.

D. DA P.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(Special to the Democrat.)

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Flour unsettled and but little demand. Wheat higher; No. 2 red \$1 50 cash; No. 3 do \$1 27 cash, \$1 17 1/2 117 1/2 August. Corn lower; 44 1/2 44 1/2 cash, 44 1/2 44 1/2 August, 44 1/2 44 1/2 September. Oats quiet; 25 1/2 bid, Whisky unchanged, \$1 08. Pork firm; \$13 45 1/2 13 50 cash, \$13 40 August. Dry salt meats more doing, summer clear rib 7. Bacon active, 5 1/2 5 1/2. Lard quiet, 8 1/2. \$12 cash \$1 10 1/2 August; \$1 05 1/2 September. Corn weak, easier; 47 1/2 cash; 47 1/2 August. Pork weak, lower; \$13 15 1/2 13 35 September. Lard weak, lower; 8 1/2 cash; 8 30 September. Whisky \$1 08.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Flour and grain dull and unchanged. Whisky steady, \$1 08. Pork steady, \$11. Lard steady; current make \$8 55. Bulk meats in moderate demand, 5 1/2 7 1/2; held a shade higher. Bacon unchanged.

NEW YORK, July 31, Noon.—Cotton quiet; Uplands 12 1/2 13, Orleans 12 3/4 13. Sales 491 bales. Futures easier; August 11 1/2 12 1/2, September 11 7/8 12 1/8, October 11 3/8 12 1/4, November 11 1/2 12 1/4.

Flour dull and heavy. Wheat—spot dull, futures quiet, 1/2 1/2 lower. Corn 1/2 1/2 lower. Pork dull, \$14 30. Lard heavy; steam 9 27 1/2, 63 40. Spirits of turpentine firm, 32. Rosin quiet, \$1 80 1/2 1 85 for strained. Freight steady.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling Uplands 6 3/4 6 1/4; Orleans 6 1/2; sales 5000 bales; speculation and export 500 bales; receipts 8500 bales, all American.

Futures 1-184 cheaper; uplands, low middling clause, July delivery, 6 3/4 6 1/2, August and September 6 1/2 6 3/4, September and October 6 1/4, October and November 6 1/2 6 3/4, new crop shipped November and December, by sail, 6 1/2.

Sales of American \$300 bales. Market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and trending down. Breadstuffs dull; lard 4 1/2 6d.

RUSSIA'S DEFEAT IN ASIA.

Mukhtar Pasha's Strategy, and the Causes Which Made it Successful.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes from Constantinople:

When the Russians entered Asiatic Turkey the country outside of the frontier fortresses was in a defenseless state. Kars was not provisioned for more than six months. It is a place of great strength, and would, no doubt, have held out for that period. Bayazid, Ardahan, and other strongholds, were weak in garrisons and armaments, but they were capable of holding an enemy in check for some time if properly defended. All, however, proved too weak to withstand the Russian onset except Kars. It was the aim of the Russians to decoy Mukhtar Pasha into a general battle before the walls of Kars. Had they succeeded in this they would have undoubtedly defeated him, owing to their superiority of numbers and their advantage in artillery and cavalry. In the latter he was very weak, and with the former he was fully supplied. As the Russians advanced he retired, determining not to deliver battle until he was reinforced. His army was badly handled at Dolibaba and other points. They had wisely withdrawn his shattered columns toward Erzerum. Soon after reinforcements began to arrive, and then he threw out his forces in such a way that the Russians, fearing they would be outflanked and their line of communication broken, slowly fell back. When it was known that their invading march was arrested, and that they were turning on their heels, the confidence of the Turks revived. Troops from Bagdad, Mossul, Diarbekir, and Aleppo and neighboring provinces marched to Erzerum. The place, which before was incapable of standing a siege, was in a short time surrounded by solid lines of ramparts, and supplies were thrown into it in profusion. Now its walls are mounted with one hundred and twenty cannon. English officers have directed the construction of the new fortifications. Next to Kars, Erzerum has become the strongest place in Asia Minor. In addition, all the mountain defiles have been fortified, and from Kars to Trebizond every important point has been strengthened to such a degree that it would require an immense army to make any sensible impression on the Asiatic lines. The Turkish army of Armenia is now two hundred and fifty thousand strong. It is unfortunate for the Russians that their campaign in Asia has been so badly conducted. They had great obstacles to contend with—lofty elevations, snow-clad slopes