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DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE BAY ST. LOUIS MATCH.

The Maggie Wins the Second Race, Leaving Each Boat Victor of One Race.

BAY ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—The match race between the Adelia and Maggie, for $1000 aside, terminated in the most hotly contested race that ever took place on the lake coast.

The yachts were started from the judges' boat, Zoe, opposite Mr. Garnet's wharf, at exactly 2:30 p. m., in a brisk north wind, and got away well together, with mainsails, jibs and topsails set, heading for the east stake boat, lying off Henderson Point.

The Adelia held the lead for the first mile and a half, when the Maggie lapped her and passed her to windward, going around the eastward stake boat about 8 seconds ahead. Both yachts now squared away for the southwest stake boat, making the spray fly as they sped swiftly before the freshening breeze. The Maggie rounded this stake boat about 27 seconds ahead of her gallant competitor, and both yachts hauled upon the wind for the long stretch northward to the home stake.

The Maggie standing in towards the shore was followed by the Adelia so closely that it seemed to the eye-witnesses as if the boats had been lashed together. Tack after tack followed, and no advantage seemed to cling to either boat until nearing the judges' boat, when one of the most beautiful maneuvres in skilled seamanship was performed by the sailing master of the Maggie, Mr. B. R. Clemens.

Both yachts were nearing the home stake on the same tack, standing off from shore, when a favoring puff of wind sent the Adelia up to windward of the Maggie, and it seemed as though she would round the judge's boat ahead of her competitor. Clemens seeing this, put the Maggie about and stood into shore upon the starboard tack. The Adelia went about and stood on the same tack, leading the Maggie about twenty yards, and being about the same distance to leeward.

When the Adelia had stood in sufficiently far to clear the judge's boat, she went about and stood on the port tack; both yachts were now bearing directly down on each other from different directions, and their bowsprits were in six feet of striking, when Clemens, like a flash, shot the Maggie up in the wind, and having his starboard tack on board, under the sailing rules, forced the Adelia to give way and tack again.

The crew of the Maggie sent up a shout, which was joined in by the throng of spectators that witnessed this splendid exhibition of tactical seamanship, and the Maggie sped by the judges' boat 22 seconds ahead of the Adelia. The Maggie now fairly held the lead, and as the wind stiffened she gradually pulled away from the swift Adelia, making the westward stake on the second round 42 seconds ahead of her. She increased the gap to 58 seconds at the southwest stake, when both yachts again hauled up for the long beat to windward, which was the home stretch. The wind now blew out fiercely, and the yachts had all their ballast to windward, with the lee rail under all the way, but as they came to the home stake it could be seen that the Maggie was far in the lead. She came home a gallant winner 6 minutes and 20 seconds ahead of the Adelia.

The first round was as follows: The Maggie passed the first stake at 2:52:59 p. m. The Adelia at 2:53:7 p. m. The second stake was passed by the Maggie at 3:24:35 p. m. The Adelia at 3:25:02 p. m. The home stake was reached by the Maggie at 4:18:45 p. m. The Adelia at 4:19:07 p. m.

The second round was as follows: First stake reached by the Maggie at 4:41:18 p. m., by the Adelia at 4:42 p. m. Second stake passed by the Maggie at 5:13:36 p. m., by Adelia at 5:14:34 p. m. The Maggie reached the home stake at 6:04:58 p. m., the Adelia, 6:11:18 p. m. The Maggie beating the Adelia 6 minutes and 20 seconds.

AN OVER ISSUE OF STOCK.

The President of a Philadelphia Railroad Issues Over Double the Capital Stock of His Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Early this morning the region of Third and Chesnut streets was startled by a rumor of the most alarming nature. It was reported that an over issue of stock of the West Philadelphia Railroad, running on Market street, had been detected, and that Mr. J. S. Morton, president of the company, was implicated to a great extent in the frauds. The report reached the clerk of the Exchange, and was laughed at and characterized as a stock rumor. Later in the evening it was discovered to be a fact. The total number of shares comprising the capital stock of the company is 8000, at the par value of $50. The shares have, however, been selling for $15.

The number of shares over issued, and for which there was no authority, is estimated at 10,000, which is nearly double the stock of the company. The three leading men in the company are implicated in the over issue, viz., John S. Morton, president; Samuel P. Hunter and B. F. Stokes.

Mr. Morton was interviewed at his residence this evening, and in answer to a question said: "The report was only too true. I have nothing to say in justification of my action. I have resigned the presidency of the Market Street Road, and will face the consequences of my acts. Many friends have advised me to leave the city, but I will not. I have the consciousness of knowing that I have not made a dollar in the transactions."

KEYPORT BURNED.

Almost the Whole Town Laid in Ashes, with a Loss of $1,485,000.

KEYPORT, N. J., Sept. 22.—About half-past 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a butcher shop, opposite the Pavilion Hotel. The wind was very strong, and within about an hour twenty buildings, including the hotel and both telegraph offices, were destroyed. At 1 o'clock the fire was raging, and it was feared that the whole town would be consumed. By this morning over thirty stores had been destroyed in Keyport. It was ascertained that the fire originated from the explosion of a lamp in the butcher's shop.

The losses by fire here last night are as follows: Postoffice, $3500; A. Campbell's Hotel, $9000; Madison House, $20,000; Atlantic Hotel, $100,000; Atlantic Stables, $25,000; A. Morris, $35,000; Hugh Dougherty, $20,000; Chas. Miller, $2500; Jas. Mauvea, $4500; Walcott & Matthews, $10,000; A. Holmes, $50,000; Dr. McKinney, $7000; E. P. Bishop, $3500; John Vanwoort, $1500; James Brown, $1500; Walling & Tate, $50,000; M. Naftel, $8000; A. Black, $10,000; Capt. Britton, $40,000; Fred Hoffman, $1500; Bedle & Thomas, $50,000; A. Liley, $10,000, and others. The total loss is $1,485,000.

The insurances are as follows: Mansion House, in Royal Canadian, $20,000; in Mercer, $36,000; Princeton, $10,000; Millville, $10,000. Atlantic Hotel, in Shrewsbury, $15,000; Millsville, $1500; Princeton, $1500; Mercer, $1500. John A. Proutz, banker, in Jersey City, $1500; Hibernia, $1000; Princeton, $2000; Mercer, $6000. Walling & Tate, Royal Canadian, $6000; State, of Jersey City, $30,000; Standard, $2500; Exchange of New York, $2500; People's, $2000. Episcopal Church, insurance, $20,000. A. Block, Royal Canadian, $4000; Millville, $4000; Holmes, $20,000; Fireman's, $2000. A. Holmes, New York, $6000; Manufacturers of Newark, $10,000; Farmers, of York, Pa., $1000. James Manea, saloon—Princeton, $800; Mercer Company, $500; Mutual, $1100.

Dwelling house of J. Maurer, in Home of New York, $600. Morris Naftel, dry goods, Millville, $2500. Walcott & Co.'s bakery, State of New Jersey, $2100. T. Mauderer, loss $1500, no insurance.

A meeting was held this evening at the office of the Keyport *Weekly* to organize an association for the relief of the sufferers by the fire.

Fires.

MATTAWAN, N. J., Sept. 22.—A fire at Keyport last night destroyed all the business portion of the town, including over 40 buildings, the Atlantic Hotel, Episcopal Church and Mansion House. Loss $200,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The fire at Lawler destroyed 26 business houses and five grain warehouses. Loss $50,000.

Exportations from New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Exportations to Europe to-day have been much heavier than on Saturday a week ago. The experiment of exporting oysters has proved so successful that another batch of 500 barrels were sent out. The cheese and butter shipments foot up large.

The Crescent City Rifle Team.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The members of the Crescent City rifle team left for New Orleans this evening.

A Steamer Burned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Intelligence was received in this city that the steamer San Diego, which sailed from New York September first for Liverpool, burned at sea on 8th inst., in latitude 46, longitude 37. There was no loss of life.

Burned Flour Mills.

CORK, Sept. 22.—The extensive flour mills of Brown Brothers have been totally destroyed by fire. Fifty thousand dollars worth of grain was destroyed.

Railroad Traffic Stopped.

DUBLIN, Sept. 22.—Traffic on the Southern and Western Railroad will be discontinued on Monday, in consequence of the labor strike.

Home Again.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—John Cockerell, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who has been at the seat of war in Turkey for six months, arrived in this city by an American steamer.

Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, ex-Minister to France, was a passenger on the same steamer.

The Fever at Fernandina.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The following was received here:

FERNANDINA, Sept. 21.—We have had forty-four deaths of yellow fever to date and the disease is rapidly spreading over the town. Twenty-one new cases are reported to-day. The destitution here is great, as all work has been stopped. S. STRALY, Mayor.

New York's Charity.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Our citizens are generally responding to the appeal of the Mayor of Fernandina for the sufferers by yellow fever, which is alarmingly on the increase.

Judge Davis' Southern Tour.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 22.—Judge D. Davis left to-day for a trip through the Southern States. He will be absent about three weeks.

Indian Commissioner.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The *Graphic's* Washington special says that E. R. Hoyt, of New York, has accepted the Indian Commissionership. Commissioner Smith, the present incumbent, will be made Consul General to Canada.

More Trouble on the Texas Border.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 22.—Col. Price, of Fort Brown, reports that Judge Russell is holding court in Edinburg. Several efforts have been made to bring in the five murderers held in Matamoros, but without success. He will make another demand from Edinburg.

Gov. Hubbard telegraphs the general commanding as follows:

"Judge Russell says that Canales and the whole regiment have resigned, and that we can extradite no more criminals. It will be seen by this that all moderate measures are exhausted. How a collision can be avoided is not well understood by the military authorities."

Lieut. Bullis is after some cattle thieves who are reported to have crossed over with one hundred head of stock.

The San Francisco Workingmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—A largely attended mass meeting of unemployed workingmen was held at Union Hall to-night. The speeches were of the most incendiary character. The speakers bitterly inveighed against the Chinese, and proposed that the workingmen should organize, arm and put themselves in a position to enforce their demand for the exclusion of Chinese from the country, despite the menaces of the Committee of Safety, the police and the militia.

An open air mass meeting was called for Sunday, the 23d, and it is proposed to have a street parade of the unemployed men at an early date.

CAPITAL NEWS.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Treasury Clerks Will Go Home to Ohio to Vote.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Gen. Smith, appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, was called on this morning by several officers to ascertain exactly where they stood about going home to vote. He replied that they could go, provided that not more than five or six days were taken in making trips. In reply to the inquiry from one clerk, as to whether they would be granted regular absence for that time, he said: "No; but you can go and nothing will be deducted from your salaries."

He inquired of each of the clerks if the vote in his county was close, and one of them answering in the negative he told him to remain, and send half the money it would cost for expenses to the Ohio Campaign Committee to be used during the election. He also refused clerks who called upon him the right to make known to the others what he said.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Treasury holds $33,776,750 in U. S. bonds to secure the National Bank circulation, and $15,203,000 to secure public deposits. The U. S. bonds deposited for circulation during the week past, ending to-day, are $8,407,406. The U. S. bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day are $5,986,000. National Bank circulation outstanding $315,352,214; gold notes $143,120; internal revenue $45,847,810; customs $47,274,353. The receipts of National Bank notes for redemption this week, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, are: New York, 1876, $9,070,000; as compared with 1877, $7,600,800; Boston, 1876, $1,270,000; 1877, $1,572,000; Philadelphia, 1876, $5,950,000; 1877, $1,960,000.

The Bublic Buildings at Austin, Texas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The titles to the lands on which the public buildings in Austin, Texas, are to be erected has been passed on by the Secretary of the Treasury. The work on them will be commenced at once.

Silver in Bars.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Treasury Department had upon a Union Pacific train, recently attacked by robbers in Wyoming, 300,000 ounces of silver in bullion. Fortunately it was in large bars, so heavy that the robbers were unable to transport it and not an ounce was lost. The bullion was purchased in Nevada and destined for the Philadelphia Mint.

The Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The members of the Syndicate were in consultation last evening with the Secretary of the Treasury and other officers of the department. The accounts of the four and a half per cent loan were closed. The whole amount is $200,000,000, of which $185,000,000 were for refunding purposes, and $15,000,000 for resumption. The statement was made that the four per cent loan was being rapidly paid.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—It is thought that, in addition to the army appropriation, the President will submit to the extra session the deficiency in the navy appropriation, some matters regarding the French Exposition, and correspondence with States on strikes.

Documents and details upon these subjects are being prepared at the respective bureaus, in contemplation of their being wanted when his Excellency returns.

Tom Scott's Intentions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Col. Tom Scott will keep house here this winter. He has rented the house formerly occupied by Chief Justice Chase.

Postmaster Key.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Postmaster General Key returns Tuesday night.

WAR NOTES.

Serious Fighting.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch dated Pera, Friday, says: A telegram just received at the War Office from Mehemet Ali announces that serious fighting began to-day. The Turks were advancing steadily when the message left Shumla this morning.

No other paper has anything touching the reported battle, although several have correspondents both with the Czarowitch and Mehemet Ali.

A Decisive Victory for the Turks at Biela.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Shumla last evening says: A great battle raged all day at Biela. Mehemet Ali is reported to have captured all of the Russian positions. The Russians are retreating across the Banika line, and are entrenching themselves at Tharkiene. Their loss is very great, being put at 4000 killed and 8000 wounded. The Czarowitch was in command of the Russians. The victory of the Turks is believed to be decisive.

The Turks Victorious on the Jantra.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is reported from Turkish sources that the Russians were yesterday defeated in a great battle on the Jantra. The conflict is said to have lasted ten hours.

The Montenegrins Still Successful.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Montenegrins continue their victorious progress. All troops in Widden have left the fortress.

The Regulars from Widden.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—The *Political Correspondence's* Bucharest dispatch reports that all the regulars in Widden have started for Plevna in all haste.

The Feeling in the Russian Camp.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Daily News'* correspondent telegraphs from Russian headquarters: The feeling here is not so gloomy as I expected; the military men acknowledge that they have been beaten, but as much by their own errors as by the bravery of the Turks.

There is not the slightest sign of hesitation or weakening of the determination to fight it out. Everybody feels that it is a death struggle, and a final successful issue is not doubted for an instant.

Every preparation is being made for a winter campaign.

Iron Huts for the Russians.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The *Standard* says: It is announced that four large London firms were yesterday invited to make tenders for a supply of iron huts to be erected near Bucharest for 100,000 Russian soldiers.

A Grand Turkish Victory at Biela.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that the victory of Mehemet Ali over the Russians at Biela is confirmed. Twelve thousand Russians were placed hors du combat and 2000 prisoners taken.

The Russians Evacuate Gravitza.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—It is rumoved the Russians have evacuated Gravitza.

The Second Gambetta Trial.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The second trial of Leon Gambetta took place to-day. M. Allon, counsel for Gambetta, claimed that the correctional tribunal was an incompetent court. It declared itself competent and confirmed the previous judgment. Gambetta was not present.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Salzburg Meeting.

VIENNA, Sept. 22.—The *Presse* says: No formal engagements were entered into at Salzburg, but the conference resulted in complete accord between Bismarck and Andrassy on the Eastern policy.

Watching Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The secretary of the French Prefect of Police has gone to watch Prince Napoleon, who is on the Belgian frontier.

Press Prosecutions.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Reuter's Paris dispatch says: It is denied that the *Journal des Debats* will be prosecuted.

Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Wm. Henry Fox Talbot, the chief inventor of photography, is dead, aged seventy-seven.

The Shipwrights' Strike Ended.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Clyde shipwrights, who have been on a strike for six months, have signed an arbitration agreement and will resume work immediately.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, Wall street, 4 p. m.—Events of the week in financial circles were of less importance than for three weeks past. Dullness prevailed. Money was generally 3 and 5 per cent. on call, but towards the close higher rates prevailed and there was business at 6 and 7. The market has been steady at 5½@7 per cent for prime mercantile paper. The bank statement is unfavorable; brought about by a decrease of $638,300 and $1,591,900 in legal tenders and a falling off in specie, made by payments of gold into the Treasury on account of the syndicate, while the loss in legal tenders was due to shipments to the interior. Foreign exchange was quiet and steady. Gold was heavy and lower at the opening and declined to the lowest point since May 10, 1862; extremes were 102⅝@103¾.

Government bonds were regular with gold. Railroad bonds were fairly active and firmer. Railroad and miscellaneous speculations were firm early in the week and prices advanced ½ to 3 per cent. There was a lower and irregular market, with a decline in prices of 3 per cent from the highest point. The decline was due to the announcement that the Railroad Convention had adjourned till next Wednesday, without advancing the rates. The course of the market to-day is as follows:

Money active and was loaned up to 7 per cent on call, closing at 6@7. Foreign exchange was dull; actual business was done at 482¼ for sixty days and 486¼ for demand. Gold 103¼; carrying rates ¼ per cent; borrowing rates flat at 7 per cent per annum and 1-64 until Monday. Railroad bonds were quiet; Central Pacific 105½, Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Central firsts rose to 12. Governments steady; United States currency 122. Union Pacific Railroad bonds, firsts 104¼, land 104¼@105; Central 105½@106. Stocks were quiet and firm during the afternoon, with the exception of Western Union, which declined to 75⅞. The drop off in Pennsylvania Central from the highest point caused changes in the general list too slight to mention.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Flour quiet and firm. Superfine State $5 25@5 75, extra $6@6 50; superfine Western $5 25@5 75, extra $6@6 50. Southern quiet, steady; No. 2 winter red $1 55; No. 2 spring, for first half October, $1 31. Rye quiet, Western 70@71. Barley and peas nominal. Corn dull, in buyers' favor; Western mixed 57@58; New York No. 2 58¼. Oats steady; mixed Western and State 39@43. Pork, new mess, spot, $13 50. Beef firm, cut meats steady. Lard firm. Whiskey $1 13@114. Cotton, spots quiet at 11⅝ for Middlings. Cheese is quoted at 7½@8 for common to prime and 13@13¼ for fancy.

Freights firmer; quoted to Liverpool, by steamer, 16,500 bushels grain at 9d., 1500 bbls sugar private rates; grain to Cork, orders, 7s 6d.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Flour steady; receipts 31,000 bbls, shipments 4000, sales 2000. Wheat firmer; receipts 59,000 bushels, shipments 47,000, sales 800,000; No. 2 cash $1 52⅞, September $1 53, do October $1 38½@1 39, do November $1 37. Corn steady and firm; receipts 54,000 bushels, shipments 44,500, sales 30,000; cash and September 58½, October 59, November 60½. Red oats quiet and steady; mixed 32@34, white 35. Whisky firm at $1 13.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—Closing—Wheat, No. 2, cash, $1 30; no trade in futures; No. 3, cash, $1 23; October, $1 18½; November, $1 18; April, $1 17. Corn, cash, 43½; September, 43¼. Oats, September, 26¼; October 26⅞. Whisky, $1 09. Pork, $13 50 September; $13 15, seller's option.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22.—Whisky $1 08; sales 100 bbls. Grain quiet. Rye steady; 63 for No. 2, 60@62 for good to prime sample lots. Barley in moderate demand; prime to choice spring 70@75. Oats held steady but quiet; mixed 27@29, white 29@32. Wheat in fair demand, light receipts and steady; red $1 25@1 33, white $1 30@1 40, good to choice. Corn quiet and easy; 47@49 for ear and 48@49 for shelled. Rye flour dull at $4 25.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22, 11:35 a. m.—Wheat—cash $1 14; September $1 13½, October $1 06⅜@1 06¼; all the year $1 03½. Corn—September 43; October 42⅛.

11:40 a. m.—Wheat—cash $1 14; September $1 13½; October $1 06½; all the year $1 03¼. Corn—September 43; October 42⅞. Pork and lard nominal and firm.

1:05 p. m.—Closing — Wheat — September $1 13¼; October $1 06½; all the year $1 03½. Corn—September 42⅝; October 42¾. Oats quiet—cash September and October 23⅞. Barley—cash and September 63¼; October 64@64½. Pork—firmer; October $13; all the year $12 55@12 60; January $12 75. Lard October 9.5; all the year 9.30@9.32½.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The breadstuff market during the week ending to-day has been generally firm; the prices of some articles having been materially improved, while those of others have been fully sustained. Flour has been steady throughout the week at 32s 6d. Wheat, off the coast, opened strong and on Tuesday California advanced 1s. On Wednesday quiet prevailed, but Mark Lane afterwards improved and the market closed strong with Chicago at 57s and California at 62s, an advance in each of 2s over Monday's prices. The same may be said of cargoes to arrive.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22, 2:30.—Sales of American 5350 bales. Futures quiet. Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 19-32d; October and November delivery, 6¾d.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Consols for money and accounts closed at 95⅛, an advance during the week of ⅝. United States ten-forties advanced ¼, closing at 107¾; new fives unchanged at 107¼; four-and-a-half's advanced. New York Central unchanged at 104. Illinois Central 70. Erie shares declined ¾.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—Rentes have declined 60c during the week, closing at 105f 65c.

Wheat closed with scarcely less decided advance, Chicago having improved from 50s to 51s 6d, and California from 59s@62s 6d to 60s@62s 6d. Corn, off coast, opened steady at 29s; subsequently the market strengthened, and prices advanced to 29s 6d@30s; on Thursday the tone was much weaker, and prices receded to 29s, at which figure the market closed steady to-day. Corn to arrive closed quiet and unchanged at 28s.

A slight advance which took place Tuesday having been subsequently lost at Mark Lane, wheat and corn have been firm throughout the week; sugar, both spot and afloat, continues steady at 28; tallow, 42s; turpentine, 26s 9d@26s, and other articles closed as follows: Petroleum, 8¾d; refined, 11¼d. Rosin, 56s; pale, 10s. Linseed oil, 30s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.—Flour has been steady at 13s 6d. Wheat steady; market to-day closed quiet at the following prices: Winter Western, new crop, 12s 1d; do Southern 12s 3d; California club 13s. Receipts of wheat for the week 54,000 quarters, of which 22,000 quarters are American. Corn has declined 9d, closing at 28s. We quote the closing prices for the following articles: Barley 3s 6d; oats 3s@3s 6d; peas 40s, a decline of 1s; pork—Eastern 70s; Western 70s; long clear 40s; shoulders 30s; beef 100s; extra 110s; hams 50s.

ANTWERP, Sept. 22.—Refined petroleum advanced 1f during the week; 35f for fine pale American.

MARINE NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Arrived: Brittania, from Liverpool. Sailed: Adriatic, City of Chester and Spain, for Liverpool; Nederland, for Antwerp; Herman, for Bremen; Clyde, for Havana, and Bolivia, for Glasgow.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—Arrived: Illyrsian, from Liverpool. Sailed: Parthia and Mars, for Liverpool.

QUEBEC, Sept. 22.—Sailed: Ontario and Peruvian, for Liverpool.

HAVRE, Sept. 22.—Sailed: Pomerania, Hamburg, and Amerique, for New York.

LARNE, Sept. 22.—Sailed: State of Georgia, from Glasgow for New York.

BREMEN, Sept. 22.—Arrived: Strasburg, from New York. Sailed: Moselle, for New York.

GLASGOW, Sept. 22.—Sailed: Victoria, for New York.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Sailed: Columbus, for New York and Liverpool. Arrived: Cordova, from New Orleans. Sailed: Algeria, for New York; Palestine, for Cardiff; Ferd. Wood, for New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 21.—Arrived: Perriere, from New York for Havre.

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 78 degrees, Cincinnati 75, Galveston 79, Keokuk 80, LaCrosse 76, Leavenworth 82, Louisville 78, Memphis 80, Nashville 79, Omaha 88, Pittsburg 70, Shreveport 82, St. Louis 79, St. Paul 74, Vicksburg 80, Yankton (D. T.) 78, Augusta (Ga.) 68, Corsicana (Tex.) 88, Mobile 73, Montgomery 72, Savannah 79, New Orleans 77, and Key West 91.

The following were the variations of temperature, according to the thermometer (Fahrenheit) at Duhamel's store, on Canal street, yesterday:

6 a. m., 79; 12 noon, 76; 3 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 76.

Signal service reports, dated at 3:45 p. m. yesterday, noted clear weather at all points, except Savannah, where it was "threatening."

FRANK GREIG.

Last Thursday a numerous gathering of friends followed to the grave our old-time comrade, Frank Greig. No braver man ever lived; no gentler nature ever drew breath; no truer soul ever aspired to what is good and beautiful. He was a good citizen, an honest man and a true friend. When the first gun fired upon Fort Sumter gave the signal of a four years' internicine war he enlisted under the Southern banner and his bright bayonet followed its fortunes through thick and thin until the last remnant of his regiment, the gallant Thirtieth Louisiana, surrendered with the balance of our Southern heroes before the crushing might of superior force—all of us in the brigade knew Frank and loved him. Loved him for his child-like simplicity, his lamb-like meekness in his lion-like bravery. After the war he acted as we all did, and strove to make a living where jackals were squandering the substance of the land. With us he rose on the 14th of September against Kellogg's myrmidoms, and was wounded. He lingered for awhile, but the glorious 9th of January found him again in the front. Now, he has gone to reap the harvest of an honest and pure life, leaving his remembrance as a legacy to friends who will never be forgetful.

R. M. DAVIS.

The remains of Mr. R. M. Davis were yesterday followed to the grave by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends. He died in the country after a long and painful attack of gastric fever. Mr. Davis held several positions of prominence in the financial circles of this city. He was at one time president of the Bank of Louisiana (the old Ajax), and more recently president of the Peoples' Bank and the People's Insurance Company. He was an able financier, a most competent, energetic, exact and honest bank officer, and always gave in his administration of affairs general satisfaction to all who had to deal with him. He was a useful, honest and public spirited citizen, and in all the relations of life, public and private, filled the measure of a good, true and faithful man.

KEY.

A Democratic editor down in Houston, Texas, is very much perturbed by Secretary Key's New England speeches, and raves in this way: "We spit him out! We spurn and loathe the crop-eared craven, the foul, unclean buzzard, who pollutes the eagle's eyrie."

Walking along the Strand the other day, an English officer saw approaching him a man in tatters carrying a tray, on which were some small pies, marked one penny each. As he got near him he recognized a brother officer, who had served in the same regiment some years previously. He accosted the poor fellow, and was sympathizing with him on his sad plight and altered circumstances, when the other exclaimed, "Hang your pity! Buy a pie."

NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE CLASS OF MEN WHO HAVE SHAPED THE POLITICS AND FIXED THE BUSINESS CUSTOMS OF THE NORTH.

Bankruptcy of the North the Fruit of High Capitalization and Inflation of Values.

[Special Correspondence of the Democrat.]

NORWICH, N. Y., Sept. 17.

It grieves me to learn from late files of the DEMOCRAT that certain of my editorial friends, notably those of Texas, are not pleased with some recent comments of mine upon the financial and commercial condition of the North. As to the insinuation that I am engaged in "truckling to Southern prejudices," I must be permitted to confess that it has a *vral semblance*. The fact is that it is just now impossible to write the exact truth about the state of things at

THE NORTH,

without, in some degree at least, soothing the feelings of that large and highly respectable class of Southern people who have not endured the devil's work of the North and its emissaries in their midst with becoming meekness during the last ten years. The "prejudices" of this class of people are based upon what I consider one of the noblest impulses of human nature, to wit: the impulse of retaliation or revenge for wanton, cruel injury and oppression. It is not necessary to recount

THE WRONGS AND INDIGNITIES THE SOUTH HAS SUFFERED

at the hands of the North, its carpet-bag emissaries and its negro auxiliaries since 1866. I presume sufficient account thereof to answer all my present purposes could be found in the files of the self-same Texas journals which now accuse me. At all events, I know what these wrongs and indignities were. I first saw them when I left New York to take up my residence in a Southern State in 1869. I was a Republican of Fremont and Dayton and Abe Lincoln and Horace Greeley antecedents when I left New York. I was a Federal soldier and carried an honorable discharge in my pocket. But when I looked about me in my new place of residence and saw what manner of monstrosity it was that bore the name of Republicanism in the South, it did not take me long to reach the conclusion that I belonged to the other crowd, no matter by what name it might be called. So, ever since that time I have looked upon those who manipulated the Republican party, thereby employing the vast physical weight and moral power of the North to oppress, rob and bedevil the South, as ghouls who were misusing the results of a victory which I had helped to gain. And I think I can confidently appeal to every man North and South, who has in him the manly instinct that makes the fighting soldier, to sustain me in the proposition that there is no anger so deadly as that the true soldier feels when he is told that the camp-followers are maltreating the prisoners he has helped to take.

Such is the feeling with which I have regarded the conduct of the ruling classes in the North toward the South for the last ten years. Thus I have come first to sympathize with the Southern people, and finally to share their sense of wrong and outrage. I would not give much for a race of people who, after suffering what the South has suffered since '66, would kiss the feet of their despoilers as soon as the resistless force of circumstances should have put an end to the rapine. With me there is no impulse so cherished as the impulse to get even some time, somewhere, somehow with those who have injured me. It may not be a strictly Christian impulse, but I can't help that.

Well, so far as such "prejudice" exists in the South, it will always be "truckled to" by me with immense satisfaction, and I hope my friends, the Texas editors, will adopt what I have written above as a plea of "guilty," and modify their sentence accordingly.

Viewed as a whole, the North is honeycombed with the business vices of dishonesty, extravagance and the craziest possible craze of greed for sudden and unearned gain; likewise with the social vices of pretension, prodigality and hypocrisy. To illustrate, I will relate

A RECENT LOCAL INCIDENT.

In 1868 one of the "solid men" of this vicinity was appointed guardian of a boy who drew a pension on account of the death of his father—killed at the battle of Antietam, fifteen years ago to-day—in the Federal service. The guardian had been and is now senior deacon in the Baptist Church of this village. My father signed his bond as guardian—a "mere formality" as the old gentleman supposed—for he had no idea that the senior deacon of the local Baptistry would require any fleshly bonds to secure the pittance of a soldier's orphan intrusted to his keeping.

Well, time wore on. Two giddy daughters exhausted the senior deacon's substance in frivolity and the thousand and one extravagances of the present generation of Northern girls, and the other day he "made an assignment." In the meantime my father had forgotten all about the bond. But he was soon reminded of it after the senior deacon failed. The latter had drawn the boys' pension for eight or nine years and had used it along, as he said, in the course of business; the boy meantime earning his own living and fondly imagining that his pension was accumulating in his guardian's hands.

When asked about the matter the good senior deacon said he had used up the money, that he could not account for it, but that *his conscience was clear because the bondsman was good* and the poor boy would not suffer loss!

Inquiry developed that the fund, including accrued interest, would amount to nearly $2000, a sum which my paternal ancestor very naturally disliked to make good, even for so holy a purpose as that of clarifying the conscience of a senior deacon. So the old gentleman, not being imbued with that peculiar development of faith in Christ Jesus which "clears the conscience so long as the bondsman is good," mildly called the attention of the senior deacon to section 5286 of the United States Revised Statutes, which says that any guardian who shall convert to his own use pension funds held by him in trust