

ST. PAUL CONVENTION.

GATHERING OF THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

THEY CALL UPON THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO FOSTER THE LEVEE SYSTEM.

And Declare It To Be the Duty of the Government to Protect the River Against Crevasse.

(Special to the Democrat.)

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 11.—By the various trains that lead to St. Paul the delegations from different cities and States began to arrive on Wednesday evening, and Thursday morning found about a hundred intelligent and substantial representatives from Minnesota, Wisconsin; Rod Wing, St. Paul, Davenport, Rock Island, Moline, Washburn, Hudson, Chippewa Falls, Minneapolis, Read's Landing, Winona, Minnesota; Beach River, Stillwater, Burlington, Lacrosse, Wisconsin; Dubuque, Quincy, Chester, Indiana; St. Louis and New Orleans.

The convention called by the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, to secure from Congress the permanent improvement of the Mississippi river, assembled at the Opera House at a little after 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Mr. Rice, president of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, called the convention to order, and after the usual preliminaries, Hon. Joseph Brown, of St. Louis, was elected chairman, and Mr. J. M. Walpole, of New Orleans, with two other delegates, were made secretaries.

After the appointment of the committee on credentials, and after their report was made, the chair appointed a committee on permanent organization, among whom was Mr. Louis Bush, of New Orleans. This committee reported back the names of the temporary officers, with the addition of a number of vice presidents, among whom figured Messrs. Louis Bush and Prof. Forshey, of New Orleans. The committee on resolutions was represented by Col. Louis Bush and Capt. John Augustin.

After the committee on resolutions had been appointed the convention adjourned to 4 o'clock. The real work of the convention then devolved on the committee on resolutions, who worked and deliberated steadily for three hours. You know that apart from helping our friends of the far Northwest, our object was to receive their indorsement to our scheme of nationalizing the levee system. At first we met with a good deal of opposition, the delegates from St. Paul and other Northwestern towns being fearful that this indorsement would prejudice the object they had in view.

Col. Bush, however, in an address full of tact and ability, convinced them that our interests were linked together. The resolution proposed by the Louisiana delegation was carried and our levees indorsed.

Without forgetting the courtesy of our St. Louis and Minnesota friends who helped us, I must give credit to Col. Bush's work and eloquence for that success.

The general resolutions all tended to the improvement of the Mississippi river, recommending immediate action on the part of Congress to the effect of deepening its channel to a minimum depth of five feet from St. Anthony's Falls, near Minneapolis, to Cairo, and to ten feet below that point. I give in full the resolutions concerning the levees:

That as the Mississippi's banks on the lower portion of its channel will not bear without destructive abrasion, largely due to the increase of steamboat waves in transporting the commerce of States that lie upon and beyond its waters, the servitude or easement of navigation; it becomes the duty of the general government to levee and protect it from crevasses, and the people who have their homes and fields upon its banks from inundation.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted by the convention, and it may now be truly said that the South and West have joined hands. Strange to say, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville and other interested cities were not represented, though some sent apologies, and Louisiana had to stand the whole brunt.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Acklen to be seated from the Third District. (Special to the Democrat.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The lawyers of the House are now considering the point of law in the Third Congressional District case, which is likely to result in giving the seat to Acklen on a prima facie case.

Gov. Nicholls has been telegraphed to for a corrected certificate based upon the consolidated returns. If it arrives in time Acklen will be seated on Monday.

Goode's Attitude on the Mississippi levees is liberal. He believes in the doctrine of 1854, according to Slidell. BUELL.

THE SYNDICATE AND THE FOUR PER CENT.

Conference at the Treasury Department. WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Seligman, French and Ruger, of the four per cent syndicate, representing Belmont & Co., Seligman Bros. and the First National Bank of New York, had an important conference last night at the Treasury Department with Sherman and Assistant Secretary McCormick, relative to the final settlement of all business pertaining to the sale of the four per cent bonds and adjustment of the details relative to the final payments on the bonds sold during the thirty days allowed for popular subscriptions, for which final payments are to be made prior to the 16th of October, amounting to over \$77,000,000.

BANKS SUBSCRIBED LARGELY AND DEPOSITED 5 PER CENT TO SECURE THEIR CIRCULATION.

Of the 4 1/2 per cent bonds only \$60,000 was sold during the first four months and ten days, while the amount of 4 per cent bonds sold was really sold within thirty days, though the subscription extends for a period of four months.

Change in the State Department.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—It is reported that Geo. E. Baker, disbursing clerk of the Department of State during the administration of Seward and part of that of Mr. Fish, will be appointed successor to Third Assistant Secretary of State Campbell, who goes to Europe.

Report of Secretary Thompson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Secretary of the Navy has been deeply engaged since his return here in the preparation of his report, to be laid before the President for transmission to Congress. This report will simply cover the naval deficiency, which, according to the estimates of the Paymaster General's Bureau, amounts to \$2,108,000. The Secretary will reserve all other matters until the regular annual report of the department, to be submitted at the regular session in December.

Hayes Visits the Maryland State Fair.

The President left for Frederick, Md., this morning, to attend the Maryland State Fair, and will return this evening.

Financial.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—National Bank notes received for revenue, internal revenue \$342,806.16; customs \$6,076,983.

The English Mission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Some apprehensions are felt that the State of Pennsylvania will lose the English mission, if for no other reason, because of the inability of those consulted to determine a gentleman who will be satisfactory to all parties in the States. It can be stated that this mission has long been held at the disposal of Pennsylvania. It would appear from inquiry in authoritative quarters that there are less chances of an agreement now than when the subject was first proposed.

In this connection it can be stated that a strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the President and Secretary of State to secure the removal of the mission, and it has required no small amount of skillful management to keep the question in its present untrammelled condition. The position has not been formally tendered to any one. Mr. Rice, however, has been considered in this connection, but much opposition has been shown, as ascertained to-night, to this selection. It was learned that no other name had been formally suggested. It should also be mentioned in this connection that the position will not be held for Pennsylvania many days longer.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers and gaugers, John Ashan and C. Parker, second Alabama district; David M. Allen, fourth district, Kentucky; John C. Storekeepers, Wm. E. Wheeler and Bernard Essoryer, first Illinois district.

Postal and Commercial Communication with Brazil.

Mr. Fealey, of Philadelphia, has had an interview with the Secretary of State in regard to the establishment of postal and commercial communication with Brazil. It was shown that her markets open up a large demand for a large number of American manufactured articles, but that owing to the absence of great manufacturing and commercial centers through English hands.

It was shown by authoritative documents that at present American manufacturers were receiving large orders from English agents to go to Brazil, and to Brazilian markets, out of which the English made at least 10 per cent on their own account.

Secretary Evarts, in alluding to the subject to-night, said that it was the imperative duty of the United States to advance the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country by a more liberal policy respecting foreign trade, and that this could only be accomplished by the establishing of ocean postal routes, under the auspices and fostering care of the government.

It has been ascertained that they are now building four iron steamships, which are designed for a line between New York and Rio Janeiro. By the establishment of this line the interests of the United States will be benefited. The Secretary believes in a judiciously established system of subsidized postal lines, particularly with those foreign ports which have a demand for American manufactures and products.

Saylor's Serenade.

WASHINGTON, October 12, 1 a. m.—The serenade to Hon. Milton Saylor to-night brought out a very large crowd, which, headed by the Marine band, marched to Willard's Hotel. The serenade was stopping. The front of the hotel was illuminated by calcium lights, and the windows and balconies were filled with ladies and gentlemen.

Speeches were made by John G. Thompson, Mr. Saylor, Frank H. Hurd, Judge Rice and Eschscholtz, Vice Consul of Kentucky.

At the conclusion of the speeches Mr. Saylor was occupied for some time in receiving congratulatory callers.

Jerome Park Races.

JEROME PARK, N. Y., Oct. 11.—This was the sixth day of the fall meeting of the American Jockey Club. The attendance was good, but the track slow. The first race for three members' cup and \$300, one mile and three-quarters, was won by the favorite, Barriado, with Australian second, and Freebooter third. Time, 1:54. The second race was for a purse of \$200 all ages, to carry 100 pounds, no allowance, distance one mile and three-quarters, and had two starters, viz: Tom Ochiltree and Virginian. The former won the race by two lengths. Time, 3:14.

The third race was for a purse of \$500 for three year olds, one mile and a quarter. In this race there were eight starters, Lady Salliers being the winner, with Vermont second and Minota third. Time 2:18.

The fourth and last event of the day, a sweepstake of \$25, with \$250 added, for horses that have not been in the training stable for thirty days previous to the race, with gentlemen riders, distance three-quarters of a mile, with seven starters. The race was won by Kilbuck, Victory second, May Barker third. Time 3:16 1/2.

The New Jersey Workingmen.

NEW JERSEY, Oct. 11.—From 1000 to 1200 workmen of both parties attended the greenback meeting at Paterson, N. J., last night. Hoxby, the candidate for Governor, denounced the old parties, the money power, and the railroad and bank monopolies. John Brislin Walker said, regarding the resurrection of the rag baby in Ohio, that he favored the resumption by greenbacks, exchangeable for gold bonds, and opposed repudiation or inflation. Samuel Leavitt and G. W. Maddox also spoke in behalf of the new party. The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

Tweed on the Herald Publication.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The investigation of the Tweed ring frauds by the Herald commenced yesterday, and the City Hall this morning. Alderman Thomas Shields said that his name was among the list published yesterday as having received checks from Tweed, but that he had in his possession the checks with which he had paid back every cent of money borrowed from Tweed, and wanted to be sworn so as to set himself right before the public. Tweed said that he had prepared a statement in which he would vindicate Shields and others, who would have been responsible for the publication of his statements to the Attorney General.

Tweed then made a statement to the effect that he had several times promised the committee that at the close of this investigation he would furnish them a copy of the statement he had prepared, and that the Attorney General some months since. He was aware that many persons were mentioned in that statement in connection with moneys which had passed through his (Tweed's) hands, who were guilty of any offense in no way connected with any of the ring transactions. He supposed the matter would be placed in the hands of the corporation counsel, and that he (Tweed) would be examined as to which of the checks were given for good, and which for bad purposes. The statement which the Attorney General was that no copy should be made of it, nor any publication, unless the Attorney General acceded to Tweed's terms; but he was at liberty to consult with any proper person, and see whether the evidence furnished was of any value.

All of his (Tweed's) intentions have been, however, frustrated by the publication in yesterday's Herald, and the parties who have been responsible for furnishing this information must be responsible for the injury they have brought to many innocent persons. Tweed solemnly affirms that the statement furnished to the Attorney General and the original meeting, which he (Tweed) prepared had been out of his possession, and that he is positive that his counsel was not interested in the publication. He regrets that the statement was made public at this time, and attributes its publication to the Attorney General or some party to whom he is entrusted. He desires to rectify, as far as possible, the injury done to innocent parties, and denies that even a majority of the persons mentioned in the list published in the Herald were engaged in any fraudulent practices whatever.

Tweed then read over the list of checks published and said that in many cases it was money loaned and paid back to him; that was the case with Charles Loew, Alderman Shields, Bryan Kelly, Harry Howard, Senator John C. Jacobs and numbers of others. In other cases checks were for contributions to the election expenses of candidates, as in the case of John C. Cole, Assemblyman Hittman. Others of the checks were received to charity, to cable and religious purposes; others the Hastings', for instance he had explained previously. The reason he had included all these checks in his private statement to the Attorney General was the full statement of what he had done with the money. He did not mean to convey the idea that all the parties to whom these checks were given knew that the money came from the city, or that they were to be charged with the above question, and he desired to make it clear that he allowed an interview with Woodward, in the presence of any person the chairman might name. The chairman said that he would request the proper authorities to allow such an interview. Tweed was then asked by the editor of McBride Davidson having supplied safe to individuals and charged them to the city. He answered that he knew nothing in regard to this, except what he had read in the newspaper.

He suggested that McBride Davidson, Ingersoll, Woodward and others who were conversant with the transactions of the ring from the time of its formation, be examined. A committee to see with the above question, and he desired to make it clear that he allowed an interview with Woodward, in the presence of any person the chairman might name. The chairman said that he would request the proper authorities to allow such an interview. Tweed was then asked by the editor of McBride Davidson having supplied safe to individuals and charged them to the city. He answered that he knew nothing in regard to this, except what he had read in the newspaper.

Failure.

The failure is announced of Hiram H. Durkel, dealer in co-operation stocks on Pearl Street. His liabilities are reported to be \$100,000; assets not stated. All his books and papers are in the hands of the sheriff. The stock in trade is valued at \$56,000.

Action of the New York Workingmen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A mass meeting of the representatives of the Workingmen's Association, of the best side, was held this evening at the headquarters of the Fourth District Association, Jas. Walsh occupying the chair and delivered a short address, in which he disclaimed any intention on the part of the organizations which were represented at the meeting to seek political power or bind themselves to any political party during the coming campaign.

Their only object was to effect by peaceable means a better feeling between labor and capital, to endeavor to secure what they deemed their rights by honest and fair legislation. He stated that they had no sympathy with any of the existing political parties, but that they were particularly opposed to the rule of Tammany Hall and all other monopolies.

Other speeches followed in the same strain, after which it was resolved to indorse the platform of the Troy convention and to support its State ticket.

A committee was appointed to confer with the other labor organizations, with a view to secure a list of candidates for the Assembly and to locate officers.

The End of the Nez Perces War.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Herald this morning contains the details of the termination of the Nez Perces war and the surrender of Joseph, a synopsis of which was telegraphed to the papers of the Nation and the Press on Tuesday night. The Nez Perces, under the command of Chief Joseph, surrendered unconditionally to the United States forces, under Gen. Miles, at Snake creek, near Bear Paw mountains. The surrender was made on the 5th inst. after a desperate battle lasting over two days. The camp contained 350 men, women and children, of whom 250 were fighting men. The Indians betrayed none of the brutality usually manifested toward the wounded prisoners in their hands prior to the surrender, and while fighting stubbornly as long as they could, acted in a surprisingly civil manner towards them. There was a bitter siege, and for five days Miles' men were exposed to bullets, sleet and snow, and the lives of his men were heroically sacrificed.

Died.

Edward Dodge, one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange, and one of the founders of the firm of Clarke, Dodge & Co., died in Brooklyn, Tuesday, in the 65th year of his age. He left the firm mentioned in 1865 and became a member of the firm of Jay, Cooke & Co., from which he retired shortly before the panic of 1873. Thereafter he was not active in any business.

No Barky Need Apply.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The College of Physicians and Surgeons declines to receive students of color.

The Freight Pooling Arrangement—A Kick.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Late yesterday afternoon rumors were circulated on Wall Street that a disagreement had occurred between

THE GRAND TRUNK PEOPLE AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The Grand Trunk people and the New York Central (Central) threaten to break up the pooling arrangement lately entered into between the trunk lines. It was stated that Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, had refused to sign the compact, and that his line would take freight prices lower than the other roads. The report is not generally credited on the street, although the prices of Trunk stock broke seriously in the last hours of business. Messrs. Hickson and Tyler left for Canada last evening at 4 o'clock before their departure Mr. Hickson said that he had conceded all that he considered it expedient to do, but that the New York Central demanded exorbitant terms, and he was not willing to grant them.

He considered that the New York Central was to be blamed for the failure to come to a working arrangement, and that that road, and not his line, had refused to sign what he considered a reasonable contract.

At the Windsor Hotel last evening a very large number of stock speculators met to discuss the situation. Several railroad men were present, and stated that the disagreement was confined to cattle rate. It was generally conceded that something was out of joint with the railroad, but the exact nature of the difficulty is variously stated.

Board of Trade Meeting—The Savings Bank Question.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—At the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation a communication from the board of the Cairo, Ill., was read disapproving the action of the Postoffice department in excluding flour samples from a resolution was passed asking that this order be reconsidered.

Another resolution was adopted to memorialize Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the present systems of institutions for savings, both in this country and in Europe, and report to Congress as soon as possible what changes are necessary to encourage provident habits among the poorer classes of citizens.

The offering of these resolutions excited considerable debate as to the jurisdiction of Congress on this subject, as some of the savings banks were benevolent institutions having no control over the State and local authorities.

Mr. Hadley, of Carter & Hadley, offered a resolution asking for a revision of the discrimination of rates made in the transportation of tea, the effect of which was to favor some routes over others.

Another Centennial Gone.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Martha Morris died yesterday at St. Joseph House, 100 years old.

New York Thinks It was Communalism.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Democratic victory in Ohio grows bigger and bigger; Mr. Bly's tally exceeds 200,000, and it is thought it will reach 250,000. The Democratic majority in the Legislature is overwhelming, outnumbering their opponents, as they do, almost two to one. It is worthy of note because the people who insist that this result is because of the President's fiscal policy, that in Iowa, where that policy is supposed to be exceedingly unpopular, and where the Republican majority is 10,000 greater than the Democratic.

Communism has carried Ohio, that's one thing certain, whatever else may be conjectured. No doubt disapproval of the President's course towards the South cost the Republicans a large number of votes, but nearly all those who voted the Democratic ticket approve that course, as do the majority of the Republicans.

The Cooper Institute Meeting.

The Times says that the meeting at Cooper Institute was a highly respectable gathering of some of the best elements of New York Republicanism, who came forward to indorse a thorough indorsement of the policy of the Administration, and it was not disappointed.

Tweed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—W. M. Tweed is to be examined again to-day before a special meeting of the board of aldermen. He has not yet said whether he will appear before the members of the present Tammany Hall general committee were associated with him in ringing the city government when he was in power.

Gilman Case Before the Grand Jury.

It was reported to-day, on good authority, that the case of Wm. C. Gilman, the insurance agent, who was charged with having secured a thorough indorsement of the policy of the Administration, and it was not disappointed.

Speakership Speculations.

The Post's special from Washington says that a number of Southern representatives arrived to-day and the speakership contest is becoming interesting. Mr. Saylor's friends say that he is gaining rapidly, and that unless Randall is nominated on the first ballot many of his supporters will vote for Saylor.

Cigar-makers' strike.

Eighty employees of L. Cohn & Co., cigar manufacturers, struck to-day in consequence of the firm reducing the price of labor from \$4 to \$3.50 per thousand.

Getting Ready for the Paris Exposition.

A meeting of merchants and others interested in the Paris exhibition was held in this city this afternoon. The meeting was called by a large number of bankers, manufacturers and merchants, for the purpose of creating an organization to represent the entire country, and through which the interests of the American exhibitors desirous of appearing at Paris can be promoted. The meeting was very largely attended by prominent merchants, bankers, manufacturers and representatives from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and nearly every State in the Union.

Frederick R. Couderc, in his address, referred to the necessity of America being represented at Paris to-day by the best and most representative merchants throughout the country, headed by Jackson S. Shultz, was appointed, and a subscription of one hundred dollars by each member was started, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the committee. The official registration announced by the French government received a lengthy discussion.

The committee on organization, etc., reported that the organization be known as the American Union of the Paris Exhibition, with the following officers: President, Jos. R. Hawley, of Connecticut; vice presidents, A. T. Goshorn, of Ohio, and R. A. Chesborough, of New York; treasurer, August Belmont. The list of membership of the executive committee includes W. H. Vanderbilt, D. D. Babcock, Eugene Kelly, E. D. Morgan, ex-Gov. Dix and H. B. Claflin, of New York; Benj. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; S. W. Collins, of Rhode Island; John Jones, of Nevada; Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania; Thomas T. Bayard, of Delaware; Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia; John Plankinton, of Wisconsin; O. S. Kimball, of Illinois; and representatives from every State in the Union.

A resolution was adopted that the chairman should select a committee of five to go to Washington, and report at a meeting to be held next Thursday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Excitement over the Staunton Executions.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The greatest excitement reigns here in respect to the execution next Thursday of Louis Adolphe Edmund Staunton, Patrick Lewis Staunton, Elizabeth Ann Staunton, wife of Patrick, and Alice Rhodes, for the wilful murder of Harriet Staunton, wife of Louis Staunton, and the papers are full of discussions on the subject of capital punishment.

Eloquent letters have been written demanding commutation or pardon. The general impression is that the government will commute the sentences of the four prisoners to imprisonment for life, although up to the present time no known official reply has been received.

Charles Reade, the well-known author, has written a powerful appeal, asking that the extreme penalty of the law be not enforced upon the men and two women in question, although they have been found guilty of zauder in the Central Criminal Court.

Explosion in a Coal Pit—Forty Lives Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—An explosion took place in King's coal pit, at Wigan, yesterday, and forty lives were lost.

Pomeranian Bank Suspended.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Standard's Berlin special says: A private bank in Pomerania has suspended payment. The liabilities are £750,000.

FRANCE.

Manifesto from MacMahon.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—President MacMahon has issued a manifesto to the people, in which he says that the constitutional government of France is not in danger, nor is the government under clerical influences. The struggle is between order and disorder. "I have been placed by the constitution in a situation which duty forbids me to abandon. I shall maintain order and peace."

Excitement over the Election—Military Orders Issued.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The interest in this city over the coming election is very intense, and it is the all-pervading topic of conversation, as discussed by all classes of society. The government organs claim that it will have a majority of 15 members. Gambetta, on the other hand, declares that the Republicans can elect 400 representatives. The election takes place on Sunday next. A large number of military have been ordered out for that day in case of any disturbance arising. Should any fraud be discovered by the people in the manipulation of votes on the part of government officials, an outbreak is probable. There is a very uneasy state of feverish anxiety in regard to election day. At the present moment the same state of mind also prevails all over the country.

SPAIN.

Payment on Account of Cuban War Claims.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—The Spanish government has paid over to Hon. Jas. Russell Lowell a sum of \$750,000, on account of claims for losses incurred by American citizens in Cuba throughout the revolution on that island. This amount is a portion of what was awarded the United States by the Commission which met in Washington in 1871.

WAR NOTES.

Vienna Reinforced.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—The Turkish office confirms the report of the junction of Cheketa Pasha with Osman Pasha, and the entry of reinforcements and supplies into Vienna.

A Severe Engagement.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The latest war advices from Armenia report that a severe engagement took place at Aladadagh on Tuesday, lasting until dark. A renewal of the engagement was expected Wednesday.

Turkey Wants Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Berlin says that it is rumored that Turkey is about to offer liberal terms of peace.

The Latest from Vienna.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The latest advices from the seat of war are to the effect that the Russians have retired from their old position at Vienna.

Servian Participation.

The participation of Servia in the struggle, in the light of recent events, is deemed inevitable.

Reports from Mukhtar Pasha.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that Mukhtar Pasha reports the Russian loss in the battle near Aladadagh on Tuesday was 1200. He also reports that the concentration of his troops at Kars is now progressing unhindered by the Russians.

Mortality in the Russian Army.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Bucharest says that during the last twenty days 15,000 deaths have occurred from disease alone in the Russo-Roumanian army in Bulgaria.

Turkish War Steamer Sunk.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Standard's Galatz special says an engagement took place off the South of the Danube, on Tuesday, between a Russian and a Turkish steamer. The latter exploded and sank with all on board.

Hayes at the Maryland State Fair.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 11.—The announcement that President Hayes and the members of his cabinet would visit the county fair at this season to-day with the President and a very large number of people from surrounding counties, and from Pennsylvania and Virginia. It is estimated that upwards of 15,000 visitors were in the city. At 11 o'clock the President and party, consisting of the President and his private secretary, Attorney General Oliver Devens, Secretary McCrary and Wm. Corcoran, arrived at Monocacy Junction, where they were met by Dr. Fairfax Schey, Col. Chas. E. Trail, Hon. John A. Lynch, Hon. John Ritchie, Gen. Jas. Cole, Col. Geo. R. Denness, Hon. Lewis H. Steiner, Hon. Richard Marshall and others. From the junction the party, with their escort, proceeded in carriages to the fair grounds.

The President's carriage was escorted around the pavilion where they found that the reception was to take place, and as the President and party came in sight they were greeted with cheers upon cheers. Hon. John Ritchie was the first to greet the President, and in behalf of the people of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, who said the speaker, fully appreciated the high honor conferred upon them by his presence here to-day. It was an occasion appropriate to the celebration of the triumph that belongs to peace. "Mr. President," proceeded the speaker, your first reflection upon looking around you, is probably the marked contrast which characterizes this visit from that of your former presence upon our soil. Then you came as a soldier, and yonder mountain was literally alive and bristling with bayonets, and cannon belched forth their deadly fire; down its very side you were carried, wounded and bleeding, and beneath its very shadows, and by our own people, you were nursed to health again.

"Our country has been rent by sectional animosities, but it was left for you to pronounce the mandate that calmed the storm and restored again to us the Union of our fathers. No matter what opposition may be raised against you, the mass of the people of the country will accord to you the verdict,

'Well done, good and faithful servant.'

The friends of the South applaud you; the friends of the Union applaud you, and in restoring the one you have only established the other." (Applause.)

Mr. Ritchie then introduced President Hayes, who said: "Ladies and Fellow-citizens—I thank you cordially for your enthusiastic reception, and especially for the kind words of the authorities of Frederick and of the fair for the courtesy extended to me and the gentlemen with me. The interest that is represented here to-day, and which is promoted by institutions like this, is the most important single interest in this great country. If the farmer and planter are prosperous, then will the whole country be prosperous.

"If to-day we may refer with just reason to the prospect of a return of prosperity to the whole country, it is largely, if not entirely, due to the prosperous condition of its agricultural interests. If the crops are good the times will be good. We came to take part in the fair because it represents the agricultural interests which, as I have said, are the most important in the country. The country of Frederick is known throughout the United States for its beauty and fertility, and in my own home circle there are those who refer with pride to the fact that they were born in Frederick."