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CAPITAL NOTES.

LAWRENCE, FOR COLLECTOR, INDORSED BY THE ENTIRE LOUISIANA DELEGATION.

Gibson Alone Makes Reservation—All Others Sign the Recommendation Without Condition.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—I have received about a dozen telegrams from New Orleans in the last forty-eight hours asking me if I told the truth in my dispatch in Wednesday's DEMOCRAT, to wit: That the entire Louisiana delegation had indorsed Lawrence for Collector. The exact facts are that the whole delegation signed the recommendation, the text of which was unconditional; but Gibson, in signing, made certain marginal notes of reservation. The others signed it without reserve, and added personal effort to official recommendation.

I am not at liberty to give the text of Gibson's reservation, for such papers are held at the White House to be privileged communications, and nobody but Gibson himself has the right to publish the conditions which he appended to his recommendation of Lawrence.

I may say, however, that Gibson's objection was similar to that which appears in my letter written last Tuesday, and which ought to be in Sunday's DEMOCRAT, along with this dispatch. In fact, I may say that Gen. Gibson will not dissent from any of the views expressed in that letter, on that subject.

The balance of the delegation—Ellis, Elam and Robertson—indorsed Lawrence without condition, as likewise did Leonard and Darrall. I think Spofford vouched for the standing and character of Lawrence, but declined to act in his official capacity, in view of his own delicate situation.

Among the influential persons here from Louisiana, in a private capacity, Gen. B. B. Simms was most conspicuous in advocating Lawrence. About the only prominent Louisianian here, who earnestly combated Lawrence's appointment from first to last is Col. W. H. Roberts, who strongly urged upon the President, in a personal interview, the impolicy of establishing Warmoth as the recognized Administration leader in Louisiana. He, however, said nothing against the personal character of Lawrence. BUELL.

Republican Senatorial Caucus—No Agreement Reached.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this evening to see what could be done towards an agreement as to the contested seats from Louisiana and South Carolina. It lasted about three hours, and ended without an agreement. The debate was much less spirited than in the last caucus over appointments, but it showed that there is no chance for Kellogg or Corbin.

The impression seems to be growing that all the cases will be eventually remanded back to the States by a simple resolution that the seats be declared vacant. At all events, such is the tenor of most of the talk inside of Republican circles. BUELL.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Mr. Atkins, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the army appropriation bill with the Senate amendments. He said all the amendments were mainly immaterial. The principal point of difference was as to the force of the army, the Senate having stricken out the limitation to 20,000 men and put it at 25,000. The committee recommends non-concurrence in the amendment which strikes out the appropriation of $50,000, for converting smooth bore guns into rifle cannon. The Senate had reduced the aggregate appropriation to the amount of $100 500. In the course of his remarks Mr. Atkins expressed the hope that the amendment increasing the army would not be concurred in.

It was decided to vote on each amendment separately.

Mr. Patterson hoped there would be a division of the question on the reduction of the army and the retention of four regiments of cavalry for the frontier of Texas. He wanted to vote for the reduction of the army, but doubted the constitutional power of Congress to locate regiments.

The amendment fixing the expenses of the Commanding General's office at $25,000, was concurred in; that increasing the pay of paymasters' clerks to $55 was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment authorizing cavalry regiments to be recruited to 1000 men, or as near as practicable to that number, and authorizing a sufficient force of cavalry to be employed in the defense of the Mexican and Indian frontiers of Texas, was concurred in by ayes 140, nays 126.

The amendment fixing the force of the army at 25,000 men, was also concurred in by a vote of 134 ayes to 130 nays.

The vote was partisan, except that Messrs. Culbertson, Giddings, Luttrell, Mills, Schleicher, Throckmorton, Williams of Michigan and Williams, Democrats, voted in the affirmative.

The amendment authorizing troops to be stationed on the Texas border was concurred in.

The other questions on which there was disagreement were referred to the committee of conference.

Hon. L. S. Metcalfe, member elect from the third Missouri district, was sworn in.

Mr. Stephens introduced a bill for the financial relief of the country and providing for a return to specie payments without disturbing the industrial and commercial interests of the country. Referred to the Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. Swann moved to go into committee of the whole to consider the Paris Exposition bill.

Mr. Buckner raised the question as to its consideration, for the purpose of taking up the resumption repeal bill.

On a division there were 124 yeas and 99 nays in favor of the exposition bill, and the yeas and nays being demanded, the House by a vote of 144 to 123 refused to consider the repeal bill.

The debate was limited to four hours. The House then went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair.

Mr. Swann read as, a part of his remarks, the report of a majority of the committee.

Mr. Hamilton, who submitted the report on behalf of the mine ity, offered a substitute prohibiting the payment of any money from the treasury for the purpose of participating in the exposition, and spoke in favor of his amendment. He thought the present condition of the country demanded the exercise of the greatest economy, and he would not be justified in voting a dollar of the people's money for this purpose. He ridiculed the idea of making an appropriation for this purpose.

Mr. Calkins said that agriculturists of his district said that Congress should make a liberal appropriation for this purpose. He dissented from the views of Mr. Hamilton. If this country is properly represented at Paris it would be a great gain to our people.

Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, believed in the efficiency and good results of these expositions, and thought they should therefore be encouraged, and that encouragement should come practically from the government. Private enterprise could not properly exhibit the resources of the United States, because the exposition did not recognize private individuals. The exhibition was to be an exhibition of the nation. No better opportunity could be presented for inspection and comparison and for judgment than in such an exhibition as was proposed at Paris. He referred to the good results which followed the Vienna Exposition; for by these exhibitions of our manufactures there, all manner of trades were advanced.

At the close of one hour's debate the committee rose, and the House at 4:30 p. m. adjourned.

The Government and the Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day heard further argument by Dillon of Boston, in behalf of the Union Pacific railroad, and Storrs, of New York, in behalf of the Central Pacific, with reference to the proposed settlement of the claims of the government against the different Pacific roads. The propositions submitted in writing to-day embraced the points of the verbal proposition already published. The committee will sit again this evening, when other gentlemen will present their views.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The treasury now holds $344,724,900 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $14,495,500 to secure the public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $495,000; United States bonds, held for circulation, withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $473,600; national bank circulation outstanding, gold notes, $1,432,120; currency notes, $319,152,576.

Revision of the Patent Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Senate Committee on Patents heard further argument this morning in relation to the proposed revision of the patent law. Mr. Raymond, of Chicago, spoke in opposition, and Mr. Dodge and Commissioner of Patents Leggett, both of this city, in favor of the revision bill.

The Mexican Indemnity Fund Claims.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The sub-committee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Wilson, of West Virginia, is chairman, heard argument this morning with reference to the Mexican indemnity fund claims. Mr. Lines appeared in behalf of the Mexican government, and F. P. Settle, of Indiana, and Mr. Morton in behalf of the claimants. The committee will hear further arguments on Monday.

Meeting of the American Colonization Society—Liberian Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society was held in this city to-day, at which umbrage was taken at the report recently procured from the State Department, in which Liberia was spoken of in an unfavorable light and declared unhealthy, and characterized generally as a country, immigration to which was neither profitable nor safe. A resolution was adopted by the committee, that instead of replying in detail to the charges contained in the statement, they would prefer to present the views of gentlemen whose characters for intelligence and whose opinions, formed from personal observation in Liberia, constitute them impartial judges.

Attention was called to the expressed views of Rev. Abraham Hanson, formerly Minister to Liberia, Commodore W. Schufeldt and Bishop Gilbert Haven, who lately returned from an official examination of the Methodist Episcopal Church missions in Western Africa. The first named gentleman says he resided about three years in Liberia, and during that time he acquired knowledge of industrial and domestic habits and comforts of the citizens. The condition of the people was encouraging, and on every hand he saw proofs of industry.

Commodore Schufeldt, in his official statement to the Navy Department, said he was convinced that immigration, with a moderate capital, was all that was necessary to place Liberia on a permanent footing and to insure increasing prosperity.

Bishop Haven compared the advancement made by the American colonies during the first fifty years of their existence and that of Liberia during the same number of years, and said that with inferior advantages Liberia had progressed as far as the colonies had.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL IN THE CARDOZA CASE.

Interesting Points Raised—Probabilities of a New Trial.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 17.—Yesterday Judge Melton argued a motion for a new trial in the case of Cardoza. The exceptions cover over thirty pages, and embrace points of law which have never arisen in this country before.

One of the points contended for is that the memorandum written in phonograph characters does not, to any one but the writer, constitute a record as defined by law. He knew that Chinese would be admissible in evidence, on the ground that disinterested persons could be sworn as interpreters, and such memoranda translated to the jury.

He also claims that owing to some technical irregularity in the preparation of jury lists, two of the jurors were ineligible. An interview with the sheriff revealed the fact that there are reasonable grounds for that objection. The points raised in the exceptions excite great interest, and the impression is that a new trial will be granted. The cases against Jones and Woodruff, clerks, and C. Montgomery were disposed of by nolle prosequi. There are five other indictments against Carpenter, Cardoza and Smalls, and the Attorney General is determined to prosecute them to the end. Senators Johnson, of Sumpter county, and Clinton, of Lancaster, members of the old ring, have yielded to the pressure and will resign their seats.

Reading, Pa., Bank Troubles.

READING, Pa., Nov. 17.—A run is now being made on the First National Bank of Reading. There is a large crowd around the doors. Several citizens, to show confidence in the institution, are making deposits. The following is posted on the door: "The undersigned hereby guarantee the payment of all deposits in the First National Bank of Reading. Signed, E. & G. Brooke, Newton McIlvane, Wm. H. Clymer, E. D. Smith."

E. & G. Brooke are wealthy furnace men of Bridesboro, Newton McIlvane is president of the iron works in this city, Wm. H. Clymer is the owner of Temple furnace at Temple Station, and E. D. Smith is treasurer of the Reading Gas Company, all being men of high standing in the community.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The bank statement is favorable. The following are the changes: Loans increased $340,000; specie increased $692,300; legal tenders increased $379,500; deposits increased $2,944,200; circulation increased $124,900; reserve increased $835,750.

The Suspended Reading Banks—Card from Bushing & Bro.

READING, Pa., Nov. 17.—The all prevailing topic of conversation on the streets to-day is the closing of the three banking houses yesterday: the Reading Savings Bank, Bushing Brothers, and the Dime Savings Bank. The first mentioned made an assignment to D. G. Stizel and H. A. Muellering. Bushing Brothers retire from the banking business altogether. Anticipating a run to-day, they concluded to close doors. They will publish the following card in the afternoon paper:

To the public: Since our suspension four years ago, we have struggled hard to manage our property so as to pay our creditors, and thereby do our duty to them and to ourselves. The continued depression of business and shrinking of values has compelled us again to suspend.

During the past year our property and business have yielded considerably more than interest on our indebtedness, so we have confidence in their intrinsic value, and believe that, if our creditors are forbearing, we can in time pay every cent.

To this end we pledge our property and labor, and will sacredly and conscientiously apply every dollar of our earnings to their payment.

BUSHING & BRO.

Their entire deposits amount to about $100,000. When they suspended in 1873, their deposits were $1,000,000.

George F. Born, president of the corporation of Seyfert, McManus & Co., states that that firm is indebted to the Reading Savings Bank $115,000. This, and other large advances made to various manufacturing establishments of the city, is supposed to be the cause of their suspension.

Bankruptcy of Conrade Appenhausen, the Long Island Railroad King.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 17.—A petition was filed in the United States District Court, in this city, today, by counsel for Conrade Appenhansen, the Long Island railroad king, to have him adjudicated a bankrupt. The amount of his ascertained liabilities is $3,521 860; amount of assets $7,308 388. This includes $900,000 of notes of the Flushing and North Shore and Central Railroad Companies. What these will realize is uncertain. There are twenty-four creditors, most of them secured by stocks and bonds on these railroads or other securities.

Appenhausen had put $5,000,000 in solid cash in these roads in extending and improving them. He was compelled to stop because the Island Railroad failed to pay its notes for its floating debt, which he had indorsed. His troubles arose from the shrinkage of values and general business depression here and in Germany, the carrying of nearly $10,000,000 of bonded and floating debt of these railroads and the falling off in receipts since he had purchased the road. In two years Appenhausen has lost his fortune. He is now sick in Germany. There will be a meeting of his creditors on the 30th inst.

Fire—Loss $75,000.

PEKIN, Ill., Nov. 17.—The residence of B. S. Prettyman was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, for house and furniture, $75,000; insurance $30,000.

Theatricals.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The principal attraction in the theatrical circles of New York during the week has been the appearance, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, of Miss Anderson, the tragedienne, whose success has been complete.

Watterson Has Dined and Will Lecture.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was entertained at dinner by the Lotus Club this evening. Watterson gives his first lecture in New York next Tuesday night, his subject being the Comicalities, Whimsicalities and Realities of Southern life.

Grain Exports.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—All vessels sailing for Europe from this port to-day carried large cargoes. Among the heaviest shipments were 86 929 bushels of corn, and 33,000 bushels of wheat.

Another Savings Bank.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 17.—The People's Savings Bank, which was started in 1871, suspended today with about $50,000 due depositors. The assets realized are enough to pay in full.

Mill Burned.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—The Border City Mill No. 1, at Fourwar, Mass., was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss heavy. Total insurance $405,000.

Methodist Missions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church reassembled to-day, Bishop Andrews presiding. After the usual religious services the subject of appropriations was resumed, beginning with the Chinese mission by the appropriation of $19 500 for California. Various other appropriations were made for different sections of the country.

Hotel Proprietors Arrested.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Justice Flommer signed warrants to-day for the arrest of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas, Astor House, Hoffman House, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brunswick, St. James, Grand, Gilsey and Grand Central Hotels, and Delmonico's, charged with violating the excise law.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

An Improbable Ministry.

LONDON, November 17.—A dispatch, through Reuter's agency from Paris, gives the following very doubtful ministerial list: M. Bouet, Minister of War; M. Dewelliche, Minister of the Interior; M. Graft, Minister of Public Worship; M. Bessem, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Faure, Minister of Finance; M. Ossene, Minister of Commerce. None of the above belong to either branch of the legislature.

WAR NOTES.

FORTUNE AGAIN SMILES ON THE TURKS.

Mukhtar Pasha Secures His "Revenge" and Drives the Russians from Erzeroum.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The fortune of war seems to be once more turning in favor of the Turkish army, at least in the operations in Asia Minor. Erzeroum was as good as taken by the Russians a day or two ago, when Ismail Pasha arrived with reinforcements and met the Russians as they were about to enter the city, and formed a junction with Muhktar Pasha, and the united forces gave the Russians battle and changed their hard earned success into defeat, compelling them to retreat to Deviboyo.

This victory of the Turks has given Mukhtar Pasha a respite in which to strengthen Erzeroum, which had already been rendered formidable by over 100 Krupp guns.

The position to which the Russians retreated, Deviboy, is on a forest 2000 feet higher than the surrounding country, and presents formidable obstacles to an attacking force. The Krupp guns mounted by the Turks when in possession of it were taken by the Russians, and have undoubtedly been added to since their retreat thither from Erzeroum. It is not positive, however, that it can be maintained long, as it has nothing on which an army can be subsisted. The Russians are still bombarding Kars.

Turkish Efforts for Peace.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that at the Sultan's council it was decided that an effort should be made to terminate the war. The Grand Vizier has seen Mr. Layard, the English ambassador, and expressed the hope that England would assist in terminating the struggle.

A Demonstration Against Austria.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Belgrade reports great uneasiness in that city. 8000 infantry and six batteries left there for the frontier to-day, and this movement is thought to indicate a demonstration against Austria.

MARINE NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Arrived: Steamers Bothlivia from Liverpool, Holland from London, State of Indiana from Glasgow, Herder from Bremen, Bologne from Mediterranean ports, and Niagara from Havre.

Sailed: Republic, Helvetia, and City of Brussels.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—Sailed: Mosel for Bremen, Ethiopia for Glasgow, City of Mexico and Houston for Havana. Cleopatra for Kingston.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—Sailed: Minnesota and Illyrian for Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Sailed: Goeb for Hong Kong.

PALAIS ROYAL.—One would suppose the novelty which attracted so much attention when first presented to the public would have become no longer a curiosity; but not so with Levy's Palais Royal; an admiring throng still peer into the magnificent windows of this establishment and gaze with astonishment at the exquisite articles offered, and at such ridiculously low prices. Levy's reputation as an enterprising, live and active variety dealer is not of to-day. His thorough knowledge of his business enables him to offer to the public goods far below the prices generally asked by other dealers. Among his customers are to be found the elite of our city, who have long since determined that the Palais Royal is the place to get everything and at prices to suit the times.

THE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.—The simplicity, lightness and durability of this machine is attracting the attention of the public. It is unquestionably one of the very best machines made. It is put up in the most substantial manner and made of the very best material, and for running lightly and smoothly it surpasses many. These are qualities that render a machine invaluable. Ladies in delicate health are forbidden the use of some of the heavy-running machines now in use. Mr. Kenyon, the agent, will have in a day or two a large supply of these splendid machines at No. 185 Canal street, where he will take pleasure in showing them to visitors.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.—To those of our readers who are looking around for pianos, organs or musical instruments of any kind, we would recommend them to the establishment of Mr. Louis Grunewald, who keeps without a doubt one of the most complete assortments of musical instruments and sheet music to be found in the country; besides this Mr. Grunewald is the agent for the most celebrated pianos in the world. His thorough knowledge of the most minute details of workmanship of a piano enables him to reject all imperfect instruments and retain only those whose finish and tone are perfect. No piano ever leaves his establishment without first undergoing a thorough overhauling, such as only a thorough musician like Mr. Grunewald can give it. The Steinway, Knabe, Pleyel and Fisher pianos are those banked on by Grunewald, at Baronne street.

THE CORN MARKET.

A DEMAND FOR TONNAGE OUT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Margin to Be Made on Corn Shipped from the West to Europe by Way of New Orleans.

[Special Correspondence of the Democrat.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15, 1877.

THE POSTOFFICE AGONY

is over. Filley is reappointed postmaster of St. Louis, and his enemies, together with the friends of Carl Schurz in St. Louis, are an indignant set to-day. Schurz, as Secretary of the Interior, opposed Filley's reappointment with all the tact and ability he possesses, and his friends say that in making the nomination the President has directly insulted Schurz, and that the latter, out of self-respect, must withdraw from the Cabinet.

Well, it's a Republican fight, and the Democrats have very little interest in it. Filley has made a good postmaster. It is true that he has used his official power to strengthen himself politically. He has managed so adroitly that he has made himself a sort of

POLITICAL DICTATOR

over the destinies of the Radical party in St. Louis and Missouri. He gathered around him the shrewdest men in the Radical party and established himself as their leader. He gradually extended his power until it inclosed every Congressional District in the State, and to-day no man can get anything from the Republican party in St. Louis or in Missouri without Filley's consent, and this explains the bitter opposition to him within the ranks of his own party. Other men, notably Billy McKee, Gen. Cavender and a few others, sought to acquire control of the party for themselves. Filley entered the field against them and won the victory. Now Filley's old opponents are without influence, without even respectable standing in their party. They are denounced as soreheads, growlers, etc., and are systematically excluded from the councils of the party. Hence their opposition to Filley and their desire to get him out of the way. But this is a Radical fight, and Democrats are only amused spectators. Notwithstanding the attention he gives to politics, Filley devotes time enough to the postoffice to give very general satisfaction, and his re-appointment is indorsed here.

A new feature in

THE CORN MARKET

has been developed recently. There are men buying corn through the country who represent that it is for exportation to Europe, and they are seeking to keep their business as secret as possible. The natural deduction is that some enterprising speculators are sending corn to European ports in anticipation of a big demand for the grain at an early day. There is certainly more activity here in the shipment of corn down the river than has existed for a long time.

THE BARGE COMPANY IS BUSY

night and day, loading corn for New Orleans, and reliable information is to the effect that

THE GRAIN IS GOING THROUGH THE JETTIES.

One commercial gentleman to-day informed me that a single firm has six ships waiting at New Orleans to be loaded with corn, and that agents are up here buying and forwarding corn as rapidly as possible.

The only reason assigned for the secrecy of the transaction is that the men who have engaged in this business think they have got a "good thing," and they want to get ahead of others who will sooner or later engage in the same enterprise. Judge Walker, one of the Board of State Railroad Commissioners, has just returned from a trip to the interior of the State, and he informs me of his personal knowledge that agents representing somebody at New Orleans are buying corn quite freely from the farmers, and that they are using every effort to keep their business quiet.

While speaking of corn it may be stated that there is a fair prospect of securing a reduction of the tariff on

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD,

that will admit of the grain being brought to market. On the 1st of October the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road increased its rate on corn from Clinton, the centre of the corn growing region, to St. Louis from $10 to $64 per car. This made the rate 32 cents per hundred pounds, and practically laid an embargo on the shipment of the present crop. The farmers are anxious to ship now, as the market is lively at St. Louis, owing to the active demand for the grain to go down the river.

There is now existing in this city a good

DEMAND FOR TONNAGE OUT FROM NEW ORLEANS,

but for some reason it cannot be obtained. D. P. Rowland & Co., one of the oldest and most reliable commission houses of St. Louis, received an order from London for 100,000 bushels of corn. At the present rates of tariff east from the Mississippi river corn cannot be shipped east with any profit. The Northern lakes and canals have closed for the winter season, and having this competition out of their way the railroads running east immediately increased their freight tariffs to figures that practically forbid the shipment of corn. This forbids

THE EXPORTATION OF CORN BY WAY OF NEW YORK,

and the only route left is via New Orleans. Rowland & Co. applied to the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, and Mr. Haarstick informed them that they could have all the tonnage they wanted to New Orleans, but could not get tonnage at any price from New Orleans out; that it was all engaged for three months ahead.

Now, the practical question for commercial men to settle, and it seems to me that it devolves upon New Orleans to take the initiative in solving the problem, is, how is this to be remedied? Millions of bushels of corn in this section of country will find its way to New Orleans very shortly if tonnage out can be obtained. Mr. Rowland states that every commission merchant in the city is daily in receipt of orders from Europe for corn, and they cannot comply because of the lack of tonnage out from your city. As shown above, it is impracticable to ship via New York.

An impression prevails here that

THE BARGE COMPANY

is interested in the movement to forward corn to Europe now in anticipation of a large demand and increased price, and that they are endeavoring to prevent others from obtaining tonnage out. Whether this suspicion is correct or not remains to be shown, but the action of the barge company at least gives color to it.

A LETTER

from Hugon & Howard, commission merchants of London, shows that corn laid down in London by way of New Orleans costs £5 13s 2d per ton, and sells there for £6 6s per ton, leaving a very fair margin. The firm writes:

"This margin is due to our saving the New York houses' profit by buying direct from the centre of production—St. Louis. We may almost always reckon upon this margin when buying from your (St. Louis) market, and there is consequently a good opening for future business."

Thomas Pike & Morgan, one of the largest commission houses of Bristol, England, write:

"It has become a recognized fact that much of the business hitherto done in New York is being pushed West to Chicago and St. Louis, as merchants this side feel that extra profit is being made by the New York men, which, of course, enhances the cost. And again we know as a fact that through bills of lading can be better arranged in the West than in New York."

Letters of this character are pouring in upon our merchants, going to show that the business on the other side is ripe for the establishment of direct trade with the Mississippi valley.

THE REASON WHY.

Editor Democrat—Your recent inquiries into the causes of the loss of our city's trade have developed the fact that much of this loss is due to *competition*.

You have not, so far, shown why *competition is successful*.

It is of the utmost importance that we should know exactly why or how our competitors have been able to take our trade away from us, and it is of no less importance to know how to regain our lost trade.

I cannot undertake to answer these inquiries in this communication, my object being simply to suggest one or two ideas for your consideration.

Our city of New Orleans, one of the loveliest and best situated on the continent, is in this year of 1877, doing a business in cotton, sugar, rice, Western produce, manufactured goods, domestic and foreign, of not less than, say, $500,000,000 (now mark you) *upon a nominal banking capital of $7,000,000, or say a real banking capital of less than $5,000,000*—a business of $500,000,000 upon a banking capital of $5,000,000.

But go a little further into the matter. Do you know how much money our banks have in their vaults to-day? To-day, I say, when so much business is offering from the country of the adjoining States and from the West, and from South America and Europe? How much in bank? A paltry $2,500,000! Think of it. This for a city commanding five hundred millions of business.

Is it any wonder we can't build railroads? Yours, etc., B.

TRUE LOVE'S TIME OF DAY.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

When shall I find you, sweetheart,
That shall be and must be mine?
I seek, though the world divides us,
And send you the secret sign?

There's blood in the veins of morning,
So fresh it may well deceive,
When man goes forth as Adam,
And woman awaits him as Eve.

There's an elvish spell in twilight
When the bats of Fancy fly,
And sense is bound by a question,
And Fate by the quick reply.

And the moon is an old enchantress
With her snares of glimmer and shade,
That have ever been false and fatal
To the dreams of man and maid.

But I'll meet you at noonday, sweetheart,
In the billowy fields of grain,
When the sun is hot for harvest,
And roses athirst for rain.

With the daylight's truth on your forehead,
And the daylight's love in your eye,
I'll kiss you without a question,
And you'll kiss me without a reply.

The Money Question.

A writer in the New York *Bulletin* quotes as follows from a prominent German paper:

"The periodically returning scarcity of money has been attributed to the coining and banking reform, and it has been pretended that the raising of the discount rates to 5½ per cent in a time when credits are proportionately only moderately occupied, forebode nothing good for the future."

The writer argues against this assumption, but concludes with the following sentence:

"The result of the coining and banking reform is the following: The uncovered paper money has been reduced by forty-seven per cent, say from 611,107,000 marks to 323,511,000 marks. In place of a silver circulation, now reduced by 381,700,000 marks, we have a gold circulation increased by 1,172,871,000 marks, gold coin. Not less than twenty-two different kinds of government paper currency have been replaced by a uniform issue of the Empire (Reichscassenscheine), and instead of thaler and florin bills we have 'ma kartes,' whose circulation has nothing inconvenient for the public, as the banks accept them mutually. From this it follows that in 3¾ years the coin and paper circulation of Germany have undergone an important revolution, which will only be completed after the 1-1 and 1-6 thalers shall have been called in. The banks which have thalers in their vaults will be obliged to look out for gold to replace them; therefore the import of this metal from foreign countries will still cause many movements in the gold and metal markets."

INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM PARIS.

1. Up to date (August 23, 1877), the Bank of France has not fixed a date for resumption of specie payments, notwithstanding that her stock of precious metals alone corresponds to the total of her circulation; but since several months they refuse to exchange small bills for large ones, and offer gold or silver for them, at the option of the holder.

2. The five-franc pieces circulate freely in all transactions of daily life, and did so even last year, when silver was much lower; in fact, nobody takes much interest in this question, and certain writers who proposed a demonetization of silver last year are not listened to, and are less pressing and confident.

3. The bank holds about 800,000,000 francs silver and 1,400,000,000 francs gold.

4. The consumption of precious metals for manufacturing purposes has been less than before the war, owing to the very saving habits of the people since then.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

DEVIL PUZZLERS. By Frederick B. Perkins. Paper, price 50 cents, pp. 215. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. New Orleans: Eyrich.

A "five-story paper monument" is what the author facetiously calls this collection of five short stories. They are pleasantly written and will be found entertaining reading for a "wet Sunday," or any other idle time one may be at a loss how to dispose of.

THAT WIFE OF MINE. By the author of "That Husband of Mine" Pp. 228, price 50 cents. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New Orleans: Eyrich.

This is a domestic story of considerable merit, relating actual occurrences of everyday life with a *vraisemblance* that alone entitles it to praise. A good and readable book, and certainly without anything censurable in it from a moral standpoint.

BESSIE'S SIX LOVERS. Paper, price 50 cents. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. J. C. Eyrich, New Orleans.

In the crowd of works issued from the press, there is occasionally one whose originality of matter and elegance of style give it a permanent place in the literature of the country. This will be found true, we think, of a volume now before us, entitled "Bessie's Six Lovers," just published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

Bessie, the heroine, is a charming character—an American girl of the finest type. And the six young gentlemen whom she accidentally is thrown with are well drawn and contrasted, being bright, well informed, generous and noble in all respects. Two of them are about as fine specimens of American young men as she is of the American young woman. The story is both gay and earnest. The scenes in which Bessie passes herself off as a country girl and puzzles the young gentlemen from the city are full of refined and delicate humor; while the death of Thornia, told with a simple pathos, will be read with mournful memories.

THAT GIRL OF MINE. Paper, price, 50 cents. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia; J. C. Eyrich, New Orleans.

A true story of real life in the best and most fashionable society in Washington is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, and it will be found to be one of the most brilliant novelettes of the season. On the simplest thread of plot is strung a story remarkable for telling situations; being full of *verve*, and the fruit of a minute observation of society, at receptions, balls, germans, lunches, and in private society, with such a vein of humor running through it that it will achieve a pronounced success.

Zephyr cloaks for children and bodice for ladies, from 72c up, at Levy's Palais Royal, 137 Canal.

The upper, or Fourth District, seems to be gradually attracting the attention of our lady friends of that district on account of the unusual facilities the merchants of that part of the city have in supplying their customers with the most recent and fashionable goods in this city. As evidence of the above we will mention the fact that Messrs. E. H. Adams & Bro., 594 Magazine street, are offering bargains in heavy unbleached cottons at five cents, good cotton flannel at seven cents, dress goods at twenty-five cents, all wool merinos (all colors) at fifty cents, striped silks, and in fact all fresh goods, cheap on account of scarcity of money. See their advertisement.

Ninety cents a box for Balbriggan hose at the Palais Royal, 137 Canal.

THE LEVEE QUESTION.

COL. LOUIS BUSH GIVES HIS IDEAS CONCERNING THE VARIOUS PLANS PROPOSED.

His Suggestions About the Calling of a Levee and an International Convention.

The question of the levees being now essentially in order, a representative of the DEMOCRAT, mindful of the noble and intelligent fight that Col. Louis Bush had made in that behalf before the St. Paul convention, called upon him yesterday at his office to gather some of his ideas on the subject. The colonel, as customary, was all courtesy, and declared himself ready to answer all questions, whereupon the reporter proceeded in the following wise:

R.—I suppose, colonel, that you have read Mr. Buell's letter on the levee question published in the DEMOCRAT of the 9th inst.?

Col. B.—Certainly I have; and with a great deal of interest, as I do concerning everything connected with this momentous subject.

R.—What do you think of the second proposition for a national levee system mentioned in Mr. Buell's letter, and reading as follows:

It is proposed to create a levee commission, to be composed partly of military and partly of civil engineers, who shall appraise the amount of work to be done and let the contracts within certain annual limitations of expense, the cost to be defrayed out of the treasury by regular appropriation for that specific purpose, and that the work, once done, shall be perpetuated to all time by the same agency.

Col. B.—That the Mississippi river is a national highway cannot now admit of a doubt, however tenacious we may be regarding the doctrine of State Rights. Indeed, we might almost say that it was this very question which crushed the South, as by it the whole West and Northwest was aroused, and, rather than run the risk of not having free and uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi, entered the army, swelled the Union forces, and precipitated on the Southern forces an avalanche of men which could not be resisted. Foreseeing this great danger, and wishing to avoid a misconstruction of our intentions, the Louisiana convention of 1861 formally passed an ordinance declaring the Mississippi national in its character, and gave the people of the West and Northwest to understand distinctly that it should never be used otherwise. This was insufficient to quiet the West, and, urged on by their public men, they joined the Union army with the result known to history.

This being conceded, and the river being used as such easements are exercised by the West and Northwest, which precipitate upon the lower portion of the stream burdens of such magnitude that the people of this section are unable to protect themselves. The natural servitude is immensely increased by the amount of waters accumulated from above, and by the use of the stream by steamboats which, by their waves, cause abrasion of the banks and destruction of the levees built by the States.

As between neighbors, and as a legal proposition, a servitude could not be used in such manner as by artificial means to augment the burdens of easement, and no court in christendom would sanction such wrong. We do not complain of these uses, because we believe them indispensable to the people of the whole country and necessary to the development of the immense resources of the Mississippi Valley, which must only add to the onward progress of constitutional government, but we do expect and we do ask as a matter of justice and of right that the government which participates in imposing these burdens by improving the upper stream, and by that means augmenting its commerce, shall protect us from the effect resulting from these artificial burdens by constructing and maintaining our levees.

Hence it follows that whatever system is adopted should be separate and distinct from all other measures; should be fair and equitable, and

SHOULD BE PERMANENT,

and not variable according to the caprices of Congress resulting from party strife, manifested usually in the general appropriation bill.

Besides, any system to succeed must have as its basis permanence, otherwise no good can be accomplished, for this work to be beneficial, will require years of uninterrupted labor and attention to reach lasting results such as are necessary to guarantee the people of the lower river from inundation.

R.—Then you agree with the ideas expressed on the subject by our correspondent in Washington?

Col. B.—It follows, of course, from what I have said before that I prefer this plan to any of the others that have been mentioned, and think that it should be placed principally on the grounds mentioned above, and not on the hypothesis of destruction by operations during the war, which might bring about sectional antagonisms and arouse old and smothering prejudices that would be likely to defeat the measure.

R.—Will you express your views as to Capt. Eads' plan to do away with the levees and substitute his theory for lowering the bed of the river?

Col. B.—The commission of engineers, of which Gen. Warren was president, having reported on scientific principles, indorsed by Gen. Humphreys, in favor of the levee system, these men being all of marked ability, and having studied the subject for years, it would be imprudent, not to say unwise, to venture upon new plans and new systems, though advanced by so able a man as Capt. Eads. What we want, and must have to be effectual, is immediate and positive relief, which the plan of the engineers will certainly give us, and not experimental and uncertain aid which may never reach us.

R.—What would you advise concerning levee and river conventions to be called at St. Louis and New Orleans to follow up the work initiated at the St. Paul Convention?

Col. B.—To have conventions called it seems to me that the best plan would be to call upon the executive committee nominated at St. Paul, of which Mr. Joseph Brown, of St. Louis is chairman, to carry out the duty entrusted to them by the St. Paul Convention, and urge our Chamber of Commerce to take up the subject and not let it rest till the calls are regularly made. Besides, the argument should be pressed, it seems to me, and should the Executive Committee of St. Louis fail to act, our Chamber of Commerce should take the matter in hand and call an international convention at New Orleans, to be composed of all sections interested in the Mississippi river, to consider the question of its improvement, the protection of its banks from inundation and the development of its natural trade, as well with interior as with foreign ports; to consider the question of interchange of commodities, intercommunication and reciprocity of trade with our sister States as well as with all governments on this Continent.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

HEATING STOVES.—Messrs. Rice, Born & Co. have in store a large supply of stoves for heating. Parties desiring anything in this line will do well to call at their establishment, 89 and 91 Camp street and 597 Magazine street. They have a complete assortment, consisting of those for heating parlors, dining-rooms, offices, hotels, school-rooms and churches, from $2 upwards. Messrs. Rice, Born & Co. have one of the largest establishments in the country and can sell at the lowest prices. See their card.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

New toilet sets at $1, at Levy's Palais Royal, 137 Canal street.

Happiness.

[Austin (Nev.) Reveille.]

A picture of happiness, supreme and complete, is an Indian lad with two hats on his head, a man's boot on one leg, a