TAMMANY HALL DEFEATED.

GOV. ROBINSON'S FRIENDS CONTROLLING THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Using Their Power so Shrewdly as to Obtain a Virtual Approval of Robinson and Tilden by the Tammany Men—The Convention Called to Meet in Syracuse Sept. 10.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 15.—The Democratic Committee, after a session lasting not more than a quarter of an hour, decided to call the State Convention to meet in Syracuse on the 10th of September. This is a compromise among the Robinson-Tilden faction of the Committee, who had the power to have named Saratoga should they have thought it advisable; but, as indicated in the despatches last night, the efforts to prevent any open rupture between the factions at this time had in a measure been successful. Long before the Committee met to-day it was conceded that the friends of Gov. Robinson had a majority of the Committee, and would be able to dictate the time and place of holding the Convention, and to put through any other business they might see fit to. This had been accomplished by the substitution of Superintendent of Public Works Clark for Committeeman Ferguson of Franklin County, and of Wm. W. Russell for M. Laflin of Ulster County, and the change of front of Mr. Barnard of Oneida County, all three of whom voted last year with Tammany to make Mr. Purcell Chairman of the Committee. In addition to this there was Mr. Beach of Orange, who up to the last moment coquetted with both factions, and was finally sat down upon by both.

During last night and this morning there were large additions to the number of politicians, most of whom had come in anticipation that there was to be trouble, and some with a view to harmonizing if possible. A car load of missionaries from anti-Tammany, embracing County Clerk Hubert O. Thompson, Supervisor of the *City Record* Costigan, Maurice Powers, Geo. H. Purser, Charles H. Truax, Gen. Tom Bourke, Col. Jas. J. Mooney, ex-Assemblyman Fitzgerald, Ambrose H. Purdy, and about twenty-five others, arrived at daybreak to offset the work of the Tammany missionaries among the rural Democrats, but their services were not needed. The work of the Tammany delegation had been without fruit, as would have been that of the antis, had they attempted it. The rural Democrats had settled on their policy, and carried it out. Among well-known politicians who were on hand were ex-Congressmen Lockwood of Erie, Beebe of Sullivan, and Veeder of Brooklyn, Senator A. P. Laning of Buffalo, Erastus Brooks, ex-Canal Commissioner Walrath, Stephen Arnott of Chemung, J. Thos. Spriggs of Utica, Deputy Secretary of State Geo. Moss, and many others. Among these the sentiment was almost unanimous that nothing should be done to create a breach between the two factions at this time. It was this influence that prevented the offering of any resolutions—such as were indicated in my despatch of last night—that would disturb the harmony of the Committee.

Previous to the meeting of the Committee the scene around the Cataract House looked very much as though the State Convention was in session. Tammany had been reinforced by the arrival of another large detachment of missionaries, headed by Major Quinsey of the Sheriff's office, Sachem Edward Kearney, and Justice Timothy J. Campbell. These and the other arrivals swelled the number of politicians present to two or three hundred. They stood about in groups and discussed the situation, the one theme of talk being Tammany's threat to bolt the nomination of Gov. Robinson. The Tammany forces stood by the declaration of their leader, and insisted that the bolt would be carried out should the Governor be renominated. The rural Democrats almost to a man condemned the course taken by Tammany. Said one very prominent Democratic politician, who I know does not feel friendly toward Gov. Robinson: "Tammany Hall has made a very great mistake by its declaration. They have put the rural Democrats of the State, those who sympathize with them in their opposition to Robinson and would like to cooperate with them, in the position where, if they should act with Kelly, they will be charged with being dictated to by Tammany Hall; and that," said he, "is a thing that we in the country won't stand. John Kelly has made an ass of himself and taken the very best course he could to accomplish his own defeat." This was the general sentiment among the rural Democrats, some of whom told Mr. Kelly himself. It is said that Mr. Kelly in one instance replied that he did not care what the feeling was in the rural districts. Tammany Hall had taken its position and was bound to stand by it, being certain that it had a working majority of the Committee.

The Robinson-Tilden members determined to hold a preliminary caucus to decide upon what course they should pursue, and fix a time and place for holding a State Convention. The caucus met about an hour before the time for the meeting of the Committee. It was understood that the Robinson faction desired the Convention to be held in Rochester on Sept. 17. An informal vote showed that the caucus stood 12 for Saratoga, and the other 6 divided between Troy, Syracuse, and Buffalo. Mr. Fowler of Kings argued that though they had the power to name the place, the better way would be to come up upon some intermediate point and ask the other side to meet them, and thus save a division upon this question. This view was finally adopted by the caucus, and Syracuse and the 10th of September was agreed upon. A messenger was sent to Mr. Purcell and Mr. Kelly to know whether they would join in the call, and make it unanimous. After a brief consultation with their friends, they sent back word that they would. This difficulty gotten over, the caucus then determined that no resolutions of any kind should be offered by their side, but that in lieu thereof they would frame the call for the meeting of the State Convention, and that it should be an endorsement of the administrations of Govs. Tilden and Robinson, and at the same time be couched in language which should not be offensive to the leaders of the other faction. One difficulty in the way of drawing up this call was delegated to Mr. E. K. Apgar, and he reported as follows:

Resolved, That the following call be issued and signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the State Committee, to all the Democratic electors of the State of New York, and all friends who believe that reform and economical government as practised and enforced by Democratic State administrations are invited to send three delegates from each Assembly district to a State Convention to be held in Syracuse on Sept. 10, 1879.

This was adopted by the caucus, and Col. Faulkner of Livingston County was designated to offer it in the Committee.

The terms of this call became known to the anti-Robinson faction before the meeting of the Committee, and they determined not to oppose it, apparently well satisfied that it was no longer a call for a bolt, but only a call for Gov. Robinson and Mr. Tilden. It was certainly a piece of good judgment and sound policy on the part of the friends of the Governor, and by it they succeeded in getting a virtual endorsement of Gov. Robinson by the Tammany delegation, as the call was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Committee.

It was over an hour after the time designated for the meeting of the Committee when Chairman Purcell called it to order. The following is a full list of the members present, with the names of the substitutes appointed for Districts Fifteen, Seventeen, Nineteen, and Twenty-two:

First—John H. Sutphin, Jamaica.
Second—William D. Veder, Brooklyn.
Third—William A. Fowler, Brooklyn.
Fourth—Francis Nolan, Brooklyn.
Fifth—A. Chandelain, New York.
Sixth—F. W. Rhodes, New York.
Seventh—Ed. D. Dale, New York.
Eighth—Jacob P. Nichols, New York.
Ninth—Patrick Smith, New York.
Tenth—John Kelly, New York.
Eleventh—Austin Scnell, New York.
Twelfth—Jas. A. Nelson, Long Island.
Thirteenth—John O'Brien, Riverhead.
Fourteenth—Louis Beach, Cornwall.
Fifteenth—William T. Russell, substitute for Fordyce Lathrop.
Sixteenth—Daniel Manning, Albany.
Seventeenth—James Dugro, substitute for Samuel O. Gale.
Eighteenth—William E. Smith, Plattsburg.
Nineteenth—H. S. W. Clark, substitute for Andrew H. Mosher.
Twenty—Samuel W. Buell, South Ballston.
Twenty-one—William H. Gordon, Delhi.
Twenty-two—George Moss, substitute for Alexander Hadden.
Twenty-three—Hamilton Barnard, Rome.
Twenty-four—William A. Poliemer, Oswego.
Twenty-five—Edson A. Jenney, Syracuse.
Twenty-six—William J. Moses, Auburn.
Twenty-seven—Jesse Lester B. Faulkner, Dansville.
Twenty-eight—Edgar K. Apgar, Ithaca.
Twenty-nine—Alfred Williamson, substitute for David B. Ross.
Thirty—William Purcell, Rochester.
Thirty-one—James T. Fulton, Jr., Niagara Falls.
Thirty-two—Martin W. Metcalf, Buffalo.
Thirty-three—Chas. L. Cory, Geneva.

After the several substitutions had been made Col. Jenney of Syracuse, in accordance with the programme arranged, moved that the State Convention be called to meet in Syracuse on Sept. 10, accompanying the motion with a short speech in favor of the City of Salt. As he sat down Col. Faulkner took the floor and offered as a substitute the call given above. Before the motion was put Mr. Beach, the man between the two, moved to amend by making the date the 17th, but no one did him the honor to second his amendment, and he sat down blushing like a maiden. The question was then put upon adopting the call and it was declared unanimously adopted. Instantly the venerable Mr. Scnell moved to adjourn. The question was put and declared carried, while two or three members were on their feet calling for recognition. Most of the committeemen and the missionaries seized their valises and started for the train, and to-night Niagara Falls is again given up to pleasure seekers.

The fight between the factions, if there is to be one, is now relegated to the State Conventions. There are those who profess to believe that harmony will be restored before then, and candidates named who will be acceptable to all; but to do this either Mr. Kelly or the friends of Gov. Robinson must back down. The former says he never will, and the friends of the latter declare that Kelly's action has made it impossible for them to permit Gov. Robinson's name to be withdrawn. If they retain the control of the State Committee they certainly will have a great advantage. From now until the Convention meets the struggle will be to secure a majority of the delegates to the Convention.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Checkmate, Volturno, Hippogriffe, and Jackscrew the Winners.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—The weather was uncomfortably cool for the season, and there was some shivering while waiting for the races, but the excitement of sharp contests warmed up the spectators. The track was dusty, as usual.

The first was a free handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, if not declared out, with $300 added, the second horse to receive $50 out of the stakes, three-quarters of a mile. The starters and their rating in the pools were as follows: J. T. Williams's Checkmate, 4 years, 110 lbs., $250; O. Bowie's Oriole, 5 years, 110 lbs., $68; C. Reed's Bonnie Wood, 4 years, 106 lbs., $50; E. J. Baldwin's Jennie B., 3 years, 90 lbs., $50; G. B. Morris's Egypt, aged, 116 lbs., $35; H. P. McGrath's Verdict, 3 years, 86 lbs., $30. The field—J. McCormank's Terror, 4 years, 93 lbs.; N. Ackerman's Dunkirk, 4 years, 101 lbs.; and Wm. Astor's Dr. Koestler, 4 years, 90 lbs., $35.

The start was a straggling one, Dr. Koestler leading, Checkmate eighth, and Oriole ninth and last, and the others between. Jennie B. ran into the lead going out of the shute, and Egypt had third place. Going round into the stretch, Checkmate began to show for place, and keeping up his brush of speed, he passed into first place in front of the stand, winning the race by an open length, Egypt second, and Jennie B. third. Time, 1:16¼. The French pools paid $10.70.

The next event was the free handicap sweepstakes, $20 entrance if not declared out, with $400 added; second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter. Of the six entered only three started. Their standing in the pools was as follows: S. Powers & Son's Volturno, 3 years, 101 lbs., $500; W. P. Burch's Vixen, 3 years, 110 lbs., $280; H. P. McGrath's Mary Ann, 3 years, 83 lbs., $60.

Gov. Hampton took the track at the start and kept the lead around on the backstretch, with Volturno a good second. At the half-mile pole Volturno had crept up and began to lap Hampton. As Volturno came nearly alongside, while turning into the stretch, the whip was used freely on Hampton, but Volturno kept gaining, his jockey just easing him along to the front of the stand, where he passed to first place and won in 2:10¾, Gov. Hampton second, Mary Ann third. French pools paid $7.

The next race was a mile and a furlong, with weight allowances for non-winners; purse $400, of which $50 to the second horse, and entrance money divided between second and third horses. Four of the six on the card started, standing in the pools as follows: O. Bowie's Belle, 4 years, 93 lbs., $350; P. A. Wood's Hippogriffe, 4 years, 98 lbs., $185; N. Ackerman's Edwin A., 5 years, 106 lbs., $100; T. Puryear's brother to Grinstead, 4 years, 100 lbs., $55. One of the best starts ever made on the course was given in this race. They all came even from the furlong pole to the stand. Then Edwin A. went in the lead for a few rods, followed by Belle, who collared and passed him, brother to Grinstead following to second place. It seemed Belle's race to near the stand, when Hippogriffe rushed in front and won, followed by brother to Grinstead in the stretch, Belle third. Time, 1:58¾. Mutual pool tickets paid $20.50.

The last event was the mile selling race, purse $300; 3 lbs. allowed for every $100 put in to sell below $1,000. The starters sold in the pools as follows: Dwyer Bros' Simoon, 5 years, 98 lbs., $250; T. Puryear's Jackscrew, 4 years, 97 lbs., $150; W. Astor's Dr. Koestler, 4 years, 88 lbs., $45, and E. Yard's Bennett, 4 years, 88 lbs., $40. Jackscrew went off in an easy lead as the flag fell, Dr. Koestler second. Going around the turn Simoon took second place. On the backstretch Bennett ran up with Simoon, and they went together out on even terms with Jackscrew at the head of the stretch, but he shook them off, running home winner in 1:47. Simoon second, and Dr. Koestler third. The French pools paid $14.20.

EXCITING TROTS IN ROCHESTER.

A Job to Defeat Kittie Bates Beaten, and the Jobbers Losing Heavily.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 15.—The closing day of the summer meeting at Rochester Driving Park was successful, both as to the attendance and the merits of the horses. The grand stand was well patronized, and the track was in fine condition. A more exciting trot than the 2:28 class, made up of the best horses in the country and well matched as to speed, was never seen in this city. The result of the race was in doubt until the finish. It was planned by the jobbers for Iron Age to win; but they were doomed to disappointment, for although Iron Age behaved better and trotted faster than he did at Buffalo, he was not able to win, and the sharps who were at the bottom of the job were heavy losers. Kittie Bates, winner of the first and second heats in 2:24¾ and 2:23¼, was not taken into consideration by the gang, until in the third heat she was run into and pocketed. Iron Age winning in 2:25¾. This caused a murmur of dissatisfaction from the excited crowd. From the start to the finish in the fourth heat Kittie Bates was unable to get clear of the clique, and Iron Age took the heat in 2:25¼, Bonesetter turned up a winner of the fifth heat very unexpectedly in 2:24¾. Before the sixth heat, under the rule, all the horses were sent to the stable that had not won one heat in five. This gave Kittie Bates a chance, as she had two horses only to contend with—namely, Iron Age and Gloucester. From the word go Kittie Bates took the outside of the track to escape them, and drew out on the backstretch. The remainder of the heat was a bitter struggle between her and Iron Age, Kittie Bates winning the heat and trot by a neck in 2:23¼, amid thunders of applause from the delighted spectators.

The 2:28 class was a very tame affair, as all interest in the trot was lost by Darby being drawn. Bonesetter was a hot favorite, Dick Swiveller took the first heat in 2:20¾, and Bonesetter the next three heats and race at his ease in 2:20, 2:19 and 2:21. Dick Swiveller was awarded second money, and Hannah third. To the amusement of all present John Splan, the driver of Col. Lewis, was caught napping when the word was given, and turned his horse in the opposite direction, causing him to be distanced.

THE YACHT CRUISE ENDED.

Sailing from Vineyard Haven to Newport, there to Disband.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—Owing to the accident to the Rambler, Rear Commodore Waller of the Dauntless took command of the fleet this morning. At a meeting held on the Dauntless it was decided to return to Newport and there disband. The squadron left Vineyard Haven at 10:30 A. M. The keel sloops Psyche and Volante started nearly together, about half an hour in advance, and had a lively contest all the way. The wind had shifted to the northeast, and the fleet made a good run to near Cuttyhunk, whence to the Sow and Pigs lightship they drifted in the doldrums. The Clio passed the Sow and Pigs at 11:15 P. M. Some distance ahead of her was the Psyche and Volante, and astern of these the Tidal Wave was the second schooner, with the others in close proximity. At about 2 P. M. the Clio passed the schooner Haze, which had apparently started from Vineyard Haven to give the fleet a tussle. The wind had now hauled to the southward and everything drawing well, with booms to starboard, the squadron had a pleasant sail into Newport harbor. The time of anchorage was as follows: Psyche, 4:21 P. M.; Clio, 5:08; Tidal Wave, 5:13; Volante, 5:18; Vision, 5:20; 15; Madeleine, 5:21:30; Estelle, 5:21:45; Vixen, 5:25; Niantic, 5:26; Magic, 5:29; Dauntless, in Brinton's Cove, 5:42; Resolute, 5:43; Intrepid, 5:45; Dreadnought, 5:57. The others came in a few minutes afterward.

The run of Capt. Ed. Brown's sloop Psyche was a very creditable one, as was that of the cutter Volante. The cruise would probably have been extended around Cape Cod for the larger schooners had it not been for the accident to the Rambler. It was the largest squadron the club has had for a cruise since its organization, in 1844. Twenty-three schooners and sloops started from Glen Cove, which were augmented to over thirty at New London and Newport. Eighteen went as far to the eastward as Vineyard Haven. The different classes of schooners and sloops were closely matched, which made the cruise from point to point very exciting, and undoubtedly lead to some match races this fall in New York. The Regina has yet a score to settle with the Vixen, and the Vision will desire to beat the Niantic in a twenty-mile to windward race. The second-class schooners, which have done splendidly on the cruise, and the keel schooners will, in all probability, also desire to have a match in New York waters before the yachting season closes. The pretty cutter Volante has also been looking for a brush with her sister craft, the Muriel, but so far has not met her wave in port.

Local Regulations Voided by Higher Laws.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 15.—The proceedings against the Messrs. Leland, of the Ocean Hotel at Long Branch, for selling beer in their new pavilion, were concluded to-day, at least as far as Justice Lane and the village authorities are concerned. Judge Dixon, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, granted a writ of certiorari to the defendants, and this was presented to Justice Lane's Court. The writ says that the Long Branch law in regard to the licensing of liquor selling is in conflict with both the State and the United States laws, and is therefore null and void, and that the question of the Messrs. Leland's beer selling is out of Justice Lane's jurisdiction, and must be heard before the Supreme Court in Trenton next October. Meantime anybody can get beer in the pavilion.

COTTON INTERESTS DEBATED

ADJOURNMENT OF THE BIENNIAL NATIONAL EXCHANGE.

Petitions for More Weather Reports, for More Study of the Caterpillar, and for More Improvements of the Mississippi River.

President John B. Lafitte of New Orleans called the closing session of the National Cotton Exchange to order at 10:50 yesterday morning. The present system of compiling the monthly crop and acreage reports was approved, but it was resolved that a general consolidated report of the condition in each district should be given instead of the details, the uplands to be carefully separated from the bottoms and prairies. The Memphis district was placed under charge of the Committee on Information and Statistics, and the twenty-eight counties that were reported by the Augusta Exchange while that body was a constituent of the National Exchange were placed under charge of the Savannah Exchange. The time of the next meeting was fixed for the third Monday in July, 1881. Messrs. Irwin of Mobile, Gordon of Savannah, Sloss of St. Louis, Gwin of New Orleans, and Hentz of New York were appointed a committee to petition Congress to have the acreage of cotton land under cultivation reported by the next census takers. The name of E. A. Campbell of Vicksburg was added to the list of delegates. A special committee reported a resolution that all discussion on the subject of allowances for the weight of bagging and ties on cotton bales should be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Murdock of New York offered a resolution on the subject, which, after being amended by Mr. Gordon so as to exclude any expression of opinion on the part of the National Exchange, was as follows:

Resolved, That the question of selling cotton by net weight, which is year after year pressed upon the attention of the trade from various sources, is one of great and increasing importance, and worthy of serious consideration by the Cotton Exchanges of the cotton-growing States, where, in the judgment of this Convention, any movement with regard to the matter should originate.

Resolved, That the subject be relegated to the various Exchanges with the additional request that a committee of three be appointed by each to take the matter into consideration, and to report to the next meeting of the National Exchange the result of their conclusions, together with any suggestions they may think proper to make on the subject.

Resolved, That to said Committee be referred the resolutions of the Convention of 1877 regarding the uniform sizes of cotton-press boxes, the standard weight of bagging, and number of yards to be used on each bale.

Resolved, That the proceeding from the various Exchanges for the appointment of such Committees, the Secretary of the National Cotton Exchange impress upon them the importance this Convention attaches to the subject of uniformity in the customs of the trade throughout the country, and the hopes it entertains from the intelligence and efficiency of the Committees to be appointed under these resolutions.

Mr. Paramore said that tare was a dead body that had too often been galvanized into life. President Lafitte, having called Vice-President Campbell to the chair, defended Mr. Murdock's resolution. He said he would cheerfully pay 10⅝ cents per pound for cotton net weight rather than 10 cents, and be compelled to buy bagging and ties. As it was planters sought the heaviest bagging they could get. Makers of bagging put in a good deal of material and little work. The cotton was not well protected. He knew times when he had to go and talk to instruct the planters, but in four or five years much could be done. Manchester spinners bought only cotton, and the price they paid for it governed the price paid to the planter. It was only a delusion of the latter that something was to be made on an allowance for bagging in place of cotton.

A motion to table Mr. Murdock's resolution as printed above was lost, 18 to 23. The resolution was then passed.

A letter from John G. Dale, agent of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, protesting against the use of flax bagging, was read. The Secretary explained that all bagging which, when wet, stains cotton, and all flax bagging filled with unrotted stalks should be considered unmerchantable.

Mr. Gardner of Mobile said that over $20,000,000 annually had been lost since 1867 through ravages of the cotton caterpillar. Prof. Riley, Chief of the United States Entomological Commission, had recommended London purple as preferable to Paris green as a destroying agent, but it would require long and careful study of the subject, and not flying visits to Louisiana, to discover means of exterminating the scourge. Congress would probably, if a member was passed declaring that the appropriation of $5,000 for the use of the commission was too small, and that a committee should be appointed to bring the matter before Congress. The President appointed Mr. Gardner, Mr. Murdock, and Mr. J. D. Skinner of Galveston as such committee.

The Convention also resolved that the Executive Council be instructed to correspond with the proper authorities in Liverpool, with the view of inducing them to adopt such modifications in the present system of arbitration as will make it more acceptable to American shippers.

Messrs. Miller of New York, Johnson of Savannah, and Sloss of St. Louis were appointed a committee to petition Congress in behalf of the National Cotton Exchange to increase the number of its weather reports from the cotton belt. A resolution requesting the filing of reports with the local agents of the Associated Press on the evening of the 9th of each month was passed, as was also a resolution instructing the Central Committee to send to each local Exchange a copy of the rules governing the issue of the monthly crop reports. The following resolutions were also passed, and the Convention adjourned sine die:

Whereas, The interests of commerce demand that every facility possible be afforded to the movement of the produce of cotton-growing States to the various markets, and

Whereas, The constitutional right vested in the Congress of the United States to regulate and promote the interests of commerce has long been established and recognized; be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be and hereby is petitioned to improve wise and practicable means and appropriations for the purpose of making clear of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, with a view to securing at an early date, through the recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, recently established by act of Congress, or otherwise, ease and safety to commerce on said rivers.

The delegates were handsomely entertained in Delmonico's parlors, last evening, by the members of the New York Cotton Exchange. To the toast, "The National Cotton Exchange," the ex-President, the Hon. John Phelps of New Orleans responded. He hoped in view of what the delegates had undergone, that his successor, John B. Lafitte, would bring it about that the next meeting would be held in some out-of-the-way, cross-road place, neither in New York nor in Mobile, where no hospitality and champagne were rampant. The toast of "The New York Cotton Exchange" was responded to by James F. Wenman, President of the Park Commission, and ex-President of the New York Cotton Exchange. He said the sales of "futures" had increased from $1,190,000 in 1870 to $4,000,000 this year. Mr. W. W. Trenholm of Charleston, in response to the toast, "Cotton Culture and its Progress in America," said that scientific agriculture had produced a valuable growth of cotton on lands where before it was thought that cotton would not grow at all. To the toast, "The city of New York," William Woodward of New York responded. He said that New York's beautiful avenues and parks did not speak he had no words to respond. His listeners had no Delmonico in the South, and if they did not want another great unpleasantness they must not attempt to take him away with them. He introduced John B. Lafitte of the National Cotton Exchange as responded to the toast, "New Orleans, the Great Natural Outlet of the Southwest." He said that but for the fact that human ingenuity in the way of railroads had outstripped nature the outlet from the great West would pass over the door of New Orleans; yet New Orleans must always remain the largest cotton market in the United States. A railroad would soon be in operation to Texas, and he expected that New Orleans would receive 2,500,000 bales of cotton, not of "futures." (Laughter.) He believed that Louisiana would very soon offer very best terms to her creditors, or, at least, the mercantile community would urge that this should be done.

In response to the toast, "The Labor System of the South," Mr. Gardner of Mobile said that at first, after the war, the negro had become a wanderer from four to five miles square. Not long afterward he administered the government through those whom he elected to office. The result was bankruptcy and ruin. Then a copartnership was formed. The white planter had the land and an old rule or two, and the negro had the labor. If there could be rest and tranquillity, the present labor system in the South would produce more than the old labor system. He hoped to see the time when the American heart would thrill at the tunes of "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle." He had seen the negro rise from his back from the blazing sun as from a bath; yet, what the South wanted was the men from the bleak hills of the North; men with small capital, and who would cultivate small farms. Mr. J. W. Paramore of St. Louis, in response to the toast, "The City of St. Louis, the Young Cotton Market Queen of the West," said that in his city they believed that the superiority of a market depended more upon facility of transportation than on location and natural advantages.

Paterson's Alarming Death Rate.

Paterson, N. J., is alarmed at the death rate in that city, which, a local paper says, shows it to be the most unhealthy city in the United States, excepting Memphis. In July 128 deaths occurred in Paterson, and in Nashville, Tenn., a city of about equal size, there were only 76 deaths in the same month, 30 of which were negroes. The mortality rate in Paterson was 34.6 per 1,000. According to precedent it should not be more than 23 per 1,000 at the time in the year to which this rate stands. Some physicians ascribe this high death rate to imperfect sewerage, and others to the pollution of the water consequent upon the drought. In July, 1878, there were 91 deaths.

A Miserable Being

Is one that is bilious. Get from your druggist a package of Quirk's Irish Tea. Price, 25 cents.—*Adv.*

Pepperell jean drawers, all sizes, 28 to 50 in., 50c.; best in market; summer undershirts, 25, 37, 50c. J. W. Johnston, 200 Grand st.; also 370 6th av., 3d door above 23d st.—*Adv.*

TRUST COMPANIES' REPORTS,

Made to the Bank Superintendent on the First Day of July Last.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—*Resources*—Bonds and mortgages, $1,051,926.75; stock investments, $5,437,121.51; loaned on collaterals, $1,724,652.72; loaned on personal securities, including bills purchased, $2,326,240.39; due from bankers, $229.02; real estate, $816,494.05; cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions, $557,905.79; suspense account, $12,203.93; continental account, $481.15; rents accrued, $3,084; interest due and accrued, $143,814.01; total resources, $12,477,175.06. *Liabilities*—Capital stock paid in in cash, $1,000,000; surplus fund, $617,503.14; undivided profits not amount, $104,487.47; deposits in trust, payable on ten days' notice, $9,684,262.01; interest accrued on deposits and unearned interest on bills receivable, $287,225.00; taxes accrued, $11,000; life insurance and annuity accounts, $772,604.42. *Supplementary*—Interest, commissions, and profits received during last six months, $332,312.36; interest paid to and credited depositors during same period $130,721.38; expenses of the institution during last six months, $45,320.03; dividends on capital stock declared during last six months, $100,000; amount of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, $9,681,262.01.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.—*Resources*—Bonds and mortgages, $70,000; stock investments, $62,812.50; loaned on collaterals, $799,452; loaned on personal securities, $115,000; overdrafts, $30.75; real estate, $90,000; cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions, $99,390.57; cash on hand, $8,400.16; interest due and accrued, $5,923.09; furniture and fixtures, $1,000; total resources, $1,175,609.07. *Liabilities*—Capital stock paid in in cash, $200,000; surplus fund, $251,875; undivided profits, net amount, $106,309.67; deposits in trust, $755,700.57; general deposits payable on demand, $1,174,323.44; interest accrued on deposits, $5,574.99; taxes accrued, $1,184; rent, $416.60; excess of cost of stocks over market value, $11,237.50. *Supplementary*—Interest, commissions, and profits received during last six months, $43,083.30; interest paid to and credited depositors during same period, $12,421.14; expenses of the institution during last six months, $10,573.72; dividends declared on capital stock during last six months, $7,500.25; deposits made by order of Court, $91,160.90; total amount of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, $1,230,024.31.

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.—*Resources*—Bonds and mortgages, $207,025.31; stock investments, $1,370,503.31; loaned on collaterals, $212,799.04; real estate, $472,501.95; cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions, $85,037.44; cash on hand, $1,936.87; other assets, not included above, $47,502.28; total resources, $2,352,797.90. *Liabilities*—Capital stock paid in in cash, $2,000,000; surplus fund, $200,000; undivided profits, $152,756; insurance collected, credit of trustees, $16,095.71; bills payable, $230,000; excess of assets over liabilities, $105,429.09. *Supplementary*—Bonds secured by first mortgages on real estate and guaranteed by the company, $2,130,450; interest, commissions, and profits or any description received during the last six months, $35,733.49; expenses of the institution during the last six months, including commissions, $21,465.58; amount of bonds and mortgages purchased, $190,000.

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.—*Resources*—Bonds and mortgages, $12,500; stock investments, $2,253,944.97; loaned on collaterals, $6,898,225; loaned on personal securities, including bills purchased, $58,322.90; cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions, $1,082,146.42; cash on hand, $1,643,000; interest due and accrued, $24,010.43; furniture and fixtures, $5,000; total resources, $11,150,993.55. *Liabilities*—Capital stock paid in in cash, $1,000,000; surplus fund, $2,000,000; undivided profits, net amount, $1,103,705.90; deposits in trust, $6,349,420.09; general deposits payable on demand, $624,703.31; interest accrued on deposits, $98,104.11; taxes accrued, $2,504.45; excess of assets over liabilities not included in surplus, $122,455.09. *Supplementary*—Interest, commissions, and profits of every description received during last six months, $100,047.94; interest paid to and credited depositors during the same period, $54,212.39; expenses of the institution during the last six months, $26,493.79; dividends on capital stock declared during last six months, $80,000; deposits made by order of court, $8,801.23; total amount of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, $6,349,420.09.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY.—*Resources*—Bonds and mortgages, $1,307,886.54; loaned on collaterals, $2,373,742.25; loaned on personal securities, including bills purchased, $431,[illegible]; stock investments, $[illegible]; loaned on other moneyed institutions, $97,867.79; cash on hand, $192,846; excess of market value of stocks over cost, $34,271.46; interest due and accrued, $1,923.27; accrued commissions, $9,759; total resources, $[illegible]. *Liabilities*—Capital stock paid in in cash, $1,000,000; undivided profits, net amount, $186,[illegible]; deposits in trust, $2,428,[illegible]; general deposits payable on demand, $[illegible]; interest accrued on deposits, $[illegible]; taxes accrued, $1,597.73; rebate on loans purchased, $7,344.97; rent accrued, $1,416.67. *Supplementary*—Interest, commissions, and profits of any description received during last six months, $[illegible]; interest paid to and credited depositors during the same period, $41,416.66; expenses of the institution during the last six months, $[illegible]; dividends on capital stock declared during last six months, $30,000; deposits made by order of court, $8,801.23; total amount of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, $[illegible]; amount on which no interest is allowed, $118,025.56.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY.—*Resources*—Bonds and mortgages, $[illegible]; stock investments, $11,567.50; loaned on collaterals, $143,141.26; loaned on personal securities, $[illegible]; cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions, $[illegible]; cash on hand, $[illegible]; excess of market value of stocks over cost, $[illegible]; interest due and accrued, $[illegible]; other assets, not included above, $[illegible]; total resources, $601,610.56. *Liabilities*—Capital stock paid in, in cash, $400,000; surplus fund, $[illegible]; mortgages and accrued interest, $61,933.23; deposits in trust, $7,012.32; general deposits payable on demand, $247,091.44; rent, two months, $333.32; interest accrued on deposits, $314; bonds of the company at 6 per cent, $18,000; excess of assets over liabilities, $78,825.42. *Supplementary*—Interest, commissions, and profits of every description received during last six months, $8,031.86; interest paid and credited depositors during same period, $2,804.49; expenses of the institution during last six months, $2,858.06; amount of deposits made by order of court, $1,080.94; total amount of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, $247,777.76.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.—*Resources*—Bonds and mortgages, $67,000; stock investments, $1,964,722.62; loaned on collaterals, $[illegible]; loaned on personal securities, including bills purchased, $2,000; cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions, $273,070.95; cash on hand, $23,[illegible]; other assets, $15,000; total resources, $2,346,[illegible]. *Liabilities*—Capital stock paid in, in cash, $1,000,000; surplus and undivided profits, $211,[illegible]; deposits in trust, $477,578.49; general deposits payable on demand and on fixed days notice, $8,628,244.19; interest accrued on deposits, $15,[illegible]; taxes accrued, $1,[illegible]; expenses accrued, $2,414.80; outstanding certificates of profit and dividend checks, $34,421.80; dividends unpaid, $1,[illegible]; excess of assets over liabilities not included in profits, $37,5[illegible]. *Supplementary*—Interest, commissions, and profits of every description received during last six months, $229,286.15; interest paid to and credited depositors during same period, $92,704.22; expenses of the institution during the last six months, $38,[illegible]; United States tax during last six months, $[illegible]; dividends on capital stock declared during last six months, $[illegible]; deposits made by order of court, $13,424.71; total amount of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, $7,968,832.93.

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.—*Resources*—Bonds and mortgages, $1,125,574.12; mortgage notes, $238,334.25; interest due from borrowers, $60,236.13; taxes and insurance advanced, $12,[illegible]; interest accrued, $1,776.96; real estate, $1,070,000.00; cash on hand and on deposit, $200,[illegible]; expenses and commissions, $40,067.53; sundry debts, $17,[illegible]; total resources, $3,24[illegible]. *Liabilities*—Capital stock paid in in cash, $[illegible]; debentures maturing May, 1880, $1,[illegible]; trustees' certificates, maturing May, 1882, $194,000; trustees' certificates, maturing May, 1884, $[illegible]; sundry creditors, $12,[illegible]; excess of assets over liabilities, $4[illegible]. *Supplementary*—Amount of debts guaranteed and liabilities thereon at the date of this report, $[illegible]; amount of bonds and mortgages purchased, $7,735.50.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY.—*Resources*—Bonds and mortgages, $2,[illegible]; stock investments, $2,968,913.42; loaned on collaterals, $[illegible]; loaned on personal securities, including bills purchased, $4,[illegible]; real estate, $210,000; cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions, $798,993.48; excess of market value of stocks over cost, $40,[illegible]; other assets, $[illegible]; interest accrued, $73,675.40; total resources, $24,[illegible]. *Liabilities*—Capital stock paid in, in cash, $2,000,000; surplus fund, $2,000,000; undivided profits, net amount, $1,103,[illegible]; deposits in trust, $8,349,420.09; general deposits payable on demand, $6,247,143.40; interest accrued on deposits, $99,[illegible]; taxes accrued, $20,624.14; rebate on loans purchased, $[illegible]; excess of assets over liabilities not included in surplus, $122,455.09. *Supplementary*—Interest, commissions, and profits of every description received during last six months, $100,047.94; interest paid to and credited depositors during the same period, $54,212.39; expenses of the institution during the last six months, $26,493.79; dividends on capital stock declared during last six months, $80,000; deposits made by order of court, $8,801.23; total amount of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date, $18,372,070.72.

MUSIC ON THE BATTERY.

Delightful Friday Evenings for Those Who Dwell in the Southernmost Ward.

The rain which began to fall at 7½ o'clock last evening stopped in good time for Crook's band to begin to play on the Battery at 8. The pavilion which has been provided for the band was brilliantly illuminated by two oxy-hydrogen lights, so that the musicians, about forty in number, could see to read their music readily, and could readily be seen, with their trim uniforms and their gleaming instruments. Their place, together with the gazela in which ice cream and soda water are sold, made a bright and cheerful contrast in appearance with all the rest of the lady shade of the Battery. Under the trees moving electric lights on the decks of Coney Island steamboats were visible, and, to add to the effect, the lights of the Brooklyn Heights completed a series of surrounding pyrotechnics that was interesting. A great gathering was drawn out by the music. There was close packing near the pavilion, and not a modest walk was to be seen on the skirting of many feet. Hundreds of women and girls promenaded by themselves, reflecting the need of any escort on such an occasion. Every bench on the Battery was occupied. The music was excellent, and was made all the more charming by the soothing breeze with which it was mingled and by the evident delight of the First Ward people who were there to hear it.

The Southern Historical Society.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 15.—Gen. J. R. Chalmers of Mississippi addressed a large throng gathered at the meeting of the Southern Historical Society here today. Gen. W. H. F. Lee called the meeting to order. Gen. D. H. Maury presided, and the Rev. Dr. Boggs of Richmond opened the meeting with prayer.

Gen. Maury made a brief statement of the origin and history of the society, which has gathered in its office at Richmond invaluable material for the history of the war, and which is publishing a monthly magazine.

Gen. Chalmers delivered an address on "Forrest and