

telegraphs that on Saturday morning a Russian force, numbering about five thousand men, attempted to cross the Danube near Gurguovo, and opposite Maritin, on the Bulgarian shore. The low, osier covered islands at this point were utilized by the Russians in the attempt and bridge sections on pontoons were employed.

BY THE DAWN'S EARLY LIGHT. The movement was rapidly executed in the early morning and under cover of the mists that hung over the Danube and the adjacent marshes. But the Turks were on the alert and the guns of the batteries at Maritin opened on them promptly, repulsing them with severe loss. Reinforced, the Russians again attempted to cross the river, but were driven back by the Turkish guns.

TO MISLEAD THE TURKS. The Herald correspondent at Gurguovo telegraphs that the attempted crossings at two places were made with small bodies of troops and were intended only as feints to deceive the Turks, and also to develop their defence of the Danube near Rastchuk. By a series of alarms of this kind the Turks will be forced to keep a large number of troops distributed along the river which they cannot concentrate on the real point of crossing.

FLOODING THE DOBRUDSCHA. A despatch from Silistria says it is reported the Turks by an agreement with the railway company have cut the dykes, flooded the Kustendje and Tchernavoda Railway and converted the hills skirting the road into a line of defence extending from the sea to the Danube.

PREPARING FOR THE RUSSIAN ONSLAUGHT. Large numbers of Cossack horsemen assembled at Rastchuk are being equipped with arms of precision and put under command of competent officers.

TORPEDOES VERSUS IRON-CLADS. A despatch from Therapia says: "News has just arrived of an encounter between six Russian torpedo boats and some Turkish iron-clads at the Sulina mouth of the Danube. The torpedo boats were beaten off, three were destroyed and some prisoners were taken. One of the iron-clads was injured.

INDUCEMENTS TO SERVA. The Herald correspondent at Bucharest says there is good reason to believe that Russia has promised to place Servia in possession of the territory called Old Servia as the price of compliance with Russian behests respecting the preservation of a passive attitude by the Principality during the present war. It is generally understood that a declaration of war by Servia would be immediately followed by Austrian intervention.

BANSERING THE POLES. In consequence of the reported discovery of plots against the life of the Czar, and of the fact that many Turkish spies have been discovered in Roumania, all Poles have been ordered to leave Bucharest. Among the persons thus banished is the Bishop of Nicopolis, who is also a Pole and supposed to be strongly anti-Russian in his sympathies.

RUSSIA'S REPLY TO ENGLAND. The Herald correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that after Russia's reply to Earl Derby's note (which pointed out the limits of England's neutrality) had been presented in London by Count Schouvaloff Baron Oubril, the Russian Ambassador in Berlin, confidentially communicated its contents to the German government, leaving a copy with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Baron Bulow, the German Ambassador to London, had an audience with the Emperor on Saturday, and it is believed that the interview had some connection with the Russian reply. It is stated on trustworthy authority that the reply has been simultaneously communicated to all the Powers.

WHAT IS DOING IN ASIA. To the movements on the Asiatic sea recorded last week, which showed that the Russian centre and right wing had joined hands and advanced, the former on the passes of the Soghanli Mountains and the latter on Olti and along the Choruk Valley, there must now be added the fact that the Russian centre has obtained communication with the left wing, so that the eastern heads of the passes between the Soghanli and Kirech ranges, near Midshiner, are already in their hands. Mukhtar Pacha having withdrawn from his position between Olti and Barvez and taken up a fresh line between Koprakoi and Hassan-Kaleh.

HAS HE THE MEN? Mukhtar has thereby improved his position if he has sufficient force north of Erzeroum to check the advance of the Russian right wing. This, however, is very doubtful, especially as his position at Kyli, south of the Araxes, is threatened by the extreme left of the Russian left wing. A portion of the Russian left was detached at Jeranos, probably with the desire to turn Mukhtar's strong position at Koprakoi, on the Araxes, for the descent from Soghanli through the passes leading down to the Valley of the Araxes is steep and difficult, as indeed is also the descent from the Kaster range to Kyli, which is about half an hour's march from the Araxes.

THE TURKS MUST FIGHT. If the Turks stand their ground, which they can only do if they have sufficient men guarding the northern approaches to Erzeroum, the plain of Araxes will be the scene of a sanguinary battle. The great length of the Russian lines of communication with the two fairly garrisoned fortresses of Kars and Batoum in their rear necessitates great caution on their part, because, if the Turks had sufficient enterprise or available forces, they would long since have sent large reinforcements by sea to Batoum, and endeavored to break through the circle which

the Russian lion corps has been forming on the heights around the land side of that town. A vigorous effort in this direction might yet save Erzeroum.

LETIHARY OF THE TURKS. The Turks appear to be becoming aware of this fact, and some reinforcements have been ordered to Batoum. But efforts in this direction do not appear very serious.

MUKHTAR PACHA'S POSITION. The latest news from Erzeroum, dated June 8, says the Turkish headquarters, with eighteen battalions of infantry, two batteries and 500 Kurdish cavalry, is established near Zewin. The Turkish strong positions, commanding the Zewin road, their prospects appear to be improved. It is believed that Mukhtar Pacha contemplates attacking the Russian right wing in three separate columns, operating from Zewin, Erzeroum and another point.

ON THE DANUBE. The secret of the plan of Russian operations on the Danube has been well kept. The few special correspondents who are allowed to accompany the Russian army are forbidden, under pain of instant expulsion from the camp, to send any details which might give a clue to the Russian designs, and consequently there has been little news from the Russian side, where operations have been confined to reconnaissances, by which the Russians are being kept fully informed on the dispositions of the Turkish commanders.

HOW THE RIVER WILL BE CROSSED. The same cannot be said for the Turks, who see a regiment in every Cossack and shut their eyes in terror. They have not, like the Russians, any friendly population to assist them with information. The disposition and state of preparation of the opposing forces lead to the belief that there will be heavy cannonading all along the Danube, coupled with raids and feints in various directions, under cover of which there will be simultaneous attacks by the Russians in force at Oltintza, Rastchuk, Sistora and Turnu-Magureli, with diversions at Kalafat and Ibrail.

RUSSIA CAN WAIT. It is not probable that anything of importance in the way of crossing in force will take place for the next week. Whatever may be the other points at which a crossing will finally be attempted Rastchuk seems particularly unlikely to be left un molested, as on the possession of Rastchuk will depend the command of the railway, which is of the greatest importance to the Russians. In reference to the report which states that another crossing is confidently expected at Hirzova with a view of gaining the short line railway running from Tchernavoda to Kusendani, any attempt at an effective resistance would probably cause such an attempt in force to be abandoned, as a march through the fever-haunted Dobrudschka ought to be as rapid as possible.

A TURKISH ARMY OF RESERVE. A Vienna despatch says the Turks are collecting an army of reserve westward of Sofia. The garrison of Widdin is being reduced, part of the troops still remaining there being detached to strengthen the army in the field intended by the Turks apparently to oppose the Russian expectation to cross in the neighborhood of Nicopolis and Sistova.

SECURING THE SULINA MOUTH. Hobart Pacha has taken measures for securing the Sulina mouth of the Danube and for the blockade of Odessa. Eight hundred Cossacks are reported to have been sent to Tatar-Bazardjik, to be distributed among Bulgarian villages, in order to repress any attempt at insurrection.

THE TURKISH FLOTILLA. A Constantinople telegram dated Saturday night announces that two Turkish monitors, which had been prevented from ascending the Danube by torpedoes placed at Hirzova, had succeeded in extricating themselves and reaching Tchernavoda, thus insuring an additional obstacle to any Russian attempt to capture the railway from Tchernavoda to Kusendani.

FORNENT IN CONSTANTINOPLE. A despatch, dated Constantinople, June 6, and received by way of Athens, says: "It is feared there will be a popular outbreak if no news arrives from Asia. Attacks of sofas, civilians and military students take place daily. A coup de main for the restoration of ex-Sultan Murad is much feared. No boats are allowed to traverse the Bosphorus or Golden Horn after dark."

TOO LATE TO TALK PEACE. "The peace party grows stronger. The Grand Vizier and Safvet Pacha are very anxious to make peace before fresh complications arise. At a council held on Monday last the Sultan himself proposed to negotiate for peace. The adverse course of Redif Pacha, however, prevailed. But if the Asiatic campaign proves disastrous both the Sultan and the nation will sue for peace."

WHEN WILL IT BE PAID? The Turkish Chamber of Deputies have passed through its first reading a proposal for a forced ten per cent loan, repayable in twelve years. All taxpayers, proprietors, merchants and functionaries will be required to contribute.

THE CONDITION OF THE RIVER. Several accounts agree that the Danube is visibly falling. THE ROMANIAN MILITIA. The Roumanian militia has been dissolved, the former on the passes of the Soghanli Mountains and the latter on Olti and along the Choruk Valley, there must now be added the fact that the Russian centre has obtained communication with the left wing, so that the eastern heads of the passes between the Soghanli and Kirech ranges, near Midshiner, are already in their hands. Mukhtar Pacha having withdrawn from his position between Olti and Barvez and taken up a fresh line between Koprakoi and Hassan-Kaleh.

PICKED UP AT SEA. RESCUE OF THE CREW OF A FISHING SCHOONER—FOUR DAYS AND NINE NIGHTS IN A BOAT. PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1877. The brig Catharina, from Lygria, which arrived here today, reports that at six P. M., on the 15th ult., on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, she picked up a boat with four men belonging to the fishing schooner Rebecca Bartlett, of Gloucester, Mass., who had been blown off by a heavy storm and were nearly exhausted, having been in the boat four days and three nights. Their names are John J. Baker, Thomas Whelan, William Anderson and Charles Danielson. The first two named were subsequently transferred to the schooner Mary A. Low and the other two were brought to this port.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. ANNUAL MEETING OF NEW ENGLAND MEMBERS—CONDITION OF THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES. BOSTON, June 10, 1877. The first annual meeting of the New England Society of Friends held outside of Newport, R. I., for 200 years is now being held at Portland, Me. The leading members of the society throughout the United States are present. Reports from the various delegates indicate that the society is now in a flourishing condition, the interest among the younger members having decidedly increased of late. The Society of Friends numbers 60,000 members in the United States, with 602 church edifices, 24,000,000 church property and 6,500 Sunday school scholars. There are 20,000 members in Great Britain, and there are churches and foreign missions in many of the European States. The meeting will continue until Wednesday.

HEALTH OF SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, Ga., June 10, 1877. An official report says the city to be in an extremely healthy condition. There were only twelve deaths for the week ending last night. Three of the persons being white.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

GENERAL GRANT'S TOUR.

The City of Edinburgh Anxious To Do Him Honor.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC COMPLICATIONS.

The Race for the Grand Prize of Paris Won by St. Christophe.

DEATH OF A DANSEUSE.

AN INHUMAN FATHER.

A MONSTER OF CRUELTY.

CRUELTY IN A REFORM SCHOOL.

HORSE THIEVES.

EXTENDED OPERATIONS OF A GANG OF VILLAINS—A REVIVAL PREACHER AMONG THE NUMBER—ARREST AND CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE THIEVES.

MYSTIC PARK RACES.

RACES POSTPONED.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

JUDICIAL DECISION DELAYED.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A MURDERER'S LAST HOURS.

SENATOR FERRY'S HEALTH.

ANOTHER DISAPPEARANCE.

MR. T. K. VAN BUSKIRK, OF NEW YORK, VISITS ST. LOUIS—HIS MODE OF LIFE AND SUDDEN DEPARTURE—FEARS OF POUL PLAY.

A sensation has been excited here by the strange disappearance of T. K. Van Buskirk, a New Yorker, who had been a guest at the Lindell Hotel for the past two months. When he arrived here he brought letters of introduction to prominent business men and appeared to be a gentleman of ample means. His baggage was extensive, and among his other effects were two imported hunting dogs, valued at \$500, which he ordered to be taken care of regardless of expense. He has devoted much of his time to hunting. His accommodations for field sports being of the most costly quality. He was liberal in his expenditures and made a large number of friends in St. Louis.

ABOUT TWO WEEKS ago he suddenly disappeared, but as it was supposed that he had gone into the country to visit his family, his disappearance was not considered unusual. After he had been gone several days the hotel proprietors became apprehensive and telegraphed to his family in the East, concluding that nothing had been heard from him since his departure for St. Louis. He had never been asked for money at the hotel, and at the time of his disappearance his bill had run up several hundred dollars. Concluding that his return was very uncertain the hotel proprietors yesterday attached his effects, which are ample to pay the bill due. There is a strong suspicion that there has been foul play.

THE RACE FOR THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS. The Herald's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the French Ambassador to Germany, Vicomte Gontaut-Biron, is expected to leave Berlin to-day for an indefinite period. The reason of his departure is unknown. The non-appearance of Prince Hohenzoln, the German Ambassador to France, at the last soiree given by Marshal MacMahon, is the subject of much comment in the German capital.

THE EX-PROFESSOR ABROAD. The Edinburgh Scotsman states that the Lord Provost of Edinburgh has notified General Grant, through the American Legation at London, of the desire of the Corporation and citizens of Edinburgh to make, in the event of General Grant's visiting Edinburgh, public recognition of the high estimate they hold of his character and the services which he, as President, rendered to the cause of general peace, particularly in cementing the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. A reply is daily expected.

DINING M. GAMBETTA. A banquet was given to M. Gambetta at Amiens on Saturday evening. M. Gambetta made a speech, in the course of which he declared that the republicans must not think of any other means beyond moral resistance for rescuing France.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS DANSEUSE. The Herald correspondent at Berlin announces the death of the prima ballerina Adele Grantzow. It may be remembered that Adele was the most famous pupil of that great light of the ballet, Fanny Elssler, and was a great favorite with the opera-goers of St. Petersburg and Berlin. Her death, which occurred yesterday, was the result of nervous shock and prostration caused by the amputation of a leg. This dernier resort for a danseuse had been rendered necessary by the ignorance and negligence of a quack doctor, who, in performing a previous and slight operation, had used an infected instrument.

MME. TITENS' HEALTH. Mme. Titens continues to improve. She has been able to leave her bed and lie on a sofa during the last three days.

THE PALM RACE. The race for the Grand Prize of Paris took place at the French capital yesterday. The weather was unusually fine, and an immense and brilliant crowd attended. The race was won by St. Christophe by two lengths, Jongleur second and Strachino third. Seven ran. The betting at the start was 50 to 1 against St. Christophe, 7 to 4 on Jongleur and 8 to 1 against Strachino.

GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS, 100,000 francs, in specie given, half by the city of Paris and half by the five great railroad companies, for entire coils and Billes, foiled in 1874, of every description and country; added to a sweepstakes of 1,000 francs; the second prize to receive 10,000 francs, and the third 5,000 francs; weights—coils, 55 kilos; Billes, 53; kilos. Count F. Lagrange's ch. f. St. Christophe, by Morier out of Isoline..... 1 Count G. de Juigne's b. c. Jongleur, by Bairs out of Jollette..... 2 Baron de Rothschild's ch. f. Strachino, by Farncombe out of Old Maid, entire coils and Billes..... 3 Count de Lagrange's ch. f. Veronique, by Morier out of Regalia..... 4 Mr. C. Trotter's br. c. K. G., by Knight of the Garter, out of Marie..... 5 M. de Grabrowski's b. c. Dark Blue, by Blue Gowen, out of Nubianum..... 6 Count G. de Juigne's b. c. Charivari the Second, by Capitaine, out of Charly..... 7 The jockey Hudson rode the winner.

ILLINOIS OFFICIALS have recently discovered one of the most extensive and formidable bands of horse thieves ever organized in the West, and several of the leaders have already been arrested. It had long been known that such a gang existed, but nothing definite could be ascertained until last Saturday, when William Twedall was arrested by a vigilance committee at Kirkville, Mo., on suspicion of being one of the thieves.

TREDDALL made a confession showing that the operations extended through Illinois and Missouri, and that several persons heretofore of excellent reputation were implicated from time to time in the removal of horses and live stock. Besides the names of Richmond and Lowe, who are respectable citizens of Havana, Ill., a dishonest preacher, a low life preacher, and recently got up a revival meeting which his confederates in crime attended to steal horses. Both Lowe and Richmond have been arrested and are now in jail at Havana.

THE ACCUSED HARTFORD COLLECTOR ASSESTS HIS INNOCENCE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HARTFORD, Conn., June 10, 1877. The counsel who has been retained by City and Town Collector Francy, in whose books serious discrepancies were discovered by the auditors, published a card yesterday, in which he states that Mr. Francy declares that he is guilty of no defalcation. The Collector emphatically asserts that there is nothing like the sum of \$40,000 due to the town and city, that his bondsmen will not be called upon to pay anything, and that he can, without embarrassment, close his accounts with both the town and city corporations. No money has yet been paid to the collector, and the duties of the office have been neglected or improperly performed. Pending a full investigation of the proprieties in the collection of the tax, the Collector is acceptable to the citizens will be secured to act temporarily as a substitute for the legal incumbent. If the result of the investigation is unfavorable, and the Collector is removed from the office, a special election must be held to fill the vacancy. No new light has been thrown upon the matter, and the only effect of the very damaging facts discovered by the auditors in their examination are the assertions of the Collector above quoted.

CONTRARY TO EXPECTATIONS, Judge Miller, of the United States Circuit Court, left Leavenworth yesterday for Omaha without rendering his decision in the case of the Union Trust Company of New York vs. the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE Young Men's Christian Association to-night were most interesting. The proceedings were all of a devotional character.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1877. To-day the family of George W. Fletcher, who is to be hanged to-morrow for the murder of Hanley, paid their last visit to the condemned man in his cell. He parted with his wife and children very affecting, and they prayed in the cell for over an hour. His last words were a prayer for his wife and children, and he told one of them this afternoon that he wanted to die now that the last day of his life was passing.

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IT IS STATED in an official communication to the Department of State that the Suez Canal, up to the close of last year, cost the Egyptian government, in addition to the amount of shares sold to the English government, over \$71,000,000, about half of this sum being interest. This includes the cost of the fresh water canal from Oltro to Ismailia and thence to Suez, for the use of the Suez Canal and the stations on its line, including the cities of Port Said, Suez and Ismailia. This enterprise, so useful to many nations and especially to England, was one of the first causes of the present financial embarrassment of Egypt.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great sacrifices in the interests of the country, the Suez Canal, this time has received no benefit from this canal, but on the contrary has absolutely sustained in addition to the money invested constant loss. By the passage of all classes of vessels with their passengers and cargoes directly through the canal considerable commerce is done to Egypt, and also a large business in freights and passengers that would otherwise be transported from Alexandria to Suez on the Egyptian railways.

COMMERCIAL OF THE CANAL. It appears from a statement showing the navigation through the Suez Canal from December 1, 1867, to December 31, 1876, that the entire number of vessels was 6,275, the largest numbers being 4,347 English, 292 Italian, 168 Dutch, 140 Ottoman, 346 Austrian, 115 German, 48 Russian, 82 Spanish and 10 American. Of the entire number of vessels 4,406 were commercial steamers and 1,869 postal steamers. The total number of passengers was 359,036.

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CURRENCY OF FINLAND.

PROPOSITION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE GOLD STANDARD—RELATIVE VALUE OF EXISTING COINAGE—EFFECT ON EXCHANGE. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1877.

Mr. E. B. Elliot, the well known statistician, has received the following information relative to the establishment of a single gold standard in Finland:—The government has submitted to the Legislative Assembly of Finland the draft of a law proposing the establishment of a single gold currency. As is well known, hitherto there has not existed in Finland a paper currency as in Russia, but a strictly silver currency. The fall in the price of silver, however, to the great injury of trade, caused a very extraordinary sinking in the prices of securities in Finland. It is proposed to make the gold "mark" the unit of the new Finnish coin system. There will be coined pieces of ten and twenty marks each, the ten-mark piece to contain 228.31 grammes of fine gold. As the gold franc contains 2,093.100 grammes of fine gold the worth of the Finnish gold mark is exactly the same as the worth of the French gold franc. It is proposed to carry this change into effect as soon as possible, so that all government accounts from and after January 1, 1878, shall be kept according to the gold standard. The notes of the Bank of Finland are to be taken in place of gold coin, at which time the coinage of the Bank of Finland will be discontinued. All contracts stipulated in Finnish silver marks are to be paid in gold coin at the rate of one to fifteen and a half.

AFTER the introduction of the gold currency in Finland, or after its establishment in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, the rate of exchange on Germany will hardly be affected. The value of the Finnish gold marks will then be precisely that of eighty-two German marks. There seems to be no doubt but that the Finnish Legislature will adopt this long looked-for measure. Mr. Elliot adds that it is to be regretted that the proposed Finnish ten-mark piece does not contain exactly three grammes of fine gold, which is almost exactly the one-tenth of the weight of the imperial Russian rouble, and also the precise value of the existing twenty pieces of Japan, and of two of the pesos forte, lately issued by the Republic of the Philippines. The metric dollars which are advocated for adoption by our country.

THE COTTON CROP. CONDITION OF THE PLANT IN GEORGIA AND FLORIDA. SAVANNAH, June 10, 1877.

The Committee on Information and Statistics of the Cotton Exchange make the following report for the month of May:—

ONE hundred and nineteen replies from sixty-four counties in Georgia show the increased area in land planted to be two and a half per cent. The weather has been generally less favorable than last year. There has been too much rain in the early spring. The night has been too cool and later in the season it has been too dry. The stands are good, but the crop is two weeks later than last year. Labor is about the same in number but improved in efficiency. The use of fertilizers has increased this season from fifteen to twenty per cent. The condition of the crop is good. The soil is very small, but the fields have been well worked and are clear of grass. Complaints of want of rain are very general.

FLORIDA. Forty replies from sixteen counties of Florida state that there has been but slight increase in the area of land planted in cotton. The weather has been less favorable than last year, the nights being too cool. Stands are generally good. The crop is fully two weeks later than that of last season. Labor is decidedly better than last year. But little rain has fallen since the planting in this State. The plant is very small, but has been well cultivated. There are complaints from some sections of both cottons and rice.

CONDITION OF THE CROP IN SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLOTTE, S. C., June 10, 1877.

The Cotton Exchange has received reports covering twenty-nine counties of South Carolina, which say that the area planted in cotton has decreased three per cent. The weather has been unfavorable, the stand in most cases is bad and not so twenty days later than last year. The fields are clean, but the crop is two weeks later than last year. Labor is about the same in number but improved in efficiency. The use of fertilizers has increased this season from fifteen to twenty per cent. The condition of the crop is good. The soil is very small, but the fields have been well worked and are clear of grass. Complaints of want of rain are very general.

FAVORABLE PROSPECTS FOR THE CROP IN TEXAS. GALVESTON, Texas, June 10, 1877.

The Cotton Exchange report gives the following in relation to the cotton crop of this State:—"Increased average, eight per cent; weather more favorable than last year in thirty-five counties; less favorable in twenty-four; stands good in fifty-one counties, poor in eight; crops four weeks earlier than last year in six counties, three weeks later in forty-seven and same as last year in six. Labor same as last year—working well. No fertilizer used. General condition of the crop good in forty-two counties, poor in fifteen, very poor in nineteen, where planting was delayed or repaid. Necessary necessary to grow hoped for. Cool nights have retarded the growth, but recent warmer have brought it out rapidly."

THE DEVOURING ELEMENT. WOOLLEN MILL BURNED—LARGE DESTRUCTION OF WOOL. ALBANY, N. Y., June 10, 1877.

At seven o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the dry room of the Albany woolen mill, and in a short space of time did an immense amount of damage. The loss by fire and smoke and water will not fall short of \$100,000, nearly three hundred thousand pounds of wool being destroyed. Work will have to be suspended for a month at least, this throwing out of employment a large number of operatives. The mill building was fully insured. The main building was uninjured.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 10, 1877. Jared Wheeler (colored), was arrested to-day for the murder of Harriet Wheeler, whose body was found in the woods at Hatfield a week since.

SEAL FISHERY. The steamer Bermuda arrived from St. John, N. F., last night. The Newfoundland seal fishery for the season resulted in a catch of 412,000 seals, of which 43,000 were taken on the second trip. In number and weight the year was a good one, but the depreciation in value reduces it to an average one.

THE DEMOCRATIC KALEIDOSCOPE. [From the Toledo Commercial.] The fact is that this talk by the democrats about silver plainly shows that they intend to abandon their greenback position and make a retrograde movement toward the old democratic "hard money" ground; and we need not be surprised to find them, within a year or two, denouncing "rag money" with all the vehemence of Jackson's day. They may not at once take to gold and repeat the old nonsense about the "yellow boys" shining through the interstices of the farmers' pants," for that will depend upon circumstances, but they will adopt anything that promises party profit, on whatever side of whatever question. As they supported Cass and his ultra pro-slavery policy in 1854, and adopted an abolition platform a year later, denounced the reconstruction act as unconstitutional, revivified the gold and silver election and approved and endorsed them at the next, so could they with equal facility and consistency now abandon the pro-slavery position and take the side of the free laborer. In fact, there is nothing in political gymnastics that the Ohio democracy is not ready for. The eager haste with which they received to hold their annual convention at Toledo in that city. He had in mind to make a change of seven days before the Republican Convention is enough to show the character of that party in respect to anything like principle, of which it has none, if it ever had.

HYDROPHOBIA AT BARBADOS. [From the Hartford Post.] It is now supposed that Mr. Edwin Troubridge, of New Haven, and United States Consul at Barbados, died at that port May 12, last, by an attack of hydrophobia, though that malady is extremely rare in the tropics. About two weeks previous he was bitten by a dog which he was caressing, but was assured by a physician whom he consulted that the wound was not at all dangerous. After a few days, it is believed, he dismissed the matter from his mind. On the afternoon before his death he was suddenly seized, it is reported, by an attack of hydrophobia while attempting to drink a glass of water. Mr. Troubridge was a native of New Haven, Conn., and was connected with the long established firm of Troubridge, Schieffelin & Co. He had been a resident of Barbados for twenty years or more, and was widely known and esteemed, not only in the West India islands, but in New York and the other leading commercial cities of the east. His patriotism was manifested during the war of the rebellion by his strenuous efforts as consul to prevent the rebel cruisers from obtaining supplies at Barbados.

THE MOUNT CARMEL SUFFERERS.

St. Louis, Mo., June 10, 1877. The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange have appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the Mount Carmel, Ill., sufferers, and Mayor Overstreet has appointed several prominent citizens representing the various business interests to perform like services.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 10, 1877. An Appraisal special from Holly Springs reports that the Mississippi Central Railroad is badly washed out, and that a freight train ran into a culvert near Hickory Valley yesterday, killing Engineer O'Hara, a bricklayer named Hood and another train hand.

FLOODS IN THE WEST.

DAMAGE FROM THE RISING OF THE MISSOURI—A TOWN UNDER WATER—INJURY TO THE RAILROADS. ST. LOUIS, June 10, 1877.

The latest accounts from the West say the Missouri River at and below Kansas City is still rising and doing great damage. The water is higher than at any time since the flood of 1844. The town of Harlow, opposite Kansas City, is about six feet under water and likely to be entirely destroyed, and the railroads in the vicinity are greatly damaged by washouts or submerged tracks. The people living between the Springs and Maiera on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad are moving to the bluffs, taking what property they can with them.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 11—A. M. Indications.

For New England and the Middle States, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, with occasional areas of light rain, and in the former district northwest to southwest winds, and in the latter district north to west winds.

For the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, winds mostly from the north, stationary or lower temperature, areas of light rain followed by clearing weather.

For the Gulf States, nearly stationary or falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds shifting in the West Gulf States to southeasterly.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, nearly stationary or falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, variable winds, shifting to southeast or southwest, clear or partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional light rains.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, nearly stationary or falling barometer, stationary temperature, variable winds, mostly from the northeast and northwest, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain areas.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, rising possibly followed by falling barometer, nearly stationary temperature, northwest winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, stationary or rising barometer, stationary or higher temperature, variable winds, mostly from the west and south, partly cloudy weather and possibly occasional showers.

The Missouri River will rise at and below Omaha. The Lower Mississippi will rise from St. Louis to Helena and fall below.