

THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

Official Journal of the State of Louisiana, Parish of Ascension and Town of Donaldsonville.

VOLUME VI.

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Donaldsonville Chief.

Amicus Humani Generis.

A Wide-Awake Home Newspaper,

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—BY—

LINDEN E. BENTLEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Address: CHIEF, Donaldsonville, La.

AGENTS FOR THE CHIEF.

LOUISIANA.

W. G. Wilkinson, Donaldsonville

Dr. Jno. Dominique, Domonique's Landing

Augustus Knight, Ashland

J. B. Hebert, New River

G. M. Garig, Manchac

Alex. Meyer, Port Vincent

R. H. Bloomfield, Bayou Goula

J. Curtis Waldo, New Orleans

MISSISSIPPI.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York

Bates & Locke, St. Louis

Rowell & Chesman, St. Louis

C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago

LAKE CHARLES ECHO: Mr. J. L. Tharp was drowned in Calcasieu river while taking a list of the brands of a boom of logs.

EAST FELICIANA PAT-DEM: The white citizens of Clinton are generously contributing for the purpose of purchasing an engine for the colored fire company of that place.

HOMER HIAD: Mr. Thomas Bymonds, an old gentleman and a very industrious citizen of Homer, was accidentally killed by falling from a building on which he was at work.

NATCHITOCHESE VINDICATOR: Larkin Hawkins, colored, escaped from the custody of the Sheriff while on the way from the court room to the jail. He is charged with assault with intent to commit rape.

WEST FELICIANA SENTINEL: On the 9th inst., J. G. Briscoe stabbed and killed Mr. James Mulkey at Midway Station, East Feliciana parish. The deed is said to have been entirely unjustifiable and malicious, and Briscoe is now in jail charged with murder.

BATON ROUGE ADVOCATE: A negro man by the name of Alex. Louis was committed to our parish jail charged with having shot another negro at the ferry landing in West Baton Rouge. The wounded man was hit in the abdomen, but was not dead at last accounts.

IBERVILLE SOUTH: A son of Mr. A. Bisset, 12 years of age, and a colored boy, aged 19, were drowned in Bayou Plaquemine. A colored boy who lived on Mr. Michel Hebert's plantation, undertook to climb into a cart loaded with corn. By some unaccountable accident, he fell in front of the wheels and was crushed to death.

POINT COUPEE PELICAN: A shooting took place between Senator Breaux and one Philippe last week, in which some twenty or thirty rifle and pistol shots were fired, but nobody hurt. Philippe, who had been Breaux's hostler, was discharged, and tried to satisfy his ill feeling by killing his former employer. Charles Jackson, (colored), who professed to be a horse doctor, said he could tell when an animal had the charbon by tasting the blood. Last week he tasted the blood of a mule afflicted with charbon and on the 18th inst. he died from the disease.

THIBODANX SENTINEL: Oscar Baljour, indicted for the murder of a colored man, near Laurance Chermis's residence about one year ago, was acquitted before the District Court, it being a clear case of self defense. Augustin Robertson, who killed Gustave Robert a few weeks ago at Lafourche Crossing, was found guilty of manslaughter. A colored man and a youth, while crossing Bayou Lafourche, eight miles above Thibodaux, were drowned. They were crossing in a pirogue, which by some means was capsized. A negro on the Laurel Valley plantation tried to cut one of her neighbors with a razor, and then went to the railroad and left for New Orleans, but was overtaken by the telegraph and arrested by a policeman.

SPRINGTIME.

Dear, faded flowers, they bloom again,
Like echoes of the springtime gone;
And mossy hillside, shadowy glen,
Break out in beauty like the dawn.
In regal beauty leaf and bud
Bend 'neath the kisses of the breeze,
And "Spanish mixture for the blood"
Suffles from the fencets, rocks and trees.

Dear, smiling spring, what tender hope
Breathes from the life-awakening soil?
How "Bohls' Anti-bilious pills"
And "Dr. Gastic's Castor Oil,"
Bid frightened nature wake and smile;
For springtime blossoms fill us less
With thoughts of panacea than with vile
"Panaceas" for "Biliousness."

If to the wooded nook we stray,
Where every swelling germ is huge
With life; each gray-browed rock will say
"Use Fillogaster's Vermifuge."
If from these arduous bowers we fly,
We fly alas to other ills;
And farm yard gates and barn-doors cry,
"Take Ginsengrooter's Liver Pills."

Each blue-eyed violet hides a "Pill."
There's scent of "Rhubarb" in the air;
"Rheumatic Plasters" line each hill,
And "Bitters" blossoms everywhere.
With "Ague Cures" the eyes are scared;
The air is thick or thin I meant,
For nature's face and clothes are smeared
With "Universal Liniment."

Burlington Hawk-eye.

"RESPECTFULLY DECLINED."
The writer takes his best thoughts,
And weaves them into rhyme;
He says: "I'm sure this poem
Is something quite sublime;"
Then he waits with breathless waiting
For the laurel wreath of fame
That with its deathless circle
Shall entwine a poet's name.

But, alas! The post returning,
Brings to him, underlined,
That short and pithy sentence:
"Respectfully declined."

Or into some wild romance
He wanders weaves untold,
Of hair-breadth 'scapes and miracles,
That makes his blood run cold.

After days of expectation
And the nights in vision passed,
Of a glorious immortality
That shall come to him at last,
He sees his castles in the air,
With feelings undeluded,
Fade before that pithy sentence:
"Respectfully declined."

So authors and inventors
The wielders of the pen,
From every way and walk of life,
And all the paths of men,
Before the power of the Press
Bow low as to a King,
And to the votive altar
Will still their offerings bring.

Where few gain fame and fortune,
But more their flat find
In that short and pithy sentence:
"Respectfully declined."

But ye who in fruition
Have found your hopes all vain,
And in bitter disappointment
Have tasted drops of pain,
In the last great journey upward,
As we climb the golden stair,
To deliver up the reagent
Of your earthly lives, beware!
Lest the deeds of life there written
Will in the end be signed,
By that short and pithy sentence:
"Respectfully declined."

Elizabeth J. Hereford.

Our Washington Letter.

Howard University—A Bigoted Hotel-Keeper—The Four per cent. Bonds—A Religious Controversy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1877.

EDITOR CHIEF:

The recent very creditable examination of the graduating class of the medical department of Howard University calls attention anew to an institution that has struggled along under a mountain of prejudice—which some of its former managers rather confirmed than otherwise by their questionable course—until it has taken rank among the recognized educational institutions of the country, and has been acknowledged a valuable auxiliary to the really admirable public school system built up here by the iconoclasts who came to occupy the places deserted by the "first families" formerly directing public opinion, but who were carried into the abyss of rebellion by the first wave of secession that swept over this city Southward in 1860-61. Its alumni is large, considering the disadvantages it had for years to contend against, and its curriculum is not much inferior to the older and more favored colleges. While specially designed to afford opportunities for a liberal education to those excluded by prejudice or supposed expediency from other schools, it makes no discrimination on account of religion, politics, nationality, sex, "color or previous condition of servitude;" about the only requisite to admission being a good moral character; and the only one in addition necessary to a diploma, is a satisfactory examination in the branches and studies pursued. Data is not at hand for an extended comparison, but the number of graduates of its medical department nearly or quite equal those of both the other two similar institutions here, which have been in existence for many years; and the exactions from those seeking diplomas were as rigid and severe as those of our oldest and more pretentious institutions.

Founded upon what has been given to the public relative to Judge Hil-

ton's action in excluding Jews from the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, there is an almost universal expression of opinion that that purse-proud gentleman's birth was delayed too long by just about two centuries, and also a very general concurrence in the opinion that it is altogether too late in the nineteenth century to attempt to justify the bigotry and intolerance exhibited towards Mr. Seligman; and unless Judge Hilton has more valid reasons, to be openly stated instead of being vaguely intimated, for what appears a gratuitous insult offered to placate a few nabobs, it is predicted that he will find his exclusive hotel and his great dry goods establishments in New York swept from their foundations by the storm of resentment provoked from both Jew and Gentile.

There is no question that the silver discussion has created some alarm among foreign holders of American securities. To promptly check the unfavorable influence upon our new loan, as supposed, a letter was yesterday submitted to the Cabinet meeting, approved and immediately made public. Its contents were substantially as follows: There is no coin issued or issuable under present laws, in which the principal or interest of the 4 per cent. bonds are redeemable or payable, except our gold coin of standard value, fixed by laws in force on the 14th of July, 1870, when the bonds were authorized; and as the government exacts in exchange the face value of these bonds in that coin, the Secretary gives it as his opinion that there will be no legislation or other action had by which they will be made redeemable, or their interest payable, in coin of less value than that existing at the date the bonds were authorized. He regards the good faith of the government pledged to the redemption of the principal and interest of the said bonds, in coin of the same value as it requires in exchange for them.

The Catholic pastor of St. Matthews has sent another shot at Pastor Newman, Methodist, in response to the latter's broadside; and interest in the controversy is apparently increasing, while the line between the adherents of the disputants has become more sharply defined. SENTINEL.

The Temperance Movement in Louisiana.

[Franklin Sun.]

The New Orleans Democrat, under this heading, relates that "within the past month numerous Temperance Societies have been organized in Franklin, Morehouse, Lincoln, Union, Iberia, St. Mary, etc." We are sorry to say that as to Franklin, at least, this statement of our contemporary is incorrect. We are glad that we can say, however, that the number of saloons in our little town has decreased, within the last two years, from three and four, to only one. Also that our parish officers are all temperate men, and, with one exception, all belong to the order of U. F. of T. Whether or not this cause is "the outgrowth of puritanism," we are not able to say; but one thing we do know, and that is, that it has had a good effect upon the morals of the country wherever it has prevailed.

We have for some time favored this cause, but have never belonged to the proscriptive wing of the order, and therefore do not believe in the passage of any law to prohibit or restrict the sale of intoxicating liquors.

We think that public opinion ought to regulate this matter, and that the grand aim of temperance people should be, to so educate this great power that any decent man would be ashamed to be seen intoxicated. This done, the order will have performed its mission, and its votaries can proudly retire upon their honors.

For a few years directly after the close of the war, a low, vulgar idea of morality prevailed to such an extent that a man was scarcely considered sociable if he did not occasionally become inebriated, and he who offered to run for a public office was almost compelled to treat every one he met. But thanks to the temperance influence, no such idea now prevails.

Stur up ye advocates of cold water; renew your energies, and it will not be many years before an habitual drunkard will not only be unable to get any public office, but will also cease to be invited to decent entertainments—proscribed, not by law, but by the more powerful influence of public sentiment.

The Arizona Indians have a weakness for cremation. Among them, when a husband and wife got at that point where in a civilized land separation in bed and board is considered desirable, the Grand Council of the tribe sits on the case and condemns the couple to be burnt together.

Our New York Letter.

Jews at the Hotels—The Tweed Suit—Political.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1877.

EDITOR CHIEF:

The great sensation in New York, just now, is the action of Judge Hilton, the representative of the Stewart estate, in excluding Jews from the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga. The Grand Union is the largest summer hotel in the world, and the most exclusive. Joseph Seligman, one of the wealthiest bankers in this city, has, for some years, lived at the Grand Union, with his family, during the summer months, and he applied last week for suitable apartments for this season. Much to Mr. Seligman's disgust, the clerk informed him that he could not have rooms, and when asked for a reason said that Judge Hilton had instructed him to refuse all Jews. To say that there was a storm would be to put it very mildly. Be it known that the Jews are numerous and enormously wealthy in New York. They are the largest bankers and among the largest merchants, and they control the theatrical and operatic business. There was a buzzing among them, and a newspaper war of vast dimensions was the result. Judge Hilton gave as his reason for his action that any hotel was ruined the moment it became known as a Jew house, for the reason that the Jews are all loud, coarse, obtrusive and filthy. He said they would get rooms at the lowest possible rates, and smuggle into them all their visitors; that they were filthy in their habits, and that they swarmed in such numbers as to monopolize the piazzas; that in so public a place as a hotel they had privileges as guests which gave them license to be disagreeable to other people; that their women were gross, vulgar and over-dressed—in short, he wouldn't have them about at any price. On the other hand, the Jews insist that they are as quiet and gentlemanly as any other class, that they pay their bills and have a right to all accommodations that other people have. And the Jews of the United States are withdrawing their trade from Stewart's, and there is a war rivaling in bitterness the one raging in Europe. It is true that there are a class of Jews of the kind Judge Hilton describes. Many a banker now worth his millions and living in gorgeous style, came into the city with his pack on his back, and made his commencement in the alleys and by-ways. Manners don't come with money, and it is not to be expected that such a man should possess all the graces of good society. His daughters, dress they ever so well, will be vulgar, and his sons, no matter how large the diamonds they wear, will be nothing but snobs. Such are doubtless disagreeable at hotels, and are not to be desired, and it is true that the Jews have more than their share of them. But it is true, on the other hand, that there are thousands of Jews who have both wealth and manners, and who are as well grounded in all that makes the gentleman or lady as anybody. Hilton made a mistake in rejecting the Jews as a race. The people will not brook a line so drawn. Class distinctions are out of place in this country, and forty Judge Hiltons with forty times the Stewart estate back of them, can not make them. It will kill the trade of the Stewart establishment, and will hurt the Grand Union Hotel.

Townsend, Tweed's Attorney, publishes a tremendous arraignment of Fairchild, the Attorney General. Townsend claims that Fairchild deceived Tweed, by promising to let him go if he would make a clean breast of it; that Tweed did so promise and stood ready to give information that would have saved the State two millions, and would have brought the whole gang to justice; but that Fairchild, in the interest of John Kelly and to smirch the reputation of certain men, used such portions of what Tweed confided to him as would serve his purpose, and then refused to let him go on the score that his testimony is worth nothing. The true inwardness of it all is that Tweed is about as honest as a thousand more who are in both parties. There is a very widespread dread of seeing him on the stand, which is probably the reason why he is kept in duress. There are

Republicans who took Tweed's money

—in fact his gigantic frauds could not have been carried out without help from the Republican party—and they are shaking in their shoes. There are plenty of Democrats whom the public esteem and who are spotted with it, and there is a wide-spread uneasiness that Tweed, when he does get on the stand, will prove a bull in a china shop and kick over a great many very pretty kettles of fish. No one knows whom the old man will strike when he gets within striking distance, and there are hundreds who do not want him to have the chance to hit. As it stands, the prosecution has been an absurd farce. No one has been punished but Tweed, and he is no worse than the rest of them. Sweeney gets off by paying back about a twentieth of what he stole, and Ingersoll was out within a few weeks of the time he went in, and the rest of the gang have never been hurt a particle. The prosecutions have cost the city four times as much as was ever realized from the thieves by restitution, and so absurd has it become that the moral effect of Tweed's imprisonment is gone, for, owing to Fairchild's treatment of the case and the skillful manipulation of his attorneys, Tweed is now looked upon as a martyr, and is more pitied than blamed. It is a sorry ending. New York is in as bad hands to day as it was when Tweed reigned, and is entering upon another term of fraud and corruption.

The city is stirred up on the silver question. New York is inflexibly opposed to the remonetizing of silver, and the business world stigmatizes the making silver a legal tender as only another form of inflation. Debts due other countries can no more be paid in silver, than they can in greenbacks, and the production is so enormous that a still further decline is considered certain. The city will fight it to the death, and gold is the only standard that is acceptable; every member from the city will be instructed to favor no financial scheme that looks to making any thing but gold the standard of values.

The cleansing of the Custom-House is going on satisfactorily. The old suckers are mostly cleaned out and a class of men who are willing to work for the government are in their places. The Post-Office, never so bad as the Custom-House, for skilled men were necessary there, is also being shorn of many men, and a stricter discipline and more efficiency in the service is being had. In short, there is a cleaning up all round, which is as gratifying as it was unexpected. The people have discovered that President Hayes was in dead earnest in the matter of civil service reform, and they rejoice exceedingly. But it strikes the old bummers with awful force. Those who have already lost their heads fill the bar-rooms with their lamentations. It is a bad time for office-holders, who depend upon the strength of "our member." "Our member" isn't as great a man as he was once.

The merchants report a better feeling among the business men of the South. As absurd as was the howl about military occupation, the removal of the troops from the South did have some effect in stimulating trade in that section. The Southern people have now a certainty of a policy, and they can make their calculations accordingly. The sentiment in the city is overwhelmingly in favor of the President among men of all parties who have any thing to risk, and he is growing in strength every day.

A CURE FOR LOVE.—Take a grain of sense, half a grain of patience, one drachm of understanding, one ounce disdain, a pound of resolution, and a handful of dislike; mix them together, fold them up in the penetralia of the brain for twenty-four hours; strain it clean from the dross of melancholy, stop it down with the cork of sound judgment, and let it stand nine days in the water of cold affection. This, rightly made, is the most effectual cure in the world. You may obtain it at the house of Understanding, in Content street, going up the avenue of Self denial, through the county of Forgetfulness in the State of Peace.

If we don't get better very soon, we have an idea of trying the new remedy called conjugal bliss, stewed in the kettle of domestic happiness, seasoned with little responsibilities and put up in family jars, to be taken as inclination directs, occasionally administered with a brownstick.—El Dorado Eagle.

Weekly News Summary.

Foreign.

It is stated that Niesic is revictualled for a year.

A duel was prevented by the friends of two French Senators.

A battalion of Russian soldiers were shot for atrocities committed at Ardahan.

The British government has ordered all English officers in the Khedive's service to resign.

The French Senate has voted in favor of dissolution of the Assembly. The vote stood 149 to 130.

The Russian minister of finance is authorized to issue a five per cent loan of two hundred million roubles.

The Turks fired on a French vessel which was trying to enter that port. The consul demanded an explanation and apology.

Russia has invited Austria to make military preparations for the purpose of preventing the Montenegro from being utterly crushed.

The chamber of deputies, in secret session, has voted for continuance of the war, even if all Europe combines against Turkey.

When Prince Milan returns to Belgrade the Skopetchina will hold a secret session to consider a convention allowing Russian troops to pass through Servia.

The Montenegrins have abandoned the Duga Pass, and are concentrating their forces in the Ostro Pass. The position is regarded as critical, as 70,000 Turks are operating against them.

Frequent affairs have occurred in Yokohama between the sailors of ships of war of various nations—Russian, English, French and German, and much blood has been shed, with occasional loss of life. On the 4th of June two French sailors were killed. The conflicts grew out of quarrels engendered by the present condition of Europe.

Commodore John R. Goldsborough is dead.

James Gordon Bennett has returned from Europe.

Wm. Kuhn, a Memphis butcher, beat his wife to death.

The President commissioned A. N. Dockery consul to Leeds.

K. H. Crittenden was commissioned U. S. marshal for Kentucky.

A fire at Burlington, Iowa, destroyed \$150,000 worth of property.

Col. Geo. H. Kane was nominated for Mayor by the Democrats of Baltimore.

A fire at Marblehead, Mass., destroyed nearly the whole town; loss \$534,000.

Nicholas Fish, son of ex-Secretary Fish has been appointed minister to Switzerland.

John Weeden and his sister and daughter were murdered in Goro county, Ohio.

Of \$300,000 appropriated for the survey of public lands, Louisiana gets \$7700; Florida \$3650.

Five tramps were sleeping in an old lime kiln at Norristown Pa., when the walls fell, killing all.

The National Bank of Missouri has ceased business. W. P. Johns has been appointed receiver.

The steamer Oceanic, from Hong Kong, arrived at San Francisco with over 800 Chinese merchants.

Great excitement prevails at Paterson, N. J., among the factory hands, 500 or 600 of whom are on a strike.

Fannie Brown, who abducted Mary Masterson from Philadelphia, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

In Tennessee, revenue officers broke up fourteen illicit distilleries, captured twelve prisoners, wounded two and killed one.

Ex-Congressman G. Wiley Wells of Mississippi was commissioned consul general to China, vice John C. Myers, suspended.

The President has recognized W. L. Trelholm, vice consul of Russia, at Charleston, S. C.; D. K. Kiecky at Pensacola, Fla.

The damage to the cotton crop on the Arkansas river by the flood, is estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand bales.

Henry Ward Beecher had an interview with the President on the 19th. He desires the retention of Mr. Freeman, a Brooklyn collector.

The French steamship L'Amirique, which grounded at Long Branch and remained there for a long while, left New York for France on the 23rd.

It is stated the Canadian government is moving for Sitting Bull's expulsion from Canada. His presence inspires the Black Feet Indians to turbulence.

The Secretary of War has received a communication from Deadwood, saying there must be military protection of the agricultural interests of the Black Hills will be abandoned.

Seven Molly Maguires were hanged in Pennsylvania on the 21st inst., four at Manach Chunk, one at Wilkes-Barre and two at Portville. Although trouble was thought probable, nothing unusual occurred.

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