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To Subscribers.—An "X" in blue pencil mark, on your paper, is a notification that your subscription will expire in two weeks, and your paper will be discontinued, unless otherwise ordered.

Friday Morning, July 13.

THE Summit Sentinel is pleased that the Primary Election plan is being almost universally adopted all over the State.

INSTEAD of Lowry being nominated, he will be the third man in the race. The race is between Humphreys and Stone; Lowry will have to gain rapidly from now on to save his "distance."

THIS is the way the Clarion accounts for the milk in the Radical cocoanut: "The truth is, the Republican State Executive Committee of Mississippi was forced to the alternative either of disbanding or resigning their offices, under Mr. Hayes's order forbidding public officers to act as political managers. A majority of the Committee, including the Chairman and Secretary, were in that category."

IF we are to risk losing all we have gained by the most tremendous efforts against organized official thieving in this county, merely because office-seekers are so desperate that they are determined to have office or ruin the Democratic party, it is time for us to ask ourselves whether or not the people were made for the benefit of office-seekers. Are the people or the office-seekers to control the Democratic party? That is the question.

A Terrible Torpedo.

AN INVENTION DESTINED PROBABLY TO CUT A FIGURE IN NAVAL OPERATIONS.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—For some time past there has been made privately in this city a series of experiments with what is known as the Lay torpedo, an invention of Mr. Lay, of Buffalo. The torpedo is cylindrical, with conical ends. The forward cone is calculated to contain 100 pounds of any explosive substance. Dynamite will probably be used in the forward section. The main cylinder is powerful. Gas liquid form used. The motive power is connected with the machinery by a valve, operated by electricity, and a pipe. There is also a cable coiled as harpoon ropes arranged for whaling vessels, which may be of any length desired, and connected with shore or vessel. The torpedo when launched is entirely under the control of the operator, who may be stationed on shore or aboard the ship. He has a compact battery and keyboard on which small switches with which he guides, controls and explodes the craft by electricity. The secrecy with which experiments have been made aroused general curiosity and large crowds gathered on the docks this afternoon to witness a public trial. The experiment was a splendid success in every particular. There were present a number of distinguished gentlemen, conspicuous among whom was the Chinese Minister, Yung Yuen Poo and his Secretary, also a number of naval officers and visitors from other cities. A stake boat was stationed half a mile from shore when the battery was applied the torpedo started off at rapid speed, going to the stake boat in 1 minute and 20 seconds. Gracefully rounding, the boat started on her return, which was made in the same time. It is claimed by the owners that this craft will travel 12 miles per hour. The rapidity and precision with which the machine obeyed the operator clearly demonstrate that it is one of the most formidable weapons ever invented in naval warfare. This machine will be shipped to some European power for which it is built, but the owners decline to state for which one, but say they have orders for a large one from the same power.

The Philadelphia mint, says the Indicator, has resumed work upon double eagles and trade dollars, for which there is a large demand. During the year ending June 14, 40,835,720 pieces were coined of the value of $21,310,664. The pieces figuring highest in the statement just made are half dollars, 11,298,700, and quarter dollars, 16,668,700. Nearly all the gold coin was in double eagles, viz., 489,700 pieces, of the value of $9,974,000.

Who Committed Fraud?

Jackson Clarion.

We are willing to take the reproof of the HERALD. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend" sayeth the wise man. We regretted to differ originally with our able contemporary in reference to the "Electoral Bill." When the measure was pending we warned all concerned against it, because we saw that it led the way to the fraudulent overthrow of the people's verdict and the robbery of the victory they had won. The HERALD saw the matter in a different light, and chided us then as it does now. Therefore—

Our withers are unwrung,
Let the galled jade wince.

We would not wantonly plant a thorn in the side of Democratic "Congressmen" Our columns attest that we have lost no opportunity to swell their praises; but it is not the province of a newspaper to consider public questions with reference to men; nor to speak with whispered humbleness because this one, or that one, happens to come between its duty and the performance of it. So far as the discussion of this particular question is concerned, our course is in direct conformity to the urgent advice of the Democratic members in Congress. They have appealed to the people and the press, to keep up an "unceasing agitation." On the third of March last, they issued an address containing the following solemn injunction:

"Let it not be understood that the *fraud* to be consummated March 4th, will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the *usurpation* is forgotten. Let the *agitation* be unceasing, that at every opportunity the people may express their abhorrence of the *outrage*. Let a vote of confidence be voted at every election * * * that *conspirators* may not again attempt the experiment which now humiliates the country and has installed in its highest office a *usurper*."

This is what the people were admonished by the Democratic Congressmen to do Their object was to make the crime odious; and above all things, to guard against a repetition of the dreadful "experiment."

We would like for the Clarion to tell us the fraud that was perpetrated, and who perpetrated it. Our well-informed contemporary will surely acknowledge that the fraud was perpetrated *by the Electoral Commission, and not by those who voted for the law.* This is the distinction that we wished the people to bear in mind, and this is the reason we complained of the Clarion's course. We do not think Hons. C. E. Hooker, L. Q. C. Lamar, and H. D. Money, in company with all the Senators but one, and a large majority of the members of the House, should be blamed *for the crime and fraud committed by Bradley and Company.* The very fact of the Democratic Congressmen issuing the address to the people to make the fraud odious and to unceasingly agitate it, proves that the fraud was committed by Bradley and Company, if any proof were needed of the fact, and not by the men, who in a time of great excitement and peril to the country made a fair and patriotic law. The Democratic Congressmen surely did not issue the address to the people to make themselves out "blunderers." In a word, it is cruel to charge that Senator Bayard blundered because Bradley acted a scoundrel.

Two remarkable legal contests, which have been before the courts and the public for many years, have been finally decided during the past week. The United States Circuit Court, it will be remembered, recently gave judgment in favor of Myra Clark Gaines as the legitimate heir of Daniel Clark and the rightful owner of his immense estate in New Orleans. The time within which an appeal could be taken from this decision having expired, and no notice of appeal having been made by any of the present owners of the property, it is inferred that they have abandoned the contest of forty years and will now proceed to make the best terms they can with Mrs. Gaines. The other decision alluded to, which was made by the Supreme Court on Saturday, is in the famous Jumel case, and confirms the title of the present occupant of the estate, William L. Chase, the son of Mme. Jumel's niece, and finally dismisses the claims of Bowen, who has been striving for so many years to set aside Mme. Jumel's will, claiming to be her son, born out of wedlock before her marriage with Jumel This case is of much less general interest than that of Mrs. Gaines, having gained much of its celebrity from Mme. Jumel's notorious character and her connections with prominent men in the past, but it will be an equal relief to be rid of it from the court reports.—[Philadelphia Times.

Disbandment of the Mississippi Republicans—Too Many Office-holders to Run the Machine.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Private advices from Jackson, Miss., state that the Republican Committee of that State met on Saturday and passed by a mere majority, a resolution of confidence in President Hayes. The Committee resolved to make no nominations for the State election next Fall, for the reason that the President's civil service letter forbidding Federal officials to engage in campaign work, left them without organization, the majority of the Committee being office-holders. A vote was passed to adjourn sine die, which was equivalent to disbanding the Republican party in Mississippi.

The Bounteous Land.

A NORTHERNER'S OPINION OF THE SOUTH —HIS ADVICE TO WESTERN FARMERS.

Written for the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The well-known aphorism of Horace Greeley, "Go West, young man," was good counsel in its day. But since emigration has extended in that direction to the one hundredth meridian of longitude, where the small amount of rainfall renders agriculture a failure unless the toilsome and expensive system of irrigation is employed, Greeley's aphorism is incorrect and needs reformation. Tens of thousands of our sons and daughters have ascertained this truth at a heavy cost of money, toil, and misdirected, and unrequited energy. Confiding in the representations of the Union Pacific and other equally disinterested(?) land agents who gave glowing accounts of the great fortunes to be made by farming in Western Nebraska, Western Kansas and Colorado, they purchased farms, and have since battled with drouth and grasshoppers until disappointment and financial ruin drove them to despair; while many, receiving aid from their friends, returned to their former homes to commence anew the struggle for existence or fortune. They, with the million of new people which our country adds to her population each year by native and foreign citizenship, must have homes. The North, East and West are already overflowing. Where shall these people go? is the question. The answer is seasonable and true, however startling: "They must go to the South."

The tide of emigration which for years poured like a mighty flood across the Western prairies, has, by God's inexorable law of longitude, nearly come to a dead stop. But it cannot halt; it must move on, must go somewhere; and now we see it deflecting, bending its course, and pouring its tide of precious life and treasure into Missouri, Arkansas and Northern Texas. Those States will be filled ere long. And what then? A momentous question, worthy of conscientious thought.

It is a sad reflection—one that should make the cheek of every lover of our common Republic tingle with shame and remorse—that a very large portion of the South, which once blossomed with harvests like a full-blown rose, is to-day a ruin and a waste through the destructive agencies of civil war and the still more destructive blight of carpet-bag thievery and legislation. The once elegant and profitable plantations now covered with weeds and briers, the chimneys standing as monuments of once happy homes burned to the ground by the hell-torch of war, tell with silent, pathetic, resistless eloquence, the melancholy story. Would to God this was imagination, and not sober, inexorable fact!

Can it be a matter of wonder, therefore, that lands are cheap in the South? What civil war mercifully spared the carpet-bagger mercilessly stole. Between them a large portion of the people were destroyed and their substance devoured. The natural results—indifference, debt, melancholy and consequent thriftlessness—necessarily followed. Men who once were exemplars of spirit and enterprise seemed struck hopelessly dumb. Slavery, too, in dying had left her heirs the baneful legacies of indolence, inactive, false pride and unscientific, improvident methods of agriculture,

It is a fact which I have ascertained, after a careful tour of observation, that in every Southern State, good, rich agricultural lands, capable of producing the finest and most profitable crops of cotton, rice, sugar, wheat, corn, oats, barley, and the most luxuriant fruits of temperate and semi-tropical zones, can be purchased for from $3 to $15 per acre, according to location and market facilities. Indeed, I found some large land owners who agree to give good warranty deeds for farms of 100 acres each to parties from Ohio or other Western States who will settle on the farms and give them proper cultivation. The desire of Southern land owners and business men to have Western and Northern men bring their families, fortunes and skilled labor for the purposes of farming, gardening, stock growing, merchandising and manufacturing, is really astonishing. Such would be every where gladly welcomed.

But innocent-minded people of the North, who have been deluded by the malicious slanders and falsehoods of Morton, Blaine, and other politicians of that ilk, are fearful of insult and danger, with all that those words imply, should they cast their destinies in the South. A greater mistake was never made. During the past seven weeks I have traveled by railway, steamer, carriage, and on horseback, more than forty five hundred miles, through Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana; have talked politics with their Governors, Congressmen, and other magnates of distinction, and business with their solid men in cotton exchanges and boards of trade; have tested fruit fit for the gods from the orchards, and drank the native and delicious scuppernong wine from the vineyards of their celebrated horticulturists; have partook of the elegant hospitality of the wealthy, as well as the substantial hoe-cake, bacon and buttermilk of the poor; have, in a word, mingled with all classes of Southern people, and it affords me genuine pleasure to testify that during this whole tour I did not see any abuse, quarreling, violence, insurrection, or even an arrogant or drunken man. On the contrary, I have been everywhere received with such a warmth of welcome and such an outflow of generous hospitality that words are powerless to express my gratitude. Save in remote and thinly-settled districts of Texas and Arkansas, there is absolutely less crime in the South than there is in the North. And this statement is verified by the official reports of the country.

What are the practical advantages of emigration to the South? Among many, I will present the following:

1. The soil, quickened and enriched by an abundant annual rain-fall, is generally of the most fertile character, and capable of growing the most exuberant crops (often two in one season), with less labor and greater certainty than elsewhere.

2. The climate, except in low, malarial districts, is pleasant, salubrious and healthy, the weather being tempered at all times by gulf, lake, river or mountain breezes. The heat of Cincinnati and Central Ohio, though less continuous, is more oppressive than the heat of Memphis, Mobile or New Orleans.

3. Except in a few isolated portions of country, good well or spring water for drinking purposes is abundant.

4. While there is no necessity to feed stock of any kind longer than one month, the Winters being mild and the grasses ever green, juicy and succulent, it is necessary in the more rigorous North to feed from five to seven months, This is highly important to stock growers.

5. On account of the numerous navigable streams and lines of railroad, whatever is produced can be easily and cheaply transported, and, as a consequence, the markets are excellent.

6. As a general rule, although average Southern people do not seem to appreciate the fact, the cost of living is less than in the North.

7. Families removing South, unlike those who formerly emigrated to the extreme West, can locate in good neighborhoods, where there are churches, schools, good society, courthouses, and where all the machinery of law and good order are in full and successful operation. This is notably the case since the despicable Carpet-bag regime has been supplanted by Democratic, intelligent and honest government.

8. The families that may settle in the South will be at all times, by railway or steamer, within cheap, speedy and convenient reach of their Northern friends, much nearer than in Nebraska or Colorado.

9. While farms in the North rate in value from $50 to $150 per acre, according to location, improvements, buildings, etc., the very best of Southern farms, with few exceptions, can be bought at prices ranging from $3 to $15 per acre. Any farmer who understands the value of money will appreciate this difference.

10. The Northern tradesman, with his superior industry and sagacity, seldom fails to achieve a fortune in Southern cities, where opportunities are so great and manifold, and competiton is so small.

11. The manufacturer can find in the South, iron, coal and limestone, for making the best qualities of iron and steel; cotton, wool, wheat and cane, where they are grown, for running his spindles, looms, burrs and refining apparatus, together with the finest water power for propelling engines and machinery, making this, what God intended and destined it to be, one of the finest and best paying manufacturing districts on this continent.

12. Summing up the case in a simple paragraph, it is my deliberate conviction that there is no territory of equal proportions to that of the "Sunny South," that is blessed with so many natural advantages, and that has so many possibilities of prosperity.

But those persons who desire to purchase these wonderful lands at cheap prices, must do so quickly. The gigantic Mississippi—the great "Father of Waters"—will soon, through Eads' jetties or the Barataria Canal, furnish unobstructed navigation to the largest steamers from the Mississippi Valley to Liverpool and all parts of the commercial world. She and her numerous tributaries will bear on their broad bosoms the grain, fruits, cotton, sugar and manufactures of this immense interior basin much cheaper than is possible to any other means of transit. Railroads will multiply rapidly in proportion to demand and supply. This valley is destined to hold, feed, clothe and educate a hundred and fifty millions of people. The observing, enterprising young men of the North and West will do well to prospect in this Southern Eldorado, purchase farms, start manufactories and settle down to business, assured that the rich and certain rewards of skilled and honest labor, in connection with the inevitable rise in the value of lands, will realize wealth, independence and happiness for themselves and their posterity.

J. R. CLYMER.

CINCINNATI, O., July 6, 1877.

A SAND SHOWER IN ROME.—Yesterday a copious shower of sand fell upon Rome. Carried over from the deserts of Africa, it filled the upper atmosphere like a great cloud, and to such an extent that the sun at four o'clock in the afternoon seemed entirely shorn of its rays, appearing like a pale moon of greenish tint. In some places the sand, mixed with water, fell in little drops of mud. In color the sand has a reddish brick tinge, mixed with grains of vegetable pollen. The same atmospheric phenomenon was observed at Naples; but although Vesuvius was in a partial state of eruption, no sand or cinders fell there. Telegrams from Naples to-day report that all yesterday and the day before Vesuvius was emitting great quantities of smoke.—[London Times's Rome Correspondence, June 23.

THE ORANGEMEN.

A Row at Montreal—One Man Killed—Great Excitement—Military Called Out, and the Danger Suppressed—Tame Celebrations Elsewhere.

MONTREAL, July 12.—12:30—All is peace so far, but large crowds of ominous import are gathering in St. James street, Victoria square and Craig street. Numbers of the Catholic Union have gathered at St. Patrick's Hall. The worst fears are expressed of approaching trouble. Services in Knox Presbyterian church are still proceeding, a large number of ladies are present.

1:30 p.m.—Trouble is beginning. A man was killed while standing on the steps of Dunn's store, where he had been pursued by the crowd. Fifteen shots were fired altogether. Two women standing on Victoria Square—one with an orange lily on her breast, the other snatched at the lily, and the women began to fight. A man interfered and tried to separate them. People gathered around, and a fight ensued. Several parties endeavored to protect him and a further row took place, during which the man, whose name is unknown, was shot three times in the temple, killing him at once. The police have just marched down to disperse the crowd.

3 p.m.—The whole volunteer force, including field batteries, ordered out. Excitement is increasing. It is rumored that the Catholic Union men are being supplied with arms and ball cartridges.

3:40 p.m.—The city is full of roughs perambulating the streets. Numbers are strangers. The Quebec coves probably furnished their quota.

No Parade in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—For the first time in several years, the Orangemen of this place failed to make their usual parade in honor of the 12th of July. The Associations, however, generally celebrated the event by banquets, social gatherings, and excursions.

All Quiet.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The latest reports from Montreal show no farther disturbances. The celebrations of the Orangemen elsewhere have been tame, and no disturbances reported.

A Mandamus Case.

Our readers will remember a notice which we made a few weeks ago, of the refusal of the Board of Supervisors to grant a petition of Dr. Beall, John D. Mattingly and others, asking that their district be released from the prohibition against allowing live stock to run at large, filed under an act of our last Legislature. On yesterday their petition for a writ of mandamus against the Board was tried and argued before the Hon. U. M. Young, by Messrs. Pittman & Pittman, for the petitioners, and by R. Booth, Esq., for the Board.

His Honor awarded the writ against the Board, holding that the duty devolved by the law on them was ministerial merely, and became imperative when a proper petition was filed by a majority of the freeholders of a district, which had been done in the case before him.

He further held that the action of the Board was not a judgment from which petitioners might have appealed under section 1,383 of the Revised Code, and that the writ of mandamus was the appropriate remedy by which to compel the Board to discharge its duty in the premises.

The opinion was delivered by his Honor orally upon the conclusion of the argument.

BEN HILL ON "THE POLICY."—Ben Hill passed through Richmond yesterday, on his way to White Sulphur Springs. He was interviewed by a reporter of a newspaper. In reply to a question as to what he thought of the speeches of Blaine and Chamberlain of the Fourth of July, he said: "The speeches simply indicate what I did not doubt—that the politicians who desire to keep alive the sectional passions and antagonisms for their own personal advantage will make war on the Administration. As against such assailants, it is the plain duty of all patriots to sustain the Administration. By the way," said Mr. Hill, "let me suggest. I think the papers ought to cease speaking of the President's Southern policy. He has no such policy. He has only a Constitutional policy, as thus far applied to the South. The South only wants a Constitutional policy." Reporter—"What is the object of the proposed Democratic gathering at the White Sulphur Springs?" Mr. Hill:—"I have no knowledge of a political gathering at White Sulphur Springs. I am going there solely for Mrs. Hill's health, under medical advice."—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Hebrew Council.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The closing session of the Council of Union of Hebrew Congregations opened this morning with prayer by Rev. Mr. Lillienthal, of Cincinnati. Milwaukee was selected as the place for next meeting. The following were selected officers of the Executive Board: M. Loth, President; J. Treeber, V. P.; Solomon Levi, Treasurer, and Lepman Levi, Secretary, all of Cincinnati. Officers of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew College were also elected as follows: B. Bellman, of Cincinnati, President; Josiah Cohen, Pittsburg, Pa., V. P.; Jacob Ezekiel, Cincinnati, Secretary.

It is stated in our exchanges that the Government of the United States still owns one-fifth of all the land in Alabama.

Frightful Results of an Experiment in Burning Soft Coal.

Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.]

SHARON, PENN., July 11.—About eleven o'clock this morning a terrible casualty occurred at the mine of the Brooklyn Coal Company, about two miles south-east of this place, by which seven miners lost their lives and thirty were nearly suffocated.

The Brookfield Coal Company have to haul their coal from the mines through a tunnel about one mile in length. The tunnel was completed about two weeks ago at the cost of $75,000. Soft coal and coke have been successfully used on the locomotive, but to-day Anthracite coal was tried. Three trips had been made. On the fourth the tunnel, which had been gradually filling with sulphurous gas, became so charged with the foul air that the brakemen and a number of miners were suffocated. The engineer managed to get his engine out of the bank and give the alarm, after which he sank into insensibility.

About twenty men rushed into the bank to render assistance, but all were overcome. Three men were taken out dead, and about twenty-six in various stages of suffocation. The scenes around the mouth of the tunnel as dying miners were brought out were too terrible to be lightly described. Wives wept and wrung their hands over dead husbands. Mothers wept bitterly over their sons, sweethearts over lovers, and sisters over brothers. Physicians were on the ground, and rendered valuable assistance.

After thirty bodies had been taken out eight men from the Cleveland shaft and Wood's house, adjoining, hearing that others were still in the tunnel, entered and were overcome, one by one. But they faced death bravely and kept on until smitten to the earth by the foul air. Of these eight men three were subsequently taken out dead and the other five insensible.

How much would it cost to put a branch telegraph line to Jackson to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific? What amount of money could be saved to our cotton buyers alone during the season if the line was built? provided we get the same rates as the Atlantic and Pacific proposes giving to New Orleans. Antelope says to the New Orleans Picayune: "The Atlantic and Pacific rate to New Orleans, it is said, will be fixed at 25 cents for ten words, against $1 50, the present rate of the Western Union line. Of course, this will play the mischief with the Western Union's business, and, like the coon, it will have to come down. The final result of this really sharp fight between the two companies is looked for with no little interest. A continuance of such low rates is not, of course, believed in, but will the once autocratic Western Union get down on its knees and beg for quarter?"

THE Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin says that when Representative Wait rebuked Mr. Chamberlain for his assault on the Administration, and declared his own confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the President, "he simply vindicated the outraged sentiment of his constituents and courageously defended the cause dearest to the hearts of this district."

Rumored Resignation of Disraeli.

LONDON, July 12.—The Daily News published the following paragraph in prominent form yesterday: "Rumors prevailed in quarters usually well-informed, that the Earl of Beaconsfield is about to resign the Premiership. Although this report is probably premature, yet we believe his Lordship is anxious to retire from office as soon as the state of public business will permit, his health having been for sometime past, and still is, in an unsatisfactory condition."

Senor Mata's Credentials.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Senor Mata called at the State Department to-day to inquire whether an answer to his note indorsing his credentials would reach him in time for this week's Mexican mail. Evarts received Senor Mata cordially, but informed him he was not yet prepared to furnish a reply, and assured him there would be no unnecessary delay.

Texas Railroad Traffic—Reduction of Rates.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A large meeting of railroad officials interested in Texas business, was held at St. Louis, yesterday, for the purpose of equalizing rates to points in that State, principally on stock in car loads. It was agreed to reduce rates to several points so as to make rates equal to distance, preventing the centering of all traffic at one point.

Fighting for the Southern Mail Route.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Atlantic Coast Line via Wilmington, Piedmont Air Line via Richmond and Charlotte, and the Kennesaw via Lynchburg, Knoxville and Atlanta, are making a desperate fight for the great Southern mail. It is carried at present over the Kennesaw route, and the indications are it will continue to go over that line.

The New 4 Per Cent. Loan.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The home subscription to the new 4 per cent. loan has reached eighteen millions. Acting Secretary McCormick has advices from London that they are being placed by the Syndicate at par in London.

MR. LONGFELLOW, the poet, it is said cannot be allured into making an after-dinner speech. This remark is attributed to him: "I wouldn't touch a toast list with a pair of tongs."