





The loss of life at Indianola, Saluda, Decrow's Point, and other places along that part of the coast, will reach over 500. This is the latest news we get from that desolated section of the country.

Russia thought she had made a great bargain when she sold Alaska to the United States; but the discovery of rich silver mines is reported in that territory, in addition to its other resources.

The Philadelphia Times reports horrible outrages in the management of the House of Correction in that city, such as the use of the underground cell, the gag, the black-jack, and other instruments of torture. Our Constitution makers at Austin had better inquire into the matter before they give us a similar system.

The rise in gold, or rather, the fall in currency, is due to the fact that the Pennsylvania Democracy, in addition to the Ohio Democracy, have taken the field on an inflation platform. Let the inflationists carry Ohio and Pennsylvania, and currency will be worth about seventy-five cents on the dollar.

WATERBURY, the husband of the sister of Mosher, one of the abductors of Charles Tress, and who was killed some time since, has just been convicted of conspiracy in the case. But there is still no reliable knowledge of the whereabouts of the poor little boy. It is a terrible case, and that such things can take place without discovery and punishment, is disgraceful to our detective system. We believe the boy is yet alive.

The Galveston News and Houston Telegraph are engaged in a very unbecoming quarrel, conducted in a very discourteous manner, about the first telegraphic reports of the late storm. And this, too, when the whole country is aroused and laboring for the relief of the destitute. This old, selfish jealousy and wrangling between the two cities has become stale and disgusting to the rest of the state anyhow; and to oblige upon us now, when we are trying to forget our misdeeds, rise to higher thoughts, and do something in the cause of humanity, causes a sort of sickening surprise not at all creditable to the journals that act as principal agents in the matter. Houston and Galveston, a hundred years hence, will not be able to say any advantage to these foolish bickerings.

Directly from Indianola.

We have received the following important items from the Indianola catastrophe from Mr. J. T. Britt, who has just arrived in our city from this terrible scene of want and desolation.

The once beautiful town of Indianola is now a total wreck. The Court-house is the only building that is left, and that, occupies its original foundation. The few remaining buildings are damaged to an extent that renders them untenable. The foundation of the lower portion, and what was known as the business part of town, is all washed away leaving it a mere shadow of its former self.

The water washed a high bluff from the center of the town, leaving the lower portion of the city, the lower part of the bluff, and cutting loose and forming an island of what was the lower portion of the city. This low part is ten feet deep and one hundred yards wide.

The storm commenced with the wind blowing from the southwest, and the waves washing away deep gullies on the southeast side of the buildings. After a while the wind veered around, and blew from the opposite direction, toppling the buildings over into the Gulf on the lower side.

The strength of the current will be illustrated when we state that a safe of Mrs. Hunt's, weighing two tons, was washed away—It is supposed into the bay—and has not yet been found. The water extended back into the prairie for ten miles.

The suffering of the people beggars all description, yet beneath all their calamities, they are cheerful, and even happy in having saved their lives.

The people of Victoria, Curro, and other neighbors for the Indianola county form a carriage in some of the stable blow over on Sunday night almost instantly.

Was the wife of Christ Meyers, a wealthy German living there, and leaves a husband and two married daughters.

FIRE BRIGADE. The first train since the storm on the International and Great Northern Railroad, came yesterday about noon, bringing passengers, mail and express freight. All trains are now running regularly except in Galveston.

Mr. Schurz's Speech Last Night

The speech of Hon. Carl Schurz last night at Cincinnati, the substance of which will be found in our telegraphic dispatches in to-day's Express, will produce a profound sensation in political circles throughout the Union.

Mr. Schurz, in this campaign, devotes himself wholly to one issue—the inflation question, and with this he acts wisely in so doing.

He is in the best position to discuss this question independently, and solely on its merits, of any man of high talents and national reputation, now in the Union.

He is in a perfectly independent position as regards the two great political parties of the nation. As an original Republican, he differed with the administration on personal grounds and matters of party policy, and supported Mr. Greeley, the Democratic candidate, in the last Presidential election. He is not at present in recognized relations with either party.

We are truly glad that a man of his great genius and independent attitude, happens to be found, at the present crisis, to meet the mad hosts of inflation, repudiation, and national dishonor and ruin. We do not speak of him and his course in a party spirit, or from a party standpoint, at all, because he is in no recognized sense a member of either party. We speak of him solely and simply as the champion of a sound national currency and a sustained national honor; and we confess that we are proud of such a champion.

The question now at issue before the people of the United States is the question whether we shall maintain a sound national currency and an untarnished national credit and honor, or whether we shall plunge into the vortex of inflation and national dishonor and a national calamity—this question is the great question of American politics. It is not a mere question of policy. It is a question of party considerations. Whichever party carries the banner of national honesty, honor, and morality in this matter, should carry the election in 1876. If the Republican, Democratic, or anything else.

The Public Schools.

We published yesterday a communication over the signature "Many Citizens," asking some complaints of our public school administration. We knew the complaints to be wholly imaginary, and intended to give the facts along with the complaints, but press of matter prevented us.

Now for the facts. The public schools of this city opened less than a month ago with 120 pupils; now they have 545. The teachers are paid monthly in cash.

Prof. Plagge, the able and capable Superintendent, in order to avoid the very difficulty alluded to in the communication of yesterday—want of uniformity, and consequent expense, in the school books—allowed the use of all the old ones on hand, so long as they would do. He pursued one system of instruction, and in a few days, it matters not what may be the difference in books. There may be half a dozen grammars, but the teaching is the same.

When the time comes to purchase new books, they will be the same in every school, and in every class. Only one work has been introduced by the Superintendent—"Swinton's Language Series," the best and the cheapest known, it is believed.

Thus, there was not one particle of reason in the complaints, and the complaints and the complainers did not know what they were talking about.

The schools are in a most prosperous condition; the discipline is excellent; the teachers are working hard; the children are polite, obedient, cheerful, and studious; the Superintendent supervises every school and every class. There will soon be 1000 children in the public schools of San Antonio, as the Express predicted at the time. Steps are being taken to secure the benefit of the Peabody Fund. We are content with the subject.

Relief Committee Meeting.

Distance Court Room, September 27th, 1875.

Meeting called to order by the chairman, W. A. Bennett. Object of the meeting stated by Judge Devine, it being to consider the disposition of the funds collected for the relief of the coast sufferers.

After some discussion, on motion of Judge Devine the chairman was instructed to remit the funds to the chairman of the Relief Committee at Indianola, for the benefit of the sufferers at Indianola and adjoining places on Matagorda Bay.

On motion a committee of three were appointed to look after the public entertainments to be given in aid of the sufferers. Messrs. J. B. Lousada, Hon. Joe A. Dwyer and D. Oppenheimer, compose the Committee. Judge Devine was added to the Committee.

On motion of Judge Devine, the Secretary was requested to return to Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Sappington, the sincere thanks of the Committee for their prompt and valuable aid in securing a subscription for the sufferers.

The President reported the total amount collected as \$2,855.75, of which \$196 has been remitted.

The Committee concluded to continue their labors, and adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman.

W. A. BENNETT, Chairman.

J. P. NEWCOMB, Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Associated Press Dispatches.

MANUFACTURING TROUBLES.

VALLEY RIVER, MISS., September 27.—The gangs, whistles and bells sounded at six this morning. Those who had signed passes, and those refusing were ordered to disperse. Several mills did not get hands enough to make it an object to start.

Richard Jordan's mill started nearly full. Some 1000 operatives attempted to enter the yard and stoned the Superintendent of the weaving room who approached them; but they were kept at bay. Stones were thrown.

At the Mackank Mills thirty or forty squares of glass were smashed. The strikers make threats. They applied to the Mayor for assistance, who replied that having failed to go to work, he had nothing for them from the City treasury. They propose applying to Gov. Gaston.

Police dispersed the crowd by an exhibition of revolvers. The Mayor called out the third regiment. The operatives have lost sympathy by day's operations.

NEWS FROM STANLEY, IN AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The New York Herald has advice from Henry M. Stanley, dated Village of Kagbil, District of Melimbra, March 1st and May 15th. He had reached Victoria, Nyanza Lake, having accomplished the remarkable march of 7700 miles in 1874.

During the journey he passed through a totally new country, with much forest and jungle, where he suffered from hunger and the malaria.

Several days fasting resulted in the loss of 21 lbs of flesh. His two companions, Elwanj Park and Fred, Harker, succumbed. He went forward with diminished forces.

Stanley made a close survey of the great lake, Victoria Nyanza.

MR. BROWN'S DEED OF COURAGE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Carl Schurz's speech contained \$100,000 worth. In response he says: "But before proceeding to discuss the issues of this contest, I owe you a preliminary statement of a personal nature. I am told my appearance in this campaign has been represented as part of a concerted plan to lead the independent voters of the country into the ranks of the Republican party, and to commit them to the support of its candidates in the Presidential election of 1876.

That story is an old invention. I know of no such plan. If it existed, I would not have any party to it.

The independent voters have minds of their own, and I do not see how they can be transferred to me, or how they can be transferred to any individual or combination of individuals. Besides, I do not seek to commit myself as to the Presidential election of 1876, but I do not mean to commit myself. I reserve to myself entire freedom of judgment in that matter; to be exercised when the emergency shall arise. I advise everybody else to do the same thing.

My relations to the Republican party are not settled. I have deemed it my duty as a Senator and citizen to combat the errors and transgressions of the set of politicians that controlled it, and to correct the abuses that had grown up under its rule. I was in earnest. I thought I was right when I did so, and I am no more a slave of opinion when I say I think so now.

Whether the Republican party will put itself in a position to deserve support in the Presidential election of 1876, remains to be seen; whether the Democrats will do so also remains to be seen. My opinion has long been, and I have not concealed it, that the patriotic vote of the Republican party ought to be better than to depend upon either.

The proclamation has been made by the Democratic leaders of Ohio that this State Campaign is to be of decisive effect as to the issue of the Presidential election of 1876; and in the very front of these issues they have placed me, which involves not only the national interests, but the character, good name and honor of the people of the American Republic.

An attempt is being made to secure endorsement by the people of the great State of the west, and one of the great States in the Union, of a financial policy which, if followed by the National Government, would discredit Republican institutions for the world over, expose the American people to the ridicule and contempt of all mankind, make our political as well as business life more than ever the head of gambling and corruption, and plunge the country in all the depths of moral and national bankruptcy and ruin, which, as all history demonstrates, never fails to follow a course so utterly demoralized as its work.

He says that the essence of the inflation party in Ohio, will be the signal for a general change along the whole line, to subvert the old principles, and have homage in the rear the best leaders of the Democratic party, and to capture the national power by a tumultuous rash. This is no matter of legal concern, it is a national danger, which all good efforts should unite to avert, and which can surely be averted only by the defeat of inflation here.

STORM AT MATAGORDA.

Galveston, Sept. 28.—Advice from Brazoria dated the 23d, confirm the reports first received from Matagorda. The town was washed away, except four houses, which remain standing. No lives were lost. The people were saved by clinging to the cedar trees in the vicinity.

Stately town of Columbia thirty houses were down; no lives reported lost.

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LATER—CITIZENS' MEETING.

Information received from Matagorda says: At a meeting of the citizens of Matagorda, the following were appointed a committee to receive and distribute contributions to the suffering people: Galen Hodges, W. S. Stewart, R. G. Chessman. The committee reported as follows: We, the committee report to the country at large that the greater part of the town of Matagorda is laid in ruins, and that not a single citizen of the town has escaped serious injury to his property. Many are entirely homeless, and without the necessities of life, or the means to build a shelter over their heads. Our court-house is some what damaged, but can be repaired without great expense. The Old Fellows' Hall is a total loss, and the Episcopal Church nearly so. All the shipping at this point has either been entirely lost or seriously damaged. No lives lost in town.

The Kenner's Prairie, so far as we were able to learn, 21 persons were lost and their property all destroyed. On the upper peninsula 21 persons were swept into the Gulf and drowned. All their property is an entire loss.

FIVE MORE LOST.

We have as yet heard of no death in the lower peninsula, but almost entire destruction of houses and other property.

Begonia Point has not yet been heard from, nor the town of Palacios. We have not heard anything definite from Dea Felicia, yet we hear of great destruction of property on the east side of the Colorado river—no lives lost. We have not heard from Caney, above Capt. Duncan's plantation, but are satisfied that from there to the mouth there has been an entire loss of crops, horses, cabins, gins, and sugar houses, etc. Five lives are lost as far as heard from.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

We request the Galveston News, Austin, and San Antonio, and other Texas papers, also those of New York, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis, to publish these proceedings and such other papers as feel an interest in the cause of suffering humanity, such as suffering people, and send forward their contributions, money or provisions, to the Committee above named, consisting of Messrs. Chessman, Stewart and Hodges or to G. Bore, John Duncan, Jr., John L. Cronin, John Matthews, Malon Hodges, C. H. Pierce, D. E. Bowman, R. G. Chessman, C. H. Williams, Fred. C. McCarty, W. D. Harbour, John Moore.

W. H. BURKHARDT, Chairman.

G. B. BORE, Secretary.

HOUSTON AND GALVESTON ROW.

An interior paper remarking on the exaggerated reports of the effects of the late storm from Houston says: We would caution our readers about swallowing anything concerning Galveston, which originated in Houston. The journals of northern and eastern cities are now reading us their columns filled with sensational telegraphic reports of the storm at Galveston. This morning's News publishes the following, which is applicable to many other localities:

"The New York Herald, of September 20th, reproduces the Houston account of the storm, and in an editorial sets down the losses at Galveston at the round sum of five millions of dollars. It says the prairie along the coast became a sea of water, and that the tide at this city advanced along the coast 20 feet. The ignorance of the Herald in this instance may be excused, perhaps, by the limited extent and unreliable nature of its information, but it hardly reflects lustre on the enterprise of a journal that charges the world as a reliable and energetic newspaper to give publication and unqualified endorsement to accounts of this kind, which were telegraphed from Houston during the gale of the week before last, when telegraphic advices from Galveston were temporarily interrupted.

If the Herald expects to be quoted as authority hereafter, it will have to explain as best it can the serious errors committed in its reports of the ravages of the storm at Galveston. A newspaper of the circulation and the influence of the Herald should have been more careful of its own credit.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 27.—Cotton dull; sales 1407 at 13 1/2; consolidated net receipts 2522; exports Gold dollar, 1850; receipts 265; gross 2483. Fatigue dull, sales 2850; September 13 1/2; October 12 1/2; November 12 1/2; December 12 1/2; January 12 1/2; February 12 1/2; March 12 1/2; April 12 1/2; May 12 1/2; June 12 1/2; July 12 1/2; August 12 1/2; Money easy, 1 1/2; Sterling dull 4 1/2; Gold quotation 154 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Sept. 27.—Sugar dull, lower; Jobbing common to common 24 1/2; Fair to Fully Fair, 25 1/2; Prime to Choice, 26 1/2; molasses, nothing doing; Flour dull, sales 41; single extra, 57; double, 51; triple, 54 1/2; Choice and Family 62 1/2. New patent, 54 1/2. Corn meal dull, 10 1/2; 10 1/2; 10 1/2. Oats dull, nominal 90 1/2; Hay dull, Prime 25; Pork firm, mess held 94; dry salt mutton and bacon, 94, 104, 104; Hams, Choice sugar cured, 16 1/2; lard, dull, quoted to return 14 1/2; Beef, 14 1/2; Coffee, Prime and ordinary to Prime 18 1/2; Whiskey, steady; recited 1 1/2; 1 1/2; Gold 16 1/2; silver 10 1/2; Sterling dull 4 1/2; Bank, 5 1/2.

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