THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....OCTOBER 8, 1880.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 107¼ for 4s of 1907; 102¾ for 5s of 1881; 108¼ for 4½s; sterling, $4 81½@4 84; silver bars, 113.

Silver in London yesterday, 52¼; consols, 97 15-16; 5 per cent. United States bonds, 105¼; 4s, 110¾; 4½s, 111½.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 92 buying, 93 selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 9s 5d@9s 9d for average California.

Mining Stocks do not improve. The tendency at San Francisco is still downwards, and legitimate business is very light.

J. H. Ray, ex-District Attorney of Yuba county, died at Yuba City Wednesday night.

The Mechanics' Fair opened at Portland, Or., last night, and will continue until the 23d.

J. K. Emmett ("Fritz") is lying dangerously ill at St. Louis.

The Republicans at Providence, R. I., have renominated Nelson W. Aldrich for Congress.

From August 6th to September 25th, 42,192,000 bushels of wheat and flour was received at the Atlantic ports, against 51,556,000 bushels for the same period of 1879.

The Synod of the Pacific met at San Jose yesterday.

John and Ward Adams—father and son—have been held at Napa for the murder of Isaac Wilson, without bail.

The House of Representatives of Mexico has declared General Gonzales President of the Republic, his term to begin December 1st.

Senor Ruemaz, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, died September 25th.

Ramirez, the leading revolutionist in Sonora, was killed in action on the 14th ultimo.

During the past week specie in the Bank of France decreased 25,000,000 francs in gold and 57,000,000 francs in silver.

All the inhabitants around Scutari, Albania, have been summoned to arms at Belgrade.

General Primrose has been recalled by the Indian Government, in connection with Ayoob Khan's defeat of Burrows.

During a hurricane at St. Michael, Azores, two British steamers were wrecked.

A serious uprising of Kurds is reported from Teheran.

William Lassall, the English astronomer, is dead.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £783,000 the past week.

Important railway concessions have been granted by the Mexican Government to two American companies.

Captain Ayers, the oldest railway conductor in the United States, died at Oswego, N. Y., Wednesday. He was on the Erie Railroad thirty eight years.

The tax levy of Merced county is $1 75 on the $100.

Senator Booth addressed the citizens of Marysville last evening upon political topics.

The Laporte stage was robbed by highwaymen yesterday, near Brownville, Yuba county.

Senator Sharon spoke on political matters at Virginia, Nev., last night.

An important Convention of shipowners and merchants is being held at Boston.

J. T. Evans was arrested in San Francisco yesterday for forgery committed in Sydney.

James M. Stewart, Postmaster of the United States House of Representatives, died at Alexandria, Va., yesterday.

The Treasury yesterday purchased 435,000 ounces of fine silver for the Mints.

Colquitt's majority for Governor in Georgia exceeds 50,000.

WORTH THINKING ON.

The *Nation*, referring to the position of Federal officials while a Presidential campaign is proceeding, observes: "The "time will come when the American people will look back with horror to their "permitting or authorizing the agony of "suspense and anxiety in which tens of "thousands of persons in their employ pass "the six months previous to the Presidential election. The mere barbarity of the "thing, even if it worked no injury to the "state, ought to condemn it in the eyes of "any Christian, or even civilized people. No "Government which allows an efficient and "upright servant to be tortured before every "election in order to make the politicians' "game more exciting ought in our day to "call itself enlightened—without a certain bashfulness of manner, at all "events." This is a view which is seldom taken, and the fact that it is not more generally perceived is of itself a standing proof of the hardening and demoralizing effect of partisan politics upon the public mind. Every four years we condemn nearly a hundred thousand citizens to the torture described by the *Nation*, and though it is perfectly apparent that this ordeal must largely incapacitate them from performing their duties to the state, and though the dread of it must tend to keep many of our best men out of politics altogether, we go on year after year with the vicious, cruel and wasteful system, and even flatter ourselves that we are better than the rest of the world. It is certainly time an organized effort was made to clear away the fog which has so long obscured the public intelligence in this regard.

OHIO.

The struggle in Ohio is apparently as fierce as in Indiana. The fact that the Republicans obtained a majority of 17,000 there last year has really proved unfortunate for them, since that was a very exceptional occurrence, yet is now taken as the test of their strength. The average Republican majority in Ohio for several years past has not exceeded five or six thousand, and if that is reached this year the victory will be sufficiently emphatic. We do not think it at all likely that Foster's majority of last year will be reached. The Democrats are making a desperate fight, and spending money lavishly, beyond doubt in the purchase of votes, since there is no other way in which money can be spent lavishly at elections. As usual at such times both parties pretend an equal confidence, but the Democrats have not the ground for hope in Ohio which they have in Indiana, and if the truth was known it is very improbable that they have any idea of being able to carry the State.

"MORROVER, the fuller reports show that since the policy of General Hancock was inaugurated, sustained as it is by President Johnson, the homicides in Texas have averaged fifty-five per month, and for the last five months they have averaged sixty per month. And it is for the Commander of the Fifth Military District to answer to the public for at least two-thirds of 330 or more homicides committed in Texas since the 1st of December, 1867. Charged by law to keep the peace, and afford protection to life and property, and having the Army of the United States to assist him in so doing, he has failed."—[Report of the Committee on Lawlessness, 1868.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

The Georgia election has resulted in the election of Colquitt for Governor, by a majority of 40,000 or 50,000. There were some curious and interesting features about this Georgia canvass. The contest was between two wings of the State Democracy. There was no Republican ticket in the field, but the greater number of the negroes voted for Colquitt, who had shown himself well disposed toward them. The fact that the Democrats and the negroes were divided did much to insure a fair election, for the white men on both sides saw to it that the negroes who voted their ticket had fair play. Of course this election does not afford any indication as to the vote next month, nor indeed is any such indication needed. The vote of Georgia will be counted for Hancock beyond a question, and on that occasion there will be no disposition to let Republican colored voters indulge their desire of plumping for Garfield.

THE DEMOCRATS AND FINANCE.

The *Nation*, in a dispassionate article on "Finance in the Canvass," shows that while the Republicans have by no means been as explicit as they ought to have been on this issue, yet that the presumption from their past record favors the belief that they can be trusted to be "tolerably sane "and conservative in financial matters." The Democrats, it thinks, are altogether unreliable in this regard. After showing that their declaration in favor of "honest "money" really means anything or nothing, the *Nation* considers the various mischievous propositions with which the Democrats have identified themselves more or less generally. "Turning," it says, "to "the national banks, we find ourselves in "the same state of uncertainty. The "abolition of the national banks would of "itself be a serious and possibly very disturbing change. It seems likely, however, that it would be accompanied by "the substitution of the legal-tender Government paper for the bank-notes—in "other words, by the conversion of the "Treasury into a vast bank of issue by a "party which is composed in large part, if "not in the largest part, of persons who do "not believe that Government paper need "be redeemable in coin, or that, if "it be made redeemable in coin, "any coin need be kept on hand "for the purpose. Now, this opens "up distinctly to business men the "possibility of an enormous paper inflation of the currency, the expulsion of "coin from the country, and another commercial crash on a scale which would "make that of 1873 seem a trifle." And the *Nation* thinks that there is nothing in the attitude of the Democracy to invite confidence in this connection. It says: "We believe we have read with more or "less care every utterance of prominent "Democrats on these grave subjects during the past four years, and we have not "found in any of them any assurance on "which a business man would be justified "in relying that the position of the party "on them was such that no great financial "disturbance need be feared from its accession to power." This is a much milder way of putting the case than the Democratic record justifies. Had the *Nation* gone behind the national platform of the party and the utterances of its stump-speakers, it would have found ample evidence of a very positive character tending to prove that the Democracy is practically committed to the mischievous and dangerous propositions it enumerates. It says "we believe it is "something new in the history of constitutional government for a party in opposition to seek power on financial "issues without producing a financial programme, and this the Democrats are "doing." As a matter of fact the Democrats have a financial programme, and it is as different as possible from the professions put forward at Cincinnati. One of the most remarkable features of the campaign has been the general ignoring of the Cincinnati plank in favor of honest money and strict maintenance of the public faith, State and national. These issues have simply been thrust out of sight, and left untouched on the stump, and the State organizations have hastened wherever possible to form fusions with the Greenbackers. The readiness with which this course has been taken may, however, be at least partially explained by reference to the State Democratic positions on finance, which really exhibit the tendencies of the party. The national platform is merely for show, but the State platforms are for use.

Now let us see what these State platforms show. The Democrats of Indiana, in 1880, resolved that "paper money, like "coin, should be provided by the United "States." The Michigan Democrats, in 1879, fused with the Greenbackers, and resolved that "all money, whether paper "or metallic, shall be issued by the General Government," and that "greenbacks shall be substituted in place of "national bank bills." The Democrats of Ohio in 1879 demanded "the gradual substitution of Treasury notes for national "bank currency." The Vermont Democrats in 1878 said "We oppose the present "national banking system and recommend "the gradual substitution of greenbacks "for national bank bills." The Democrats of Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois and Connecticut have adopted similar platforms within the past two years. It is, therefore, a just and rational assumption that this financial policy would be pursued by the Democracy if it gained control of the Government, and, indeed, in the face of these facts it would be absurd to doubt it. The financial policy of the Democratic party consequently is less dubious than the *Nation* seems to think, nor can its silence on financial issues in the present canvass be regarded as indicating the occurrence of any change in the positions it has hitherto occupied on these questions. We might indeed go much further back in our examination of its record, and show that all its tendencies have been compatible with a full acceptation of the most pronounced Greenback theories. The Greenbackers, in fact, derive all their ideas from Democratic sources, and they only undertook to start a party of their own because they thought their late colleagues were too slow in carrying out their financial views. We cannot, therefore, indorse the *Nation's* assertion that the Democrats have no financial programme. They have one, and it is a very bad one. The analysis of their positions makes it much clearer than the *Nation* has done that business men can repose no confidence in them, but on the contrary must apprehend serious financial convulsions from their political success. They have earned the reputation of being opposed to resumption and to the honest discharge of the national obligations, and it will not do to forget this now, however much they may wish to have it forgotten and covered up. It is under them alone that fiat money, reckless inflation, repudiation, expulsion of coin, and all the evils advocated by the Greenbackers, would have a chance of success, for all their past history shows them to be well-disposed to measures of this character, and utterly unfit to be trusted with the control of the national finance.

MUTUAL AID ORGANIZATIONS.

Among the subjects to be determined by the Grand Lodge of the Order of Good Templars, now in session here, is a proposition to establish a mutual aid, or insurance plan, after the model of the many provident associations which have sprung up of late years. The principle of all these societies is the same. At the death of a member an assessment is levied upon all the survivors, and the sum collected, amounting, according to previous arrangements, to one or two thousand dollars, is paid to the family of the deceased. This principle has found great favor among the masses because of its economy and simplicity. Each member pays, on an average, one dollar for every death, and such a sum is not felt to be a burden, while the aggregate collection constitutes a seasonable relief to the afflicted family. It is also approved because it gives to many struggling people an assurance of provision for their families in case of death which they are too poor to secure through the ordinary insurance machinery. It must of course be apparent that the principle is one which may be defeated by carrying it too far. It is possible, for example, to conceive of a state of things in which the plan would be neutralized by being made to include the whole community. In that case everybody would be insuring everybody, and the net outcome would be the same as if nobody was insured. And there are some drawbacks to the arrangement, though whether they deserve to be regarded as formidable will depend upon individual opinion largely. All projects which tend to cultivate dependence upon some external agency, tend, to the same extent, to weaken self-reliance. Experience abundantly proves that the best way to make men self-sustaining is to compel them to depend entirely upon their own resources. When by any patent method some of the contingencies of life are provided against, and the necessity for present exertion in regard to them is obviated, the inclination to put forth so much energy is destroyed or weakened. In the case of insurance the provident disposition may be thus diminished, and too much reliance be placed upon the artificial prop. When, however, we consider the extreme uncertainty of life, and the frequent futility of the best-ordered arrangements, we must conclude that the advantages of mutual-aid schemes more than counterbalance their disadvantages, and that the benefits they produce are worth all the risks incurred in securing them. The mutual-aid system is necessarily temporary, as we have indicated, but it will no doubt remain practicable for many years, and there is no sufficient reason why the Good Templars should not avail themselves of the principle for the good of their Order.

OSTRACISM AS A POLITICAL WEAPON.

Governor Perry, of South Carolina, recently wrote a letter to the Darlington (S. O.) *Southerner*, from which we extract the following remarks: "The poor, miserable, unprincipled white man who tries to "restore the Radical party to power in South "Carolina should be socially ostracised, "and not even spoken to on the streets. "The colored man should be told that his "leaders are making a tool of him only to "gratify their pitiable ambition, and to "have a chance of stealing his hard "earnings. He should be told, too, "that if he will vote to put negroes and "scoundrels into office and power, no "honorable Democrat will employ him in "any way. This should be resolved on "and adhered to throughout the State—"*social ostracism for the white man, and no "employment for the colored man.*" Unhappily it is only too notorious that both these methods have been employed at the South, and to the fullest possible extent. It appears to be beyond the capacity of the Southern mind to realize that the use of such methods is equivalent to the employment of intimidation or force. They say, we will not shoot or whip the negro as formerly; we will merely threaten him with starvation. If the negroes were in a position to retaliate in kind, and if they were to refuse to do any work for the planters who hold this language toward them, the Democrats would obtain a realizing sense of the nature of the intolerance they practice. All pretense of free choice in politics is of course neutralized by the adoption of such arguments as ostracism and the refusal of employment. These are only other ways of suppressing the franchise, and in the case of the negroes they are probably as effectual as bulldozing. The naive way in which Governor Perry classes all possible Radicals as necessarily "rogues and scoundrels" is also characteristic, and shows how incapable he and his class are of reasoning on party politics. Sectionalism controls them absolutely, in fact, and they refuse to recognize any good in those who will not think as they do, and support their theories. "Ostracism for the white man, "and no employment for the colored man," is their notion of politics. It is essentially identical with that of the old English Tory landlords who used to turn their tenants out of their holdings unless they voted as they were ordered. There is nothing American about it, and nothing free.

MORE HANCOCK LETTERS.

What Mr. Blanton Duncan expected from the publication of Hancock's old letters it is difficult to understand. What they indicate is that Hancock has had the Presidential bee in his bonnet for several years, and that while he has thought it prudent to affect a certain coyness so long as a nomination seemed distant, he has been consciously posing and posturing to that end. That he would have accepted a Greenbacker nomination if no other had been obtainable seems evident, but we do not know that this is of much interest or consequence now. To those who look beneath the surface it is entirely a waste of time for any one to try to demonstrate the sincerity and highmindedness of a man who, while lending himself to the solid South, and knowing that his every hope of success depends upon the fraudulent suppression of the franchise throughout that region, yet had the effrontery to declare himself as believing in "a full vote, "a free ballot, and a fair count." That one instance of cant and demagogism stamps the man as a worthy successor to Tilden.

IN the House, by Mr. Fort: "*Resolved*, That the doctrine just announced by the House in the resolution of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Cason) is so wise and just that, in the judgment of this House, it should be followed by officers of the House filling subordinate places under their authority; and that in all such cases they are hereby instructed to give to well-qualified Union soldiers preference over soldiers of the late Confederate army." Fernando Wood sneeringly moved to refer to the Centennial committee, and it was so ordered, by 122 ayes to 93 nays. All the ayes were Democratic votes.

THE JEANNETTE LETTER.

The publication of the letter which Lieutenant De Long wrote on the Jeannette thirteen months ago does not afford any clue to her subsequent course, or any basis for conjecture as to her present position. The New York *Herald* affects to see in it cause for congratulation, but all that it appears to suggest is that almost anything may have happened in thirteen months, and that such a communication might as well not have been written as to be so long on the road. It is true that no unfavorable augury can be drawn from it. All that can truly be alleged is that it tells us nothing. The fate of the Jeannette is as completely wrapped in mystery as ever, and though it may be premature to indulge in apprehensions as to her safety, it is certain that in a short time fears will be justified if the silence remains unbroken.

GENERAL NEWS.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Important Meeting of Ship-owners and Merchants at Boston.

PASSENGERS COMING WEST BY RAIL.

Further Proceedings of the Protestant Episcopal Convention.

THE RECEIPTS AND EXPORT OF WHEAT.

Mortgage Foreclosed on the Chicago Jockey Club Property.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF FOREIGN NEWS.

Railway Concessions Granted to Americans in Mexico.

Etc.....Etc.....Etc.

DOMESTIC.

Convention of Shipowners and Merchants.

BOSTON, October 7th.—At the Convention of shipowners and merchants to-day, W. H. Lincoln, from the committee to which was referred the resolution and bill relating to the shipment and discharge of seamen, reported, recommending the passing of the bill with an amendment providing that the first and second officers, as well as captains, of American ships be Americans, making a technical change in the clause relative to the discharge of seamen in foreign ports, and an amendment favoring the employment of apprentices on ships of the United States.

John Roach, of Chester, Pa., gave his views upon the present condition of the carrying trade of the country, and the best way to revive its former prosperity. After paying his respects to Congress by saying it was made up of too many lawyers and not enough merchants and business men, he came to the question of subsidies, and said he hoped the Government would never give a cent to any individual or private parties, but that subsidies be broader, extending from Maine to Texas, allowing all American shipowners to share alike. He did not want any subsidy himself, but the difficulty was how to drive Great Britain out of the carrying trade. During the last ten years 640,000 tons of shipping has disappeared from the United States. Taxation and other burdens have put it under foreign flags. Entering into the discussion of ship-building in comparison with that of locomotive building, he said everything that enters into the construction of locomotives also enters into the construction of ships. We build locomotives and send them to all parts of the world.

At the conclusion of Roach's speech the committee of nine reported, and upon their recommendation the following resolutions were adopted: That permission should be granted to take goods of foreign production or manufacture out of bond free of duty, when such goods are to be taken as stores onboard any ship bound from a port in the United States to a foreign port, or to any United States port on the Pacific ocean; that as property invested in shipping derives its protection from the Government of the United States, and as said property is subject to taxation by the Government, it should be exempt from all local municipal taxation by a special act of Congress, deriving a net income only subject to such taxation; that the Government assist in the establishment and maintenance of American lines of steamships, built and owned in the United States, from our own ports to important foreign ports, by the payment of proper sums of money for the transportation of mails to such lines as will render the most effective service, and without such substantial aid such lines, so important to the progress and prosperity of the nation, cannot exist in competition with the subsidized steam fleets of other countries.

The discussion of the day was upon the advisability of free ships, and William H. Lincoln opened with a long speech, in which he took strong grounds in favor of putting our shipping upon an equal footing, both as regards original cost, expense of equipment and support at sea, with that of foreign nations. In 1850 there was carried in American vessels near three-fold the amount taken by foreign vessels, and in 1879 the position was reversed. Ships and barks built in the United States in 1855 numbered 381; in 1856, 300; in 1878, 81; in 1879, 37. It is most remarkable that despite the boasts made that iron ships can be built at the same price in this country as upon the Clyde, that there is not a single iron sailing ship under our own flag. While other nations are privileged to buy in the cheapest market, we are excluded, and for the purpose, we are told, of protecting American industry. The grain fleet dispatched from New York last year numbered 2,987 vessels, carrying 102,312,068 bushels. Of the vessels, 1,075 were steamers, carrying 42,426,535 bushels, the remaining 1,822 being sailing vessels, carrying 59,891,033 bushels. All this tonnage included not one American steamer, and only seven sailing vessels were American. It is estimated that over $100,000,000 per annum are paid to foreign vessels for the transportation of our produce. Give us ships as cheap as other nations furnish them, and the same advantages in regard to maintaining them, and that is all we ask. Some timid persons fear that if any breach in the wall of protection is effected it will invite assault upon the whole tariff system, but our shipping occupies a different position from all other interests of the country. Our vessels must be brought into competition with those of every other nation, and the desired changes relate only to our foreign trade. The parties foremost in urging the removal of restrictions upon navigation would as earnestly oppose any measures that would cause the great industries of the nation to suffer. Captain Osborn claimed that British gold was largely used in this country for the purpose of influencing and creating public opinion favoring free trade in ships. He charged that there is to-day a foreign line of steamers using the ports of the United States, intending in case of a foreign war to put them under the American flag.

Goss of Maine claimed that he was the largest wooden ship builder in the United States, and expressed the opinion that this was a transition period, and that the present laws, if left alone, would be all-sufficient in the future. He asked no favors of this or any other country in the construction of ships, and called attention to the circumstance that the agitation of the free ship question was always most prominent when England was threatened with a foreign war.

H. H. Adams of Cleveland defended the protective tariff of the country, after which the Convention agreed to vote on the resolution to-morrow.

Indicted for Intimidating a Witness.

RICHMOND (Va.), October 7th.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court to-day brought in an indictment against Wm. H. Pond for corruptly endeavoring to intimidate J. P. Davis (colored) in the discharge of his duty as a witness in the United States Court. Davis gave information which led to the arrest of Pond on a charge of selling whisky without a license. Pond then procured Davis' arrest upon a warrant in which he was charged with obtaining goods from a colored man by false pretenses. Davis was convicted, and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, and to be imprisoned six months. The evidence shows that Davis was whipped with very great cruelty, his life for a while being despaired of, and that he was convicted by the magistrate without hearing evidence of any kind, who declared to the prisoner at the time of his conviction that he would show him how to report gentlemen to the revenue officers. Davis, while in jail, was several times shot at, but by whom the evidence does not show. The party from whom it was charged that Davis stole says he never made any complaint, and that he always regarded Davis as a man of good character. Davis has been released, as petit larceny can only be punished by stripes by the law of Virginia, and the Grand Jury today indicted Pond for corruptly swearing out a warrant against Davis, with a view to deter him from testifying in the revenue case. It is expected that indictments will be found against other persons for complicity with Pond. The Grand Jury consisted of eighteen citizens, sixteen of whom are Democrats.

Bank Robbery in Colorado.

DENVER, October 7th.—The *Tribune's* Lake City special says: Barlow & Sanderson's coach, arriving here to night, was stopped eight miles from town by two masked men, who took all the mail except the registered pouch. There were two passengers aboard, but neither they nor the express matter was molested.

Mortgage on the Chicago Jockey Club's Property Foreclosed.

CHICAGO, October 7th.—H. V. Bemis has foreclosed his mortgage on the Chicago Jockey Club's property. He publishes tomorrow a statement in which he shows that the reason why the Club has not been more prosperous the past year is that they ceded away for a nominal sum the valuable privileges connected with the track. He says the net profits on the lease this year have been $15,379. The actual losses, exclusive of privileges, were in 1879 $9,936, and in 1880 $10,980. The profits on the privileges during these two years were $34,379. The net profits, above all expenses, would therefore have been $13,492, had the Club managed its privileges instead of farming them out. This would be nine per cent. on a capital stock of $75,000, only about half of which was paid up. He is confident of the future of the track.

The Episcopal General Convention.

NEW YORK, October 7th.—In the Episcopal General Convention to-day the President announced the Chairmen of the standing committees, including Rev. Jas. Craik on admission of new dioceses, and Rev. Dr. Locke, of Illinois, on expenses.

The following resolution, offered by Rev. Mr. Morton, of Virginia, was adopted:

WHEREAS, A document signed by Benjamin Boworth Smith, Bishop of Kentucky, and Presiding Bishop, declaring that Right Rev. Samuel McClosky has been deposed from the holy ministry, and from all offices thereof, has been circulating through the Church; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be requested to examine said document, a printed copy of which is hereto appended, and report whether, in their opinion, the Church is sufficiently assured by such document that Right Rev. Samuel Allen McClosky has been, according to the laws of this Church, deposed from the holy ministry and all offices thereof.

Rev. Henry Forester, of the missionary jurisdiction of New Mexico and Arizona, presented a resolution requesting the House of Bishops to appoint a Bishop for the jurisdiction, which resolution was entered on the minutes.

Rev. Dr. Edwin Harwood of Connecticut offered a resolution to refer to the Committee on Canons Section 2 of Canon 12, for their consideration. It reads as follows: "If any persons within this Church offend their brethren by any wickedness of life, such persons shall be expelled from the holy communion, agreeably to the rubric." The resolution was, after a few words of debate, adopted.

The Jeannette—Lieutenant De Long Heard From.

NEW YORK, October 7th.—The *Herald* says editorially: "We print this morning a letter from Lieutenant De Long, commanding the United States Arctic steamer Jeannette. The letter was written on the 29th of August, 1879, more than thirteen months ago, and was left at Cape Serdze-Kamen, and from thence it was sent to St. Petersburg, and we are indebted to the courtesy of the Russian Government for its transmission to the *Herald*. The Jeannette, it would seem from the letter of De Long, stopped at Siberia to learn tidings of Nordenskjold. When De Long was seeking Nordenskjold in Siberia, the gallant Swede was approaching Japan. The officers and men of the Jeannette were all well, and on leaving Siberia pushed toward Wrangel Land. Indeed, the Jeannette was sighted by whalers some 30 miles south of Herald Island five days later, thus proving how De Long was keeping his word. We trust the next news from the Jeannette will not only be as satistactory as we print this morning, but will tell of the heroic endeavors and of the achievements bringing new renown to the American name."

Westward-bound Passengers.

OMAHA, October 7th.—The following through passengers were on to-day's train, leaving at 12:15 P. M., to arrive in Sacramento October 11th: Miss Emma W. Peck, Hudson, N. Y.; Miss Kate Shepard, Oakland; Mrs. C. W. Hathaway, San Lorenzo; Mrs. Theodore C. Heyl, Clara W. Heyl, Ashton B. Heyl, Charles F. Parry, Wm. A. Parry, W. S. Cheyney, Philadelphia; Philip Corbin, New Britain, Conn.; J. B. Osborne and wife, George N. Scovill, Woodbridge, N. J.; Miss Eldridge Birdie Spangler, San Francisco; Mrs. A. B. Meacham, Portland, Or.; C. S. Dayton and wife, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. D. E. Jennings, John Jennings, Mrs. M. C. Bronson, Mrs. D. Hall, Joliet; Alfred Marks, C. Gauthier, Yokohama; Mrs. E. F. Horgren and two sons, Portland, Or.; Mrs. H. S. Hyealt and daughter, Montgomery, O.; Mrs. O. W. Brown, Ohio; Mrs. John A. Gray, Lewiston, Ill.; M. C. Willard, Mrs. H. C. Willard, Galesburg, Ill.; James Foster and wife, Almo, Cal.; Mrs. J. A. Dresser, Oakland.

Eighty-four through emigrants left on last night's emigrant train, to arrive in Sacramento October 14th.

"Fritz" in a Dying Condition.

ST. LOUIS, October 7th.—It is announced this morning that J. R. Emmett is lying dangerously ill at the house of his sister in this city, and that his physician considers his case quite critical. His wife has been notified, and requested to come here at once if she cares to see him alive again. Emmett retired last Saturday night from the second week of his engagement here, owing, as was stated, to the bad condition of his voice and general ill health. All his engagements to November 1st have been cancelled.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, October 7th.—Emmet is better to-night, but very weak and shattered. It is now believed that he will recover.

The Nicaragua Ship Canal.

NEW YORK, October 7th.—At a meeting of the American Society of Engineers last night A. G. Menocal claimed to have made discoveries in his recent survey of the route for a ship canal in Nicaragua which would effect large savings in distance and cost of construction. The total length of the canal would be 173.57 miles, of which but 53.15 would be actual canal. The original estimated cost was $52,577,718. The new estimate is $41,193,839, so that a total saving of $11,388,879 may be effected.

The Trouble in Colorado.

DENVER, October 7th.—Dick Allen, just from the South, reports that warrants were issued for the arrest of Agent Berry, Captain Kline and Hoyt, on a charge of murdering young Jackson, and that officers have gone to the reservation to make the arrest. He further states that the citizens and freighters are thoroughly aroused, and should the men be taken they will likely be lynched before they can be conveyed to Gunnison City.

Imports and Exports of Wheat and Flour.

NEW YORK, October 7th.—During eight weeks of the season—from August 6th to September 25th—42,192,000 bushels of wheat and flour was received at Atlantic ports, against 51,556,000 bushels for the same period of 1879, which shows that, notwithstanding the larger crop this year, the receipts have been 9,364,000 bushels less than last season. The exports of wheat and flour for the same time have been 40,242,000 bushels, or 8,838,000 bushels less than last year. This can hardly be considered a satisfactory course of business. It shows that at present prices farmers are indifferent about selling, and that exporters especially are indifferent about buying.

Doubting Don Celso Caezar Moreno.

WASHINGTON, October 7th.—Moreno, Hawaiian Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, discredits the statement telegraphed from San Francisco yesterday to the effect that the King of the Hawaiian Islands had withdrawn the extraordinary powers conferred on him (Moreno), and he adds that no such telegram as is described has ever reached him. He regards the story that the King has changed his policy as erroneous, while he maintains, on the strength of his knowledge touching Hawaiian affairs, that such a Cabinet as is mentioned is not one which the King would be likely to select.

The Campaign Against Victorio.

GALVESTON, October 7th.—The *News'* Quitman special says: Victorio's band is reported in the Pine mountains, opposite Quitman. Colonel Terros, with 450 men, and a portion of General Buell's command are approaching from the west and southwest. General Buell and the balance of his command are coming from the west. The only outlet for the Indians is around General Grierson's left flank. General Buell camps in the vicinity of Quitman to-night, on the Mexican side of the river. An engagement is anticipated to-morrow.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, October 7th.—An accident is reported on the Fitchburg Railroad, about 9 o'clock this evening, near Littleton. It is stated that Enos Verney, master car builder, and Mr. Faulkner, stone cutter, a resident of Ayer, are killed, and several others injured. The train left the track.

The Reunion of Grant's Old Regiment.

DECATUR (Ill), October 7th.—General Grant was escorted to the fair grounds this morning to meet his old regiment—the Twenty-first Illinois—and made a characteristic speech to them and to 20,000 soldiers and citizens who had gathered. He was followed by General Logan, and then the whole party sat down to a "hard-tack" dinner.

Silver and Stocks.

NEW YORK, October 7th.—Silver bars, 113; money easy at 2@3; Governments generally firm; stocks closed firm; Western Union, 97⅞; Quicksilver, 11; Pacific Mail, 41½; Mariposa, ⅞; Wells-Fargo, 112; New York Central, 130; Erie, 39¼; Panama, 198; Union Pacific, 88; bonds, 112½; Central Pacific, 72½ offered; bonds, 112; Sutro Tunnel, 1.

Epizootic Tendencies.

CINCINNATI, October 7th.—Epizootic tendencies are noticed here.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Agitation in Ireland.

DUBLIN, October 7th.—Parnell will issue a circular to the trader and farming classes of Cork, inviting them to a meeting to be held on Saturday next for the purpose of establishing a Land League on a new basis, intended to give the new body a wider scope.

DUBLIN, October 7th.—The Lord-Lieutenant to-day received fifty members of the Landlords' Association, who impressed upon the Government the urgent necessity of immediate steps for the protection of life and property. The Lord-Lieutenant promised every attention to the subject. The proceedings at the reception were strictly private, as the landlords present had statements to make which they would not venture to make in public. Some said they were themselves in danger of assassination in consequence of the Land League agitators, some pointed out persons in the room whose lives were in imminent peril, and some told the Lord-Lieutenant that they might not get home alive.

DUBLIN, October 7th.—The Government has ordered the barracks at Athlone, Carlow, Sligo and other places in the west of Ireland prepared for the full complement of troops they are capable of accommodating.

The Turkish Note.

VIENNA, October 7th.—The British and Russian Cabinets have already given their opinion of the Turkish note, that it is altogether unfit to form a basis of further negotiations. While communicating this opinion, the British Cabinet urge the immediate resumption of combined action on a large scale, namely: To make naval demonstrations nearer Constantinople without abandoning the demonstration at Dulcigno.

Two Steamers Wrecked in a Hurricane.

LONDON, October 7th.—A dispatch from St. Michael, Azores, by way of Madeira, says: The British steamers Stag, from New Orleans for Havre, and Benalla, from New Orleans for Bayonne, have been wrecked inside the harbor during a hurricane.

Offenbach's Funeral.

PARIS, October 7th.—The funeral of Jacques Offenbach was celebrated at Madelin this morning with great pomp and ceremony. Although the weather was wet there was an immense crowd both inside and outside the church. The hearse was loaded with wreaths sent by the theaters of Paris and of nearly every European capital. Great crowds witnessed the services. The music of the requiem was sung by Faure, Talzac and other great artists of Paris. Faure made a profound impression by his masterly rendering of the "Pic Jesua." During the service several fragments of the dead composer's "Contes D'Hoffmann" and "Chanson de Fortunil" were executed.

A Fearful Gale.

PENZANCE, October 7th.—A fearful gale has been raging here since midnight last night. Numerous vessels parted cables and have been damaged. The harbor works and quays were also damaged and the promenade flooded. Several small yachts and boats were destroyed. A fishing lugger capsized at the entrance of the harbor, and five persons were drowned.

The Labor Troubles in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 7th.—The Government has convened a conference of Russian cotton manufacturers at Moscow, to discuss the threatened crisis in industry. At many of the Moscow mills the wages of operatives have been reduced 15 per cent. The recent reduction in prices at Kludeff's great mill at Smalenck produced a four days' strike and riot there. Similar outbreaks are apprehended elsewhere if wages are reduced, as the failure of the harvest has doubled the price of food.

Disastrous Fire in Scotland.

LONDON, October 7th.—A fire at Greenock last night destroyed the worsted mills of Fleming, Read & Co., the largest in Scotland.

A Kurdish Uprising.

TEHERAN, October 7th.—A Kurdish Chieftain from the Turkish side of the frontier has united his forces with Hamyeh Agha, a Persian Kurd. The allies number 150,000, and are mostly armed with Henry rifles. After plundering the Lahigan and Maragha districts they are within fifty miles of Touris. There is great alarm there, as the country is defenseless. A Persian General started last night for Touris to collect troops.

The Panama Canal Scheme.

PARIS, October 7th.—De Lesseps announced at the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences that operations for carrying out the scheme of the Panama Canal are about to be begun, under the auspices of a syndicate composed of the principal financial establishments of America and Europe.

New President of Mexico—Death.

CITY OF MEXICO, October 1st.—On the 25th ult. the House of Representatives, by a large majority vote, passed a resolution declaring General Gonzales President of the Republic. His term to begin on the 1st of December next. General Gonzales, being in the interior, is not expected at the capital until the eve of his inauguration. Already speculation is rife as to the formation of the Cabinet. The following are mentioned as the probable Ministers: Gomez Palacio, Foreign Affairs; Carlos Pacheco, War; Manuel Toro, Finance.

Senor Ruemaz, Minister of Foreign Affairs, died on the 23d ult. His successor has not yet been named.

Ramirez, the leading revolutionist in Sonora, was killed in action on the 14th ult.

Mexican Railways—Important Concessions to Americans.

NEW YORK, October 7th.—A *World* special from the City of Mexico says: President Diaz has signed contracts with two American companies for international lines, one to the Texan frontier and one with branches to the Pacific, but Congressional action is still needed to validate either or both. The scheme of the system embraces, first, the completion of an interoceanic line from the Gulf of Mexico across the central portion of the country from Vera Cruz, via the City of Mexico, to the Pacific coast; and second, an international line opening channels of commerce by railroad communication between that country and the United States. The companies to which concessions have been made are the Mexican Central Railroad Company, a corporation organized under a charter from Massachusetts, and the National Mexican Railway Construction Company, a corporation made up of the Sullivan-Palmer party, which has hitherto been connected with the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. The Mexican Central Company is building a line from the City of Mexico northward to the city of Leon, 262 miles. About 35 miles from Celaya to Salamanaca are in operation, and a section extending from the City of Mexico, about 37 miles, is expected to be finished about November 27th. On November 30th Diaz retires from the Presidency, and every effort is being made to have a section ready for formal inauguration by him before that date. The new concession gives the Mexican Central Company the right to extend its line from Leon to El Paso del Norte, on the Rio Grande frontier of New Mexico, where it will meet with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. The Southern Pacific of California, the Texas Pacific, the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio and Sonora Railways are now being contracted from Guaymas. The company is also authorized by this law to construct a line to the port of Mazatlan from any convenient point on its line from the City of Mexico between the cities of Leon and Arguas Calientes, passing through the city of Guadalajara. The total mileage thus authorized is estimated to be about 1,400 miles to the National Mexican Railway Construction Company.

Another concession grants the privilege of building a road from the City of Mexico to the Pacific coast at the port of Manzanillo, passing through the cities of Toluca, Morelia and Siancordia. To aid this line a subsidy of $7,000 per kilometer, equivalent to about $11,200 per mile, is granted. The same company is also granted the right to build a road from a point on the above-mentioned line to the State of Michoacan, west of the City of Mexico, northward through the cities of Celaya, San Luis Potosi, Saltillo and Monterey, to a convenient point on the Texan frontier between Laredo and Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande, where a counection is expected with the International and Great Northern Railroad, now constructing the extension of its lines south of San Antonio, and with a probable branch from the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio road in its extension to El Paso for a connection with the Southern Pacific, Mexican Central, Sonora and other roads. The subsidy to this line is fixed at $6,500 per kilometer. All the subsidies to this company are payable from customs receipts in a manner similar to that provided in the case of the Mexican Central Company, but because the lines are to be narrow-gauge, only to the extent of four per