THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

VOL. II---NO. 143. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ON TO MEXICO.

A Filibustering Expedition on Foot Looking to the Acquisition of a Portion of Mexico.

The Necessary Money All Raised, and the Men Ready to Move at a Second's Notice.

A Distinguished Ex-Confederate Cavalry General to Lead the Expedition.

An Understanding that the Government Will Not Interfere.

Three Expeditions to March on Mexico from Arizona and California.

Sonora to be Captured and Declared Independent.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.—For several days past the atmosphere here has been full of rumors, bearing more or less appearance of authenticity, touching on a move about to be made upon Mexico. These rumors have foundation in the following facts:

Ever since the arrival of Lerdo de Tejada in Washington, D. C., leading spirits of the Mexican movement, which was started two years ago and abandoned for want of financial backing, have been busy inaugurating a new one. The prompt mover in the present instance is a General well known in California and the Southwest, who was the youngest member of William Walker's ill-starred expedition to Costa Rica, and who long afterward, at the head of about eighty Americans, seized the government of Guatemala and held it nearly two years. For the last four years this gentleman has been carrying on a coffee plantation in Southern Mexico and awaiting for an opportunity, which he now thinks has arrived. Accordingly, he left Mexico about four months ago, by way of Acapulco, and came to San Francisco, where he organized the nucleus of a new expedition. Thence he came East to look for funds and other material support. The expulsion of Lerdo by Diaz was a godsend to the master spirit aforesaid, who straightway put himself *en rapport* with Lerdo, in order to obtain the color of his authority for movements he was about to make.

The capital necessary to fit out three expeditions has been provided, and the leader of the movement is now in Washington negotiating with the State Department as to what course can be pursued without incurring any interference from the Federal government. Great reticence is, of course, observed; but enough has been ascertained to show that the following plan of operations has been determined on:

A joint stock company has been formed, ostensibly to develop the mines in Arizona, and several hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed thereto by the leading railroad capitalists in San Francisco, New York and Philadelphia. The funds are to be used in fitting out three expeditions. One is to start from Yuma, the present terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, and push directly through Sonora by land to Guaymas. The second leaves San Francisco in ships, carrying supplies, and is to meet the first at Guaymas by water. The third is to rendezvous at El Paso and pass through Chihuahua to the interior of Arizona, where it is to be met by reinforcements from Guaymas. This column will be the heaviest of the three, and is now being quietly recruited in Texas, New Mexico, and as far east as Missouri. It will be mainly composed of ex-Confederate soldiers, and probably will be commanded by an eminent Confederate cavalry officer now living in Missouri, whose name is not unfamiliar in Mexico.

The Califoania column will be led by the gentleman who is now here conducting the before-mentioned negotiation. The fate of the whole movement now depends on the assurances of non-interference from the Administration. If satisfactory assurances are given, the middle of September will see 2500 Americans in Sonora, a government organized there and the State declared independent of Mexico as far as the Diaz government is concerned.

This movement, while it is being promoted by some of the men who were concerned in the abortive movement of two years ago, will be independent of that enterprise so far as the financial part of it is concerned. BUELL.

The Reformed Episcopal Church.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The fifth general council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, in fraternal relations with the Free Church of England, reported on application of T. H. Gregg, D. D., late Vicar of East Harborne, England, to be admitted to the ministry of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and it was acted on favorably.

Thirteen Sailors Drowned.

HALIFAX, May 11.—The schooner Codseeker capsized off Cape Sable. The captain and two others were saved and thirteen drowned.

A Building Falling In.

PITTSBURG, May 11.—A six-story brick building, used in manufacturing coffins, fell, killing one and hurting several.

FOREIGN.

WAR NOTES.

The Turks Bombarding Oltenitza.

LONDON, May 11.—Two Turkish gunboats bombarded Oltenitza four hours to-day. The Roumanians replied. It is reported they silenced the gunboats and ignited Turtukai, on the opposite bank of the Danube. No loss of life in Oltenitza.

The Bombardment of Ibrail.

The Turkish bombardment of Ibrail on Wednesday destroyed some large granaries. Shops are closed and the town deserted.

The Insurrection in Circassia.

Two thousand Circassian rebels are under arms in the southern province of Russia.

The Province of Caucasus Declared in a State of Siege.

The Russian government has declared three provinces of Caucasus in a state of siege in consequence of a Mussulman uprising.

The Sozohaule Pass Blocked.

The Russians being unable to force Sozohaule Pass, await reinforcements.

A Present to Roumania.

The Czar has presented Prince Charles, of Roumania, with 2000 horses and 36,000 rifles.

The Closing of the Russian Ports Delayed.

At the request of England the Porte extends the time for closing the Russian ports on the Sea of Azof.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.

Debate on the Gladstone Resolutions.

LONDON, May 11.—In the Commons, continuing the debate, Mr. Courtney said he could not have voted for the third and fourth resolutions if Mr. Gladstone had maintained them, but before the outbreak of the present war would have supported a declaration in favor of European pressure and coercion.

He believed the majority of the House favored neutrality as far as is consistent with British interests, and said that the best way to protect those interests was to be ready to offer mediation at the first opportunity.

The Conservatives, in speeches preceding Mr. Forster's, were principally characterized by a strong anti-Russian tone.

Mr. Chaplin declared that Russia, to a great extent, was responsible for the events which occurred last year in Bulgaria, and said that care should be taken to prevent Russia from setting her foot in Constantinople, or interfering with the road to India, even if it was necessary to sweep the Mediterranean to secure that object.

Sir Robert Peel, citing the case of Poland, ridiculed the conjunction of the name of Russia with civil or religious liberty. He hoped the government would not budge an inch from the position they had taken. He did not fear war, but he hoped it would be avoided under the able management of the government.

The debate was adjourned.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Mobilization in Russia.

[Paris (April 29) Correspondence of the London Standard.]

A mobilization in Russia is a matter of no small difficulty, on account of the extent and scanty population of the territory, the scarcity of communication, and the precautions which require to be taken against the population in Poland and other provinces. The country indeed is divided into a certain number of recruiting districts, but the corps belonging to these districts are generally quartered elsewhere; when the order for mobilization goes forth there is a *chasser-croisez* of men and horses all over the empire. As regards the artillery, its mobilization requires a supplement of 40,000 horses. Under the most favorable circumstances the mobilization of the Russian army cannot be effected under from five to six weeks. As regards the army that Russia can bring into the field against Turkey, after securing her frontiers in Europe and Asia, it is requisite to bear in mind that the popular character of the war would enable the government to dispense with any large garrisons in the interior of the empire, and a couple of divisions at Warsaw would suffice just now to keep Poland in order. A couple of divisions, with their headquarters at St. Petersburg, would be enough to watch the frontier in the northwest, and two divisions would be needed to cover Odessa and protect the coasts of the Black Sea. These deductions being made, there would remain available for the army of operation 35 divisions of infantry, 24 battalions of rifles, 42 regiments of cavalry, 20 regiments of Cossacks and 244 batteries, with 1884 guns; giving a total of upward of 550,000 men for operating on the Danube; while 112,500 men would still be available for the war in Asia.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell at 12 o'clock m. to-day, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange:

1. The Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal, which has cost nearly $500,000, and is a valuable and remunerative investment.

2. That elegant family residence, No. 556 St. Charles street, between Jackson and Philip streets, together with the key lot, a choice property, on terms of one-half or third cash, balance on long time.

3. The magnificent residence known as the "Montgomery Mansion," on the corner of Carondelet and Washington streets, with large grounds; one-third or fourth cash, balance on long credit, or all cash.

4. The cottage house with three lots of ground, 75 by 100 feet, adjoining same; and

5. Two choice building lots, 38 by 150 feet, adjoining the above cottage.

For full particulars, read the advertisement, and see the plans at the place of sale.

The orange orchard and farm known as "the Sharp property," situated on the right bank of the river, only nine miles below the city, will be sold at public auction this day at 12 o'clock m., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, by Messrs. Hoey, Macon & O'Connor, auctioneers. The sale is peremptory by order of the Second District Court, and all in want of a pleasant country home near the city, would do well to attend promptly. The location of this property for orange culture is unsurpassed, some seven to eight hundred trees being in fruit now, and with ordinary attention this place will in a year or two yield an income of $5000 to $6000 per annum from oranges alone.

CHARGES ON COTTON.

An Interesting Document.

The following letter from Mr. H. G. Hester, Secretary of the Cotton Exchange, in reply to a letter of inquiry from St. Louis, will be read with much interest, not only by those directly connected with the production and sale of cotton, but by all who are interested in the business advantages of our city:

MAY 11, 1877.

Thomas C. Walsh, Esq., St. Louis:

Sir—By instruction from President Black, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of the 5th inst., contents of which have been carefully noted.

The editorial of the *Times* you refer to is probably correct in the main, though not in the sense you take it. If we average the amount of money per bale left in New Orleans on account of the trade in cotton, it would not be unlikely to exceed the figures specified by the *Times*.

This, however, would include many items incidental to all shipping points. For instance, profits from ship's disbursements, towage, pilotage, watching, repairs to vessel, commission to ship agents, etc., as well as factors' and other commissions on purchasing supplies for planters, interest, etc., on advances, etc.

In short, the $10 or more per bale covers not only the direct charges upon cotton, but profits upon all business attracted thitherward by means of the congregation of people from all parts of the world who traffic in the staple, and the concomitants essential to the handling the large quantity of cotton received at this port.

Viewed in this, the only proper light, New Orleans makes a fair and reasonable profit upon her cotton trade, but not more than any other large market situated upon the seaboard.

In fact, under the system of supervision successfully carried out by our Exchange in the presses and on the landing, the cost to the planter in expense and loss in weight will probably fall short of any port in the United States.

A careful examination of facts will show that the diversion of cotton from New Orleans, so much talked of, and which has been greatly overrated, consists wholly of cotton which, without the necessary railroad facilities, does not normally belong to New Orleans.

It has not gone from us on account of excessive local charges or because other domestic markets afford better facilities, but simply because, by virtue of causes for the time beyond our control, freight rates from certain sections have been against us.

To a certain extent our political troubles have operated as a drawback, which has only been overcome by strenuous efforts, combined with the decided advantages of New Orleans as a cotton market.

The following table shows the per centage of the total crop handled in New Orleans in each of the six years past. Of course we are also affected by the relative success of the crops in the sections tributary to this and other markets.

	Total cotton crop.	Total bales handled in N. O.	Percentage of crop handled in N.O.
1869–70	3,114,592	1,207,333	.387
1870–71	4,347,006	1,548,136	.356
1871–72	2,974,351	1,067,011	.358
1872–73	3,930,503	1,407,389	.358
1873–74	4,170,388	1,356,674	.325
1874–75	3,817,845	1,154,657	.301
1875–76	4,632,313	1,604,378	.346

We give the planters and interior merchants credit for a sufficient degree of intelligence to be able to discern readily their true interests, and it is not by any means probable that, with the sharp competition waged on all sides, New Orleans would handle so large a share of the cotton crop were her charges exorbitant, or even materially above those of other markets.

The following is a list of the direct charges upon cotton at this port:

FACTORS' CHARGES, (maximum.)*

(Per bale, based upon an average of $50 per bale.)

Fire insurance ⅝ per cent on sale one month	.1875
Storage, drayage, weighing and labor, per bale, 75c	.75
Brokerage on selling, ¼ per cent	.1250
Commission on sale, 2½ per cent	1.25
Total	2.3125

The above constitute the entire costs to the planter for handling cotton in this market; or, in other words, the aggregate deductions to be made on account of local charges from the gross price of a bale of cotton in this market.

Insurance, river or rail, and freight to this market, which vary in accordance with the point of shipment, though paid by the factor for account of the planter, are not included in the above, as they do not, strictly speaking, come under the head of local charges.

We thus have an actual cost to the planter upon his cotton of about $2 31 per bale. If the planter raises his cotton on credit he places himself in the light of any other borrower, and pays interest for advances, whether of money or of goods. The interest he pays, or the shifts he must make, however, to do a business beyond his immediate available means, cannot be construed in any manner as a charge upon cotton.

BUYERS' CHARGES, (maximum),*

which are made after the cotton has been bought and paid for at the market rate, and the planter virtually settled with, are as follows, (assuming the same average, $50 per bale,) viz:

Brokerage ¼ per cent	.25
Drayage, reweighing and inspection	.50
Fire insurance	.0625
Commission 2½ per cent	1.25
Bill brokerage ⅛ per cent	.0625
Total	1.1250

SHIPS' CHARGES.*

The cost for compressing, per bale, is paid by the ship from the money received for freight (the compressing being purely a matter of convenience to the vessel, reducing the size of the bales, and thus increasing her carrying capacity)	75
The same may be said of the charge for stevedorage or stowing cargo, per bale	75
The ship also pays brokerage on amount of its freight, which say on a bale of 450 pounds (average) at 5-16d per pound, the present outside rate on cotton by sail or steam to Liverpool from New Orleans, would be in currency, per bale	13
Total	$1 63

We thus have an aggregate of buyers' and shipping charges of $3 75 paid after the cotton has been transferred to purchaser.

These, however, are indirect charges, and their increase or decrease, while affecting the ability of the buyer to pay more or less for the cotton, thus influencing the current market rates, are all calculated before those rates are paid; in other words, if cotton is quoted in New Orleans at 12c. per pound it means 12c., less merely the factor's local charges and the cost of bringing the cotton to this market.

I am thus explicit because it is desirable that these matters should be so explained as to be easily understood by all, whether versed in the usual business methods or not.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY G. HESTER, Secretary.

*Of course all charges are maximum; all deviations therefrom are in the interest of the producers and consumers of our great staple.

DIAZ AND CONGRESS.

Probability of Diaz Being Unseated.

[Courier-Journal.]

Diaz is having some trouble with the Mexican Congress. Not long ago, through his influence, the Senate was abolished. Congress now acknowledges the existence of that body, and proposes to sit for two years instead of dissolving next September, as Diaz desires. The reduction of the army, proposed by Diaz, will unseat him. The discharged soldiers will at once organize a new revolution or assist the Lerdoists to regain their ascendancy.

THE DISBANDMENT OF THE ARMY.

The Cabinet at One Time Debating this Question—No Necessity for a Standing Army.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

It seemed at one time possible that the President might issue a proclamation, which would have been an international surprise, in the place of that postponing the extra session. The subject was two or three times seriously discussed in Cabinet whether it might not be wise, patriotic, and expedient to decline to call an extra session of Congress altogether and permit the army to be disbanded. The argument of the members of the Cabinet who favored this plan was substantially this: Congress by its action in refusing an appropriation had expressed its opinion that the army was not needed; that it would be becoming in the Executive to recognize this opinion and give it its full force; that the country was in a state of profound peace and about to enter upon a new era of prosperity; that the real theory of the American Republic is that among its citizens are enough able, well-conditioned, obedient, loyal men, ready at any moment to spring to the defense of the country at the tap of the drum; that the Governors of the frontier States are quite willing and able to protect their own frontiers without the army; that there is no national exigency which requires the existence of the army, and that as there is no money to pay for its support and Congress has not thought its services necessary, the President would inform the army that under the laws he has no service for them to do, and that so far as the Executive is concerned the army of the United States of America might cease to be. This plan was supported by as good a lawyer as Chief Justice Carter of the Supreme Court of the District; and it is said that a vote even was taken upon it in Cabinet, and that at least three of those present heartily favored it. While others could not consent, it was argued that under the law and the constitution, in view of the action of Congress, such a proceeding on the part of the Executive would certainly have been regular, and doubtless would have received the approval of the American people.

THE POLICY IN OHIO.

How the Ohio Republicans Like Hayes' Policy—They Hope to Carry Ohio This Fall.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* has interviewed several active Republicans of that State respecting the President's Southern policy, and reports the results at length. Gov. Young said he thought President Hayes has no idea of attempting to create a new party, and continued: "His idea is to make the Republican party a national party in every sense that the word national with a big "N" implies. He wants to institute a policy of pacification that will satisfy the white ex-rebel element of the South; that his sole aim is to secure justice and equal rights to all men, whether white or black, under the provision of the amendments to the constitution. I know him well enough to believe he has no other ambition—no other ends to subserve, and I know him well enough to assert that in the administration of his office he will insist upon equal rights and the protection of those people who cannot protect themselves, even if blood has to flow to maintain the sovereignty of the law. Whoever believes Hayes to be wanting in backbone to carry out his convictions of what is right don't know the man as I do."

Lieut. Gov. Curtiss said that he considered the policy wise, and that it in no way endangers the future of the party.

Gen. C. H. Grosvenor thus gave his views: "In my opinion 95 per cent of the Republicans of Ohio cordially indorse Hayes, and 95 per cent of the balance will vote the ticket. Hayes' danger in Ohio is vastly more imminent in the direction of appointing all his recent and ancient enemies to office, and all the men who can show a certificate of having howled for Greeley and reform in 1872. Bogus civil service reform, that makes rules to drive off and out all the old time-scarred Republicans, and elevates the men who fought us in 1872 and 1876, threatens the morale of the party in Ohio far more than does any opposition to the Southern policy. But President Hayes is wise, and in the end he will shut down on the efforts of the enemy to capture him. The people will soon see through the misrepresentations made that Hayes has recognized Hampton and Nicholls, and the new policy—that of the letter of acceptance and inaugural—will sweep Ohio."

The correspondent next called upon Gen. John Beatty, one of the most active members of the Republican State Committee, and a warm personal friend of the President. He thus expressed himself:

"Do I like the President's Southern policy? No, sir, I do not. I did not believe in it last fall when it was Mr. Tilden's policy, and have no more faith in it now. The promises of Southern Democrats are worth no more to-day than they were a few years ago. None have been redeemed, and they mean no more now than they did then. We had in the resolutions of the St. Louis Convention all we now have in the Hampton-Nicholls pledges. The first did not protect the Republicans in the South, and the last will not. We must either assume that the President has made a cruel blunder, or admit that the Republican party is a fraud, its professions false, its statements lies, its leaders hypocrites, and its following fools. If the President's own experience in the party teaches him this, it is well that he should make public confession and turn over a new leaf. Mine does not. I do not want a new party. The old one will be good enough for me when men like Matthews and Foster get out of it. Men who have not the pluck to stand by their friends will be found not to have the courage to stand by principle, and the sooner they get into a new party, or go over to the Democratic party, the better. The arguments used to sustain the President's Southern policy are very familiar. They have been urged by Democrats for ten years, but no amount of constitutional hair-splitting can satisfy me that an armed and organized minority should be permitted to override and crush out the unarmed and unorganized majority. As to the feeling among Republicans, I think it fair to say that those holding office and expecting office do their best to sustain the President. Half the others are ashamed to confess that they have been disappointed, deceived, and betrayed, and say nothing, while the other half cannot talk on the subject without swearing, and therefore prefer not to talk at all. Ohio will not indorse the President's Southern policy."

The correspondent closes his letter in these words: "I talked with other gentlemen, but the above are fair samples of the whole. Some are disgusted, some enthusiastic, but all hoping for the best and expecting to do their best to carry the State next fall."

GORTSCHAKOFF.

A Diplomatic Experience of Over Half a Century.

Alexander Michaelowitsch Gortschakoff, the eminent Russian statesman and diplomatist, is now in his seventy-ninth year, having been born a couple of years before the last century. After his education at the Lyceum of Tsarskoe-Selo, he commenced his diplomatic life at the Congresses of Laybach and Verona as attache to Count Nesselrode, the Russian Ambassador; was Secretary of Legation in London in 1824; Charge d'Affaires at the court of Tuscany in 1830, and was attache for the first time in 1832 to the legation at Vienna, where the death of his superior, the Russian Ambassador, gave him great influence.

In 1841 he was sent on a mission to Stuttgard, where he negotiated the marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia with the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg. For this service he was made a privy councillor. During the events of 1848–49 Prince Gortschakoff maintained a dignified neutrality, but it is asserted he was instrumental in obtaining the abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand I. in favor of Francis Joseph, his nephew. During the dispute over the Eastern question, twenty years ago, the prince was ambassador at Vienna, and at his instance the Russian government accepted the four points which formed the basis of the conference of Paris. In that year he was recalled to St. Petersburg to replace Nesselrode as Minister for Foreign Affairs, the position which he still holds, and whose affairs he has always managed with consummate tact and ability. His declarations against foreign intervention during the Sicilian and Neapolitan revolutions and the Polish insurrection of 1863 attracted much attention at the time from their bold language, and were frequently commented upon. In October, 1870, while Paris was being besieged by the Germans, Prince Gortschakoff, after an understanding with Bismarck, issued a circular to the representatives of Russia abroad, announcing the resolution of the Emperor to be no longer controlled by the treaty of 1856, so far as it limited his right of sovereignty in the Black Sea. This led to the London conference of 1871, when the treaty was modified in accordance with the demand of Russia. In recognition of his brilliant services on this occasion, Prince Gortschakoff was accredited with the rank of serene highness by his imperial master, from whose father he had also received similar tokens of appreciation. His course in refusing to associate himself with Great Britain and France in their unfriendly attitude toward the United States shortly after the breaking out of our civil war, and the ordering of a Russian fleet to New York as a proof of his friendship and sincerity, will be remembered with gratitude by Americans long after his distinguished services to his own country are forgotten. Though suffering from the gout, Prince Gortschakoff continues to take an active part in State affairs, but generally spends the summer in Switzerland or Germany for the benefit of his health. His family is one of the oldest in Russia, several members of which have rendered conspicuous service in the field and the Cabinet.

A FILIBUSTER STORY.

A Filibustering Expedition Reported.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Rumor has it that a filibustering expedition is quietly organizing in the vicinity of New Orleans, having for its object the capture of a part of Northern Mexico. The ex-Confederate soldiers who are out of employment are to form the rank and file of the invading force, which is to have at its head a number of the best fighters among the Confederate Generals. Unless appearances are altogether deceptive, the organization of the force is already far advanced, and it will probably be heard from definitely at an early day.

THE PAPERS THEY READ.

What Papers are most Popular with the Cabinet.

[Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]

I have been at some pains to ascertain the papers mostly read by the statesmen so unexpectedly and unpleasantly called to power. Rutherford B. calls for the Columbus *Journal*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, dips into the *Enquirer* and *Times* at intervals, and when the Administration wishes to compose itself for a nap it tries a number of the *Gazette*.

Evarts is proud of the New York *World*. It is about the only journal the State Department takes as a steady diet.

Carl Schurz rides to the Interior in one of those one-horse covered vehicles that is purchased out of the contingent fund of a department ostensibly to deliver documents and mails, but used to cart about the Secretary and heads of bureaus. As Carl rides along he tears open and glances over the newspapers, very like an editor. He reserves for more regular reading the St. Louis newspapers the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and the Springfield *Republican*.

The jolly old jack-tar of the Wabbosh devotes himself to the Cincinnati and Indianapolis papers.

Devens never gets out of Boston, unless it be for an occasional dip into the Springfield *Republican*.

The War Department has no time for newspapers. It reads the Washington and Baltimore dailies, and makes a frantic effort to keep up with the New York *Herald*.

I am told the Postmaster General instructs his clerk who acts as his private secretary to read the papers for him, and if he finds anything of especial interest to call his attention to it.

Pearl Soapine.

THE DEPARTURE.

Escorting to the Cars our Visitors from Mobile.

At 4 o'clock last evening the environs of the Moresque Building were alive with stalwart specimens of manly humanity and gaudy with bright uniforms. The gray was the universal tint, enlivened with red, green and gold. It was our Mobile visitors preparing to return home. It was not a tearful parting, though mutual regrets were heartfully exchanged, but the faces of the Mobile and New Orleans boys irradiated with smiles. Such is the way with soldiers. They are happy as long as they can. "Carpe diem" is their motto. The meeting, the fun, the parting, all are sources of good feeling. The pleasure of the meeting, the fun of being in congenial company, and at the departure the reminiscences of pleasant times past united to the hope of happy forthcoming reunions. Your only true philosopher is the soldier, whether he belongs to the regular army or doffs a citizen's dress to equip himself in military garb. The uniform begins the philosophical education and the *esprit du corps* bestows the diploma. An experienced drummer rolled out a call, and forthwith into line fell one by one the well-trained citizen warriors of our sister State.

Carry arms, right dress, fours right, forward march, and successively the various companies marched out of the Moresque Building to the rendezvous on Lafayette Square, where the Washington Artillery, uniformed and under arms, and a detachment in undress uniform from the Continental Guards, awaited them, to escort them to the cars. It was really a beautiful sight for those who have, so to speak, a sweet tooth for the military, to see the various companies falling regularly into line like the best of trained veterans; all their rifles held perpendicularly at a uniform "carry" and the perfect line extending through the breadth of the square without one discrepancy to mar the geometrical symmetry of the regimental front.

The line formed, the colonel put the boys through the manual of arms, and all showed such proficiency in the handling of their rifles that we wondered whether the people in Mobile have anything to do but practice the manual.

Military compliments being passed, the whole column wheeled by fours and, between a dense array of admiring lookers-on, marched out of the square and down St. Charles street and Canal to the Mobile Railroad depot. There a long train of cars received our gallant visitors and robbed us of our welcome guests. The shrill whistle of the locomotive, as soon as the cars were all coupled, was the signal for a parting salute, which was fired by the expert cannoneers of the Washington Artillery, and the long moving train, as it passed the roaring Napoleon, answered back with the shrill whistles of its engine to the parting compliment of our artillerists.

The ladies in the cars, of whom there were many, all pretty, beauty piled upon beauty, Ossa on Pelion, did not seem to appreciate the nerve exciting roar of the cannon. A number of these gentle creatures stopped their rosy ears with the most delicate of fingers, and trembled and laughed in such a graceful way that old bachelors sighed with regret, while the gaping youths stared in amazement and admiration. We thank our friends from Alabama for their visit and hope that it will be often renewed.

BAPTISTS IN COUNCIL.

The Second Day's Session of the Baptist Convention.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, by the president.

After singing the 717th hymn, prayer was offered by the Rev. D. N. Morrell, of Texas.

Rev. D. W. Creath read the report of the committee on the nomination of new boards, after which G. W. Norton was elected treasurer of the convention, and N. Long auditor.

Rev. L. N. Murrell, a veteran worker in the cause in Texas, was introduced and addressed the convention, giving a brief account of the result of his labors in that State.

Kind Words, a Sunday school paper, was authorized to be continued for the next year.

The following substitute, offered by the Rev. E. T. Winkler, D. D., in lieu of a resolution upon the same subject, was adopted:

Whereas, in the providence of God, several among the most active and influential members of this convention have been removed by death during the past year; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Brethren Toy, Spalding, Furman and Eaton, be appointed to prepare a suitable memorial notice of these departed servants of God for publication in the minutes of the convention.

On motion, Dr. Winkler was added to the committee.

The Rev. Dr. Burrows, chairman of the committee on African missions, submitted the report of the committee, with the accompanying resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the board be instructed to increase the number of missionaries to Africa as speedily as under judgment they can do so without incurring embarrassing financial liabilities.

Resolved, That measures be taken by the board to interest our colored churches specially in the work of African missions, and that the colored churches be assured that we sincerely desire to co-operate with them in furthering this grand work.

Resolved, That young colored ministers giving evidence of a call from the Lord to the work of the ministry, and of suitable qualifications, be preferred by the board as missionaries to Africa.

On motion, the convention took a recess until 1 p. m.

On being called to order at that time the 958th hymn was sung, when, after prayer by the Rev. J. H. Kilpatrick, the Rev. B. H. Carroll read the report on China missions, which was adopted.

The following resolution, offered by the Rev. J. T. Tichenor, was made the special order for Saturday at half-past 1 o'clock.

Resolved, That the increasing demand for evangelic labor in the destitute parts of our country and in the Indian Territory call for increase of effort on the part of the Home Mission Board to supply the destitution, and upon the churches and friends of domestic and Indian missions for more abundant means to enlarge the work of the board.

Dr. Winkler moved that the Rev. Dr. C. R. Blackall, agent of the American Baptist Publication Society, be invited to address the convention on Saturday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock.

The motion prevailed, and the invitation was accepted.

Rev. G. W. Gwin, chairman of the committee on finance on treasurer of Home Mission Board, submitted the report of the committee, which was made the special order for Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Rev. J. A. Chambliss read the report of the committee of woman's work of Home Missions, which was adopted.

Prayer by the Rev. C. R. Blackall, of Texas. The convention took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 7:30 p. m. by the President.

After prayer the report of the committee on the voice of Providence in the Foreign Mission work, was read by the chairman, the Rev. Dr. W. P. Zeaman of Missouri.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Chamblins, the whole subject of Foreign Missions was opened for discussion, which lasted until 10 o'clock, when the report was adopted.

The convention then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—The Sunday excursion train up the Jackson Railroad now leaves at 7:30 a. m., instead of 7:20, as heretofore. Sportsmen and pleasure seekers generally will find it to their profit to try this excursion. The distance traveled, 106 miles and return, for $1, makes it the cheapest, as the varied scenery through which the train passes makes it the most attractive to be found.