THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

VOL. II--NO. 304. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1877. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

THE RESUMPTION ACT.

IT WAS UNDER DEBATE IN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CURRENCY.

The Committee Resolves to Report a Bill to the House Postponing the Time Fixed for Resumption in the Resumption Act.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The House Banking and Currency Committee will proceed at an early day to the consideration of bills for the remonetization of silver and repealing the third section of the specie resumption act, all of which fixes the date of resumption. There is no doubt that the remonetization bill will pass both Houses and receive the approval of the President. The impression prevails that the repeal of the time fixed for resumption will pass the House and probably the Senate, but that the President will veto it, and that it will be impossible to secure the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate to pass it over the veto.

The Committee on Banking and Currency this morning had under consideration the bill to repeal the third section of the Resumption act. A spirited debate of an hour's duration took place, frequently interrupted by dilatory motions on the part of those opposed to the bill.

Speeches in favor of repeal were made by Messrs. Ewing, of Ohio; Phillips, of Kansas, and Ford, of Illinois. The latter, however, protested against the bill being reported in its present shape, and favoring a further consideration and certain modifications.

Mr. Hardenberg, of New Jersey, spoke against it. But the bill was finally ordered to be reported to the House by the following vote:

Ayes—Buckner, of Missouri; Ewing, of Ohio; Yates, of North Carolina; Hartsell, of Illinois; Bell, of Georgia; Phillips, of Kansas.

Nays—Hardenburg, of New Jersey; Hartney Eames, of Rhode Island; Fort, of Illinois, and Chittenden, of New York.

Of those voting for the repeal five are Democrats and one Republican; and of those voting against two are Democrats and three Republicans.

The committee also considered the bill for the remonetization of silver and gold. They would have perfected the same for a report to the House had not Mr. Eames, of Rhode Island, raised the point of order that the hour for the meeting of the House had arrived, and this point the chair decided well taken, and the committee adjourned.

The bill for the repeal of the third section of the resumption act will be reported after reading the journal this morning.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate Confirms a Few of the President's Minor Appointees.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Register of Land offices—P. J. Anderson, Alabama, at Montgomery, Alabama; L. Dongoll, Colorado, at Denver, Colorado; A. S. Stewart, Nebraska, at Sheridan, Dakota; B. J. T. Hanna, Kansas, at Hayes City, Kansas; W. G. Town, Wyoming, at Evanston, Wyoming Territory; H. G. Olney, Colorado, at Lake City Colorado; Merlin W. Gibbs, Arkansas, at Little Rock.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Wm. Anyon, Nebraska, at Grand Island, Nebraska; E. T. Crocker, Wyoming, at Evanston, Wyoming; J. Taffe, Nebraska, at North Platte, Nebraska; C. N. Baird, Nebraska, at Lincoln, Nebraska; J. T. McKenna, Dakota, at Sheridan, Dakota; O. B. Hickman, Colorado, at Lake City, Colorado; P. J. Strabuck, Alabama, at Montgomery, Alabama.

Indian Agents—Geo. Frost, of Nebraska, Crow Agency, Montana; W. Baird, of Iowa, Milk River Agency, Montana; B. L. Dong, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the President, to sign patents for lands, vice David D. Cure, resigned.

Navy—Commodore Chas. Patterson to be Rear Admiral; Capt. G. M. Ransom to be Commodore; Commander Henry A. Adams to be Captain; Lieut. Commander N. S. Barber to be Commander; Wm. N. Jeffers to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Lieut. Commander Morton M. Sanders to be Commander; Lieut. Commander John R. Bartlett to be Commander; Paymaster Frank C. Casby to be Pay Inspector; Past Assistant Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse to be Paymaster; Assistant Paymaster W. Berry to be Paymaster; C. J. Lewis to be Assistant Paymaster; Past Assistant Paymaster A. McMahio to be Paymaster; Assistant Paymaster J. L. Jordon to be Past Assistant Paymaster; Ambrose K. Michler to be Assistant Paymaster; Engineer W. B. Bailey to be Past Assistant Engineer; Henry D. Todd to be Professor of Mathematics; Second Lieutenant S. W. Quackenbo to be First Lieutenant; Lieutenant Commander S. W. Terry to be Commander; Lieutenant Commander Oliver A. Batchelor to be Commander; John G. Walker to be Captain; Clarence L. Bennet to be Assistant Engineer; J. P. Stone to be Assistant Engineer; Wilmer A. Chessman to be Assistant Engineer; W. Parks to be Assistant Engineer; Twenty Past Masters were also confirmed.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Senate met at 12 m., the Vice President in the chair.

The following petitions, etc., were offered and referred to their respective committees:

By Mr. Harvis: A petition asking that pensions be granted to the survivors of the Mexican war.

By Mr. Anthony: A bill providing for the appointment of a disbursing officer for the government printing offices.

By Mr. Wadleigh: A bill for the relief of the Louisville Transfer Company at Louisville and Cincinnati.

By Mr. Burnside: A bill for the removal of all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens into an arm of the United States army.

By Mr. Ingersoll: A bill to provide for the examination of all claimants for pensions, and for the appointment of a corps of examining surgeons.

Also, a bill providing for the erection of a building for the post-office, United States courts and District courts at Topeka, Kansas.

By Mr. Mitchell: A bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Courts of Claims of the United States.

The Chair appointed the following Senators to act on the committee appointed under the resolution offered by Mr. Edmunds relative to the questions relating to the election of President and Vice President: Edmunds, Conkling, Howe, McMillan, Teller, Davis of Illinois, Bayard, Thurman and Morgan.

By Mr. Morrell: A bill to take possession of certain parcels of land at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and Grand Avenue, west of the Capitol grounds, for public purposes.

By Mr. Gordon: Petition of colored citizens of Savannah, Ga., in relation to savings intrusted to the Freedman's Bank.

At 12:15, on motion of Mr. Sargent, the Senate went into executive session, and at 12:30 adjourned.

The House.

The reading of the journal of Monday's proceedings had progressed for an hour and twenty minutes, and was about half finished, when Mr. Dunnell moved that the further reading of these be dispensed with.

The Speaker said that that could only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, objected, and the reading was continued.

The reading of the journal was concluded at 2:30 p. m. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Clerk, asking instructions as to the disposition to be made of papers in several election cases in his possession, and, on motion of Mr. Springer, the clerk was directed to turn the papers over to the Committee on Elections. Further papers in contested election cases were presented by Mr. Hill.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of seven, with authority to inquire into the subject of the ventilation of the House, and to recommend such changes as they may deem proper; also to inquire into the practicability of so changing the location of the hall as to admit air and light without the same being compelled to pass through stained glass, and also to inquire into the practicability of improving the acoustics of the hall. Adopted.

The morning hour commenced at 2:41 p. m., and the Speaker proceeded with the call of the committees.

Mr. Wood, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution referring so much of the President's message as referred to the Patent Office fire to the Committee on Appropriations, and so much as referred to the International Exhibitions of Paris and Stockholm, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House went into committee of the whole and agreed to the resolution, which was reported to the House and passed.

Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to repeal the third section of the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments. This section fixes the time when resumption shall commence as January 1, 1879. Mr. Ewing moved that the bill be printed and recommitted. Agreed to.

Mr. Ewing moved that the bill be printed and recommitted. Agreed to.

Mr. Foot, representing the minority of the committee, asked leave to present an amendment in the nature of a substitute, repealing all that part of the resumption act which authorized the Secretary to sell United States bonds and cancel treasury notes.

Mr. Ewing entered a motion to reconsider the vote recommitting the bill, with a view of calling it up at some convenient subsequent time.

Mr. Conger moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and on this the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote resulted: 116 yeas to 138 nays.

The Speaker laid before the House a number of executive communications, and at 3:45 p. m., on motion of Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, the House adjourned.

AN ARMY BILL.

Senator Burnside Wants to Abolish All Distinction of Color in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Burnside introduced the following bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to enlistments of the colored citizens in the United states Army:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the word color shall not be used to designate any soldier of the United State army; that colored citizens shall be entitled to all the privileges and rights of any citizen enlisted in any arm of the United States army; that no distinction shall be hereafter made in any assignment of soldiers on account of race, color or previous condition; that all the arms of the service, the engineer, artillery, cavalry, infantry and signal corps, irrespective of color, shall be open to all.

SEC. 2. That the President is authorized to fill the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth Infantry regiments with enlisted men, without prejudice or distinction of color; that he shall use his discretion in keeping the regiments above the minimum strength required by law, by assigning men for general recruiting and general mounted service, as they are required by these regiments; and nothing in the above act shall be so construed that the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry are not a part of the United States army.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Appropriation Committee had a protracted meeting this morning, and considered and perfected the army appropriation bill to such an extent as will enable them to report to the House to-morrow. Gen. Sherman, Gen. Townsend, Adjutant General U. S., Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster, Gen. McFeely, Commissary, Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, and several other prominent army officers were before the committee and expressed their views as to the necessities of the different branches of the service. The committee also had considerable discussion as to increasing or decreasing the strength of the army, but no definite conclusion was reached.

Potter and the Texas Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—It is stated that Mr. Potter will resign the chairmanship of the Committee on the Texas Pacific Railroad. It appears the majority of the committee are in favor of Congressional encouragement to the road, against which Mr. Potter, the chairman of the New York Democratic Convention, is somewhat committed. Mr. Potter is not, by any means, opposed to the road.

A Proposed Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A bill has been introduced in the House authorizing the Secretary of War to make a survey of the Austin-Topolovanko Pacific railroad. This bill will be pressed, and it is claimed for the route that it will give every port, from the Rio Grande to the St. Lawrence, their shortest and best means of communication with the South Pacific Ocean and mineral lands of Mexico. The proposed length of line is 700 miles, and it is stated Mexico has offered to assist in the survey.

The Washington Races.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The races, on account of the rain, have been postponed until to-morrow.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $252,237 11; customs, $312,080 02; national bank notes received for redemption, $834,000.

The Committee on the Election of President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The following is the Senate committee to be announced to-day to inquire into the mode of electing the President and Vice President: Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, McMillan, Davis of Illinois, Teller, Bayard, Thurman and Morgan.

The Bank Tax.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—In his forthcoming annual report, the commissioner of internal revenue will recommend the continuance of the bank tax. He devotes considerable space to giving reasons for this recommendation.

The Remonetization of Silver.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Banking and Currency Committee will proceed at once to the consideration of the bill remonetizing of silver, which they hope to have ready to report to the House immediately after the repeal bill. This will prevent any adjournment of the extra session.

The Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Delegates from letter carriers to-day visited the Capitol and waited upon various Senators and Representatives, by whom they were received cordially. On every side encouragement was given them as to the passage of their bill. The outlook for its passage during the present session is not very cheerful, but it will be undoubtedly called up in the early days of the regular session, with fair prospect of success.

Vote on the Resumption Act.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The vote in the House to-day on the repeal of the time fixed by law for specie resumption was generally regarded as a test vote, and while the strength of the opponents of resumption was not as great as was supposed, it was demonstrated that the measure will finally pass by a respectable majority.

Blaine in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 31.—Senator Blaine arrived home to-night. The long journey has fatigued him greatly.

A Patent Case.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judges Giles and Bond filed their opinion in the case of J. Winston Jones vs. Lewis M. Murray. This was a suit for injunction to restrain the latter from using a process for preserving green corn, which was claimed to be covered by a certain reissued patent held by him. The decision, which was quite lengthy, reaffirms the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Sewell vs. Jones, declaring that reissued patents did not differ in any respect from original patents. The injunction was dismissed with costs.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company met this evening, and after a thorough review of the financial condition of the road, decided that it would be inexpedient at this time to declare a dividend. The books of the company show that the road is now engaged in a large and profitable business, at no time equalled, except last year; but the destruction of property during July has entailed heavy expenses for repairs and the replacement of rolling stock and depots destroyed. The company deem it more prudent to apply the surplus funds of the road to the purpose of placing it in its condition prior to the riots.

The resignation of Wm. J. Howard, solicitor, was accepted, and Hon. John Scott appointed in his place.

The Orange Troubles Again in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—The Orange young Britons intend holding a grand concert to-night, notwithstanding all the threatening rumors. A dozen police have been ordered on duty at the entrance of the hall. They desire to have a march on the 5th of November to celebrate the discovery of the gunpowder plot. It has been formally indorsed, but a strong pressure is being brought to bear to have the Orangemen abandon it. There is much activity among the Irish Catholic union lodges, and a troubled feeling exists among all classes.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

SPEECHES BY PRESIDENT HAYES, GOV. KEMPER, SHERMAN, DEVENS, ET AL.

The Orators Talk Very Little About Politics and Confine Themselves Altogether to Agriculture.

RICHMOND, Oct. 31.—The Presidential party breakfasted this morning from 9 to 10 o'clock in the private dining-room. Soon after breakfast they received callers in the parlors. The President was in excellent spirits and chatted pleasantly with many business men who came to pay their respects. He talked in an easy, friendly manner, which left the happiest impression on all.

A committee, accompanied by Chief Marshal Preston Wast, waited upon the President, who was conducted by them to a carriage, which they drove to the large cigarette manufactory of John Fallen, where they were shown the operations of this great Richmond industry.

The party, with whom were the ladies who accompanied them to the city, remained for some little time at the factory and seemed much interested in what they saw.

At 1:15 they returned to their carriages and proceeded to the Fair Grounds, which they reached about 2 o'clock. An immense crowd was in waiting, notwithstanding the threatening character of the weather.

The party were then taken to the brick building, occupied as the headquarters of the Agricultural Society, from the upper porch of which the speeches were delivered.

Gov. Kemper, having been elected by the society to welcome Mr. Hayes, came forward and spoke as follows:

Mr. President—In coming to this ancient city you naturally are reminded of the principles which underlie its early foundation. It was here that our forefathers devised the first complete written constitution of the government ever ordained by any of the States or nations of the world; it was before the declaration of independence was adopted. They have launched into being an independent organized commonwealth, and it was here first declared through the organic law of Virginia that the government is instituted for the common and equal benefit and security and protection of all people, and that the government is best which produces the greatest degree of happiness and safety for all.

Believing it is your good fortune to stand in a great crisis on the fundamental principles of our fathers, we therefore rejoice in every assurance of your determination to recognize the equal integrity and honor, the equal rights of all, the equal liberties of all sections of our common country. Anxiously Virginia watches and hails the dawning of universal pacification. With faith and composure she awaits the return of her own ancient history and the sea of good feeling. It is in her name that I greet you to-day and welcome you, sir, as a friend of the peace-loving freemen and the law-abiding States of an indissoluble and indestructible Union. Cordially I tender you the hospitalities of this commonwealth, and I tender them as the offering of those who stand for official purity; who uphold the cause of the constitution, of peace, of impartial justice, of equal rights for all members of the American Republic.

Fellow-citizens, I have the pleasure to introduce to you the President of the United States.

The Governor's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

President Hayes responded briefly, first thanking the agriculturists for the hearty reception they had given him, and alluding in high terms to the kindness and hospitality of the citizens of the Old Dominion. He referred to Virginia's advantages as an agricultural country, showing that he was well posted in her resources, and gave some useful hints, which were well received by the farmers present, who best understood and appreciated them. In conclusion the President predicted a prosperous future, and said that he hoped that our ways might be ways of pleasantness, and our paths paths of peace.

The President's speech was listened to with great attention, and at its close he was loudly applauded. The President then introduced Secretary Evarts, who, in the course of his remarks, alluded to Virginia's greatness in the past and urged the importance to Virginia of developing the agricultural wealth of the State. He spoke also of the importance of unity of feeling that should exist throughout all the State.

Following Mr. Evarts came Mr. Sherman who said he was born in that part of Ohio settled by the Revolutionary soldiers of Virginia; these descendents of Virginia were all farmers, he said; and then paid a tribute to the agricultural classes, and said that in the valley of the Scioto, which he thought was the most productive and valuable portion of his State, many of the men and beautiful women bear names of well-known and cherished families of the Old Dominion. He said he would not tell them what he knew about farming, for if he attempted anything of that kind they would soon discover his ignorance, but he gave some acceptable advice in introducing the Secretary of the Navy, whom Mr. Hayes had referred to as now of Indiana, but formerly of Culpepper Court House.

Great applause.

Mr. Thompson alluded to his respect and admiration for the people of his mother State, and said that he always watched with delight the honors and glory of the Old Dominion. He also talked a good deal about agricultural pursuits, and was often interrupted by deafening applause.

The President next introduced Attorney General Devens, who entertained the audience with a few brief remarks.

The President then said that he was afraid the people were tired of listening to speeches, but as they cried "no," he introduced Gen. Morgan, Senator from Alabama, and after him Dr. Loring, Senator from Massachusetts.

Dr. Loring is a prominent granger, and made the longest speech of the day, interspersed throughout with excellent advice and information, and many humorous allusions to agriculture, which were received with shouts of applause and hearty laughter.

Following Dr. Loring, Mr. B. F. Johnson, of Barbour county, of the agricultural society, made a few remarks, in which he heaped encomiums on the wife of President Hayes, and said that that lady deserved, he thought, as much praise for the President's Southern policy as the President himself; that she, in great measure, was instrumental in its inauguration. At this there was tremendous applause. The speaker then said: "Allow me to introduce you to Mrs. R. B. Hayes."

She was sitting near the railing of the porch when her name was announced. She arose and bowed to the multitude. The people all took off their hats and waived them; the cheering was renewed, and she repeated her acknowledgments. The speeches had occupied about two hours, when Mayor Drewery dismissed the crowd.

The Presidential party inspected the exhibition, after which they took lunch, which was prepared at the grand stand by the ladies of Grace Street Presbyterian Church.

To-night there was a reception given at Gov. Kemper's mansion, which lasted from 8 to 10 o'clock. It was of an entirely informal character. During the reception the Presidential party were serenaded by the Norfolk Guards, a fine band from Fortress Monroe furnishing the music.

To-morrow morning the President and party will breakfast with Dr. Curry, at his residence.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONGRESS.

A Long Debate Among the Ministers on Christianity and Civilization.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The second day's session of the Protestant Episcopal Church Congress was commenced this morning.

The attendance was larger than yesterday. Owing to the absence of Bishop Potter, the Right Rev. Thos. McLarke, Bishop of Rhode Island, was called upon to act as President. After prayer and singing, the topic for the morning session was announced as "Spiritual Forces in Civilization." The Rev. F. C. Ewerd, of the Church of St. Ignatius, of New York, was the first speaker.

He was received with some applause and was regarded with great interest as the acknowledged leader of the High Church party. His topic, he said, was that Paganism had aided slavery, but the Christian Church had destroyed both. Christianity found woman more of a slave than a woman—a slave only to be tolerated—but it had regenerated the household and raised the standard of woman to a complete equality with man. Whatever might be said about the adoration of the Virgin Mary, there could be no doubt but the influence had been great in this world.

The ejaculation, "Holy Mother, pray for us," had raised the thoughts of thousands in Europe and surrounded women and mothers with a sacred halo of love, modesty and respect. To Christianity was attributable the care of the sick, the dying and the deformed, and to the same cause could be traced the fall of barbarous gladiatorial contests in Rome. Christianity had taught the soldier to have mercy on his foes, the jailor to endeavor to reform the criminal and the felon committed to his charge.

The speaker defended the Catholic church against the charges that she had set up the rack and presided over the Spanish Inquisition. This was only a relic of barbarism. The Roman Church proper had always been in principle meek, modest and tender. The Church had also advocated free thought, and to her influence could be traced the free liberty of thought now prevalent. The Church, however, had never sacrificed its authority, but had bound liberty and authority together.

Before the speaker had finished, the bell showing his time had expired rang, and he gave place to Rev. Francis A. Henry, of Stamford, Connecticut, who continued the discussion. This gentleman took a different view of the question from that expounded by Dr. Ewerd. He commenced with a sketch of the development of the human race. While he recognized the fact that in all pagan countries civilization had advanced to a considerable extent, he argued that it was not until after the triumph of the gospel of Christ that true and harmonious civilization prevailed.

The pagan religions had done much for art but nothing for humanity. Only so far as the spiritual forces was promulgated and joined hand in hand with human forces would civilization advance and maintain its own. Man has spiritual being, and it was only by spiritual forces that his human life could be made higher and higher, and his love and charity to all men be carried into practice in every day life.

Rev. Perry Brown, of Boston, was the next speaker. He remarked that the essence of man's human life was civilization, which made of him a social and humane creature. One of the essences of barbarism was the tendency to follow a solitary life and lead away from the centre of humanity, which were the foundation of a perfect civilization. The true history of civilization would be the history of the organic realization. The speaker treated extensively of the organic progress of man, the Church and the world.

He thought, for his part, the Church and the world to-day means the Church and the law. In the early ages they were misinterpreted, the Church and world then represented the slave and master.

Rev. M. Abercrombie, of New Jersey, then addressed the audience, dwelling on the progress of ancient and modern civilization. He argued that the true progress is due to life and activity. He spoke of the evidences of modern civilization as the advances made by the pulpit and press. Woman had never met with her proper reward.

Rev. Dr. D. D. Harris, of Chicago, had been designated as the next speaker, but he had unexpectedly been called home. Rev. Dr. Mombert will speak in his place.

Rev. S. D. McConnel, of Connecticut, followed next with a short address.

Rev. N. S. Marshell, of Altona, Penn., also spoke a few words on civilization. He said the State had no power to hold spiritual gifts. This function belongs to the church of Christ.

After prayer and the singing of hymns, the Congress adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

Edwin Adams' Funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The Actors' Order of Friendship met to-day and passed appropriate resolutions on the death of Edwin Adams. The funeral service will take place at 1 o'clock p. m. Thursday, at St. James' Church.

The Rev. Dr. Norton will officiate, and the remains will be interred at Mt. Moriah in a lot belonging to the actors' order. The following gentlemen have been selected to act as pallbearers: E. A. Sothern, Geo. W. Gile, Thos. A. Beckett, Stuart Robson, J. B. Roberts and T. F. Mackey.

Gen. Forrest's Funeral.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31.—The funeral of Gen. Forrest took place at noon at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Dr. Stainback, who had been a private soldier under Forrest, officiated. Not only the church, but the street for squares, was crowded with people.

Among the pall bearers were ex-President Jefferson Davis, Gov. Porter, Hon. Jacob Thompson and Col. Galloway, Dr. Cowan and Major Rambaut, of Forrest's staff.

After the service was concluded the funeral cortege took up the line of march up Second and down Main streets, and was composed of mounted ex-Confederates preceding the hearse. Music, Odd Fellows, Chickasaw Guards, Bluff City Grays, Memphis Light Guards, Memphis Artillery, ex-Confederate soldiers, ex-Union soldiers, civil organizations, Mayor and City Council, Fire Department and citizens on foot.

Business was suspended during the funeral service and thousands of persons lined the sidewalks to witness the honors paid the deceased. The remains were interred at Elmwood, with the Odd Fellows' rites and military honors.

New York Appropriations.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The amount asked by the various departments of this city for 1878 was $32,111,732 13, and the amount allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is $22,582,385 43, against $28,784,239 40 allowed for carrying on the city government for the present year.

A Philadelphia Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Craig, Finley & Co.'s printing and lithographic establishment, in the rear of No. 102 Arch street, a four-story brick building, was almost totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The loss is estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000. The Methodist Book Rooms, facing on Arch street, were slightly damaged. The property belongs to the Methodist Book Concern.

To be Hung.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Wm. Wieners, convicted of the murder of A. V. Lawrence, in the saloon of the Theatre Comique, in this city, on the 29th of January last, was sentenced to be hanged December 14th.

Bankrupted.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31.—E. Kolkrook, tobacco manufacturer, made assignment. Liabilities are $63,000.

Morton Failing Fast.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—Senator Morton has been losing strength during the afternoon, and shows symptoms of early dissolution. It is hardly possible that he will survive more than a day or two.

Later.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31, Midnight.—Senator Morton passed a restless night, but slept a greater part of the morning and his food remained with him. He was better up to 2 o'clock, when his pulse vibrated between 120 and 140. He has been growing weaker during the afternoon and in the evening he ceased to manifest any interest in public affairs. He is fully conscious of his condition and is perfectly resigned; his mental faculties are unimpaired, and he readily recognizes all who enter his room. His death is only a matter of a few days at furthest.

The Narragansett Park Races.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31.—The attendance at Narragansett Park was very fair, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

The first race, for the 2:20 class, was won by Frank Munson in three straight heats, Lady Degget second. Best time 2:22.

The race for the 2:24 class was postponed until to-morrow.

British Officers in Canada.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.—Gen. Sir O'Grady Haly, commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America, has been promoted and will leave his command on the 1st of May. Gen. Sir Selby Smyth, at present commanding the Canada militia, will probably be his successor.

A Church Burned.

SALEM, MASS., Oct. 31.—The First Baptist Church of this city was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss $60,000, including $10,000 on furniture, organ and library. The church was insured for $16,000, and the organ for $8000.

LEVY HAS ARRIVED.—The children will be delighted to know that he has seen Santa Claus, and brings with him the glad intelligence that the jolly old soul is as plump and as lively as ever, and making every preparation for his annual visit. As Levy is a personal friend of the old gentleman, we have no doubt the Palais Royal will be his headquarters while in New Orleans.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

THE PRESENT MINISTRY PROPOSE TO RETIRE.

They Want the New Cabinet, However, to Follow the Same Policy as they Have.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: The Ministry having recognized the necessity of retiring, upon finding that the Senate will not undertake the responsibility of their acts by according them a vote of confidence, has decided to nominate a new Cabinet.

For this Cabinet men of the same policy as the present Ministers, but having neither standing nor talent to overcome the Senate and the Liberal party, have been chosen. It is thought the approval of the Senate may be obtained for such a Cabinet, while the real power remains in the hands of the present ministers.

The correspondent thinks even the Ministers will eventually recognize the impracticability of this plan, which, even if it obtained the assent of the Senate, would be scouted by the Chamber.

Possible Civil War.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The *Republique Francais*, in an editorial, describes the present crisis as very grave, and says it must be terminated, or we shall be drawn into the most terrible of catastrophies—civil war.

A Ministry of the Moderate Left.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says: President MacMahon has received positive assurances that a moderate Left Ministry would have the support of the majority of the Senate.

The German Ultramontanes and the Falck Laws.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Ultramontanes are circulating a petition to the Emperor to repeal the Falck laws.

Canada and the Indians.

TORONTO, Oct. 31.—The *Globe* publishes an account of the seventh and last treaty with the Indians of the Northwest Territories, completed on the 22d inst. By signing the treaty the proprietary rights of the Indians, except within the limits of their reservations, are forever extinguished in the Northwest and Blackfoot countries, containing an area of 89,000 square miles and a population of 4800. The Indians have been formally and peacefully transferred to Canada.

The Abyssinian War.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The *Times'* Paris dispatch reporting a battle recently fought between the King of Abyssinia and Menilik, states that the latter lost 23,000 men in killed and wounded.

The Steamer Bolivia.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The steamer Bolivia, when spoken by the Devonia on the 24th inst., with a broken shaft, was in latitude 44 deg. 40 min., and longitude 51 deg. 4 min. west.

Mr. Welsh Accepts.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Mr. John Welsh stated this afternoon that after mature deliberation and with great diffidence he had reluctantly yielded to the wishes of the President and had concluded to accept the nomination of Minister to England, if he should be confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Welsh is seventy-two years old and made his money in the sugar trade.

The Russian Troops at Plevna.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Bucharest says that the Russian troops around Plevna are estimated at 150,000 men, together with fifty siege and 500 field guns.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Porte admits the capture of Tellische by the Russians. Great uneasiness prevails in Constantinople regarding Plevna, there being rumors of a success of Russians in the rear of that place.

A dispatch from Erzeroum says that the siege of Kars has been opened. The garrison, which consists of 10,000 men, is well provisioned and have plenty of ammunition.

South American Items.

PANAMA, Oct. 20.—The Electorial Commission declared Gen. Correvro, President of the State of Panama.

The reported death of Henry Meigs is confirmed.

Prof. Orton, of Vassar College, died of malarial fever.

A priest was killed in an attempt to assassinate President Barres, of Guatemala.

WAR NOTES.

The Montenegrins Resume Hostilities.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Vienna says Prince Nicholas has left Zettinge, and the Montenegrins are resuming hostilities.

Roumanian Anti-War Disturbances.

LONDON Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Bucharest says that Prince Charles has returned to that place, as anti-war disturbances are threatening.

The Siege of Kars.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The St. Petersburg *Golos* has a special from Kuenuk Dara, dated yesterday, containing the following:

Negotiations with the Kars garrison is broken off and bombardment recommenced. The district of Kouysmon will be placed under Russian administration. The corps of Gens. Heymann and Tergukassoff have formed a junction and are near Hassan Kaleh.

[NOTE.—The *Telegraph's* Erzeroum special, telegraphed this morning, states that Moukhtar and Ismail Pasha have retired to a strong position near Hassan Kaleh.]

At Plevna.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Russian successes in the rear of Plevna are evidently producing consternation in Constantinople.

A special dispatch from Pera to the Manchester *Guardian* says it was reported there that Orchanie had been captured, with Chefket Pasha and several thousand troops.

If this was so, we should probably have had the first report of it from Russian headquarters.

The Turkish Loss at Dubruk.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The *Times* special from Poredin contains the following: The Turkish loss at the capture by the Russians of the position near Gwigil Dubruk, October 24, was at least 4000 killed, besides wounded and prisoners. The Russians only succeeded in storming the position at the third attempt. They accused the Turks of twice alluring them under a destructive fire by displaying a white flag.

Servia's Explanation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—M. Christies, the agent here, has communicated a dispatch to the Porte, saying that Servia's attitude does not justify the Porte's complaints; that Servia's military measures are designed solely to protect her frontier, and that Servia hopes for maintenance of good relations with Turkey.

The Russians at Dubruk.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent says the Russians are fortifying positions at Dubruk and Tejische, as they are threatened with a combined attack by Osman and Chefket Pashas.

The War in Asia.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The *Telegraph's* Erzeroum special says that Muhktar and Ismail Pashas have retired to a strong position near Hassan Kaleh. The Russians occupy a position behind Koprikoi.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 31.—Arrived: The Queen, from New York; Aristocrat, from Montreal.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Sailed: Elyriaty. Arrived: Anglia, from New York; Severn, from Montreal.

MOVILLE, Oct. 31.—Arrived: Calodian, from Montreal for Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—Arrived: Borussian. Sailed: Helvetia and Wisconsin, for New York; Pennsylvania, for Philadelphia.

HAMBURG, Oct. 31.—Sailed: Henden, for New York.

BREMEN Oct. 31.—Sailed: Ohio, for Baltimore.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 31.—Arrived: Berauschievene, from Baltimore for Bremen.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Arrived: Nederland from Antwerp.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Arrived: City of New York from Havana, City of Montreal from Liverpool. Sailed: Scythia for Liverpool, France for Havre, Colon for Aspinwall, Utonia for London, Cothonim for Havre, City of Vera Cruz for Havana.

UNHAPPY FERNANDINA.

An Appeal from the Mayor for Aid for the Destitute and Sick of the Town.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Oct. 27, 1877.

To the Editor and Proprietors of the New Orleans Democrat:

Dear Sir—In behalf of the stricken people of Fernandina by the reigning scourge, I appeal to your generosity to have the enclosed clipping produced in the columns of your esteemed paper.

The destitution of those who were spared from that terrible visitation is so great that a helping hand from you, through your columns, will be gratefully acknowledged by those who are on the eve of starvation.

The enclosed clipping gives, unfortunately, but a true description of the present sad situation of our city.

I remain, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

S. T. RIDDELL, Mayor.

The following are extracts from a letter written from Fernandina, on Saturday, to the North:

The disease has been, and is yet, of the most violent type. It spends its force upon any material that comes in town. Dr. Simmons, from Charleston, and Dr. Martin, from Savannah, are now down, but improving. Dr. Van Tuyl, from Jacksonville, was attacked soon after his arrival, but is now able to attend to his patients.

Dr. Starbuck was also ill for several weeks. He has fully recovered, and is attending to the sufferers. Of the resident physicians there is but one who can attend to any duty (Dr. Hotsey), and he is very feeble. In the vicinity known as Old Town, distant two miles, there has been over 100 cases of the fever out of a population numbering 240. The deaths there have been six to date. Capt. Morse, one of the chief pilots, the last victim, was buried on the 16th inst. In some cases the disease has baffled all medical skill and nursing, the patients taking very sudden changes.

Since the commencement of the epidemic work and business has been suspended, and we have been compelled to find means for subsisting hundreds of families, besides a number of people on the main land near us, who are either ill or destitute. We are unfortunately situated, being an island town, with no back country to aid us, depending entirely in our good times upon commerce. That is cut off from us, and we have no prospect of a resumption or anything like business before December. In the meantime we have a great number of colored people to keep from starvation. Our resources were soon exhausted, and had it not been for the generous contributions at Savannah, Jacksonville, Boston and other cities, our condition would have been much worse than it is. We have been able, with these contributions, to furnish medicines and look after the needy, and the prospect is that we will have to do so for the next six weeks.

Nurses from Savannah and Jacksonville are here, and, with them and home nurses, we are able to attend to the sick. There have been as many as thirteen cases in one house, and in some houses every inmate has died. The weather now is unfavorable, being sultry, with little air and indications of rain. The growth of vegetation is great, and every rain causes a fermentation, which, of itself, is enough to cause malaria illness at least.

The conduct of affairs is in the hands of the Board of Health and Sanitary Committee. At the outset this committee numbered fifty. To-day scarcely ten members can be mustered for duty, and those members are kept busily at work. We have but little hope of a cessation of the scourge before frost, and that is an event of which no one can conjecture. It may happen in the latter part of November, and may not occur before the middle of December.

Dr. Blackburn, from Louisville, Kentucky, has arrived, and relieves somewhat our already overworked physicians. Also, Dr. Whitehurst, from Key West, Florida, has come to our assistance.

There has just arrived a Norwegian bark from Liverpool, and we fear her crew will add fuel to the disease. We also fear our absent townspeople will be deluded with the idea that the fever has subsided, and return too soon. In that event we look for a renewal of our worst troubles. A number want to venture here now, and it has