New-York Tribune.

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THE FEVER CITIES.

THEIR APPEALS FOR AID INCREASING.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT CONSENTS TO ISSUE MORE RATIONS—INCIDENTS OF THE PESTILENCE—SUBSCRIPTIONS.

New appeals are made by New-Orleans and Memphis for action in behalf of their suffering populations. The telegrams received by THE TRIBUNE show that the misery of the South has touched the people of all parts of the North and that the business of raising money for the relief of the suffering is going on continually. The deaths in New-Orleans yesterday were 83, and in Memphis 86. Secretary McCrary will issue rations to 2,000 people in New-Orleans. The citizens of Holly Springs are leaving the place in terror.

EIGHTY-SIX DEATHS AT MEMPHIS.

SMITTEN PEOPLE CRAWLING OFF TO OUT-OF-THE WAY PLACES TO DIE—TWO ADDRESSES TO THE NORTH.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 3.—The condition of our city to-day beggars description. While the list of new cases reported is only about 60, the deaths have amounted to 86, only two being from other causes than yellow fever. Bodies were di-covered to-day in out of the way places which had the appearance of having been dead for several days. One peculiarity manifested among many of the sick is a desire to exclude themselves, and among the poor there is an unreasonable fear of being sent to the hospital or infirmary. This is probably the origin of the discoveries of to-day.

Among the new cases to-day are the Rev. George C. Harris, dean of St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral; the Rev. C. C. Parsons, rector of St. Mary's; Dr. S. H. Brown, and L. Iglaner, of Mouken Bros.

Mr. A. R. Hodges is reported in a dying condition. Father McNamara died to-day. Among the Jew convalescents is Mr. Worsham. Chief of Police Athey is also reported convalescent.

Dr. Dowell, of Galveston, is here, doing good service among the sick. Drs. Yates, Spencer and Granger, from Charleston, S. C., arrived to-day and are doing good service. E. S. Jamison, correspondent of *The St. Louis Journal*, was conveyed to hospital to-day sick with fever.

Father William Walsh, of St. Patrick's Church, sends forth the following:

I appeal to all Catholic societies for aid. Three priests alone remain; all the others are dead or sick. Three hundred lives have been saved at the Father Matthew camp. Arrangements are being made to provide for the orphans

The following is from the Colored Preacher's Aid Society:

To the Colored People of the United States, especially of the North:

Our people are suffering, dying and destitute. For Heaven's sake relieve us all you can by sending us means. We are not able to bury our dead, or to nurse and feed the sick and destitute. The most of us have no employment, as all business is suspended. Send us contributions of money or provisions speedily. A. HOLMES,
Chairman Preachers' Aid Society.

THOMAS SHIELDS, Secretary.
Indorsed by J. R. FLIPPIN, Mayor; C. J. FISHER, Chairman Citizens' Relief Committee.

A BAD DAY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

THE INCREASE OF CASES VERY LARGE—THE COLORED PEOPLE ISSUE AN APPEAL—RELIEF SOCIETIES AT WORK.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—The new cases of yellow fever reported to-day number 327, and deaths 83. The Howard Association reports a large increase of yellow fever cases among the negroes. One member of the Visiting Committee reports on his list nine negroes in one house on Constance-st., and six in one house on Theresa-st.

The same association reports that 248 applications were made for relief yesterday. The Peabody Relief Association is getting well under way. It filled 1,300 requisitions for rations yesterday. The Young Men's Christian Association relief committee is doing noble work. Up to last night it had attended to the wants of 501 fever patients, and yesterday, in response to a request of the Peabody Association, it issued ninety-two requisitions for rations. The members are visiting the homes of the applicants and satisfying themselves of their wants.

The weekly mortuary report, ending Sunday, at 6 p. m., shows 596 deaths, 411 being from yellow fever, of which 391 are recorded as white persons and 20 colored.

To-day the colored people of Louisiana publish the following appeal to their brethren throughout the country.

In the midst of suffering and death—reaching nearly every household in this scourge-stricken community—in our dire need we appeal to the Christian charity of our brethren everywhere, and the benevolence of those the providence of God has placed without the circle of the great misfortune now upon us, in the full faith that our appeal will not be in vain. Tangible help now will secure the lasting gratitude of all the people of Louisiana and the commendation of the Christian world. Organized bodies among our people will afford much needed aid and relieve great distress by responding at once. Contributions forwarded to the Howard Association, the Young Men's Christian Association or the Peabody Subsistence Association, will be gratefully appreciated and impartially distributed.

WM. F. BROWN, C. C. ANTOINE, F. A. HIARD, GEO. W. BRYANT, W. N. SAUNDERS, JAMES LEWIS, T. B. STAMPS. } Committee.

GRENADA'S SITUATION.

MORE DEATHS—THE FEVER EASILY MANAGED.

GRENADA, Miss., Sept. 3.—There were six deaths, three white and three colored persons, and eight new cases yesterday. The whites were Colonel B. F. Anderson, of the Memphis Howards, Postmaster Cole and a young man, name unknown. Colonel Anderson's remains left last night on a special train for Memphis. Like almost all other invalids, he was getting along nicely until a very short time before his death.

To-day four new cases and three deaths are reported. Dr. Wallace, formerly of New-Orleans, practising chiefly among negroes, says it is the easiest managed fever he has ever seen in the case of colored people. He has not lost a patient by death.

A PANIC AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

SIXTY CASES OF BILIOUS FEVER—THE PEOPLE FLEEING.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Sept. 3.—There are about sixty cases of fever among citizens here. The doctors pronounce the disease bilious fever of a serious nature. A. W. Goodrich and Isaac Tandler, citizens, and W. Mackin, a refugee, have died. The people are panic-stricken and are leaving in large numbers.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE.

RATIONS FOR 2,000 PEOPLE ORDERED TO NEW-ORLEANS—SECRETARY M'CRARY'S ADVICE—NURSES FOR THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Secretary McCrary had a conference to-day with General McCardle, of Vicksburg, and Mr. Ellis, of New-Orleans, on the subject of the relief of the terrible suffering caused by yellow fever. The Secretary has received numerous telegrams beseeching him to order the further issue of rations for the relief of the suffering cities. In response to the various appeals which have been made, the Secretary ordered to-day that rations for twenty days be issued to 2,000 of the suffering poor of New-Orleans. If there should not be sufficient rations in New-Orleans for the purpose, a special train with such supplies will be sent from Chicago.

The Secretary said, in the course of the conversation with the gentlemen above referred to, that he hoped there would be no cessation of the efforts to raise private contributions, but that renewed and increased efforts in that direction would be made in all parts of the North. He said he would take the responsibility of helping, but that he could do comparatively little, and that little must be done under the embarrassment arising from want of legal authority. He thinks that the main reliance for help must be upon the charitably disposed people of the Northern cities, because the Government cannot go on and distribute supplies. General McCardle and Mr. Ellis both left thoroughly satisfied with the interview.

The band of nurses which is to leave to-night for the yellow fever districts will be under the charge of Dr. Ramsey, who is recommended by Dr. Norris, of the Providence Hospital, and Dr. T. P. Pease, who had yellow fever experience in Bombay in 1871, in New-Orleans in 1873, and in Key West in 1874. There will be seven men and eight women among the nurses. Two of the women nurses are from the Treasury Department, and one is from the Government Printing Office. Over forty applications were made, but in compliance with the request from the fever-stricken districts, those who have had experience were alone selected.

VICKSBURG'S NEW SIGNAL MAN.

A PLUCKY PRIVATE, WHO OFFERED TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE PROSTRATED OBSERVERS, PROMOTED AND SENT ON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Private Egbert Vandyke, of the Signal Corps, was promoted yesterday to be a sergeant, for soldier-like conduct, and he started today to take temporary charge of the Signal Station at Vicksburg.

Private Joseph F. Tenney, the assistant observer at Vicksburg, was taken down with the yellow fever on the 31st ultimo, and Sergeant John A. Cody in charge of the station was taken on Sunday, the 1st instant. The president of the Howard Association at Vicksburg secured the temporary services of a civilian who had some knowledge of the signal work, to keep up the weather observations and make reports, but he was also taken with the fever yesterday.

The Signal Department has relieved its officers in the afflicted districts of all routine work and simply requires them to take observations of the temperature, humidity and other phenomena, which are supposed to have an influence upon the epidemic. This work is of the greatest importance to the medical profession at this time on account of the data it will supply in trying to discover the exact conditions which promote the scourge. Sergeant Vandyke once had the yellow fever while in the West Indies. His promotion is a deserved recognition of his bravery in volunteering in this emergency to go to Vicksburg.

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The United States troops garrisoned at New-Orleans have been removed to Holly Springs. Two companies stationed at Little Rock, Ark., have been ordered to a place called Dardanelles, about twenty miles distant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NEW-YORK.

THE GENEROSITY OF THE CITIZENS NOT EXHAUSTED—SUBSCRIPTIONS CONTINUING TO BE MADE.

The subscriptions to the yellow fever fund received by the Southern Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday amounted to $4,948 46, making a total thus far received by this committee of $51,224 06. In addition to this Paxson Vicker's Sons subscribed $25, and add two cases of champagne and a half-chest of tea to their donation. J. H. Starin writes that as one-half of the gross receipts of the steamers Thomas Collyer and D. R. Martin, running to Bay Ridge in connection with the Manhattan Beach Railway, on Monday, amounted to only $233 37, and which was to be devoted to the yellow fever fund, did not equal his anticipations he would increase the amount so as to make the sum $500. Colonel Emmons Clark, commanding the 7th Regiment, in inclosing a check for $1,000 subscribed by the officers and members of the regiment, "desires to express their sympathy for the suffering people of New-Orleans and other Southern cities." The following letter and dispatch was received by the committee:

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 29, 1878.

To The Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

I beg to acknowledge the generous contributions as advised by telegrams from Drexel, Morgan & Co. In behalf of a thousand suffering sick to whose need of nurses, medicines, etc., your remittance most gratefully ministers, I tender most heartfelt thanks to your members. Your very truly, T. R. ROACH, Treasurer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 2, 1878.

H. F. SPAULDING, *Chamber of Commerce, New-York:*

Your generosity is most noble. Send your contributions to Peabody and Young Men's Christian Associations. They are both worthy auxiliaries. We have sad news from Grenada. Butler Anderson is dying; the only one we had with our Dr. Stone to take charge of affairs in that vale of death. Will telegraph again.

F. R. SOUTHMAYD, Secy. Howard Association.

The following telegram was sent to the Secretary of War yesterday by the Hon. R. L. Gibson, of Louisiana:

The Hon. JOHN W. MCCRARY, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

The necessity for relief cannot be exaggerated. I hope you will extend it through the Peabody Association. I feel confident Congress will confirm such action. I will see you to-morrow. R. L. GIBSON.

The following subscriptions were acknowledged yesterday, the cents being omitted:

7th Reg't (through Colonel Clark	$1,000	"Widow's Mite"	$100
J. H. Starin (of which $233 37 were receipts from steamboats connecting with Manhattan Beach Railroad)	500	From con. boxes in P. O. bl'dg., (thro' Mr. James)	75
R. J. L. (through D. McKay)	500	Lehigh Val. Coal Co., $100, Ward, Olyphant & Co., $25 (through F. E. Saward)	75
W. S. Garnett, Richfield Sp's, N. Y.	200	From 106 employés of M. S. Hegmann & Sons	52
J. Aikman & Co.'s employés	195	St Michael's P. E. Church, Bloomingdale (through W. R. Peters)	50
Officers and sailors U. S. Receiving Ship Colorado	172	D. S. Babcock, pres. Prov. S. S. Co.	50
Tracy, Olmsted & Tracy	150	Mrs. R. R. Graves	50
Grandin Bros., Tidioute, Pa. (through Met. Bank, $50 N. O., $50 Memphis, $50 Vicksburg	150	Miss E. Graves	50
Prov. & Ston. S. S. Co. (through C. G. Babcock	100	Baltelle & Renwick	50
J. L. & D. S. Riker	100	Jas. E. Hedges	50
James S. Noyes (sec. sub.)	100	Kemp, Day & Co.	50
Gallagher, Pringle & Goudrat	100	Wm. Jaffray	50
Smithers & Watson	100	D. Talmage's Sons	50
Mitchell, Vance & Co.	100	J. H. Brower	50
		W. G. Wilson	50
		G. B. Carhart	50
		Other subscrip's	552
		Total	$4,948
		Previously acknl'gd	46,275
		Sub. to date	$51,224

The additional subscriptions received yesterday by the Stock Exchange Relief Committee were as follows: Robins & Robinson, $100; Ludlow Thomas, $50; Worden & Leverick, $50; through S. W. Boocock and C. B. Hoffman & Co., $50; other subscriptions, $100; total, $350; previously reported, $4,573; total received to date, $4,923.

Additional subscriptions are made to the yellow fever fund through A. E. Orr and E. R. Livermore, of the Relief Committee of the Produce Exchange, amounting to $228; previously acknowledged, $5,712; subscriptions to date, $5,940.

The watch which was sold at the grain "call" on Monday will be again sold at the close of the second "call" of provisions, 1:40 o'clock p. m. to-day.

The Relief Committee of the Produce Exchange received yesterday a bale of cotton grown on the plantation of J. B. Gay, at Montgomery, Ala., and presented by the latter gentleman, with instructions that it be sold for the benefit of sufferers at Memphis.

Superintendent Camp, of the Clearing House, reports the following additional subscriptions:

Matthew Bird	$50	Previously reported	$3,567
Other subscriptions	35		
Total	$85	Total rec'd to date	$3,652

The following additional subscriptions were received at the Mayor's office yesterday, the cents being omitted:

Poole & Donnelly	$100	Miss Fanny Davenport	$50
Captain Tyman, Fourteenth Precinct Police	104	Employés American Clock Company	200
J. Van Horne, Berwick, Penn.	175	The Rev. Father Drumgoole	100
Wholesale fish dealers, Fulton Market	260	Other subscriptions	363
Christopher Ferry, Captain Kennedy	58	Total	$1,476
Captain Williams, Twenty-ninth Precinct	63	Previously reported	7,052
		Subscriptions to date	$8,528

The Finance Committee of the Stationers' Board of Trade has received the following subscriptions, in response to a circular sent out August 30:

Buckley, Dunton & Co.	$50	T. Davids & Co.	$100
N. Y. Consolidated Card Co.	50	Other subscriptions	990
		Total	$1,190

The finance committee distributed this amount as follows: For New-Orleans, $500; Memphis, $400; Vicksburg, $300; and the treasurer forwarded the same in bills through Adams Express Company, to the Mayors of the respective cities.

The boxes placed in the Post Office for the receipt of contributions for the relief of yellow fever sufferers were opened at noon yesterday by order of Postmaster James. The contents amounted to $74 40, and a check for $75 was forwarded by Postmaster James to the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, through which all the Post Office contributions have been applied.

W. B. Grubbs, of Memphis, care Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., No. 462 Broadway, acknowledges the following additional gifts:

Employés of Naumburg, Kraus, L. & Co.	$103	Amount previously reported	$3,495
Cash	40	Received to date	$3,638
Total	$143		

THE TRIBUNE has received for the yellow fever sufferers $5 from the Rev. D. C. Comstock, $25 from M. W. Lyon, New-York; $1 from "A pitying heart," Morristown, N. J.; $5 from J. F. Seeley, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; $16 24, collection of Union Service at Amenia, N. Y., through C. H. Davis, jr.; $6 from T. H. Whittlesey, Dunkirk, N. Y.; $15 from St. Peter's Church Sunday-school, Hazleton, Penn., through F. Lauderburn (for Sisters of St. Mary, Memphis), and $5 from "Alice," New-York. The money will be forwarded promptly through Mayor Ely.

The Board of Police yesterday passed resolutions instructing the Superintendent of Police to have ballot boxes properly labelled and placed in the stations and district offices, in which the contributions of all members of the force for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers shall be placed, the boxes to be sealed and transmitted to the Superintendent on September 10, when the amount in each will be made public and properly disposed of. The board appealed to the members of the force for a liberal and prompt response, as the nature of the claim was identical with their own.

The citizens of Harlem held a meeting on Monday night at the Ramson House at Third-ave. and One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st., to take action in regard to the suffering now prevailing in the South. Dr. A. N. Brockway presided, and L. C. Perkinson acted as Secretary. Seventeen residents of Harlem were selected as a committee to collect funds. Marcus Morse stated that the Israelites in Harlem had subscribed nearly $400, in aid of the cause, and hoped to raise a much larger sum. John C. Graff offered to do all the necessary printing free of expense, and the offer was accepted. Mr. C. B. Tooker, of Third-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st., is treasurer of the committee, and contributions may be sent to him.

At the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* cash gifts to the amount of $127 have been received. Subscriptions are also received by M. Leonce Coudert, treasurer of the French Society, at No. 68 William-st.

The executive committee of the Brooklyn Yellow Fever Relief Committee yesterday received a communication from R. M. Anderson, manager of the Brooklyn Music Hall, at Flatbush-ave. and Fulton-st., tendering the use of the hall for a performance by Paul Primier, the magician, on September 12, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of the sufferers.

The members of the Kings County Medical Society have contributed about $275 for the benefit of the physicians who are occupied with yellow fever cases at the South.

The following subscriptions were acknowledged yesterday by Ripley Ropes, treasurer of the Brooklyn Relief Fund:

Brooklyn Tabernacle, Friday evening Prayer meeting	$101	Previously acknowledged	$2,179
Fred. K. Loeser & Co.	100		
Other subscriptions	265	Total	$2,645
Total	$466		

Mayor Hopper, of Jersey City, acknowledges the receipt of $200, collected by Commissioner Henry Lembeck, of the Board of Public Works: $20 from Henry Carroll; $155 from the employés of Lorillard's Tobacco Factory, and $28 in cash.

Howard Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F., of Newark, has contributed $50 for the relief of Odd Fellows and their families suffering from yellow fever.

MATINEE AT NIBLO'S.

AUCTION SALE OF TICKETS—THE PROGRAMME.

There was an auction sale of boxes at Niblo's Garden for the matinée to-morrow in aid of the yellow fever sufferers. The attendance was not very large, but the boxes brought very fair prices. The first box, B, sold for $230, the purchaser being Samuel Conover, who also took fifty tickets. Box C was first bought by Edwin F. Starin for $85, who returned the box to the charity, and was sold a second time to E. J. Lewis for $40. Box D was sold to John Barnett for $60. The auctioneer was Richard V. Harnett, of No. 111 Broadway. A number of tickets will be given to Superintendent Walling, who will distribute them among the different precincts, giving a certain number to each policeman who will try to sell them. The tickets will be $1 each. Edwin F. Thorne and the entire company from the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, will take part in the performance. William Sexton and "Yank" Adams, the billiard experts, will give an exhibition of difficult shots. Samuel Carpenter, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has placed a special train at the disposal of the Philadelphia troupe, so as to enable them to play in New-York in the afternoon and in Philadelphia in the evening for the same charity. Robert McWade and a volunteer company will play in one act of "Rip Van Winkle." Charles Pope, the tragedian, aided by a volunteer company embracing some of the best professional names, will appear in one act of "Richelieu." The Nonpareil Amateur Dramatic Association will play in one act of "Masepa," by the full company of Niblo's Garden. Robert Butler, of the Stadt Theatre, will end the performance, with a grand olio entertainment with his company.

This performance was gotten up by Samuel Conover, J. Nelson Tappan and Robert Bonner. The theatre will pay all expenses that are incurred, so that the entire amount of money realized from the sale of the seats will be sent to yellow fever districts. Tickets are for sale at the theatre and at the different Precinct Police Stations.

AID FROM PHYSICIANS.

ACTION OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The Medical Society of the County of New-York last night took important steps to aid the suffering physicians of the Southwest, and their families. Drs. J. C. Peters, A. E. M. Purdy, H. P. Farnham, J. E. Taylor and F. A. Castle, the officers of the society, were chosen a committee of ways and means, with power to obtain and distribute funds as specified. The hat was passed around and $471 was taken up. A number of subscriptions were also received by letter; some physicians gave the president authority to draw on them at discretion. More of these specified subscriptions, some ranging as high as $100. Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, brother of Dr. Quintard, of this city, and formerly a physician, made a brief address, declaring that no language could describe the actual condition of things at the South. New-Orleans had fourteen miles of Nicholson pavement, and every block was rotten or rotting. Memphis had dragged the yellow fever there. He dwelt upon the importance of sanitary regulations in those cities, and urged a generous contribution, to extend beyond the limit prescribed in the call for the meeting. Other attempts were made to widen the scope of the meeting; to discuss the cause and treatment of the disease, the sending of acclimated nurses and physicians, and the appointment of a medical commission to investigate the peculiarities developed in this visitation of this scourge. These efforts failed, and another meeting will probably be called at a early day.

A CORPORATION WITH A SOUL.

The following correspondence has recently passed between the Mutual Life Insurance Company and a policy-holder who asked permission to go to Memphis to assist the sick without vitiating his policy:

PARSONS, Kan., Aug. 26, 1878.

F. S. WINSTON, *esq., President Mutual Life Insurance Company.*

MY DEAR SIR: I am the holder of Policy 4,397 issued by your company Dec. 29, 1847, or perhaps '49. It was originally for $2,000—afterward reduced to $1,000. Upon this the premiums were regularly paid until 1868, I believe. Since that time, by agreement with you, the accumulated interest has provided for the premiums. Accumulated payments and all, it amounted, according to the last statement, to something between $1,800 and $1,900. That was its value at last statement, and it was slowly increasing.

I have been greatly moved by appeals from some of our brethren in Memphis, and by the sad accounts of suffering from the prevailing pestilence now raging there, to go and offer myself and my services to do what I can in ministering to the sick and the dying. The question I have to ask you is this—Will you give me leave to go, without prejudicing or vitiating my life policy? I sincerely and earnestly hope you will. Consider I am getting to be an old man, and cannot—in the ordinary course of nature—expect to live many years more. Please, therefore, allow me to go to Memphis and throw myself into the work of mercy there.

Hoping to have a prompt reply granting my request, I remain very faithfully your friend and obedient servant, J. L. GAY.

To this request the following reply was telegraphed:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1878.

The Rev. J. L. GAY, *Parsons, Kan.*

You have our free permission according to the tenor of your letter. Go and God be with your efforts.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK'S TOTAL GIFTS.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS RAISED.

Following is a list of the total gifts received thus far by the general associations and persons engaged in soliciting contributions in this city:

	Amount previously acknowledged.	Subscriptions yesterday	Total.
Chamber of Commerce	$46,275 60	$4,948 46	$51,224 06
Produce Exchange	5,712 50	228 00	5,940 50
Cotton Exchange	4,665 00	.....	4,665 00
Stock Exchange	4,609 00	350 00	4,959 00
New-York Clearing House	3,567 21	85 00	3,652 21
Mayor Ely	7,052 11	1,476 01	8,528 12
Memphis Committee	6,533 00	.....	6,533 00
The Rev. Dr. G. H. Houghton	1,651 50	.....	1,651 50
N. Barnett	4,637 80	.....	4,637 80
W. B. Grubbs	3,495 00	143 00	3,638 00
Isaac Levy	1,450 00	.....	1,450 00
Theodore Mayer	965 00	.....	965 00
Young Men's Chris'n Assoc'n	155 00	.....	155 00
Vir. & Tenn. Air Line R. R. Co	2,643 50	.....	2,643 50
Fur & Wool Hat Manufac'rs	1,045 95	.....	1,045 95
James E. Malsey	219 00	.....	219 00
The Rev. F. K. Guthelm	530 00	.....	530 00
The Rev. Morgan Dix	1,898 00	.....	1,898 00
Total	$97,105 17	$7,230 47	$104,335 64

WASHINGTON.

AN OFFER OF SILVER FOR PAPER.

A TREASURY CIRCULAR ON THE SUBJECT—THE GOVERNOR OF NEW-MEXICO REMOVED—ANOTHER LAND GRANT DECISION.

Secretary Sherman has prepared a circular offering to take greenbacks for silver in amounts as large as $10,000. The President has appointed General Wallace to be Governor of New-Mexico in place of Governor Axtell, removed. The application of two of the Pacific Railroads for a reconsideration of the recent land grant decision has been refused by the Department. Swindlers are sending lottery and other circulars through the mails coming from Canada.

SILVER RESUMPTION.

A CIRCULAR OFFERING TO REDEEM GREENBACKS IN SILVER IN AMOUNTS OF $10,000.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—An important circular has been prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will be issued to-morrow. It is considered to be a practical step in the direction of a full resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, or earlier. It is in fact a virtual though limited resumption of specie payments, giving to holders of greenbacks or national bank notes the right to demand silver dollars for them to the amount of $10,000. The following is the Secretary's circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1878.

The Treasurer of the United States has been directed upon the receipt by him from any person of a certificate issued by any Assistant Treasurer, designated depositary, or National bank designated as a public depositary of the United States, stating that a deposit of currency has been made to his credit in general account of the sum of $1,000, or any multiple thereof not exceeding $10,000, to cause a shipment to be made from some mint of the United States to the person in whose name the certificate is issued, of a like amount of standard silver dollars, the expense of transportation to be paid by the mint. Until further notice, upon receipt by the Treasurer of the United States of United States notes or National bank notes sent for redemption in multiples of $1,000 and not exceeding $10,000, standard silver dollars will be returned under the provisions of this circular. The sole purpose of this circular is to facilitate the circulation of standard silver dollars for all purposes as currency, but not to authorize that issue for the purpose of being used directly in making those payments to the Government which are required to be made in coin, or for deposit to obtain silver certificates; and officers receiving currency authorized herein are expected so far as practicable, to see that the object specified is carried out. Shipments as above indicated, however, will be made only to points in the United States reached through established express lines by continuous railway or steamboat communication. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

Although it is stated that the object of the movement is simply to get the dollars into circulation, but not for the purpose of being repaid to the Government as customs dues, yet it is probable that a large portion of the ten millions of silver dollars which will be sent out under this arrangement will return again through the Custom House. The step has not, however, been determined upon without the most careful consideration by the Secretary and the Treasury officials. It is evident that they believe that the large gold balance on hand, together with the small premium which gold now commands, offer them ample means of sustaining themselves in the present movement and meeting all the gold obligations of the Government as they arise. It is well known that the minting of silver, under the law of last session, has been quite a source of profit to the Government, as the bullion sufficient to make a thousand dollars has always been purchasable for an amount considerably less than that. It is said that the mints can easily afford to pay the transportation charges out of this profit.

GOVERNOR AXTELL'S REMOVAL.

OPPOSITION TO GENERAL WALLACE IN THE CABINET—A FIGHT TO BE MADE AGAINST CONFIRMATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The removal of Governor Axtell, of New-Mexico, and the appointment of General "Lew" Wallace, of Indiana, in his stead, is causing general comment in Administration circles. A prominent Government official says that he is in receipt of letters from the most trustworthy sources stating in effect that General Wallace has been one of the bitterest of the President's opponents, denouncing his public course and the President personally as a man, at every opportunity. The official referred to says that the Governorship of New-Mexico was under consideration by the Cabinet last Friday. Secretary McCrary urged General Wallace's appointment, as did Judge Tyner, the Acting Postmaster-General. Secretary Schurz denounced General Wallace, claiming that his personal abuse of the Administration should not be rewarded by such an appointment as the Governorship of New-Mexico.

From the talk of Government officials there appears to be no doubt but that an attempt will be made to defeat the confirmation of General Wallace when the Senate shall meet next December. They say he cannot be confirmed, because the Democrats will vote against him, he having been one of the visiting statesmen to Louisiana. The Republicans, they claim, will oppose him, on the ground that he has changed his political views in order to gain office.

Just before Secretary Thompson left for Indiana he told an acquaintance that one object of his visit to that State was to heal the differences between General Wallace and Godlove L. Orth. The former, it will be remembered, heads the opposition to Mr. Orth's nomination to Congress, and it is now reported here that through the influence of Secretary Thompson and other prominent Indiana Republicans the appointment of General Wallace has been made in order that he may be out of the way during the coming Congressional campaign in the Lafayette District.

A General Press dispatch says: "The charges against Governor Axtell, of New-Mexico, have resulted in his suspension from that office and the appointment in his place of General Lew Wallace, of Indiana. The President, before he left here on Saturday for Minnesota, determined on the change, which was made at the suggestion of Secretary Schurz."

THE PACIFIC LAND GRANTS.

A SUPPLEMENTARY DECISION BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company appealed to the Secretary of the Interior recently for a reconsideration of the decision in the Dudymott case, in regard to certain land grants being open to settlement. The Union Pacific made a like application. In reply the Secretary has given a supplementary decision in the case, in which he says:

The applications for a suspension and reconsideration of said decision are based upon the following grounds:

First—That the grant to said companies was a grant in presenti and vested in them and them only the right to sell all of the lands granted.

Second—That the execution and delivery of a mortgage by the companies is a disposition of such lands within the meaning of the words "or disposed of," occurring in the last clause of the third section of the granting act.

Third—That if an actual sale of the lands and an actual sale only was authorized, the companies, by the execution and delivery of certain mortgages to the persons therein named, have "sold and disposed of" and conveyed the title to all the lands inuring to them by virtue of the granting acts.

In my decision of July 23, 1878, it was held that the condition contained in the last clause of the third section of the granting act "is in effect a reservation of a power of sale in the Government of the lands granted to the company which remain unsold on it at the expiration of three years after the entire road was completed under the provisions of the Preëmption Law." This conclusion was reached after mature deliberation, and I see no good reason to doubt its correctness. Even if it be true that the grant to the companies was a grant in presenti, it was nevertheless subject to the conditions therein mentioned, and vested in the companies for a time only the exclusive right to sell their lands at such rates and at such prices as they might be able to obtain therefor. The time, however, in which the companies might exercise this right was limited in the act, and the companies by the performance of the conditions precedent therein named, have terminated that right and rendered the lands unsold subject to sale by the Government.

The Secretary discusses the question as to what constitutes giving force and effect to the phrase "sold or disposed of." He holds that the giving of a mortgage does not constitute the disposal of the lands intended by Congress. He continues:

I am, therefore, of the opinion that an actual sale to a bona fide purchaser for a valuable consideration within the time limited is the only disposition which it was intended by Congress should exempt any of said lands from sale under the Preëmption Law.

In support of the third proposition counsel have filed copies of certain mortgages (called deeds of trust), executed by said companies to secure the payment of the bonded obligations of the same. These mortgages purport to convey conditionally the title to all the lands granted to said companies by the Act of July 1, 1862, as amended by the Act of July 2, 1864, reserving, however, the right to sell said lands on certain conditions, and providing that the moneys arising from such sales shall be paid to the trustees named in the mortgages, to be applied either in liquidation of the interest accruing on the bonds or of the bonds themselves. Counsel urge that the execution and delivery of these mortgages was in effect a sale and conveyance of the legal title of the companies to all the lands inuring to them under said grant. For the purposes of determining the question thus presented it becomes necessary not only to fix the character of the instruments executed by said companies, but also to ascertain whether the legal titles to the lands therein described was by said instruments conveyed to the trustees therein named.

The Secretary expresses the opinion that a mortgage in the several States and Territories within which the lands granted by the Act of July 1, 1862, and the act amendatory thereof of July 2, 1864, are located is not a conveyance of the legal title of the land but simply a pledge, a security, a lien thereon, and that no estate is by such instrument vested in the mortgagee either before or after condition broken. He concludes with an instruction to the Commissioner of the Land Office:

After full consideration I am unable to find any reason for the suspension of my decision of July 23, 1878, and you will therefore without unnecessary delay cause the instructions to be issued to the local officers as therein directed.

NO CUSTOMS UNION PROPOSED.

A TALK WITH MR. EVARTS AT HIS COUNTRY-SEAT IN VERMONT.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WINDSOR, Vt., Sept. 3.—A recent statement in *The London Times*, apparently on the authority of its Philadelphia correspondent, that Secretary Evarts, in his letter concerning the Halifax award, had proposed a customs union between the United States and Canada has called out much comment. A TRIBUNE correspondent to-day asked Mr. Evarts at his country-seat at this place, in regard to the matter. He replied:

"*The London Times* appears to have been misled. I have not yet finished my letter in regard to the Halifax award, much less sent it. I am still at work upon it, but it will probably be sent in a few days. No proposition for a reciprocity treaty or a customs union has yet been entertained in the negotiations between the two countries."

"Is it probable that any such proposition will be made?"

"It would not be proper," Mr. Evarts answered, "for me to talk about what may possibly come up in the negotiations."

"Are not the Canadians very anxious to secure a reciprocity treaty?"

"There can be no question of that, because that anxiety was very apparent after the Treaty of Washington was signed, and before the Fisheries Award was made. They were inclined to let the fisheries matter go if they could get a treaty. It is important that this inexplicable award should not be assumed as a measure of the fishery make-weight in future negotiations. If it were only a question of paying so much money it would be less important. But the fisheries are a continuing interest, and Congress meant to guard against any inference which might hereafter be drawn from acquiescence in any form in the award."

KEARNEY TALKS IN JERSEY CITY.

THE CROWD WHICH LISTENED TO HIM—REPEATING THE SAME HARANGUE AS IN OTHER PLACES.

In an open lot near Hamilton-square, Jersey City, was gathered last night a dense throng of people assembled to listen to Dennis Kearney, the workingmen's advocate from the Pacific Slope. The audience was made up largely of workingmen, but on the edge of the crowd were here and there a few well-dressed men, evidently attracted by curiosity rather than sympathy. Around the stand erected in the centre of the grounds, the crowd was densely packed, and was composed entirely of rough and ignorant men, who cheered and gibed as the speaker gave the cue. It was a good-natured crowd, although it appeared to be ripe for any revolt, with passions easily inflamed and intense prejudices.

The audience last night was estimated at numbers ranging from 2,000 to 5,000, and by Kearney alone at 10,000. There were probably between 2,000 and 3,000 persons present. Some of the workmen brought with them their wives and children. The throng was attentive and orderly during the delivery of the harangue, with now and then a slight disturbance from some drunken or evil-disposed ruffian. They cheered lustily now and then, and responded promptly to the speaker's appeals. They expressed with equal sincerity their contempt for some of the men they saw on the platform around their leader. Kearney was introduced by Thomas Jacobs, a representative of the Greenback-Labor party in Hudson County. He repeated his usual attack upon capitalists, Congress, the Chinese and the newspapers. "I have addressed 1,000,000 men who have said they would regain their liberties. Democratic thieves and Republican robbers have run this Government for the last 100 years and haven't they run it to hell? We, the American people, propose to take charge of our own affairs. We will go to the work-shop and there get men to represent us and if they in turn prove recreant to their trust, the sooner they are hanged the better for them. I use plain words, but the country is suffering from a political cancer which must be plucked out by the roots. No honest man, no honest paper, will find fault with my language. But the newspapers are run by plunderers, cut-throats, and assassins; men who would sell their bodies and souls—no, not their souls, for they haven't any—they would sell their bodies and gizzards for a paltry price. The dirty, drunken bummers sitting behind their desks are paid $20 a week to write for the lecherous bondholders. The news-gatherers and reporters are the hardest-worked class of men on the face of the earth, but they are forced to do their masters' work—the hell-born and hell-bound scoundrels who run the papers."

STATE TAXATION.

VARIOUS COUNTIES REPRESENTED AT ALBANY AND ASKING A REDUCTION.

ALBANY, Sept.