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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 13 5-16c; Memphis, 12½c. New York, gold, 114¼; Memphis, 113¼.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, November 18, 1 a.m.

For west Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio valley, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer and generally clear weather.

THE Washington news on this page possesses special interest, especially so much of it as has reference to the Presidential canvass.

THE representatives in congress from the south are pledged to support a bill subsidising a southern Pacific railroad. Any other they will and ought to oppose.

THE Augusta *Constitutionalist* says that a number of Augusta merchants will petition congress to make Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston and Port Royal ports of delivery.

CONGRESS will no doubt subsidize a purely Southern Pacific railroad, with its eastern terminus at Memphis. Any other scheme for another Pacific road will fail.

Now is the time for merchants and business men to advertise in the APPEAL. The city is full of strangers who only want to know where to buy to become extensive purchasers.

THE New York *Herald*, which has pursued Grant relentlessly for the past two years, now advises him to retire to private life, make the tour of Europe, or do anything else than run for the third term.

DON CARLOS is a bird. He wants rest, and makes Grant's letter to Alfonso the excuse for proposing a truce. He won't get it. Alfonso would rather surrender Cuba than admit his pretensions to the throne by even so much as a truce of a day.

THE planters of Louisiana are so much in need of laborers to pick the cotton crop that they are offering seventy-five cents per hundred and board. Negroes out of employment have here an opportunity they should not fail to avail themselves of.

ALL that is expected of the southern delegates to the St. Louis Pacific railroad convention, is to do as Tom Scott wants. If so, everything will be hunky; if not, there will be war, and the Atlantic and Pacific scheme will be killed as dead as Hector.

AMONG the questions finally disposed of by the people of Mississippi, at the last election, was the payment of the Union bank bonds. An amendment to the State constitution was adopted, which prohibits any future legislation looking to their payment.

TOM SCOTT's very friendly letter to Mr. F. S. Davis—that carefully worded and seemingly inoffensive letter—is receiving just now the attention of the country press, and the result is anything but favorable to Tom and his northern-southern railroad scheme.

THE New York *Herald* condemns the suggestion of a war with Cuba on the ground that a successful war at this time means the election of Grant as a "war President," a "necessity to the peace and preservation of the country." Then would come an extension of his term, and a gentle floating into the sea of imperialism.

THE full official vote of the recent election in Wisconsin, gives Ludington (Rep.), for governor, a majority of 841; Parker (Dem.), for lieutenant-governor, 1201; Doyle (Dem.), for secretary of state, 621; Keuhn (Dem.), for treasurer, 2804; Sloan (Dem.), for attorney-general, 1711; Searing (Dem.), for superintendent of public instruction, 1175.

THE *Cronista*, of Madrid, announces Calderon Collantes, present minister of justice, as ambassador from Spain to the pope. Spain is no sooner out of one trouble than her stupid statesmen launch her into another. Just as she is about to get rid of the Carlists, she is preparing to encounter Bismarck and his Germans. Perhaps she is only rushing blindly on fate.

OUR navy is in so gross a state of inefficiency, it is thought by good judges that were even Spain to attack us, the chances would be two to one against us. As the chief constructor suggests in his report, we ought to put at least twelve first-class vessels on the stocks, and, we will add, call into service all the ex-Confederate naval officers, from Admiral Semmes down to the lowest grade middy. Fitted in that style we might be equal to Old England herself on the seas.

THE Knoxville *Press and Herald* gives out no uncertain sound on any question. It says, emphatically, "that "Memphis should be a terminal point "of the Texas and Pacific road, itself, "entitled to all through privileges en-"joyed by any other point and upon "like terms. The bill before congress "should be so clear upon this point as to "leave no possible ground for mistake "or dispute, and the *ultimatum* of our "Tennessee congressmen, at least, should "not fall a whit short of it."

A TELEGRAM from Madrid yesterday furnishes some extracts from the leading papers in regard to the reputed letter from Don Carlos. The *Cronista*, ministerial organ says: "We believe Don Carlos is more uncompromising than any of his partisans." It also says: "We are at the beginning of the end. The war will be speedily terminated either by submission or the overwhelming of Carlists." The *Correspondence* says that the pretensions of Don Carlos are exaggerated and inadmissable. The royal army in the field will be three hundred thousand strong by the first of December. The *Tiempo* says the action of Don Carlos is the harbinger of peace.

THE Charleston *News and Courier* insists that "the southern delegates should support any truly southern railroad project; but they cannot afford to give their countenance to any scheme whatsoever that is fathered or fostered by Colonel Scott. That is the test. Th interests of Colonel Scott, like those of the Southern Security company, are adverse to the interests of the South Atlantic States, and the fact that he has southern men in his pay should not be allowed to influence our action. Colonel Scott is working for himself, and if, on the plea of 'justice to the south,' he succeeds in procuring government aid for his so-called southern road, the southern States will only have themselves to blame, and their unsophisticated representatives."

THE New York *Bulletin* discusses Tom Scott's Northern-Southern railroad from a disinterested standpoint, and says:

Just what the Memphis convention may do cannot be foreseen. It looks, however, as if, while adhering to Colonel Scott's plan, Memphis would insist on her own rights in the premises. No doubt Mr. Scott's friends will be there and ready to promise anything that will soothe the Memphians and secure their support. But admitting (what can hardly be true) that the south will aid him in getting his subsidy for a road having St. Louis for its eastern terminus, we are at a loss to know how Colonel Scott is to be held to his promises after his road is in operation, when all his leanings are against keeping faith, and there is no penalty for not keeping it. How, for instance, is Memphis or New Orleans to be assured that the road will be so impartially administered that they will get their due share of its business? What security will there be that Nashville traffic will not be carried via St. Louis, and business for Virginia and the Carolinas via Pittsburg? Should they now give him their votes they are forever at his mercy, and have no redress

Memphis representatives in the St. Louis as well as the Memphis convention will do well to heed a warning thus so plainly given.

WE FEAR our citizens are not taking the active interest in the Pacific railroad convention that its importance demands. This is all wrong, as it is one way of impeding the progress of the city of which we ought to feel ashamed, especially when we remember what St. Louis is doing to entertain the delegates to her convention and make it a success. In such an emergency as this we should be as one man. We ought to be a unit. No enterprise of equal moment or magnitude compared with the Southern Pacific railroad has ever appealed to our people for support. If we allow the present opportunity for securing it to pass we may never have another offered us. Every merchant, business man and property owner, nay every citizen, no matter how humble, is directly interested in the success of the convention to be held tomorrow. Either we must father our own enterprise or concede our unworthiness and let Tom Scott have his way. We hope for the best, and urge upon our people steady work to that end.

LOUISVILLE.

The City Hall on Fire—A Million Dollars Worth in Jeopardy—Damage Done.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—The city hall, a beautiful building, completed two years ago at a cost of over a million dollars, is now burning. The tower clock and fire-alarm telegraph office are thus far destroyed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—The fire in the city hall today, by the efforts of the fire department, was confined to the tower of the building. It was at first feared that the entire structure, one of the most beautiful in the land, would burn, but, by staying in the tower and striking the alarm-bells, the operator succeeded in calling out the fire department, and saved the main building. The water had to be thrown one hundred and fifty feet high, compelling two engines to play into the same hose. By means of a long rope a hose was drawn to the top of the hall, and there used to great advantage. The loss will come within the insurance.

TELEGRAMS.

The Poe monument, in Baltimore, was dedicated yesterday.

Little Rock yesterday experienced the coldest day of the season.

The Lake Huron schooner Pensankee went ashore at Kincardine, Michigan, yesterday.

The women's temperance union of Ohio is in second annual session at Cincinnati.

The order of Odd-Fellows, of Indiana numbers a membership of twenty-six thousand.

Hon. John W. Foster, United States minister to Mexico, arrived in New Orleans yesterday.

Fort Laramie thermometers yesterday fell to fourteen degrees below "zero," with four inches of snow."

Twenty-three new lodges of Odd-Fellows have been instituted in Indiana during the past six months.

The grand lodge I. O. O. F., of Indiana, convened in Indianapolis yesterday. Unusually large attendance.

Frank Valendire, one of the party who murdered the four Italians in Denver several weeks ago, has been captured.

The propeller Mohawk burned at Buffalo, New York, yesterday. She was valued at twenty-five thousand dollars.

Several parties, including the Bingham brothers, were arrested at Evansville last night for complicity in the whisky frauds.

The Hot springs narrow-gauge railroad is now running regular trains between Malvern and Lawrence, six miles from Hot Springs.

The new city hall at Louisville, completed two years ago, and which cost over one million dollars, caught fire and nearly burned down last night.

The fact that Don Carlos has sent a letter to the king has created a great sensation in Madrid, and is variously commented upon by the newspapers.

The iron producers of Leeds, in England, have been compelled, owing to the depression of trade in iron, to discharge between two and three thousand operatives.

The statement in a dispatch from Berlin that the German crown prince purposed visiting the United States, is denied. It is now said that he never intended making the trip.

A. C. Buell, who was a long time agent indicted for alleged criminal libel on Hon. Z. Chandler, gave bail in Washington yesterday for his appearance for trial, Columbus Alexander becoming his surety.

A schooner from East Bay brings a report to Galveston that a body, supposed to be that of Henry Rodgers, of Brooklyn, passenger on the Waco, was found and buried on the beach near High Island, thirty miles from Galveston.

In Seekton, Massachusetts, Tuesday morning Mrs. Annie L. Waterman and her two children were found in their room insensible from coal-gas escaping from the stove damper, which was improperly turned. One of the children was restored, but the other died, and the mother is yet in a critical condition.

A telegram from Constantinople contains the following: A serious encounter occurred on the twelfth of November at Piva, in Bosnia, between sixteen battalions of Turks and a large body of insurgents. It is reported that the insurgents were completely routed, leaving six hundred killed on the field.

The Trunk lines informed the New York agents yesterday that a change had been made in the rates of freight between that city and Cincinnati, and that the following will be the tariff for the present: First-class, seventy cents per one hundred pounds; second class, sixty-four; third class, fifty-five; fourth class, thirty-nine; special class, thirty-two

A dispatch from Jackson, Ohio, yesterday says that Mrs. Mary Bruce was found burned to death, near the burning dwelling of Mrs. Lowder. Her skull was fractured, and it is supposed she was assaulted in the house during Mrs. Lowder's absence, and the building fired to conceal the crime, and that she revived and attempted to escape, but her clothing being in flames she perished outside the burning building. Nathan Lowder, a son of Mrs. Lowder, has been arrested, but the evidence against him is wholly circumstantial.

Last Saturday night a gang of men attacked the house of John Sargent, in the extreme lower section of New York city. They stoned the house, and entered and tied the proprietor, after which they threw the furniture out of the doors, and smashed things generally. Thirteen of them then outraged the wife of Sargent. Her injuries are of a serious character. The police have made three arrests, and are after the rest of the gang which is one of the worst in the city. The tavern contained about four cartloads of bricks and stones which had been thrown into it by the ruffians.

—There is a tasteful new collar that stands up around the neck, and also lies down in the Byron shape, giving a pretty finish to the necks of dresses. It is made by merely extending the top of a Byron collar to form a band half an inch wide.

WASHINGTON.

Wilson's Health—Chandler and Smith—The Navy—Interior Appointment—The Chronicle and the Third-Term.

Republican Reorganization in Virginia—Candidates for House Honors—Postmaster-General Jewell and Boss Shepherd.

The Great Granger Case in the Supreme Court—The Next House and the Offices—The Third-Term on a Religious Platform.

WASHINGTON, November 17 — Dr Baxter reports Vice-President Wilson much improved.

Vice-President Wilson suffers less nervous prostration to-night than yesterday, and shows signs of the same steady, though not especially rapid, improvement that he exhibited this morning. Dr. Baxter saw him this evening, and expressed the opinion that he will be able to ride out by Saturday.

CHANDLER.

Secretary Chandler says that when he entered upon his duties as secretary of the interior, the commissioner of Indian affairs (Mr. Smith) tendered his resignation. He asked the commissioner to resign. The resignation has not yet been accepted.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF WAR VESSELS RECOMMENDED.

Isaiah Hanscom, chief of the bureau of construction and repair at the navy department, will recommend in his annual report that a policy be adopted of building a certain number of war vessels annually of both iron and wood until our navy shall be able to compete with any nation of the world.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

A. S. Gaylord, of Michigan, was to-day sworn in as assistant-attorney-general for the interior department, and assumed charge.

By Mail.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE THIRD TERM.

New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, November 14—The *Sunday Chronicle*, formerly the property of J. W. Forney and lately edited by his brother, came out to day flat-footed for Grant and the third term. The paper after its desertion of Republicanism affiliated with the liberal movement until the latter died out. It has since been on the fence, with a strong leaning at times toward the Democracy. Its sudden conversion to-day to the third term is regarded as more of the work of Zach Chandler and Judge Edmunds in "organizing victory" for the third term campaign. The old *National Intelligencer* has also reappeared in Washington after several years of a precarious existence in sulky Democratic exile in Fairfax county, Virginia, and has thrown the third term flag to the breeze, to the horror and disgust of all the dyed-in-the-wool Bourbons of Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. It is said that Zach Chandler bought the paper also in the interest of the third term intrigue. Hardly any other explanation can account for such a complete transformation in the politics of the paper.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION IN VIRGINIA.

Prominent Republicans of Virginia are now engaged in an effort to reorganize and strengthen the Republican party in that State, by a combination of Republicans and Independent Conservatives, who, in the late election, acted with the Republicans. As the first step in that direction, they are working for the appointment of Judge Morgan, Republican, as postmaster, at Richmond, in the place of Miss Van Lew, and for General Heath, who served as a Confederate general, and who lately opposed General Bradley T. Johnson for the State senate, to be collector of internal revenue in that city. Other changes are contemplated by those who seem to be especially interested in this new political movement. So far they have acted privately, being engaged at present only with the preliminary movement.

CANDIDATES.

The number of candidates for the elective offices in the house of representatives, apart from the speakership, is constantly increasing. Already the Democratic members have received printed circulars from these candidates, asking for their votes. Private parties are also importuned for influence in their behalf. Each candidate has numerous friends seeking subordinate appointments in office, and hence there is much activity in working for their respective candidates. There are at least four candidates for clerk of the house of representatives from the south, and these have numerous dependents. Some of the candidates for elective offices announced their purpose directly it was ascertained that the Democrats had secured a majority in the house of representatives.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Some of the reports of the different bureaus have been printed and others are in the hands of the printer. The report of the postmaster-general has been completed and those of other heads of departments are in a state of forwardness. The President has not yet commenced writing his annual message.

ADDISON LOWE VINDICATED.

Some weeks ago a number of charges were made against Addison Lowe, supervising inspector of steam boats at New York, affecting his official character. Mr. Barnett, the supervising inspector-general of steam vessels, promptly appointed a special agent to gather all the facts in the case, and his report was referred to the solicitor of the treasury. The examination by this officer has resulted in the vindication of Mr. Lowe.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST EXPLOSIONS AND COLLISIONS OF STEAM VESSELS.

Official data show that there are about four thousand steam vessels in the United States, coming under the law for the better protection of passengers in boats propelled in whole or part by steam. There are on an average three licensed officers to a boat. Owing to rigid examinations, better classes of men are secured as officers than heretofore, and the number of explosions and collisions has consequently very materially diminished.

THE FUTURE CALL FOR BONDS.

It has been officially ascertained that additional calls by the treasury department for the redemption of old outstanding bonds depend on the sale of new ones abroad.

REMOVALS IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The removals commenced by Secretary Chandler last week in the department of the Interior will be resumed this week. There is consequently much alarm among the clerks, many of whom are apprehensive of removal.

JEWELL VS. SHEPHERD.

Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, November 16.—There has been a good deal of sensation in the last few hours in the city, occasioned by reports that Postmaster-General Jewell had been snubbed by the President, and was about to resign. Prominent government officials discredit the report, and Mr. Jewell himself declares to-day that he has no purpose of resigning, and that he has had no intimation of the President's desire for a change. On the other hand, it is known that the postmaster-general was over-rigid in respect to the Vicksburg and Boston postoffices. His friends here say that he will adhere to the policy of filling the offices with proper men, and will refuse to let a bad man be forced upon him. It is also known that a coterie here, of whom Governor Shepherd is a shining light, are trying to work Jewell out of the cabinet. It is not probable that in any event Mr. Jewell will leave before the meeting of congress, and he may not go at all.

THE BANK NOTE COMPANIES,

who made so fierce a fight last winter to have farmed out to them a portion of the printing of the government notes and stamps, are now lying low, pretending that they will make no fight this winter for the spoils, but are really marshaling their forces for their raid on the treasury. At present their operations are confined to punishing a prominent candidate for speaker, who helped to defeat them last winter. It is stated that Secretary Bristow will, in his next report, take strong ground in favor of breaking up every form of contract with the printing companies, and insist that every consideration of economy and security demand that the government shall print its own securities, notes and stamps of every description.

THIRD TERM.

There is an increasing belief here among well-informed politicians of both parties that the third-term project is to be very earnestly pressed, and that Cæsar will be present in force at the next National Republican convention. The friends of other Republican candidates are growing very uneasy.

THE GRANGER CASES COMING ON IN JANUARY.

New York Tribune.]

What are known as the granger cases will not be considered in conference by the supreme court until after January 1st. In the meantime, it is expected that another case, which has recently come to the court from Iowa, will be argued, and that all will be considered together and decided together in court. The differences between the cases is as follows: The constitution of Wisconsin has a provision, that all acts of incorporation granted by the legislature may be repealed or amended by the same authority, and it is argued by the grangers, that the Potter law is such an amendment and therefore is valid. In the Iowa and Minnesota cases, there is no such provision in the constitution, and it is argued that an attempt to amend the charters of railroads in those States, by fixing the rates of freight and transportation of passengers, is a violation of the constitution of the United States, since it impairs the obligation of a contract between the State and the companies, and is therefore void.

THE NEXT HOUSE AND THE OFFICES.

New York World.]

Of the 292 members of the next house, but 108 were members of the forty-third or preceding congresses, thus leaving 184 who have never served in the national legislature. Of the 108 who have been re-elected the Republicans have 68 and the Democrats 40, but among the latter are several whose term of service exceeds that of any member on the Republican side. There are forty-three standing committees of the house, and three joint committees of the two houses, so that in the control of the house the Democrats may have all experienced member on every important committee, for there are but thirty of the committees that are really connected with the general business of congress. Of the Democrats who are re-elected, Messrs. Kerr and Holman, of Indiana; Morrison, of Illinois; Randall and Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Wood and Cox, of New York; Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; Hancock, of Texas; Swann, of Maryland; Weils and Stone, of Missouri; Durham, of Kentucky; Hamilton, of New Jersey; Sayler, Southard and Payne, of Ohio; Bright, Atkins and Whitthorne, of Tennessee; Faulkner, Harris and Hunton, of Virginia; Herefort, of West Virginia, and others, have all been members of leading committees in the forty-third congress. On the Republican side, there are only General Garfield, late chairman of the committee on appropriations; William A. Wheeler, of New York; Eugene Hale and Ex-Speaker Blaine, of Maine; General Hurlbert, of Illinois; M'Crary and Karson, of Iowa; Geo. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Munroe and Foster, of Ohio, who were at all prominent in the committees of the last house. They will go to the bottom of the leading committees under the new regime Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who is now "a party unto himself," is the oldest consecutive member of the house, and will be assigned the honor of swearing in the new speaker. Fernando Wood is the oldest member of the house in time of service, having served in the twenty-seventh congress (1841), one of the most notable for men and measures in the history of the government. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, who has served fourteen years, is confessedly one of the ablest members of the new congress. It is doubtful if there is any man in the next house who has an experience equal to his in the details of legislation. He has served with great credit on several of the leading committees, and has led many a spirited contest against jobbery under the head of special legislation. To the Republican side he has ever been known as "the obstructionist" of the house, which is a compliment to his parliamentary skill in defeating obnoxious legislation. The forty-fourth house will after all be quite as remarkable for the absence of leading men in both parties, who either declined or failed of re-election On the Democratic side it will be hard to fill the place occupied for ten years by Mr. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, or that of Mr. Clark on N. Potter, of New York—one of the ablest members who ever served on the judiciary committee—or that of S. S. Marshall, of Illinois, whose congressional services dates way back to the thirty-fourth congress, and whose record on the ways and means, judiciary, and appropriation committees is without a blemish; or Judge Niblack, of Indiana, who came in with the thirty fifth congress and went out with the forty-third, regretted by the prominent members of both parties. Of the Republicans, the irrepressible General Butler only is conspicuous by his absence, which is lamented by no one; but there are Judge Hoar, Robert S. Hale, General Hawley, Kellogg, of Connecticut; Wilson, of Indiana; Willard, of Vermont, Maynard, of Tennessee, and others who will be missed along the party line. Ex-Speaker Blaine, it has been heralded for a long time, is to be the leader of the minority; and, with General Butler out of the house, will manage to have things pretty much his own way. His Presidential aspirations only will have the tendency to diminish his immediate influence among members of his own party on the floor of the house, who will watch him with no little jealousy. The patronage of the house is so much the subject of discussion that the following list is given of officers of the house, with the salaries attached:

Speaker	$5000
Clerk	4901
Sergeant-at-arms	4230
Chief clerk	3000
Journal clerk	3000
Doorkeeper	2592
Postmaster	2592
Assistant-Journal clerk	3000
Two reading clerks, each	3000
Tally clerk	3000
Four assistant clerks, each	2592
One assistant clerk	2520
Six assistant clerks, each	2160
Librarian of the house	2160
Assistant Librarian of the house	2160
Superintendent document room of house	2160
Assistant-superintendent document room of house	2160
Superintendent folding-room	2160
Superintendent document room clerk's office	1440
Doorkeeper in charge of hall	2592
Assistant-Postmaster	2088
File clerk document room	1800
Clerk to speaker	2102
Private secretary to speaker	2102
Five official reporters, each	5000
Two stenographers for committees	4200
Chaplain	900
Engineer of ventilator	1800
Three assistant-engineers of ventilator, each	1440
Six firemen of ventilator, each	1095
Chief messenger of house	2088
Three assistant-messengers of house	1440
Clerk to sergeant-at-arms	2500
Paying-teller to Sergeant-at-arms	1800
Messenger to sergeant-at-arms	1440
Seven messengers for P. O.	1500
Seven messengers for P. O.	1200
Five messengers for D. R.	1800
Six messengers for D. R.	1440
Twelve messengers (during session) for doorkeeper	1440
One telegraph operator	1200
Clerk to appropriations court	2592
Clerk to ways and means	2592
Clerk to claims court	2160
Clerk to war claims court	2160
Clerk to public lands court	2160
Messenger to ways and means	1314
Messengers to appropriations	1314
Fifteen laborers, each	720
Seven laborers (during the session), each	720
One laborer	820
One laborer	920
One female attendant, ladies' retiring room	660

*Only when filled by present officer.

There are some fifty employes, paid per diem, including most of the committee clerks and the pages, twenty-eight in number of the latter, who receive $2 50 per day. The clerks to the following committees are also paid a per diem, ranging from $4 80 to $6 50, viz.: Accounts, agriculture, banking and currency, commerce, District of Columbia, education, elections, foreign affairs, Indian affairs, invalid pensions, judiciary, military affairs, mines, naval affairs, Pacific railroads, patents, postoffices, printing, private land claims, public buildings, railways and canals, revision of the laws and Territories. The total expenditure per year for the above officers amounts to $249,500 20. The total pay of members is $1,550,000. Their mileage is $100,000 additional.

THE THIRD TERM ON A RELIGIOUS PLATFORM.

Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The third-term movement develops rapidly, and in official circles the *Times* correspondent has heard much talk upon the subject. Many leading Republicans say that Grant is the only man who can save the party, and unless it is saved "blear-eyed rum" is bound to stalk through the land. On to-day Forney's *Sunday Chronicle*, an administration organ, came out in a column boldly announcing the support of Grant for a third term, upon the ground that he is the only man who can save the party. Forney says that the Republican party will be compelled in 1876 to take Grant as it was in 1868. The people have long ago ceased to be frightened by the cry of Cæsarism. He then rings out a sad wail over the fact that all of the old rebels are coming into power in congress; that the life of the republic is thereby endangered, and that Grant is the only man who can save it. Grant was nominated outside of politics, and his prestige and name have always made him stronger than his party. Four years ago, Forney thinks, Greeley would have defeated anybody but Grant. To him alone Forney attributes the victory. The situation now he thinks the same as eight and four years ago. The party needs to be saved. Here Forney says: "It can only win a real victory on the personal merit of its candidate for President. It could not win with General Sherman, because his Roman Catholic tendencies are against him. It cannot nominate Sheridan, because his foreign birth excludes him. It has not got a civilian who could carry Pennsylvania, Ohio, or New York. Charles Francis Adams is the only civilian who has anything like a clear record and a personal or historical prestige to help in case he was nominated, but he could arouse no enthusiasm and would be as dead a weight to carry as was Judge Pershing, the Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. There is no escape from this view of the question of electing a President, and the masses of the Republican party, no longer affrighted with the sound cry of Cæsarism, are now looking to Grant as confidently as they ever regarded him. Indeed, the Democracy in Ohio and Pennsylvania actually made a third term an issue against the Republicans, but it failed to excite the repugnance it was calculated it would arouse, while without a doubt the position of Grant on the educational question aided the Republican party in securing victory. Governor Hayes, after the campaign was over in Ohio, stated in the executive mansion in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, while a guest of Governor Hartranft, that the educational question had given the Republicans the victory in the Buckeye State. It was Grant who made that question a Republican issue in a speech delivered a few weeks previous to the Ohio election." The above derives its importance mainly from the fact that it is a correct summary of the opinions and views of many leading Republican politicians here. The school question and anti-Catholicism are to be dwelt upon in the annual message, under the tutelage of Morton. The ideas foreshadowed in the leader in the *Chronicle* are really based upon a matured plan, prepared by the President and his intimates since the late fall elections. The prospect of a third term is now admitted by a dozen men where it was by one before the election. Colonel Mosby, the original third-term man, is at the head of an organization in the south formed for the secret purpose of advocating the President's reselection. He at present makes his headquarters in this city. There is also a secret society forming throughout the country known as the anti-Catholic organization. This society is pledged to the President. Secret circulars are sent out to the leading men throughout the country asking them to cooperate. Thus far these circulars are kept within the most secret circulation. One of them, however, was placed in the hands of the *Times* correspondent on to-day. It is as follows:

NATIONALITY NO BAR TO MEMBERSHIP—CONFIDENTIAL.

DEAR SIR—In view of the intolerant, persistent and aggressive efforts of Romanism in their avowed determination to subvert the government of the United States, and to destroy our civil and religious liberty, I desire to submit to you the following questions:

First—Are you a Protestant from principle and from choice?

Second—Are you in favor of preserving constitutional liberty, and maintaining the government of the United States?

Third—Do you regard Romanism as the enemy of civil and religious liberty?

Fourth—Is it not in your opinion unwise and unsafe to appoint to civil, political or military office in this country men who owe allegiance to the Pope of Rome, and who have sworn to obey him?

Fifth—Are you in favor of maintaining the principles of one general, unsectarian, free-school organization?

Sixth—Are you opposed to all attempts to use the public funds for any sectarian purpose whatever?

Seventh—Are you in favor of putting into office honest and true patriots who are best qualified to fill the positions regardless of political parties?

Eighth—Are you willing to be governed by these principles in your political actions?

Ninth—Are you willing to unite with others who hold these principles and henceforth devote yourself, your fortune, and your sacred honor to the protection and perpetuation of civil and religious liberty and this great American Union?

Tenth—Can you, upon your sacred honor, without equivocation or mental reservation, answer all these questions in the affirmative?

Eleventh—Can you furnish the names, ages, residences, and occupations of the men who are willing to become organized under and be governed by the above principles?

If you are desirous of obtaining further information on the subject referred to in questions nine and eleven, please communicate with the person from whom you receive this circular. Please consider this circular, its contents and its source, strictly private and confidential.

SPAIN.

Text of Don Carlos's Letter to King Alfonso—Plain Talk.

PARIS, November 17—The evening papers of this city publish the text of the letter written by Don Carlos to King Alfonso, "The attitude of President Grant," the letter says, "is a prelude to war between Spain and the United States. If you do not recognize the independence of Cuba the revolution which you represent is responsible for this parricidal rebellion. Had I reigned it would not have occurred, at least not gained strength; now, however, the integrity of the country is at stake, and all her children are bound to defend it. Should war break out, I offer you a truce as long as the contest lasts, but maintain my rights to the crown, as I retain the conviction that I shall one day wear it. I cannot send my loyal volunteers to Cuba, but I will defend these provinces and the Cantabrian coast, and will send out privateers which will pursue merchant ships of our enemies, and, perhaps, chase them into their own harbors. If you accept this truce let us appoint representatives to settle the conditions. If you refuse the world will be a witness that Catholic Spain has nobly done her duty."

E. W. KENNEDY.

Death of a Highly Esteemed Ex-Confederate Soldier at Louisville.

Captain E. W. Kennedy, of the firm of Krauth, Ferguson & Co., of Louisville, we are informed by telegraph, was found dead in his bed, in his room at the Gault house in that city Tuesday morning, under circumstances that lead the coroner's jury to the verdict that he died suddenly of heart disease. Captain Kennedy was a prominent merchant, having been connected with serveral leading firms of that city, including Tapp, Kennedy & Co., E. W. and L. P. Kennedy, and Krauth, Ferguson & Co., and was also well known and highly esteemed in this as well as other southern cities. He was a native of Alabama, and served with honor and distinction during the war under Generals Bragg and A. Sydney Johnston. He made Louisville his home. From the testimony of Dr. Luke P. Blackburn before the jury of inquest, it is learned that Captain Kennedy has been suffering several years from affliction of the liver, which the learned doctor attributes as the prime cause of his sudden death. The sad event has cast a gloom in the circle here by whom he was held in high esteem.

MARDI GRAS.

The North Thoroughly Aroused upon the Question of a Grand Centennial Display.

New York Graphic.]

The suggestion recently made by the *Daily Graphic* that the humorous societies of Memphis and New Orleans be urged to give a full representation of the Mardi Gras carnival in Philadelphia during Centennial year has been copied with great approval by papers throughout the country. The invitation has also been received with favor in Memphis and New Orleans, and it seems pretty certain that the mysterious Memphi, the laugh-provoking Oiks, the awful Mystick Crewe, and the superb Twelfth Night Revelers will join in a fantastic carnival in Philadelphia while the exhibition is at its height. Besides this the Philadelphia funny men will lead off in a Mardi-Gras festival of their own on Mardi-Gras eve, February 28, 1876. This is a novel, but a feasible experiment, for there is no more enterprise in Philadelphia, and especially so much music in the Meunerchors, Sengerbunds, and the other choral societies that it is not unlikely to prove a worthy preface to the picturesque and more elaborate parade of the sons of mirth from the Mississippi valley. The people of the north have never yet beheld a Mardi-Gras festival except those few who, able to travel, have been lured to Memphis to witness some of the weird annual processions, but appetite has been whetted by very abstinence, and there is, through all the northern States, a keen curiosity and interest. The fact that the participants are the leading business men of the south, and that the equipments and disguises are very handsome, unique and expensive, would render a Mardi-Gras exhibition in Philadelphia one of the greatest attractions that could be offered to visitors. Thousands would gather from all adjoining States to see it who would hardly be drawn by the *bij ulerie* of France, or the rare fabrics of Persia and China. Let us hope the gay revelers will come. We Yankees are said to be a sad-faced and grim people, overmuch given to money getting. Whether the charge is true or not, we need relaxation. This is a horribly serious planet, and there is no medicine like a laugh.

IMMIGRATION.

A Feasible and Practicable Scheme for the Benefit of the South.

The attention of our readers and that of our exchanges is called to the subjoined petition, addressed by citizens of Chicot City, Arkansas, to Governor Garland, relative to the inauguration of a grand immigration scheme for the southern States. This is a laudable effort, and we hope will result in the accomplishment of something practically beneficial to the south. The petition will be presented to Governor Garland this week, and we have no doubt but what he will give prompt attention to the subject, which is one of great importance to Arkansas and the other States named in the memorial. With the expectation of the circular being issued, we ask a cordial co-operation from the governors of the southern States, which certainly can lose nothing by a careful and systematic consideration of the measure proposed for immigration:

To His Excellency, A. H. Garland, Governor of Arkansas:

SIR—We, the undersigned, citizens of Arkansas, would respectfully ask and urge that you issue a circular letter to the governors of the different southwestern States, namely: Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Tennessee, asking them to unite in a call with you for a convention of the southern States, to be held in the city of New Orleans this coming winter, for the purpose of uniting the different southern States in a common effort for encouraging and protecting of immigration to the south, and especially a direct immigration from Europe. We scarcely deem it necessary to call the attention of your excellency to the great advantages to be derived from the bringing in of an industrious and frugal people to aid us in developing the resources of our soil. We are, as it were, but a handful struggling to subdue the wilderness of half a State. We desire to extend a broad and hearty invitation to all who are willing to labor with us to build up homes for themselves and to lay the foundation for a strong and vigorous civilization. We believe the time has come when the south should divert to herself some of the great stream of European immigration that has continuously rolled to the eastern shores and on toward the northwest. We possess all the advantages of the northwest—a soil as rich, a climate more mild, our institutions as free as theirs; but one thing we do lack, and that is people. Millions of acres are waiting for the husbandman, forests are to be felled, broad streams are to be bridged, and shops and factories filled with skilled artisans. We desire, then, to open wide our doors to the industrious immigrant from every clime. We believe that it will reflect the greatest honor upon yourself to be the first to inaugurate this grand movement; it will add new luster to your already acquired fame. With the broad and liberal views known to be entertained by yourself, we deemed it but necessary to suggest our wants. We do therefore earnestly request that you will use every endeavor to unite the southern States in a common effort or enterprise of developing the resources of the south.

F. S. Sanels	J. M. Craig,
J. F. Robinson,	L. H. Springer
Gen. W. Sappington,	J. D. Coale,
D. H. Rengoids,	J. R. M[illegible]
Frank Valentine,	J. C. [illegible]rtin,
J. E. Jocelyn,	[illegible]owen,
	[illegible]. Downs.

Our Gold and Silver Production.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* presents some important statistics relative to the treasure product and movement at California and Nevada for a series of years past, including the following statement covering the production from 1865 to date:

	California.	Nevada.	Total.
1865	$28,500,000	$11,250,000	$39,750,000
1866	25,500,000	10,000,000	35,500,000
1867	25,000,000	13,500,000	38,500,000
1868	22,000,000	12,000,000	34,000,000
1869	22,500,000	12,000,000	34,500,000
1870	25,000,000	16,000,000	41,000,000
1871	20,000,000	23,000,000	43,000,000
1872	19,000,000	28,750,000	47,750,000
1873	17,000,000	35,750,000	54,750,000
1874	15,000,000	38,000,000	53,000,000
Totals	$219,500,000	$200,250,000	$419,750,000

It is estimated that the product for 1875 will be increased from thirty to forty per cent. over that of 1874.

The board of missions to the Methodist Episcopal church, in session in New York, Monday, made the following appropriations for missions: Denmark, $6892; Germany and Switzerland, $23,000; Norway, $12,000; Sweden, $25,500; Chinese mission, $10,284, and missions in India, $65,016.

EDGAR ALLEN POE.

Honors to the Memory of the Poet—A New Monument to Him Unveiled.

BALTIMORE, November 17.—The ceremonies attending the unveiling and dedication of the monument to the memory of the poet, Edgar Allen Poe, took place this afternoon. The exercises preliminary to unveiling took place in the Western female high school. Before two o'clock, the hour of commencing, the vast hall of the school was crowded, and many were unable to obtain seats. The platform was occupied by invited guests, nearly all of whom were citizens of Baltimore, with the exception of Walt Whitman, who was the only poet present. At a quarter past two, Professor Elliott rose and said the exercises would now begin with the singing of the "Pilgrims' Chorus" by the Philharmonic society. The regular order, according to programme, was then proceeded with, as follows: Historical Sketch, by Professor Wm. Elliott; reading of letters from Longfellow, Bryant, Holmes and other poets, in reply to invitations to be present, by Miss Sarah A. Riley; Music, "He Watches over Israel," from Elijah; Address, "The Literary Character of Edgar Allen Poe," by Professor N. E. Shepherd; Music, "Inflammatus from Stabat Mater,"