THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1877. VOL XXXVI.--NUMBER 196

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-16d. Memphis cotton, 10 3-4c. New Orleans cotton, 10 3-4c. New York cotton, 11 1-2c. New York gold, 105 3-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, August 19, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, stationary and higher pressure and temperature, southeast to southwest winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, SATURDAY, August 18, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force	Weath
Galveston	29.94	80	N.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	29.95	83	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	30.04	70	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.04	74	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.03	71	Calm.	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.96	78	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.93	77	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.02	72	E.	Light.	Cloudy.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE seat of government of Bulgaria has been removed from Tirnova to Sistova.

THE Russians continue to bombard Rustchuk. Twenty persons had been killed up to last night.

THE Chicago *Times* wants to annex the nine northern Mexican States as a settler of all disputes.

THE Ottoman bank at Constantinople has succeeded in placing a loan which will net the Porte twelve million dollars.

NOTHING has been heard from the Nez Perces Indians since they last outwitted Freedman's Bureau Howard.

THE troops are to be recalled from the scenes of the recent strikes and sent west. None of them will be sent south.

THE Shelbyville *Commercial* thinks that the man that "beats Randall will be speaker, and it will take a wheel-horse to beat him."

STILSON J. HUTCHINGS, formerly of the St. Louis *Times*, has offered three hundred thousand dollars for the New York *World*, with every prospect, it is said, of getting it.

A LONDON dispatch last night reproduces advices from Bukarest and Sistova reflecting seriously on the engineer department of the Russian army.

THE statement that the waiters at the White Sulphur Springs had indulged in a general riot is contradicted. The affair was very greatly exaggerated.

THE question of Servia taking part in the Russo-Turkish war is being discussed in official circles, with prospects favorable that the event will occur at an early date.

GENERAL M. C. BUTLER, of South Carolina, is uneasy about his seat in the senate. If he and Corbin are thrown out, Wade Hampton may possibly, it is said, come upon the scene and disappoint both of them.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to abolish all the fast-freight and some of the express lines. It is generally conceded that the fast-freight lines cost the railroads a great deal of money, much of which could be saved if they were abolished.

THE Chattanooga *Dispatch* has been informed that in view of the probable arrival of convicts at Coal Creek, near Knoxville, to work in the coal mines there, the miners have fully organized, and are drilling nightly with hostile intent. They swear they will hurt the guards, release the convicts and raise—cain generally.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from Bukarest declare that the Russian positions from the Danube to Shipka pass are so strong the Turks will not venture an attack. The Turkish position at Plevna is also represented as wonderfully strong, and both armies are entrenching. It is not believed that any movements will be made within the next fortnight.

THE workingmen's State central committee of Ohio have issued an address setting forth a platform of principles, and recommending that conventions be held in the several counties to nominate county officers and establish industrial union clubs in every township and voting precinct, and that they select one delegate each to the State convention, to be held in Columbus September 13th, to adopt a platform and nominate State officers.

AND now it appears that the speculation of the United States in investing $200,000 in the Dismal Swamp canal has resulted in obtaining $136,000 in cash dividends, in an increase of its interest in an enlarged and improved work from two-fifths of $486,000 to two-fifths of $1,500,000; in other words, from nearly $200,000 to nearly $600,000, besides the incidental saving for its naval supplies. This concern is said to be the only internal improvement in the United States which has ever repaid, in whole or in part, the aid granted by congress.

SCHURZ, it is said in Washington, is on the hot trail of the Indian ring. It is understood that enough has already been developed to warrant the arrest of several prominent merchants in New York, St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans, as well as several prominent chistian statesmen who now figure prominently in public life. For weeks the committee has been at work with closed doors, conducting an investigation ostensibly against Chief-Clerk Galpin, of the Indian bureau, through which a lead was struck which left his case out of small consideration in contrast with what has already been unearthed. Within a few days several prominent arrests may be anticipated.

AND now comes the Chicago *Times*—an "independent" paper, by the way—and reminds us that Mr. Carl Schurz says that he never charged for his political speeches, but did, sometimes, accept money for his expenses. Expenses are made up of a variety of items. It is possible that speeches may be among them. In 1868 Mr. Schurz, it is said, gave the campaign committee of New York eleven days of his valuable time, the arrangement being that he should be remunerated by the committee for his expenses, no charge being made for the talks. This was considered the handsome thing, on the part of Mr. Schurz, until, his time being up, he sent in a bill of expenses, amounting to twenty-seven hundred dollars. Thenceforward Mr. Carl Schurz's tongue was regarded as a luxury.

"GARFIELD," says the Chicago *Times*, "it is pretty well understood, has given up his wild-goose chase after the speakership, and will test Mr. Stanley Matthews's strength for the Ohio senatorship. He possesses devotion to the President and the policy, but having an ax to grind, not unnaturally objects to the order which prevents his own appointees from helping him to grind it. In an interview the other day he said of executive order No. 1: 'I think it has given us more of a backset than the southern policy, and awakened more distrust. The argument I hear against it is that Hayes, after receiving from the Republican party all it can bestow, is now endeavoring to destroy all the methods by which the party has kept itself in vital organization. This feeling does not prevail alone among machine politicians, but is often expressed by the best of Republicans. If it gains ground, Hayes will break down.'"

SEWARD.

The Assistant Secretary of State, Does not Hesitate to Characterize the Recent Events on the Border as Most Outrageous.

The United States is Tired of Mexico's Fair Promises—We are on the Eve of a Possible War with the Sister Republic.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., August 16.—Much excitement has prevailed here for the past few days over information that some fifteen Mexican desperadoes had crossed from Camargo to Rio Grande city on the night of the eleventh instant, and liberated prisoners from the county jail of Starr county. All sorts of rumors have been circulated ever since. The party which crossed from Camargo were joined by others from this side, their main object being to rescue from the jail Segundo Garza, one of the most noted murderers on this frontier, a man who boasts of having killed more than twenty Americans, and who was at the time under arrest for the crime of murder. The other prisoner, an officer of Escobedo, was recently arrested for horse-stealing. It is believed that this outrage was committed by desperadoes paid by Escobedo, in order to interrupt the friendly relations existing between the officials of the Diaz government and those of the United States on the frontier. All possible efforts are being made by the civil and military authorities of Mexico to have these parties captured and returned to the authorities at Rio Grande city, and there is but little doubt that the parties will be brought to justice. General Benavides, specially commissioned by President Diaz to investigate and report upon the frontier troubles of this border, arrived by the last steamer from New Orleans. Last evening he visited the military authorities here, and was received with the usual honors paid to officers of the rank of major-general. Salutes were fired, troops paraded, and all courtesies extended by General Sweitzer to this distinguished guest and representative of the republic of Mexico. Benavides is just from Washington. He expresses himself as confident that the Diaz government will be recognized in a few days, and cattle-stealing from Texas will be at an end, under the vigilance of the troops stationed on the frontier by President Diaz. The Escobedo party have evidently abandoned all hopes of getting up a revolution in favor of Lerdo on the Rio Grande.

Seward's Views.

Special to the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Acting-Secretary Seward, of the state department, says that no late official advices have been received by him relating to the raid of Mexicans on the jail at Rio Grande city. He does not hesitate to characterize it as a most outrageous proceeding and a most glaring violation of international and treaty obligations. He says that not only will this government insist upon prompt pursuit and capture of the desperadoes, but will also exact their signal and immediate punishment. Every one of the offenders must be brought to justice, and, in addition to the demand for this having been made by the military authorities and the governor of Texas, the United States will also prefer a similar demand, and a claim will be made for reparation for the insult given to the American flag and the violation of the territory protected by it.

A FEATURE OF THE TREATY.

He alluded to one good feature of the existing treaty with Mexico in the fact that there was no necessity by its terms to make a representation first to the central government of that country. Demand may be made directly upon the State, local and even military authorities in the immediate vicinity for the seizure and punishment of the outlaws. If this shall not be done as is required by the Mexican authorities, then it is probable that the United States troops will forthwith, under General Ord's instruction, proceed to perform that duty irrespective of what the consequence may be or what may be thought by the Mexican government about the invasion of its territory.

ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The fact of the matter is, it may be authoritatively announced that the United States government in dealing with Mexico is tired of fair promises, and will now require performance. If the latter power cannot furnish sufficient means to do it on the border, then the former will proceed to supply the deficiency forthwith irrespective of results. This is the whole situation so far as the United States is concerned.

THE DIAZ MINISTER.

Senor Mata is still very much concerned about the unfortunate and unlooked for situation in which this occurrence has placed him while pressing his negotiations for the recognition of Diaz. He telegraphed General Benavides, who is now at Brownsville, to-day to confer at once with General Canales, and to do everything possible to capture the raiding assassins, and when this was effected to turn them over immediately for punishment to the United States civil or military authorities, as may be deemed most expedient.

THE DIPLOMATIC EFFECT.

Acting-Secretary Seward says that the raid and murder will materially influence the diplomatic negotiations pending for the recognition of the Diaz government, and postpone their conclusion for a considerable length of time. Senor Mata is also impressed with the same conviction, and feels considerable regret at the consequent unfavorable attitude to which affairs have been brought by this *casus belli*. Important advices are expected to-morrow. Outside of official circles the prevalent opinion here among leading politicians is that we are on the eve of a possible war on the Rio Grande border.

Benavides's Position.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—No advices have been received here by Senor Mata to-day from General Benavides concerning the course which events are taking on the Mexican border in regard to the outrage at Rio Grande city. Some three weeks ago the State department had under discussion the defects of the present treaty between the United States and Mexico touching extradition. Prominent gentlemen at that time pointed out the fact that according to its terms a native of Mexico who had committed crime in the United States could not be surrendered upon requisition for trial and punishment, and also the still more astonishing fact that no provision could be found in the criminal laws of Mexico for the trial in that country of persons being arrested there. Thereupon a proposition was made by far-seeing officials for a modification of the treaty which would cover the following two points definitely: When a requisition is made for a Mexican charged with an offense in Texas or elsewhere in the United States, embracing such crimes as arson, murder or stealing cattle, he shall be at once arrested and surrendered to the United States for punishment, and, second, where a crime is committed in the United States, if the criminals take refuge into the interior of Mexico the parties are to be arrested and punished the same as if it had happened in Mexico. These two propositions are now under consideration, and will probably be brought to the attention of the Diaz government by Acting-Secretary Seward. The same rule is to apply to the United States in similar cases.

The following is the text of General Benavides's dispatch to Senor Mata:

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, August 13, 1877.

To General Mata, Mexican Minister, Wormley's Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

Arrived safely. Twelve highwaymen surprised, yesterday, Davis jail and set free two criminals, wounding a judge and two keepers. Afterward they recrossed the river and eluded pursuit. Trevino has been advised of it. Canales has taken active measures, and I continue to urge the action of our authorities. Information of the fact has been sent to the government, and I hope that the incident will end satisfactorily. BENAVIDES.

Exertions of Mexico to Capture the Prisoners.

Special to the Galveston News.]

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., August 16.—General Ord received the following to-day:

CADERATTA, MEX., August 14.

To General Canales:

Be kind enough to transmit to General Ord the following:

GENERAL—By your telegram, dated yesterday, I am informed that the prison at Rio Grande was carried by assault by bandits; that, according to your ideas, they are Mexicans or persons resident in this country. With this object you will permit me to observe that I do not think it probable that persons have passed from Mexico to commit this crime, because in Rio Grande City there is an infinity of persons of different nationalities, and I do not think it just that the authorities of Tamaulipas should be inculpated for the deed. I trust that when this was effected to turn them over immediately for punishment to the United States civil or military authorities, as may be deemed most expedient.

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capture them. The party were desperadoes, who placed at defiance the laws of Mexico as well as the United States. The desolated condition of the frontier, in a continual state of anarchy, gives them immunity from punishment. If the government gets established, it is proposed to make a change and endeavor to get order out of the confusion.

HAYES

Still Swinging Around the Circle in New England—His Speech at Brattleboro—He is not Ashamed of his Origin.

He is Proud of Being a Man of the People—He Recalls his Work-a-Day Ancestors—Cordial Reception by the People of Vermont.

WINDSOR, August 18.—Secretary and Mrs. Evarts and Hon. E. H. Stoughton, and Secretary Devens and Postmaster-General Key left Windsor for Claremont this morning to meet the President and party. A reception will be tendered the President this evening. A number of distinguished gentlemen have been invited by Secretary Evarts to dine with the President this evening. The President and family drove in from West Brattleboro and reached the railroad station at nine o'clock. The people had gathered in considerable numbers to greet him, and when he appeared upon the platform of Governor Smith's private car men, women and children pressed forward and were accorded an endless and a shake of the hand. Mrs. Hayes stood at the entrance to the car and shared the greeting with the President. While waiting for the train to start the President addressed the assembly, who listened to his remarks with the closest attention. He spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS—Before I leave you I desire to say what I have hitherto omitted, and if you will kindly permit me to speak two or three sentences I shall be glad to receive your attention. No language is too warm or too strong to express my gratitude for the cordial reception which you have given me and my family in Brattleboro. My family, or rather the Hayes family, came to Brattleboro about one hundred years ago—I do not know the exact date. My grandfather was a blacksmith—the only one here, I think, when he came—and the people welcomed him cordially, as they always do so important a personage as the village blacksmith in a newly settled community. [A voice—"A blacksmith in a new country is almost as good as a President among us."] Every one of the Hayes family are scattered throughout the country. I have the most agreeable recollections of Brattleboro. I thank you cordially for what you have done, for there are few spots dearer to me than this. My father left here sixty years ago next month, and moved to Ohio, where I was born; but my older brother and sister were born here. When a boy eleven years of age, forty-three years ago, I first came to this place on a visit to my uncle, who then lived in this village. During my visit I walked over the road by which I rode this morning, and from the very house where I slept last night. The place was beautiful then; there have been many changes since, but the beauty continues and has been enhanced. I hope the beauty and prosperity of Brattleboro will continue to increase, and I hope that again and often I shall come hither to meet you. But I am extending my remarks beyond two or three sentences, and so I must close by again thanking you for the hearty welcome you have given me.

The remarks of the President were received with cheers. The band discoursed airs familiar to the President, who thereupon remarked that in this respect the band exceeded any other he had heard in the State. Handshaking was renewed, fathers holding up their children, and old and young passing in rapid succession. As the train moved slowly away a colored man took the hand of President Hayes, saying: "I worked hard to make you President," to which the latter replied that he hoped he never would regret it. The Presidential party were the recipients of numerous bouquets from the ladies of Brattleboro, a large number of whom, in company with the leading men of the town, accompanied the President as far as Bellows Falls in a special car attached to the train.

President Hayes and party were joined at Claremont by Messrs. Key and Devens, Judge Hoar, Senator Morrill and Secretary and Mrs. Evarts, and brought to the residence of Secretary Evarts here. A reception was held at five o'clock in the grounds of the Evarts residence. Some twenty-five hundred people participated and manifested much enthusiasm toward the President. Mrs. Hayes also received guests and many shook hands with her. She was quite plainly dressed and there was an absence of elaborate toilets on the part of the ladies of the party. The Presidential party dined with Mr. Evarts to-day, and to-morrow they dine with Mr. Slaughter, who has Messrs. Devens, Key, and Senator Morrill, of Vermont, besides Hon. Wm. H. Hunt, of New Orleans, as guests.

At the close of the formalities of the reception the President retired to the piazza, and, after resting a moment, addressed the assembly substantially as follows: I rise to speak a few words with the people with whom I have been shaking hands. We never feel quite acquainted with one another until we have heard each other's voices, and having an opportunity to make the acquaintance of the people of this most delightful part of the United States, we want to talk a little. I don't intend to say much myself, but to call on several gentlemen who are associated with me in the government, who you will be glad to hear. To begin with, I shall call on the gentleman who conducts the correspondence with foreign governments, and who writes high-sounding words in the documents to which I have to put my signature. If you ever see my name under such documents, you must bear in mind that they were written by your neighbor. I hope he is neighborly. I will now introduce Mr. Evarts, the secretary of state of the United States."

Secretary Evarts made a short and pleasant speech introducing Postmaster-General Key, who, on coming forward was greeted in a most enthusiastic manner. He said:

MY FRIENDS—I should not tell you the truth if I should say that I appear before you without a feeling of embarrassment, having come from a section of country remote from this, for this is a large country. Between it and New England. it always appeared to me that there was a strong antagonism. I thought I would come up and help to celebrate the battle of Bennington. I remember that the people of New Hampshire, Vermont and South Carolina met side by side on the battle-field and in convention to frame a constitution, but slavery led to distracting consequences. New England was the cradle of liberty, the citadel of liberty while the south had an interest in the perpetuation of slavery. That question is settled. To day New England ideas prevail in the south, so that all the people of the south are as free as you are, and that the gulf which separated us is closed, and I hope the time has arrived when we shall no longer feel that there is any north or south, but that we have one country, which is inseparable. [Loud cheers.]

Attorney-General Devens and William Hunt, of Louisiana, followed. Three strong and enthusiastic cheers were given for President Hayes, for Postmaster-General Key, for Attorney-General Devens, for Secretary-of-State Evarts, and for Mrs. Hayes. The band played "*Sweet Bye and Bye*, and hundreds of voices took up the refrain.

MANCHESTER, N. H., August 18.—The President and party are expected here Thursday, the twenty-third instant, at nine o'clock in the morning, and will be received at the depot by the city government, the Grand Army of the Republic and citizens. A national salute will be fired at Depot square by the First New Hampshire light battery. After visiting the chief manufacturing establishments, they will be escorted through the city to the Smith corporation. Here a reception will be held for one hour. The President will be the guest of Ex-Governor Smith, and will remain in the city until one o'clock in the afternoon.

A Sad Tale of Real Life.

Jersey City *Union*: Another one of those cases in which law and justice have no power to interfere or redress wrong, is recorded in New York. The story is a pitiful one. A Mr. W. H. Morss, dying, left his daughter, a beautiful young lady, two hundred thousand dollars in real estate and seventy thousand dollars personal property. Her beauty upon the money together brought a swarm of lovers, as thick as flies to an empty sugar-hogshead. With the usual weakness of mind displayed by heiresses, Miss Morss said yes, for better or for worse, to a Mr. Noe, and he turned out, as is also too frequently the case, all worse and no better. They had been married but a few months when he managed to wheedle all the property out of her hands into his own, and then raising ready money upon it, he started for Paris to spend it, leaving her in his father's hands, he being charged as the instrument through which the transfer was accomplished. Having spent the cash in gambling and riotous living, he returned, obtained twenty-eight thousand dollars more, and went back. Spending that also, he made a third voyage after the needful, and this time took his wife over, but treated her so badly that she left him. The net result of this investment in a husband is the entire loss of the property in four years. Mrs. Noe having scarce a pittance to live on.

VIVET

And the Widow of the Italian Maggioli, who Died Without Receiving the Rite of Extreme Unction, the Last Sacrament of the Church.

The Pious Priest, True to the Teachings of his Church, wants the Dead Man's Bones Dug up and Removed from Consecrated Ground.

New York *Times*: A great deal of excitement prevails in the town of Vineland, New Jersey, over the conduct of a Catholic priest who has announced a determination to remove from the cemetery of his parish the body of a man who died recently without having attended to certain duties prescribed by the religion he professed. The priest is Rev. Father Vivet, pastor of the church of the Sacred Heart. He is an Italian by birth, and minister to a congregation composed in great part of his countrymen. The dead man was Joseph Maggioli, also an Italian. He had been sick for eighteen months previous to his death. Though he always acknowledged himself a member of the Roman Catholic church, he neglected to make a confession of his sins at last Eastertide, and he died without having received the rite of extreme unction, the last sacrament of his church. During his sickness his family became impoverished, and his wife, a frail and sickly woman, had great difficulty to provide for his needs and those of four young children. At the time of his death his house was almost destitute of furniture, and he left no means to defray the expenses of his funeral. Some of his countrymen, actuated by a benevolent feeling, aided his family for some time, and one of them, Mr. Joseph Sanguinitta, a comparatively well-to-do man, living on Jefferson avenue, paid for the grave in which Maggioli's body was interred. Mr. John Moran, one of the trustees of the Roman Catholic church, received the money for the grave, and no objection was made by Father Vivet to the interment of Maggioli's body in "consecrated ground." Between August 4th, when the funeral took place, and last Friday, August 10th, the pastor appears to have determined that the body ought not to repose with the bones of "faithful" Catholics. For what date he wrote to Mrs. Maggioli requesting her, "through courtesy" merely, to remove her husband's body from the Catholic cemetery, because Maggioli had "died without having attended to his Easter duty, and without calling for a priest during his sickness." Father Vivet also informed the poor widow that unless the corpse was exhumed before Monday, August 13th, he would have it taken up, and charge the expense to her. This notice was served by a constable, which fact intensified her fear and sorrow. She burst into tears, and declared that she had no means to defray the expense of exhuming the body. She declared that there was no real reason on the score of religion for the removal of her husband's corpse, as he had always been a Catholic, and only failed to ask the ministry of a priest in his sickness, because he did not suspect he was going to die. The situation of the poor woman, and the bigoted action of the priest, were brought first to the notice of the Italian society, and afterward to that of the citizens of Vineland generally, and it was determined by them that the body should not be touched. A lawyer was employed, who immediately wrote to Father Vivet, notifying him not to disturb the body, nor cause it to be disturbed, on penalty of punishment in accordance with the provision of paragraph 122 of the revised statutes of the State of New Jersey. The penalty prescribed is a fine of two thousand dollars, imprisonment at hard labor for five years, or both, at the discretion of the court. The Italians held an important meeting in Vineland on Sunday, at which steps were taken to prevent the Catholic priest, by legal or other means, from carrying out his threat of exhuming the remains of Maggioli. Father Vivet visited Newark on Monday to consult Bishop Corrigan, but the result of the visit is not known. He is at present uncommunicative, but evidently clings to his determination to procure the removal of the body. He has abandoned his first position, and now claims that there was a prior sale of the grave, which invalidates Mrs. Maggioli's right. The Italians, and, in fact, all the inhabitants of Vineland, are determined to resist the exhumation of the body.

VIVET'S STATEMENT.

New York *World*: Father Vivet passed the greater part of the day in Vineland, and late in the afternoon went on to his church in Millville, where he told his story of the affair to a *World* reporter. Father Vivet is thirty-five years old, of medium height, black hair and eyes, full high forehead, and pale face. He speaks with a strong French accent, and in conversation was particular that his hearer should notice the technical points of the case. "A week ago last Sunday," said Father Vivet, "while going to church in Vineland I passed the cemetery and noticed a newly-made grave. I asked one of my trustees who had been buried in the cemetery, and he said that Maggioli was dead, but that he knew nothing of his funeral. In returning from service I ascertained that the newly-made grave covered the body of Maggioli. On Monday I visited the undertaker, and obtained from him the certificate of Maggioli's burial. I then questioned an Italian peanut-seller in Vineland, who told me that Maggioli had been sick eighteen or twenty months before he died. 'Why did he not inform me of his illness?' I asked the man. 'Several friends asked him to call you in,' the man replied, 'but he did not think he would die, and he refused to have a priest enter the house, because he thought it would bring him bad luck.' I had visited a person within one mile of his house when Maggioli was on his dying bed and he failed to notify me of his condition. Maggioli was almost an infidel. He never put his foot inside my church door, and utterly neglected his duties. According to the Lateran council, if a Catholic neglects his Easter duties and dies without the last sacraments the priests must apply the laws of the church and deny him christian burial. The corporate powers of the Catholic church must be exercised in all things in conformity with the principles and general discipline of the Roman Catholic church existing in the United States. In conformity with the disciplinary statutes of the diocese of Newark, every Easter since I have been in this parish I have informed my congregation of the laws of the church in respect to the rites of christian burial. I read the laws again last Sunday on account of this excitement. I took certain regulations adopted by the board of trustees and showed them to J. H. Nixon, a leading lawyer of Millville. He informed me that the cemetery was my property, and that I had a perfect right to exhume Maggioli's body if I desired. You understand that we must have rigid rules in our churches here. If these men desire to live as they please and die as they please, regardless of religious duties, they must be buried without a priest. We must compel them to their duty. I have had ecclesiastical as well as legal advice, and I am right in this matter. I cannot tell you whether I shall consult Bishop Corrigan or not. He was in Long Branch last night, is in Burlington, New Jersey, to-night, and will be at his home in Newark to-morrow. It is quite certain that Father Vivet did not see the bishop, but it is equally certain that he did confer with some of the bishop's clerical advisers in Philadelphia. "Now let me tell you," continued Father Vivet, "about the parish regulations which I have referred to at a meeting of the board of trustees of Vineland Roman Catholic church, held on the fifteenth of August, 1876. It was decided that five dollars are to be paid for every grave of adults and children over seven years of age, and ten dollars if the father of such adult or child be a Catholic. The money either for a new grave or the opening of a grave is to be paid in cash before the grave is dug or opened. Any permission for the digging or opening of a grave must be obtained from the pastor himself. In case of the absence of the pastor from his parish, John Moran and Edward Denney have power to give this permission, if money therefor is paid in cash. Now, you see, I was the only person authorized by the regulations to permit Maggioli's burial. Mr. Moran made a mistake. I was at home when the application for burial was made, neither was the money for Maggioli's burial paid in cash down, as the regulations demand. I have requested the undertaker to buy another grave in some other place, and if Mrs. Maggioli is too poor to pay for it and the expense of removing the body of her husband, I will pay for it myself. There is yet another reason why Maggioli's body cannot remain where it is. The husband of Mrs. Gregory, one of my parishoners, was buried in a grave adjoining Maggioli's about two weeks before his funeral, and two days before the Italian was buried, I, knowing nothing about Maggioli's death, promised her the lot. Now Mrs. Gregory says that she will take up her husband's body if the Italian corpse is allowed to remain there. I can give you no more information now, and I can't make public at present my future course of action."

Rev. Mr. Conway said that he had been informed by one of the Italians that Father Vivet had so far retract his position as to be willing if Maggioli's body was removed from its present position to allow it to be placed in another part of the cemetery. Mr. Conway concluded: "A meeting of Italians was held here last Sunday night, and money enough was subscribed to cover all the expenses of this case and give Mrs. Maggioli justice.

AN AMERICAN WHALER

Fired into and Chased by a Spanish Pirate off the Coast of Cuba—American Sails Get Away from Spanish Steam.

BOSTON, August 18.—A letter received from the captain of the schooner Edward Lee of Provincetown, by his mother, dated March, gives the following facts: "Sailed from Provincetown February 5th, nothing unusual occurring to cause any deviation of the voyage from that usually pursued by whaling vessels, until arriving at and while cruising off the south side of Cuba, when the lookout reported a vessel close into land, changing her course and coming toward them. When within range, the vessel, showing the Spanish flag, without any warning whatever sent up a cloud of smoke followed by a report, and then there was an explosion of shell just clear of them astern which was followed by another of grape-shot. Captain Atkins immediately crowded on sail and showed the sailing qualities of his vessel, the Spaniard keeping up a running fire of solid shot. The chase was kept up for some time, but finally abandoned. Captain Atkins sought other whaling grounds, and the prospect is that he will be obliged to remain out a year longer. He has already sent for provisions and supplies to meet him at the western islands."

TAYLOR, M'GUIRE & CO.

Cotton Factors and Dealers in Cotton-Gins and Presses, Gum Belting—Reliable Goods and Low Prices.

Taylor, M'Guire & Co., the well-known cotton factors at No. 369 Front street, have long since earned popularity, and established their firm upon a reliable and solid basis. Their facilities for handling cotton are equal to those of any firm in Memphis. Taylor, M'Guire & Co. make a specialty of Brooks's press, Winship's improved gin, price $3 50 per saw; Winship's hand, horse and steam power presses, ranging in price from $110 to $200; Faught-Dearing's horse engines, gum belting, etc. By reference to the card of Taylor, M'Guire & Co. it will be seen that they sell these presses at remarkably low prices. Persons who need presses, gins, saws or belting will find it to their interest to examine the assortment which Taylor, M'Guire & Co. have. Persons in the country can rely upon this firm, and will find the house worthy of patronage.

S. C. TOOF & CO.

Sample of their Elegant Lithographing—Fine Work Equal to Any House in the East or North.

We have received from S. C. Toof & Co., of this city, a sample pamphlet of their lithographing which is an art comparatively new to the people of Memphis, and one that requires a great outlay of money to be well established. This outlay S. C. Toof & Co. are willing to risk, and it now remains with the business men of Memphis and the adjacent country to encourage, develop and support this most worthy enterprise. So far, S. C. Toof & Co. have cause to feel encouraged. Confident of giving as much satisfaction as can be had in other cities, S. C. Toof & Co. only ask a trial, and will not fail to do as good work as any one could desire. In connection with lithographing S. C. Toof & Co. also have a complete steam printing establishment and book-binding. They are prepared to do any work in the above lines, guaranteeing that it will afford satisfaction both in style and price. Sketches and estimates are cheerfully furnished on application.

NOS. 333 and 333 1-2.

The Largest and Best Clothing House in Memphis is "The Peoples"—Facts and Figures for the Public.

The Peoples clothing house, occupying Nos. 333 and 333½ Main street, is by far the finest establishment of the kind in the city of Memphis, and will compare favorably with any in the south. The proprietor, Mr. Fuld, has been engaged in the clothing business for these many years. What he doesn't know about the clothing business isn't worth knowing. This is saying a great deal, nevertheless it is merited. Mr. Fuld has not only enlarged the justly celebrated "Peoples Clothing House," but he has and always keeps a mammoth stock of superior clothing and furnishing goods for men, youths, boys and children. When you go along Main street you will be attracted by the great display at Nos. 333 and 333½. Remember these numbers, and do not mistake Mr. Fuld's magnificent establishment for any other, because no one can compare with him in excellence and variety of his stock, the low prices and accommodating politeness of his employes. Mr. Fuld not only makes it a rule to secure quick sales and small profits, but is enabled to offer better goods and at lower prices than any house in Memphis can afford. He is enabled to do this because he he does his manufacturing in the east, and therefore avoids the expense and cost of commissions. Mr. Fuld is about to start east to superintend the manufacture of the largest stock of men's, youth's, boys' and children's clothing ever brought to this market. One whole front of his store is devoted to men's clothing, gentlemen's furnishing goods, etc. The other front is devoted exclusively to youth's, boys' and children's clothing. In fact Mr. Fuld is the only merchant in Memphis who has an exclusive and real department for youth's, boys' and children's clothing. This department is complete in every detail, and will be found equal in size to the average clothing stores where other merchants have all their goods. The attention of ladies who wish to purchase elegant and serviceable suits for youths, boys or children, is directed to Nos. 333 and 333½ Main street. Do not mistake these numbers, for if you do you will lose the benefits of the great bargains which you will get by going to Mr. M. Fuld's mammoth establishment, Nos. 333 and 333½ Main street.

Reclaimed.

"Don't speak to me about the women crusades against saloon-keepers. They were nothing but a foolish, though, perhaps, well-meant sensation, which certainly did no good. And as to Mr. Murphy's temperance lectures—well they have some effect—they fill the lecturer's pockets." The above conversation was carried on by two mechanics working in the shops of the Memphis and Charleston railroad. "You know," resumed the speaker, "that I worked in one of the Cincinnati breweries, and I know about two years ago, I was doing well, until I fell into bad company, took to hard drinking, and was discharged. I came down here on deck, a miserable-looking fellow with about three dollars in my pocket. I tried to get work, but could not get it; nobody wanted to employ a tatterdemalion. If I could have purchased decent clothes, I could, I felt sure, obtain a job. But I had not sufficient money to buy them, and I was in despair, for I had too much self-respect left to beg. As I passed along Main street, a perfect stranger in a strange place, I looked wistfully at the suits of clothes exposed for show. 'Anything you wish?' I heard somebody say. I stepped inside, and being questioned by the gentleman, I related my circumstances. 'I like your face,' said the proprietor of the place, for he was the one who had spoken to me. 'You may have a suit of clothes, and I hope it will be the means of leading you from your. If you succeed you can pay me for it.' I looked like a decent man once more. With self-respect restored, and with a firm determination to become respectable, I looked for a place, found it, and have been doing well ever since. I paid for that suit, but the debt of gratitude I can never repay. Do you know the benefactor who reclaimed me from drinking and misery? His name is Harry Cohn, of the Great Western clothing house, No. 227 Main street. He is the friend of the workingmen, and is without peers in honorable dealing, good goods and low prices."

IF you desire cheeks with roses of health upon them; if you want that peculiar brilliancy of complexion so prized by ladies and admired by everybody; in a word, you want that perfection of physical appearance which good blood insures, use Dr. Bull's blood mixture.

London, August 15: William Longmau, a well-know London publisher, is dead.

"ERSKINE'S ERRORS."

An Answer to a Grossly Personal and Wholly Unwarranted Article—What the Health Officer has to Say in Answer to it.

If this is not the Season when we Should Bestir Ourselves to Keep the City in Good Sanitary Condition, when will it Arrive?

EDITORS APPEAL—The article in the local columns of the *Avalanche*, of the eighteenth, headed "Erskine's Errors," is so unjust, not to say personal, and shows such ignorance of the true facts as to what it states, that I deem it due to myself to correct them through your paper. In regard to the expenditure of money in 1876, there were fifteen thousand dollars assigned as the budget of the health department. At the close of the year a part of this remained unexpended, and I consulted with the mayor and the committee on accounts as to expending this as a sanitary measure in the repair and constructing of gutters and the paving of alleys. This they sanctioned. The first month's expenditure for this work was allowed by the committee. I then called attention to a very filthy alley between Jefferson and Adams, and between Second and Third streets, which I had repeatedly cleaned, and asked to have it paved. This was done under the supervision of the city engineer, with whom E. H. Good contracted, whose written statement is as follows:

MEMPHIS, August 18, 1877.

The agreement for paving with stone the alley between Adams and Jefferson streets, and between Second and Third streets, was made with the city engineer, and done under his supervision. E. H. GOOD.

When this account came up for approval and payment, out of my budget for 1876, which had not been expended, the objection urged was that the number of square yards had not been ascertained. As soon as this was done, it was referred to the mayor and city attorney for approval and was ordered paid. Since then the power to expend the money on permanent improvements has been withdrawn from the health board, although it would only have been the use of moneys allowed for sanitary purposes. I have never used one dollar of the ten thousand dollar allowance for 1877, except to cleanse and drain the streets and alleys and for general sanitary uses; nor have I asked for five thousand dollars, or any specified amount. This statement is utterly without foundation. There are four thousand dollars yet to the credit of the sanitary department, but I cannot use it to do the very work which is now so necessary, viz: the repair of the broken and obstructed gutters, in which the filth of the city stagnates. That at present is the great sanitary necessity. So the the editor of the *Avalanche* has been grossly misinformed, or has wilfully misrepresented again. In the case of Acting-Recorder Egnew the complaint is not that Captain Lee obtained a permit to convey a dead body through the city, but that he was not fined for bringing it into the city. This is the law he violated, and he has twice done this within the past few weeks, having been but once before the recorder. The physician in attendance upon the case in Helena, only telegraphed that the disease was not a contagious one, after the corpse reached the city. Dr. Jones only gave a permit to transport it through the city, when no other disposition could be made of it. Again, the *Avalanche* states that there has been no quorum of the general council since the middle of July, and that this stir is created when it is impossible to obtain one. On the third of July I addressed a communication to the council, urging upon them the importance of repairing and reconstructing broken and defective gutters. I gave the engineer the character of work I wished done, I not being allowed to do it, but it has not been done. The *Avalanche* states that the entire city force was ordered by Acting-Mayor Williamson to be turned over to Dr. Erskine two weeks ago. *This* has not been done. The city force has never been placed under my control. "Why this stir about sanitary measures?" If this is not the season to bestir ourselves, when shall we do it? If public attention is not aroused now, when shall it be? Let the sanitary condition of 1876 pass, when by this very carelessness which is so natural when we do not see the evil face to face, we are confronted by an appalling danger, with no preparation to meet it. Memphis has been too dreadfully scourged to discuss questions of rigid economy in regard to her sanitary measures. She was well nigh ruined by the epidemics of 1867 and 1873. Should another attack us, it would matter very little whether she had a health board, a mayor or general council. Her ruin would be complete.

J. H. ERSSINE, M. D., Health Officer.

THERE are many roads running from and leading to a metropolis, if you wish to arrive at and keep on the healthy road contemplating a long life, judiciously use that valuable elixir Home stomach bitters.

DIED.

ANDERSON—At White Haven, Tenn., August 17th, BENJAMIN D. ANDERSON, aged