THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1877. VOL XXXVI --NUMBER 211

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 5 15-16d. Memphis cotton, 10 3-8c. New Orleans cotton, 10 1-8c. New York cotton, 11c. New York gold, 105 3-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, September 6, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, north and east winds, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy and rainy weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, WEDNESDAY, September 5, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath
Galveston	29.98	85	S.E.	Gentle.	Threat'g
Indianola	29.98	81	S.	Fresh.	Lt. rain
Louisville	30.02	69	N.	Gentle.	Lt. rain
Memphis	30.06	67	N.	Light.	Threat'g
Nashville	30.04	65	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.03	79	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy
Shreveport	30.02	77		Calm.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.06	75	S.E.	Gentle.	Fair.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

MORTON'S attending physician thinks he will be able to attend next session of congress.

A CORRESPONDENT at Shipka pass says the Russians have made a fine road up the pass for the passage of a large army into Roumalia. New bridges and other improvements on the road are still being made.

IT IS exceedingly probable that Servia will at once declare war and take the field. Everything is ready, and all are waiting for instructions from the Grand Duke Nicholas as to where the Servian forces will first strike.

THE London *Times*, in a leader, urges very strongly that England should offer mediation, with the concurrence of the other neutral powers. Offers of mediation could be based, it says, on the recommendations made by the Constantinople conference.

REDIF PASHA and Abdul Kerim Pasha, with the ex-commandants of Scutari, Sistova and Shipka, and ten other officers, have been banished to Lemnos until the termination of hostilities, the commission appointed to try them being at present engaged in other duties connected with the war.

A BERLIN dispatch states that according to semi-official advices Austria and Germany have declared that they do not deem the present state of affairs one to induce them to offer their mediation to either of the belligerents, yet they would support vigorously an offer of mediation from any other power.

THE annual reports of the heads of the several departments and bureaus of the government will not be prepared for submission to congress at its session in October, but will take the ordinary course and go in with the annual message of the President at the commencement of the regular session in December.

IN a letter to the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser*, yesterday, Justice Bradley, of the supreme court, denies the charges of the New York *Sun* throughout. He says he did not read or express his opinion. There was no discussion or calls. He decided the electoral vote honestly, and free from political or other extraneous considerations. Now what has the rest of the commission to say?

THE trial of Wells and Anderson, of the Louisiana returning-board, will be called this month. Both left Washington last week full of confidence that they would never be convicted. They were not so hopeful that they would be acquitted by a jury, but it would be found impossible, they believe, to secure any verdict. The President and Secretary Sherman are understood to share this confidence.

IT appears that Mr. Wickliffe is right. Osman Pasha is no other than Crawford, late of Hawkins county, East Tennessee, *pardon* of Andy Johnson, expelled pupil from West Point, fugitive from justice for robbery, plunderer of Bagdad, Mexico, and ex-speculator on Wall street. General Reynolds, with whom he served during the civil war, knows him well, and is in correspondence with him. Strange it is, but true.

THE following-named gentlemen were yesterday elected an executive committee by the Library convention, now in session at New York: Justin Winsor, of Harvard college; A. R. Spofford, librarian of congress; W. F. Poole, of Chicago; W. A. Holmes, of New York, and Melvin Deveney, of Boston. These gentlemen are also delegates to the Librarians' convention in London, and can select others to accompany them. The delegates will sail on the steamer Sidonia, Saturday.

SCORE one for the Democratic party on the Pacific coast. A telegram received yesterday informs us that the election in San Francisco passed off quietly. About thirty-two thousand votes were polled in the city. The main contest was between the tax-payers and Democrats, with a number of small outside organizations. Tickets were very much scratched, and the counting will probably occupy several days. The impression last night was that the Democra's have carried the majority of their ticket.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S estate is valued at from six million to seven million dollars, though it will take some time to settle it up and ascertain precisely what it is worth. In his reply to Ann Eliza's suit for divorce, he swore that his monthly income would not exceed six thousand dollars. He had already distributed a considerable amount of property among his children, and, as he was very punctilious in regard to his affairs, it is probable that his will has been drawn to preclude, if possible, any legal complications.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *World* states that the appointment for the vacancy on the supreme bench will, it is understood, be made this month, in order that the new associate-justice may take his seat upon the bench at the October term of the court. The members of the court would prefer the promotion of Judge Drummond, of the United States circuit court, who resides in the circuit from which Judge Davis retired to go to the senate. The President, however, is desirous of appointing a southern man, and Judge Hunt, of Louisiana, and Ex-Secretary Bristow, of Kentucky, are believed to be most prominent in his mind.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* at Washington writes that the Louisiana returning board have virtually the control of the New Orleans customhouse. King, the collector, is a mere figure-head, while Anderson, the special deputy with power, is the collector. Wells commands next the surveyorship of the port, and has a couple of sons in his employ drawing government pay. But, although it is a violation of civil service reform orders, Sherman dare not object, or he would have done so long ago, as the fact has been reported to him. Kenner is the real naval officer, while Lewis holds the commission. That fixes three of the four returners, and all Sherman has got to do now is to fix Cassnave, whose fidelity to Sherman and Hayes has nearly made him a bankrupt. He, too, will leave for Washington in a day or two.

LONDON, September 5.—Consols for money and on account, 95 5-16; 5-20s of 1865, 105½; do. 1867, 107⅛; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 107½. New York Central, 102; Erie, 12¼; Erie preferred, 22; Illinois Central, 82.

COTTON SUPERVISION.

The New Rules of the Cotton Exchange, which Go into Effect To-Day.

Official Announcement by the President of the Appointment of Special Supervisors.

Supplementing our mammoth annual statement of September 1st, in which the material progress of our general business interests was duly set forth, we have this morning the satisfaction of presenting to the readers of the APPEAL the official announcement of President Pettit, of the cotton exchange, that the rules and regulations adopted by that body in May last for the thorough protection of cotton while in the city, and in transit, will go into effect to-day. It will be matter of congratulation with all interested in the cotton trade of Memphis that the services of three such valuable men as Messrs. Mosby, Powell and Smith have been secured for the delicate and responsible position of supervisors, and the members of the exchange, especially, will no doubt feel that this wise action of the president and board of directors will go far toward insuring the harmonious working of the supervisory system in our market. This action on the part of the cotton exchange has an especial bearing upon cotton, and marks emphatically a new era in the history of our cotton trade. It is a vigorous step in the direction of reform in the method of doing business in cotton—a step which, though perhaps as little needed here as in any market of the country, was nevertheless requisite—should be taken in order that Memphis might keep pace with her rivals in the enforcement of every safeguard for the protection of cotton in warehouse, on levee, at depots or presses, or while in process of receipt or delivery. Other markets, where supervision has been enforced for a year or two past, have used the fact to the detriment of Memphis. This peculiar advantage cannot be longer claimed by them, for the Memphis market to-day, by the action of the exchange, assumes a position of equality with any market of the country in the point of protection of the interest of shippers and buyers. While as regards price, the records of the past year show conclusively that planters and merchants have realized more clear money for cotton shipped to this market than to any other—quotations having been uniformly sustained at the highest point, while incidental charges have been invariably less.

The announcement of President Pettit is as follows:

PRESIDENT PETTIT'S CIRCULAR.

MEMPHIS, September 5, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the rules and regulations adopted by this exchange, May 26, 1877, for the supervision and protection of cotton, will take place from and after this date. The appointment of Charles W. Mosby, Benjamin Powell and Charles T. Smith as special supervisors having been approved by the board of directors, they will call upon warehousemen, weighers and receivers to come forward without delay, comply with the rules, and receive their license, etc. In presenting the above-named appointees to the members of the cotton exchange, the president and board of directors feel assured that in them the trade will recognize men of strict integrity, undoubted ability and sound judgment, and that they will, by a faithful discharge of the delicate duties devolved upon them, insure the success of this grand movement on the part of our exchange for the protection and preservation of our cotton trade. To this end I ask the co-operation of each and every member of the exchange, feeling assured that a fair test will demonstrate its utility.

J. T. PETTIT, President.

RULES AND ORDINANCE.

For the information of our planting friends, and as reference on part of city dealers, we reproduce the rules for the protection of cotton in warehouses, on levee, at depots and presses, and during process of receipt and delivery, as adopted by the Memphis cotton exchange, May 26, 1877:

RULE 1. Factors' samples drawn from cotton bales for exhibit on the market shall not exceed six ounces per bale, dry cotton, and shall be taken from the bale at one drawing.

RULE 2. Trimming sample holes, pulling cotton from the sides and edges, or other exposed parts of the bale, for the purpose of making loose, is nefarious and reprehensible in the extreme, and is hereby prohibited.

RULE 3. All warehousemen charged with the duty of weighing cotton, shall be licensed as public weighers by the cotton exchange, and shall be required to execute a bond in the sum of thousand dollars, to faithfully and honestly perform the duties of such, and shall take an oath to observe faithfully and conscientiously the rules and regulations of the exchange with regard to weighing, sampling, and the general handling of cotton in warehouses, and to report to the board of directors of the cotton exchange any violation of such rules and regulations as may come within their knowledge.

RULE 4. Buyers' samples drawn from cotton bales shall not exceed six ounces per bale, dry cotton, and shall be taken from the bale at one drawing.

RULE 5. The borings taken from cotton, on examination by buyers, or their receivers, after sale, shall not exceed one pound per bale, dry cotton, which borings shall be collected in sacks, weighed by the warehouseman in presence of the receiver, and retained by the warehouseman subject to the order of the purchaser of the cotton. It is also hereby made the duty of all warehousemen in this city to keep a book, in which they shall record the names of all sellers of cotton delivered from their warehouse, the purchaser of the same, and the amount of borings arising from each lot delivered.

RULE 6. The practice of giving receivers or laborers all or a portion of the borings or loose cotton, as compensation for services, is wrong as a business policy and in morals, and is hereby expressly forbidden. Any person or persons guilty of a violation of this rule shall, on conviction thereof, be expelled from the exchange by order of the board of directors, and shall be ever thereafter ineligible to membership.

RULE 7. Buyers' receivers shall be licensed by the cotton exchange, and shall be required to take an oath to faithfully and honestly perform the duties imposed on them in accordance with the rules of the exchange, and to report to the board of directors any violation of said rules which may come within their knowledge.

RULE 8. To secure the faithful and efficient execution of these rules, and any others now in force, or which may hereafter be adopted, the president of the cotton exchange is hereby authorized, and it is hereby made his duty, to appoint, subject to the approval of the board of directors, three competent and reliable men, as a special police, to look after the handling of cotton at the depots and landings, at the warehouses and cotton presses, and while in transit in any part of the city, whose duty it shall be to take cognizance of any and every violation of the rules of this exchange, or of any city ordinance bearing on the same, or of any depredations upon the rights of property in cotton, whether specially prohibited by the rules of this exchange or not; and report such violation or depredation in writing to the board of directors of the exchange, specifying the names, time, place and extent of such violation or depredation, giving every particular which may be necessary to such information as will enable the board of directors to institute proceedings against the offenders. It shall also be the duty of such special police to promptly arrest any person or persons whom they shall have reasonable cause to believe to be guilty of illegal depredations upon the rights of property in cotton, anywhere in the city limits, and to arrest all persons found with loose cotton in their possession, or offering the same for sale, not known by them to be cotton factors, or cotton buyers, who may lawfully come into the possession of loose cotton, or who cannot otherwise properly account for the same. They shall arrest any person or persons known or suspected by them to have been guilty of buying or dealing in any way in loose cotton which they may know or have cause to suspect to be stolen cotton. It shall be their duty to weigh samples and borings whenever they have reason to believe the same is in excess of the quantity allowed by the rules of the exchange, and to keep a strict watch over the loose cotton made at the several warehouses of the city; and whenever they have reason to believe the quantity is excessive, they shall report the same to the board of directors of the exchange for their action.

RULE 9. All loose cotton necessarily taken from bales by warehousemen or receivers shall be delivered to the factor or buyer from whose bales it shall be taken. A crate, with the factor's name thereon, shall be kept in the shed where he stores, and all loose cotton taken from bales consigned to him, prior to its sale, shall be put in that crate, subject to his order.

RULE 10. That the interests of the cotton trade may be equally and carefully looked after in every part of the city, the field of labor is hereby laid off into three special police districts, the first to embrace all the territory within the city limits lying north of Jefferson street, the second to embrace the territory lying between Jefferson and Union streets, including the river front, and the third to embrace all the territory within the city limits south of Union street.

RULE 11. It shall be the duty of the president of the exchange to assign one special policeman to duty, under his instructions, to each of said districts.

RULE 12. Special policemen, appointed under Rule No. 5, shall be appointed for the term of one year, but may be removed at any time by order of the president and board of directors, for incompetency, drunkenness, or neglect of duty, or any other cause which, in their judgment, may make it necessary in the interest of the cotton trade in this city.

RULE 13. The compensation allowed special policemen shall be one hundred dollars each per month.

RULE 14. To provide a fund for the compensation of special police, and for the prosecution of all persons charged with illegal depredations upon the rights of property in cotton, a tax of one cent per bale is hereby imposed on all cotton sales made by members of the cotton exchange, which shall be turned over by the seller to the treasurer of the exchange on the first of each month.

RULE 15. It shall be the duty of the board of directors, through its president, to prosecute every case of cotton stealing, fraudulent weighing or other illegal act in connection with the cotton trade of the city, which may be brought to their knowledge.

Adopted in general meeting May 26, 1877.

J. T. PETTIT,
President Memphis Cotton Exchange.

JOHN S. TOBEY, Secretary and Superintendent.

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE BUSINESS OF BUYING AND REPACKING LOOSE COTTON IN MEMPHIS.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Memphis*, That any person engaged within the corporate limits of the city of Memphis in the business of buying and repacking loose cotton, shall be deemed a merchant or trader, and that no person shall engage in such business except after taking out a merchant's license in the mode prescribed for merchants generally, and complying with the terms and conditions of this ordinance.

Sec. 2. No person shall engage in the business aforesaid unless his license state on the face of it that it is taken out with a view to engage therein, and in addition to the other conditions prescribed by law and ordinance for taking out a merchants' license, such person shall give a bond in a penalty of one hundred dollars, conditioned that he will keep in a book specially provided for that purpose, a daily record of the name of each seller of loose cotton, and the quantity of each purchase, and that he will keep such book at all times open to the inspection of the special police hereafter provided. Failure to comply with this ordinance, or the terms of said bond, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 3. The special police, appointed by the president of the cotton exchange for the better protection of the cotton interests of the city, shall be enrolled in and part of the police force, having all the powers of regular policemen, and subject to all the provisions of law and ordinance applicable to the regular force.

The fire and police commissioners shall have power to remove such special policemen in their discretion.

The city of Memphis shall not be liable for the pay or any other expenses of such special police force.

Passed second and final reading, as amended, by general council July 13, 1877.

Approved July 16, 1877.

J. R. FLIPPIN, Mayor.

Attest: CHARTRES BELCHER, City Register.

THE INDIANS.

According to Official Information, Crazy-Horse's Band has been Effectually Disbanded.

The Advance of Lame-Deer's Party has Already Come In, and Everything is Quiet at the Agencies.

CHICAGO, September 5.—The following official documents were received at military headquarters to-day:

CHEYENNE, September 5, 1877.

To Lieutenant-General Sheridan:

Your dispatch of to-day received. Crazy-Horse was at the bottom of the whole trouble at both agencies, and yesterday his band was dismembered by the soldiers and our Indians, mostly by the latter. The members of his band are being distributed among the other bands. Crazy-Horse is now a prisoner, and I have ordered Bradley to send him off whenever he will be out of harm's way. You can rest assured that everything at the agencies is perfectly quiet, and will remain so. The advance of Lame Deer's party has already come in, and the balance will be in in four or five days, with the exception of five lodges that went to hunt up Sitting-Bull. I have given the necessary orders about disarming them as they come in. This is the end of all troubles, as far as all the Sioux are concerned outside of Sitting-Bull. I take one hundred carbines with me from Green river for the Snakes, or will get them off the next day after my arrival, or the same day, if possible. If possible, I will push Merritt up that way, so as to strengthen Hart's party. Give me all the information you get in regard to the Nez Perces as quick as possible. The successful breaking up of Crazy-Horse's band has removed a heavy weight off my mind, and I leave here feeling perfectly easy.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The companies of the Third cavalry and about three hundred and fifty friendly Indians were sent out yesterday morning to disarm Crazy-Horse's band. The village broke up very early in the morning, and were stampeding when our forces reached the ground. About seven miles out about forty lodges were captured, and more were captured last night. Friendly Indians are after the balance, and will capture them, I think, as they went toward Spotted-Tail. Crazy-Horse escaped alone and went to Spotted-Tail. He was arrested there last night, and is now a prisoner. Seventy-five people of Lame-Deer's band surrendered at Camp Sheridan yesterday. They state that the rest of the band, numbering over five hundred, under Fast-Bull, will be in in four or five days.

BRADLEY.

The Sitting-Bull Commission.

WASHINGTON, September 5.—There was a conference at the war department to day, participated in by Secretaries M'Crary, Evarts and Schurz, General Lawrence, and Colonel Corbin, secretary of the Sitting-Bull commission, when it was decided that the commissioners should meet at St. Paul on the twelfth instant. General Lawrence and Colonel Corbin leave to-morrow for that city with instructions prepared for the conduct of the commissioners.

ANOTHER

Frontier Difficulty—Escape of Mexican Revolutionists from Lower California—Steps Taken to Protect our Citizens.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 5.—A San Diego press dispatch states that the secretary of Lafrontera, Lower California, and Pedro Badillos, who only a few hours ago escaped to this side of the line by hard riding, reports the whole frontier in a state of revolution. A party of fifty mounted men, armed to the teeth, rode to Badillo's ranch, where the secretary was staying. An Indian boy gave the alarm, and they barely escaped with their lives, coming direct to San Diego. The effect of this is feared as to the Elliott boys, who have not as yet been delivered across the line, but were expected to be on their way about this time. District-Attorney Wildy was still at San Rafael day before yesterday, hoping soon to start home with the boys. The cause of this outbreak is assigned to the intelligence lately received in Lafrontera, that Villagerara, the expelled governor of the municipal district, had abtained recognition from the supreme government of the republic, and had started from Mazatlan with two hundred federal troops to land on the Lower California coat and reinstate himself in power. The uprising is believed to be for the purpose of organizing. Badillo and the secretary being staunch adherents of Villagerara, were marked for immediate seizure, and probably would have been shot without delay, if captured. Deputy-Sheriff Bushyhead has made up a party, and is riding to the border to prevent, if possible, any harm to our citizens.

MOTHERS will grow weary and sigh over the responsibility that baby places upon them, but they have the high privilege of shaping a character for usefulness. The exercise of patience and the preservation of baby's health by the proper use of Dr. Bull's baby syrup will give them great present comfort and prospective happiness. 25 cents per bottle.

New York, September 5: The Harlem bank suspended operations to-day and went into voluntary liquidation. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the stockholders. It was also resolved to pay off the depositors in the fall. Business was therefore stopped, and further deposits refused. The bank suffered losses in the panic of 1873, and its business has not improved since, which is the cause of the suspension.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

Republicans, in a Left-Handed Sort of Way, Indorse Hayes and Sneakingly Defend the Eliza Pinkston Eight of the Electoral Commission.

Opposition to Any More Land Grants and Re-Issues of Patents—The Money Issue—John Sherman's Syndicate Policy Won't Do.

HARRISBURG, September 5.—The Republican State convention assembled in the hall of the house of representatives at noon to-day, and was called to order by A. W. Norris, secretary of the State committee. The roll of delegates was called, and after one or two substitutions, A. M. Brown, of Allegheny, was chosen temporary chairman. A committee on credentials was appointed, and a recess was then taken.

Upon reassembling, Wm. H. Armstrong was chosen permanent chairman. The following was offered and referred to the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the honest and earnest efforts of President Hayes, in the face of numerous and serious obstacles, to reform our civil service, and to restore our whole nation to a condition of harmony, fraternity and prosperity, and while we may individually, in some instances, differ in opinion with him as to the feasibility of the method employed in the main details of its execution, yet we have implicit and abiding confidence in his sincerity, capacity and patriotism, and pledge to him a constant and active sympathy and support in all the measures conducing to the rapid furtherance and speedy accomplishment of these highly-important and much-desired objects.

The second resolution is as follows:

Resolved, The electoral commission having been created at the urgent solicitation of the Democratic party, and after the oft-repeated declarations of its leaders in both houses of congress that no faction could cavil at its decisions, we witness with profound astonishment the assaults of that party upon the august tribunal of its own creation because its decisions disappointed their expectations of official patronage, which assaults, so far as they seek to impair the confidence of the people in the just title of the President to his hizh office, are equally childish and foolish, but may become extremely mischievous in assisting to diminish the popular respect for the decisions of the lawful tribunals.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That while we recognize and respect the difference of opinion existing among us as to the course pursued by President Hayes toward the south, we are heartily in accord in honoring the patriotic motives which have guided him and in hoping that the results of this policy will be peace and good will and a complete recognition of the equal rights of all men in every section of the country; and to the efforts of his administration to carry into effect the principles of this platform upon which he was elected we pledge our hearty and cordial support.

The next resolution arraigns the Democratic party for its abuse of the electoral commission.

The third resolution calls upon the Republican members of the State and National legislatures to assist in the return of the prosperity of the country by adopting such measures as will conduce to that end.

The fourth and fifth resolutions oppose any grant of more than one hundred and sixty acres of land to any one person, and oppose re-issues of patents by act of congress.

Sixth—That the long and successful existence under the laws of congress of the double coin standard warrants us in demanding an early repeal of the legislation which demoralized silver and established an almost exclusive gold standard; and we therefore favor a return to the free use and unrestricted coinage of the dollar of 1798 and its restoration to the position it held as a legal-tender during eighty years of our national existence, thus preserving the equality of the commercial value of the silver dollar with the gold dollar and keeping both in circulation.

The seventh resolution indorses the administration of Governor Hartranft.

Eighth—We are in favor of law, and against lawlessness and anarchy, with all their attendant horrors and crimes; equal rights; in making laws, impose equal duties in obeying them when made. And we tender our hearty thanks to Governor Hartranft, and the officers and soldiers of his command, for the prompt and, we hope, effectual suppression of the lawless disturbances which recently occurred in this State.

Ninth—That while we hold in equal respect the rights of capital to control its investments and of labor to determine the value of its services, we deprecate any assertion by violence of the rights of either; and we assert it as the duty of all citizens to hold their respective rights within the just limitations of law, and that any attempt to coerce others by unlawful means should be promptly repressed by such lawful authority as the exigency demands.

The remaining resolutions, except the eleventh, which favors a protective tariff, relate entirely to State affairs.

The following is the ticket nominated: Supreme judge, J. P. Sterrett (by acclamation); State treasurer, William B. Hart (by acclamation); auditor-general, J. A. M. Passmore.

Adjourned.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE

Association in Session at Saratoga—Opening Paper by David A. Wells on the

"Relations of Economical Laws to Public and Private Morality"—A Study for the Times.

SARATOGA, September 5.—David A. Wood, president of the American social science association, opened the session here this evening with an address on "The relation of economic laws to public and private morality." He said for eighteen centuries controversies on this subject had been on abstract reasonings, not going to experience. Taking up the early social condition of Europe, he said it was controlled by a spirit of antagonism between man and man, nation and nation—false economic laws that what one man gained, others lost; so each state sought to impose tolls and restrictions, not only on trade between nations, but also of cities, derived from imports on trade, and each trade and occupation was fenced in by unions and guilds, secrets and mysteries; no one could be allowed to follow a trade, except he was a freeman of the town or city. He stigmatized as infernal the system by which freemen in trades surrounded themselves. He read the edict of Turgot, the great French minister, against guilds. There, he said, it had come to be considered that the right to labor was royal, a right which he denounced as a heresy to be rejected; the right to labor is inherent in man and inalienable. The relations of labor and capital under the rules abrogated by Turgot were crude and imperfect. By them capital was destroyed and accumulating prevented. Labor, through its representatives, did its best to prevent and hinder advancement. Every nation sought to monopolize trade and prevent other nations from sharing therein. Wars were declared and carried on to break down trade rivals. It is only through a study of English tradelaws that the true cause of American revolution can be found. Restrictions on trade were the main causes. Otis's argument of writs of assistance was against a system which authorized the searching of houses for contraband goods. He compared these anti-revolutionary writs with those issued in New York city within five years, which, instead of searching for goods, searched for private papers to find evidence of illegal trade. Such false economic laws made the people a nation of law-breakers. John Hancock was the very prince of contraband traders, and the day in which the battle of Lexington was fought was set down as the time when argument was to have been made on some of his acts as contraband trades. All felt that the government was their enemy. Fully half of the world the revolution was contraband or brigandage. In Europe, numerous large and influential bodies of new men lived by breaking the laws of trade. Had it not been for trade illegally carried on, commerce would have ceased. With the abrogation of these restrictive laws both public and private morality increased. There is no such grand cause of danger to our institutions as that arising from public and private immorality since 1864. The taint of corruption was entered everywhere in that year. Fully fifty million were taken from the pockets of the people by corrupt legislation. The tax on whisky was put up step by step until it reached one thousand per cent. on its cost. When the tax was reduced from eighty-two to fifty cents per gallon, the revenue increased from eighteen to forty-four million dollars. Tax and other laws are enacted seemingly to encourage immorality by giving premiums on evasions. The usury laws were partiounrly denounced. Mr. Wells was attentively listened to by the large audience, who showed a deep interest in the meetings of the association. Among those who arrived to-day to attend the sessions of the convention were J. R. Tucker, F. M. Logan, Virginia; W. L. Trenholm, South Carolina; General J. T. Townsend and Edward T. Potter, New York; Prof. W. P. Wells, Detroit; Dr. John S. Chapin, of the Williard asylum, New York; Prof. Carlton Hunt, Louisiana, and Prof. Hammond, of Iowa, who will all read papers or make addresses during the week. The other members who arrived are J. V. L. Pruyn, Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Dr. C. R. Lowell, of the New York State board of charities; Prof. Chace and Thomas Coggestall, of Rhode Island; Henry W. Lord, of the Michigan board of charities; LeRoy Parker, of the Michigan board of health; Andrew E. Elmanora and Dr. Tilton, of the Wisconsin board of charities, and Charles F. Donnelly, of Massachusetts, all of whom will take part in the conference on charities, at which Dr. Pruyn will preside. Rev. W. H. Channing, of England; David Dudley Field, Jas. R. Pope, Robert Treat Paine and Dr. D. F. Lincoln, of Boston; Rufus King, of Cincinnati; Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis; Prof. Horsford, of Harvard; Prof. F. A. Walker, of Yale; Carroll D. Wright and Dr. Estes Howe, of Massachusetts, and many other members have also arrived.

Gamaliel Bradford read a paper, which were read for Prof. Sanley Jevons, of England, and R. R. Nourse, of Boston, on the silver question. Samuel P. Ruggles, of New York, addressed the association strongly in opposition to the double standard of silver and gold. He favored gold exclusively.

George A. Potter, of New York, criticised Prof. Jevon's paper. He thought gold and silver both good, and that they should be used together, and that a simple standard of gold, silver and paper would be better.

Dr. E. V. Wright, of Washington, spoke in favor of a silver standard. He thought that if congress would reinstate the silver standard, it would stop fluctuations.

Prof. Otterburg, of Princeton, spoke against a double standard.

The sectional meeting of the department of jurisprudence met, with Judge Bliss, of Missouri, in the chair. Prof. W. P. Wells, of Michigan university, read a paper on "The work of American law schools and its hindrance." Prof. Pomeroy, of Rochester university, spoke in favor of law schools. David Dudley Field thought that law schools were indispensable.

The conference of the commission of the charities branch of the Social science association, opened to-day, John V. L. Pruyn presiding. It was stated that the number of insane now in the State of New York is seven thousand, fifteen hundred of whom are cared for by friends.

Mr. Elmore, president of the State board of charities of Wisconsin, reported that that State since 1865 expended in charities six million dollars. The proportion of criminals in the State is much less than in the States adjoining. An asylum for the chronic insane, of whom there are over three hundred in the State, is needed.

The secretary of the board of charities of Michigan reported verbally fifty-two thousand two hundred and ten persons in all the poorhouses, and relieved temporarily, and in all the reform and penal institutions of the State. The cost of maintaining dependents of all kinds of charitable and penal institutions is seven hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, two-thirds of which is for what may be called pauperism.

Theodore Roosevelt, of the New York State association of charities, said the pauper tramp must be made to work, and must have a sentence which will compel it.

The representative from Missouri gave a discouraging report of the institutions in that State, schoolhouses as well as penal and benevolent institutions, but improvements are in progress.

In the department of jurisprudence Prof. Hunt, of Louisiana, read three interesting letters, written in 1821 and 1822, by Chancellor Kent, to Edward Livingston, with reference to the civil and military code, prepared by the latter for the State of Louisiana. They have never been published.

John P. Townsend, of New York, read a paper on sewing machines at the afternoon session of the main department of social science. He criticised sharply the conduct of the managers of savings banks in building extravagant offices, and also in supporting large salaried officers.

Gamaliel Bradford, of Boston, read a paper on the prospects of resumption. He thought them rather faint as things are now managed, and regarded it as highly important that the secretary of the treasury have a seat in congress.

Discussion was opened by Mr. Ensley, of Tennessee, who spoke of money and its connection with the welfare of the people. We have never had a fable currency; it fluctuates with the laws of supply and demand. Money is no more a fixed standard than any other commodity. He advocated greenbacks.

On the subject of "Taxation," S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, said that overwhelming taxation came from the greenback delusion. The general government led off in repudiation when congress repealed the law withdrawing and cancelling the greenbacks. Greenbacks are the worst enemies of capital, and if not withdrawn municipalities with heavy debts will repudiate. The same folly of those who contend that more greenbacks are needed to relieve the distress is shown by the fact that more greenbacks are now in circulation than when the panic commenced in 1873. The government has nothing to do now but to fund the greenbacks. The labor of the country is more in need of the withdrawal of greenbacks than capital.

OSMAN PASAH

Is no Other than Crawford, who, it Appears, is an Ex-Federal Instead of Ex-Confederate Officer.

CHICAGO, September 5.—The *Post* learns that General Joseph F. Reynolds, a lawyer of this city, was intimately acquainted with R. Clay Crawford, who joined the Sixth regiment of Illinois volunteers at Wilmington, Illinois, a which regiment Reynolds was a lieutenant. Crawford rose rapidly in rank on account of bravery and merit. General Reynolds has corresponded with him since the war, and in 1873 had a letter from him stating that he (Crawford) was in the employ of the Egyptian government, and was called Osman Bey. He heard from him subsequently as being in the Turkish service under name of Osman Pasha.

THE OHIO

Archeological Society Does a Good Day's Work—Interesting Papers Read—Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year.

CINCINNATI, September 5.—The Ohio Archeological society to-day were entertained with papers on the following subjects: By Dr. Sylvester, of Jackson, "On an inscribed stone known to Archæologists as the Berlin tablet." By E. R. M'Connell, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, "On a stone mound in New Castle." By Dr. Bruehl, "On the use of hieroglyphics by the Indians of North and South America, especially of Peru." By Prof. Stoddard, "On describing the life and character of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona." By Judge Force, "Undesultory suggestions about mound-builders." By Rev. John T. Short, of Columbus, "On the origin of the Cholula pyramid and its bearing on sun-worship in America," and by Prof. Isaac Smucker "On mound-builders." Officers were elected for the ensuing year, of which Judge W. B. Sloane, of Port Clinton, is president, and Rev. S. D. Peet, of Ashtabula, general secretary. Wooster was selected for the next meeting, and September 5th, next year, as the time. The society will be in session a day or two yet.

THE GREENBACK PARTY

Of Massachusetts, in State Convention Assembled, Adopt a Platform and Make Nominations for State Officers.

BOSTON, September 5.—The Independent Greenback party of Massachusetts held a State convention here to-day. About one hundred delegates were present. Jason Walters was elected president. An effort was made to nominate B. F. Butler for governor, but Wendell Phillips received the nomination by a vote of 45 to 13. The following State officers were nominated: Lieutenant-governor—Diner DeLune; secretary of state—Nathan Clark, jr.; auditor—H. M. Bearse; treasurer—W. F. Whitney; attorney-general—Israel W. Andrews. Resolutions were adopted demanding the repeal of the specie reaumption act; the restoration of the silver dollar as a full legal-tender; the abolishment of taxation on mortgaged property; the stoppage of the further issue of gold bonds for sale in foreign markets; a reduction of public expenditures, and the rapid payment and extinction of all outstanding State and municipal debts. They also recommend that any and all money issued by the government, whether of gold, silver or paper, should be a full legal-tender, and at all times convertible into gold bonds bearing a low rate of interest.

PARIS.

By Decree of President MacMahon the Remains of Ex-President Thiers are to be Buried with State Honors.

Presentation by Minister Washburne of his Letters of Recall, and by Minister Noyes of his Credentials.

PARIS, September 5.—Gambetta has been summoned again before the judge d'instruction on the 11th.

The official journal publishes a decree from MacMahon ordering a state funeral for Thiers.

Edward F. Noyes, appointed United States minister to France, will present his credentials, and Elihu B. Washburne his letter of recall, to President MacMahon this evening. Washburne's numerous engagements and early departure have obliged him to decline a banquet tendered by Americans in Paris, and the honors intended by his French friends.

Ex-Minister Washburne had an exceedingly cordial audience with President MacMahon when he delivered his letters of recall.

The remains of M. Thiers were placed in a coffin, and the procession left St. Germain at five o'clock in the evening, followed by a respectful crowd. On arriving at Paris an immense crowd was found collected along the route of the procession through the Elysses and a portion of the Boulevards. After the funeral ceremony at the Invalides on Saturday the body will be deposited in the family vault in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise.

Minister Noyes having presented his credentials at the appointed time to President MacMahon, said: "I have also great pleasure to bring with me an expression of the wishes of the President of the United States for the well-being of your excellency and the health and happiness of your family, as well as the peace and prosperity of the French people. My compatriots remember with grattitude the opportune and effective assistance rendered by France to our ancestors while fighting for national independence. I shall not be able better to interpret the desire and feelings of the President and the American people than by endeavoring, as I shall have pleasure in doing, to cultivate, strengthen, and perpetuate the warmest sympathies and friendly relations between the two countries."

President MacMahon, in reply, said: "I thank you for the statements you have expressed in the name of the President of the United States. I am sensible of the recollections you call up. You may rest assured that you will always find me ready to second you in maintaining and strengthening the old friendship which unites France with your country."

NO OPIUM! No morphia or other dangerous drug is contained in Dr. Bull's baby syrup, for the relief of colic, teething, etc. Price twenty-five cents.

DIED.

HALEY—On Wednesday, September 5, at 7 p.m., MARIAN F. HALEY.

Funeral from the residence, No. 17 Tate street, at 3 o'clock p.m. The friends of the family are invited.

BENJES—On the night of the 4th inst., JOSEPH HENRY, infant son of H. P. and F. P. Benjes.

Funeral from the residence, 156 Johnson's avenue, this (THURSDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WINTERS—On Wednesday, at 1:15 p.m., EMMA, child of P. M. and Mary A. Winters, aged 7 years.

Funeral from the residence, 36 Alabama street, this (THURSDAY) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BERRY—At "Everglade," her residence, in Livingston county, Kentucky, August 31st, Mrs. A. J. BERRY, mother of Mrs. Dr. Sim and Mrs. McKinney, of this city.

W. Z. MITCHELL'S SCHOOL,

No. 298 SECOND STREET.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of Thalle's Temple No. 4, at their hall, No. 298 Second street, at 9:30 o'clock a.m., to make arrangements for the funeral of their late brother, Marian F. Haley. Sister Temples are invited to take part in the ceremony.

C. E. GEBHART, W. R. W. K. ATKINSON, W. C. T. sep 6

Valuable Property for Sale.

MY place in the town of Lagrange, Fayette county, Tenn., with 10 acres No. 1 land attached, is for sale, or will exchange for good improved place in this land. My residence is on the village site, with 7 rooms and other necessary outbuildings, two good cisterns, etc. Have on my lot about 700 choice, young and thrifty fruit-trees, most of them bearing, and especially adapted to the market; also, a general assortment of small fruits. For terms and particulars, apply to the subscriber, W. L. SWIFT.

Societa di Unione e Fratellanza Italiana.

A STATED meeting of the above named society will take place in the hall, No. 290 Second street, this (THURSDAY) night, at 8 o'clock. A pr