State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1877. VOL XXXVI--NUMBER 245

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-32. Memphis cotton, 10 5-8c. New Orleans cotton, 10 3-4c. New York cotton, 11 3-8c. New York gold, 103 1-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, October 16, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, warmer clear or partly cloudy weather, followed at the western stations by rain areas, variable winds mostly from the southeast, and falling barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, MEMPHIS, October 15, 1877, 3:43 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath er.
Galveston	29.97	77	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Indianola	29.92	79	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Louisville	30.19	65	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.16	70	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Nashville	30.23	64		Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.00	74	E.	Fresh.	Threat
Shreveport	30.09	72	E.	Fresh.	L'rain
Vicksburg	30.13	73	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE ELECTION IN FRANCE.

After passing, by twenty days, the time prescribed in the constitution, the ministry of MacMahon, the President of the French republic, directed that, on Sunday last, an election for a new chamber of deputies should take place, and, together with the senate, should meet in extraordinary session on the seventh of November next. The noon telegrams yesterday informed us that the election was held and passed off quietly, another instance of the scrupulous care the republicans are exercising to keep strictly within the requirements of the law. According to that dispatch, while the republicans had gained fourteen seats formerly held by the monarchists, the latter had carried thirty seats formerly held by the republicans. This shows that the pressure put by the government upon the republicans, the obstructions they placed in their way, the finings and imprisonments of writers who had advocated republican principles in the newspapers, or even on posters displayed on the walls; the appointing of officials in every city and department who are opposed to the republic, and the dismissal of all who supported it—have not been without effect. Paris dispatches state that three hundred and fifteen republicans were elected against one hundred and ninety-five monarchists, showing a proportion which, if preserved, must prove fatal to the enemies of liberty, but the government had gained thirty-seven seats formerly held by republicans. In France, when an election fails to fulfil certain conditions required by the law, a new election is held—a number of such cases exist in this instance, which increases the difficulty of judging the precise proportion the members elected on each side bear to each other. If a statement made in the Paris telegram be correct, two hundred and sixty-seven votes constitute a majority in the chamber of deputies. The same dispatch states three hundred and fifteen republicans are elected, which gives ample power to the liberal side. A Paris dispatch of October 9th stated that the government expected to obtain a majority of twenty votes. Since then De Fourton, MacMahon's unscrupulous minister of the interior, has stated that the government was secure of three hundred seats. The expectation does not appear likely to be realized, nor the statement to be verified. Of the members of the late chamber so despotically dismissed by MacMahon, three hundred and sixty-three signed a protest against that arbitrary act, and the whole of these three hundred and sixty-three members the republicans expected to re-elect, and sufficient in addition to make the entire number of republicans in the new chamber fully four hundred. It appears by the noon dispatches that the desired three hundred and sixty-three has not been obtained, but if there is a good working majority, the reckless policy of the monarchists has met with an effectual check, so far. Among other juggling performances the monarchical party, and their clerical prompters and adherents, have recourse to, in aid of their violations of truth and justice, is that of obtaining fictitious votes of the national *rentes* which, like the English consols and our own greenbacks, usually indicate the effect of public events upon the minds of the commercial portion of the community. The trick of an artificially produced advance was had recourse to after the death of the great statesman Thiers, in order to produce the impression that the loss of the republican leader had caused an increased degree of confidence in the reactionist government. The prompt falling off of the rise showed the nature of the trick that had been played. On Saturday last another fictitious advance was secured for the purpose of influencing the election next day. It soon fell again; but on Monday, when the success of the republicans was apparent, there was a real advance, showing that business men associate the idea of financial safety and improving trade with the success of a republican government. They well know that if the monarchists should succeed in destroying the republic, three parties would spring at each other's throats in hostile conflict—the legitimists, the Orleanists and the Bonapartists. Bitterly as these partisans hate the republic, they hate each other more, and the destruction of the republic would only be the signal for civil war, and for a revival of the worst horrors that followed the German occupation. A dispatch received last night presents the case less favorable than before for the republican party—they have not gained the majority they looked for. The other party are no less modified, for their schemes have not resulted in the expected success; but, unfortunately, they have the senate. They hoped to gain a hundred seats, and have only forty. Thus both sides are disappointed; neither has gained the predominance that will enable it to crush the other, and further struggles, with a loss of public confidence and injury to the financial and commercial interests of the country, will be the consequence. Should the republicans, however, remain united, while the royalists, constitutionalists and imperialists are divided into three opposing camps, the good cause of the republic, which is the cause of liberty and progress, has clear prospect of ultimate success. *Anse sait-il!*

EX-GOVERNOR HENDRICKS and wife returned to their home in Indianapolis Sunday, after an absence of several months in Europe. The firing of cannon announced the arrival of the train at the depot, where a number of personal and political friends were in waiting to welcome them back. At eight o'clock a public reception was given them at the Democratic club-house, at which an address of welcome was delivered by Hon. George W. Julian, ex-member of congress, and responded to by Governor Hendricks.

THE eighth anniversary of Cuban independence was celebrated in New York, Sunday, with appropriate services by the congregation of the Church of Santiago, West Twenty-second street. Rev. Mr. De Palona preached a sermon suitable to the occasion, and urged the necessity for sacrificing everything, if occasion required, to the principles of the revolution in Cuba.

THE refusal of Governor Hartranft and Major Morris, of the governor's staff, to answer a summons to appear before the criminal court at Pittsburg, yesterday, to testify in the railroad riot cases, as was announced by telegraph, awakens a suspicion that there was something at the bottom of those troubles that must not be divulged.

GREAT BRITAIN, under the plea of a necessary measure of imperial policy, has stationed an armed force at Quetta, in Belochistan, which the khan construes as a permanent occupation, and is consulting with his allies with a view to the forcible ejection of the British troops.

MRS. FASSETT, the Washington artist, who has been in Boston taking the portrait of Judge Abbott for her large painting of the electoral commission, is now engaged in New York upon the portraits of Charles O'Conor and David Dudley Field.

DESERTERS from Plevna report Osman Pasha's army destitute of clothing and ammunition, and scantily provisioned. The men and officers are tired of fighting and suffering, and are disposed to surrender.

THE proprietors of the Washington *National Union* have purchased the material and good will of the *Daily Nation* and merged the two papers into one.

THE whole sum needed for the transportation and erection in New York city of the Egyptian obelisk, now standing at Alexandria, has been secured.

GEORGIA is wrestling with the permanent capital question—whether Milledgeville or Atlanta will be the future seat of the State government.

THE Russian floating batteries at the mouth of the Danube have been bombarding Sulnia the past three days.

A CORRESPONDENT at Sistova gives a favorable account of the Russian preparation for the winter campaign.

EPISCOPAL.

The Discussion of the Question of Shortening the Morning and Evening Prayers Continued—Report of the Committee on Canons, Etc.

BOSTON, October 15.—The Episcopal church convention to-day, on the subject of shortening the forms of service in the book of common prayer, after a long discussion, adopted resolutions prescribing that the committee on prayer-book act jointly with the committee on the part of the house of bishops. This action virtually instructs the committee's action in the matter, whereas, by previous reference, the committee on canons were only instructed to consider the expediency of the action of the committee on prayer-book, and reported it inexpedient to make any alteration in the prayer of the President of the United States. A number of delegates from the west have left for their homes.

The report of the committee on constitutional amendments, that no revision of the lectionary was necessary, brought out a long discussion. The proposed amendment for the revision of the lectionary is as follows:

Resolved, That the proposed amendment be in these words: "Provided, however, that the general convention shall have power, from time to time, to amend the lectionary, but no act for this purpose shall be valid which is not voted for by a majority of the whole number of bishops entitled to seats in the house of bishops, and by a majority of all the dioceses entitled to representation in the house of deputies."

The discussion of the amendment was suddenly brought to an end by the decision of the convention to take a vote on the question, and the result was the adoption of the amendment by the following vote: Clerical deputations—number of dioceses represented, forty-five—ayes, 531; noes, 9; divided, 5. Lay deputations—dioceses represented, thirty-nine—ayes, 29; noes, 12; divided, 4.

The committee on canons presented a report opposing any amendments to section 1, canon 12, title 2, which was adopted.

The committee on amendments to the constitution, to whom were referred many papers and memorials relative to the proposed change in the name of the church used in the constitution, reported adverse to such a change. The committee, in their report, express themselves to the effect that grave doubts were entertained by some as to the result of any change of name upon the legal right of the property of the church. The committee considered the present title of the church, "Protestant Episcopal church" in the United States of America, as sufficient. The committee states that only for the deference due to several dioceses interested no report on the subject whatever would have been presented.

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

continued its annual meeting this evening, Bishop Bedell, of Ohio, in the chair.

The committee appointed by the board to confer with the American church missionary society upon the proposed amalgamation of both organizations reported. The report stated that both committees were in accord with the proposed union and the principles relating to the same. These principles were that the board of missions retain its organization and character and control the funds contributed by it; that the church society become a recognized auxiliary to the board, and that the church society shall, upon consultation with the domestic and foreign committees, occupy the fields and stations at home or abroad, as might be arranged by mutual consent. The committee reported a resolution which was unanimously adopted, "that the board agree with the union proposed, and that the foreign and domestic committees should have full power to make the necessary arrangements for this object.

ST. LOUIS.

A Couple of Boat Crews Arrogating to Themselves the Right to Contend for the Championship of the Mississippi—Two Men Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, October 14.—A four-oared race, for the championship of the Mississippi river, took place here this afternoon, between the Modocs, of the Western Dry-dock and St. Louis rowing-club, and excited a great deal of interest, the levee and bridge being thronged with people to witness the unusual spectacle. The course was from the northern line of the arsenal wall, crossing the river to the eastern pier of the bridge, a distance of about three miles. The water was very rough, under the action of a strong south wind, white-caps breaking most of the time. The Modocs with their new boat, "Bob Ingersoll," took the lead at the start and maintained it to the finish, beating the Westerns some dozen or fifteen lengths—the Dry-Docks and St. Louis being so far behind as to be practically out of the race. The time of the Modocs was twenty-four minutes and forty-five seconds; that of he Westerns half a minute more. There is to be another race next Tuesday, in which ten or twelve boats belonging to the above-named clubs will participate, and quite an exciting contest is anticipated. The race to-day was up stream.

William Gerhardt, of Litchfield, Illinois, was murdered Friday evening, while hauling wood from a forest, about six miles from Hillsboro, by an unknown person.

During an altercation between Park Pillow and Boss Damewood, at Shawneetown, Illinois, last evening, Pillow knocked Damewood down and kicked him in the temple, causing his death in an hour. Pillow was arrested.

A Postmaster's Weakness for Registered Letters Detected.

LEAVENWORTH, October 15.—John M. Crowell, a special agent of the postoffice department, reached this city last evening, having in charge Chas. W. Prescott, assistant-postmaster at Great Bend, Kansas, whom he arrested last Saturday for rifling registered letters. Prescott acknowledged to having taken several hundred dollars. Crowell found in Prescott's possession which he had enclosed in a decoy registered letter, so there was nothing left for him to do but confess his guilt. Prescott stood high in the community, and has many relatives among the most prominent and respectable people in that portion of the State.

Miners Resuming Work.

SCRANTON, October 15.—The Lehigh Valley's West Pittston mines will resume in the morning; also the Iron company's Briggs shaft. The miners' committee and their advisers cannot now prolong the strike, for the men will if necessary break loose from the association, and go to work independently of the miners' union. A general resumption is expected by the close of the week.

A New Manager of the Northern Pacific Railway.

CHICAGO, October 15.—H. E. Sargent, formerly General Superintendent of the Michigan Central railroad, a gentleman of experience and ability, has been offered the position of general manager of the Northern Pacific railroad, and has gone to New York to accept and arrange for pushing the road to an early completion.

WASHINGTON.

Meeting of Congress in Extra Session—The Event Eliciting Much Interest—The Galleries and Corridors Crowded with Spectators.

After Some Higgling Over the Contested Seats from Louisiana, Missouri and Florida, the House Proceeds to the Election of Speaker,

Resulting in the Choice of Hon. Sam Randall on the First Ballot—Randall, 146; Garfield, 133—Mr. Randall's Acceptance.

Organization of the Senate—Vacancies Supplied—Democratic and Republican Caucuses—Estimates of Appropriations, Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—There was an extra session of the cabinet to-day to consider nominations to be sent to the senate. The Republican members of the house, in caucus this morning, nominated Garfield, of Ohio, for speaker; Rusk, ex-member for Wisconsin, for clerk; Ordway, of New Hampshire, for sergeant-at-arms; Harrison, of Tennessee, for door-keeper, and Sherwood, of Michigan, for postmaster; J. H. Butler, District of Columbia, for chaplain. The nominations were made by acclamation, except that for clerk, General Harry White nominating Seward Myers, of Pennsylvania, who received seventy-seven republican votes and was then withdrawn; whereupon, Rusk's nomination was made unanimous. General Garfield was placed in nomination by Monroe, of Ohio.

The cases of Republicans involving contests to-day were brought before the caucus, which agreed that they should hold firmly together in their behalf; and Garfield, Hale, Conger, Williams [Mass.], and Williams [Mich.], were appointed to take the lead in the management of the various contests.

The Democratic senators met in caucus this morning regarding the contested South Carolina and Louisiana seats, with a view to harmony of action in an effort to bring the contests to a decision as rapidly as possible. The caucus adjourned till to-morrow without arriving at any conclusion.

The secretary of the treasury, in a communication to the speaker of the house of representatives, says that estimates of the appropriations required for the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, as furnished by the secretary of war, together with the estimates of the other deficiencies and reappropriations required by the several executive departments for the current and the past fiscal years are as follows: War department, $32,436,769; library of congress, $22,800; court of claims, $1,206,453; treasury department, $273,891; postoffice department, $700,000; navy department, $2,001,863; judicial, $262,535; total, $36,906,306. Accompanying these estimates are the following, submitted by the secretary of war, without recommendation: Forts and fortifications, $2,078,000; rivers and harbors, $15,220,100. An estimate of $1,031,453 for permanent annual appropriations is also submitted to congress, but is not recommended.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—At the opening of the session of the house the galleries were crowded, and the corridors, for two hours previously, almost impassable.

At twelve o'clock Clerk Adams called the house to order, read the President's proclamation convening congress, and called the roll of members by States, beginning with Maine.

When Louisiana was reached, the clerk made the following statement: "There were received from the State of Louisiana, bearing date December 3, 1876, certificates declaring certain persons elected from the first, second and sixth districts, but silent as to the other districts. Inasmuch, however, as John M'Enery was never *de facto* governor of Louisiana and never, in point of fact, exercised or performed the functions of that office, it is not deemed necessary to make here any statement concerning the regularity or irregularity of credentials coming from that source. Another set of credentials were signed by William Pitt Kellogg as governor of Louisiana, with the seal of the State attached, all bearing different dates, and all of which reached the hands of the clerk through different channels, declaring persons elected from each district except the second, as to which district no certificate seems to have been issued by Governor Kellogg to anyone. The law of Louisiana prescribing the character of credentials provides that as soon as possible after the expiration of the time of making the returns of the election for representatives in congress, a certificate of the returns shall be entered on the record by the secretary of state, signed by the governor, and that a copy thereof, subscribed by those officers, shall be delivered to the persons so elected and another copy transmitted to the clerk of the house of representatives. These credentials signed by Governor Kellogg are in no sense a compliance with the requirement of the law of Louisiana. They do not even purport to be a copy of the certificates; on the contrary, they are a simple declaration by Governor Kellogg that certain persons were elected, without even stating the sources of his information, and they no more constitute credentials, within the meaning of the law of Louisiana, than a similar statement from the treasurer or other State official would do. They cannot, therefore, be recognized by the clerk. The other set of credentials are signed by Governor Nicholls and Secretary-of-State Arrago, with the seal of the State attached. They declare persons elected in each of the districts of Louisiana, and conflict with the certificate signed by Governor Kellogg in reference to two districts only. These credentials comply with the laws of Louisiana in every respect, and the clerk has accordingly placed on the roll the names of the persons contained in them."

When Missouri was reached the clerk stated that no certificate had been received from the third district. Just then a paper was handed him addressed to the speaker of the house, and he respectfully suggested that as there was no speaker the paper should be opened by the clerk. [Murmurs of "No, no."]

Mr. Cox hoped there would be no objection to the clerk opening the paper.

The clerk said that inasmuch as it would raise a question which the clerk is not now prepared to determine, he will leave the matter to the house after it shall have organized. The clerk also stated, as to Florida, that he had received the certificate of Governor Stearns of the election of Wm. J. Purman in the first, and Horatio Bisbee, jr., in the second districts, but he had subsequently received two certificates from Governor Drew. One of these recited that the canvass which showed the election of Purman had been by the supreme court of Florida, declared illegal, and that another canvass had been made, in obedience to an order of the supreme court, which showed the election of Robert H. M. Davidson, from the first district. Under such circumstances he had felt bound to place the name of Mr. Davidson on the roll. The other certificate of Governor Drew simply declared, as to the second district, that by counting votes in certain precincts in Clay county which the board of State canvassers had rejected, and which the supreme court had said could not be legally counted, J. J. Finlay would be elected. Under such circumstances the clerk could not see anything to invalidate the previous certificate in favor of Bisbee, and he had therefore placed his name on the roll. With reference to Colorado the clerk said the certificate presented by James B. Belford showed that he was elected on the third of October, 1876, a time not authorized by the laws of the United States or of the State of Colorado, while papers presented by his competitor, Patterson, were merely certified copies of abstracts of votes in several counties, which votes had never been canvassed by any board of canvassers. The clerk had therefore declined to place either name on the roll, but had left the matter for the house, after organization, to determine.

Mr. Hale, [Me.], rose to what he called the highest privilege—the right of a member to his seat—while at the same moment Mr. Wood, [N. Y.], rose to what he asserted to be the question of highest privilege—the organization of the house by the election of a speaker.

After some contest on the question of precedence, the clerk ruled that the representatives elect could not, before the organization of the house, take out of his hands the duty imposed upon him by law, by directing him either to insert or omit, and, at the motion of Mr. Wood, to proceed with the election of speaker, must be put. He announced that two hundred and eighty-seven members had answered to their names.

Mr. Wood's motion was agreed to—yeas, 149; nays, 129; and the clerk announced that nominations for speaker were in order.

Mr. Clymer nominated Samuel J. Randall, and Mr. Hale nominated James A. Garfield.

Messrs. Clymer, Banning, Fort and Foster were appointed tellers.

Mr. Clymer announced the result: For Randall, 149 votes; for James A. Garfield, 132 votes; and Mr. Randall was declared elected.

Messrs. Garfield and Goode conducted the speaker to the chair, and Mr. Kelley [Penn.], the oldest member in consecutive service, administered the oath of office. The speaker, before taking the chair, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Elevated for the second time by your generosity to the exalted dignity of speaker of this house, I thank you with a greatful heart, and I shall endeavor, with even temper, but with rigid firmness, to perform the duties of the office and respond adequately to the confidence reposed in me by conforming my action to the clearly expressed will of the house. Yet, fully realizing the delicacy and difficulty of the position, I solicit your advice and assistance, feeling assured at the same time of your forbearance and indulgence. We meet under circumstances imperiously demanding that all considerations of class and section, or party, shall be subordinated to the loftier and more patriotic object of doing what is best for the whole country and all its people. Since the adjournment an administration has been inducted into office which is obeyed as the actual government regardless of the grave events which marked its birth, and this house, animated by a spirit of true patriotism, desiring first the public tranquility under the law, will frankly approve any sincere permanent policy looking to a complete pacification by constitutional methods and to a consequent promotion of the general welfare, but it should be held our sacred duty to provide legislation which will render impossible a repetition of the wrongs which have occurred and of the dangers which have threatened us. I assume that we will take no step backward in the work of retrenchment and reform so auspiciously began by the last house. Under matured and definite plans for the reduction of the expenses of the government it is certain that still greater reductions can be made without impairing the efficiency of the administration. To have an honest administration it should be frugal. Never before was it more urgent than now. With general financial distress, and with labor depressed, with heavy burdens to exercise the stearnest economy, when the iron rule of hard necessity darkens every household in the land, extravagance on the part of the people's servants is unpardonable crime. It is partly because of that wholesome policy, so faithfully carried out, that I am permitted this day to speak from this place. Invoking for our deliberations that tolerance of opinion which secures harmonious action, that right and clear judgment which purifies legislation, and that mutual confidence and respect shall subsist between the house and its presiding officer, I am now ready to take the oath prescribed by law. [Clapping of hands on the Democratic side of the chamber.] The oath of office was administered to the speaker who then administered the oath to the members. Most of the southern members took the qualified oath.

Objection was made to the swearing in of Cain and Rainey [S. C.], Daily, Ely and Robertson [La.], Pacheco [Cal.], and those members stood aside. The delegates from the Territories were all sworn in without objection.

Mr. Clymer offered a resolution electing as clerk George M. Adams, of Kentucky; sergent-at-arms, John G. Thompson, of Ohio; door-keeper, John W. Polk, of Missouri; postmaster, James M. Stewart, of Virginia; and chaplain, Rev. Dr. John Poisel, of Maryland.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment substituting for these names those of Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin; N. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire; Horace H. Harrison, of Tennessee; Harry Sherwood, of Michigan; and Rev. J. G. Butler, of Washington.

The amendment was rejected, and the resolution adopted without division.

The oath of office was then administered to the officers Polk and Stewart taking the modified oath.

Committees were then appointed to inform the senate of the organization of the house, to inform the President that the house is ready to receive any communication he may desire to make.

The drawing for seats was fixed for four o'clock, the courtesy of selecting seats in advance having been extended to Messrs. Stephens, Kelley, Wood, Patterson and Banks.

After a slight recess the drawing began. Mr. Stephens chose a desk in the front row on the eastern corner of the main aisle. Messrs. Kelley and Wood chose the seats they occupied during the last session of congress, while Messrs. Banks and Patterson secured good positions on the Republican side. The first name drawn was that of Mr. Chandler, who selected his former seat. Mr. Garfield got an early choice, and also selected his former seat, while Mr. Butler [Mass.] got a seat in the front at the corner of one of the smaller aisles on the Republican side of the chamber.

When all the names had been called—the last being that of Mr. Hutton [Va.], and all the seats selected, the house adjourned.

The question as to swearing in the members objected to was put off till to-morrow.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The senators were early in their places, and the usual bustle attending the opening of a session prevailed.

The oath of office was administered to the following new senators: Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, elected in place of John Sherman, resigned; John Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, elected in place of Simon Cameron, resigned; and D. H. Armstrong, of Missouri, appointed in place of L. V. Bogy, deceased.

Senators Morton, M'Millan and Sharon are absent.

The usual committee was appointed to join a committee of the house and inform the President that a quorum of the two houses had assembled.

Adjourned to noon to morrow.

MEXICO.

The Serious and Threatening Aspect of Affairs Continues in El Paso County. Texas—American Citizens Abandoning their Homes.

FRANCE.

Details of the Election Sunday—Contrary to Expectation, the Day Passes off without Disturbance.

The Result a Disappointment to Both Sides—The Government Party Makes Advantageous Gains So Far.

Gambetta, Grevy, Cassagnac, Due de Cazes and Louis Blanc among the Prominent Members of Both Sides Re-Elected.

NEW YORK, October 15.—An Associated Press dispatch says the election in France for members of the chamber of deputies passed off quietly, no disturbances having been reported up till half-past four this morning. A dispatch of this forenoon states the returns from three hundred and seventy-three arrondissements show the election of two hundred and forty-eight republicans and one hundred and seventeen MacMahonites. In eight arrondissements a second ballot will be required. Thus far the republicans lose thirty seats and gain fourteen. Among the deputies elected are Gambetta, Grevy, Paul de Cassagnac, and Louis Blanc.

The following additional names have been received: Grevy, moderate republican, from Besancon; Bennet Duverdier, now in prison for libeling MacMahon, from Paris, in place of Pascal Duprat, moderate republican; Rouher, Bonapartist, from Riom; Richard Waddington, moderate republican, from Rouen, re-elected, defeating the government candidate, Delamarre; Baron Haussmann, Bonapartist, from Ajaccio, defeating Prince Napoleon. Gambetta was elected by 13,872 votes against 1611 for his opponent.

Paris dispatches report the election of three hundred and fifteen republicans and one hundred and ninety five conservatives. Eleven arrondissements require a fresh ballot. The result in twelve is still uncertain. The government gain thirty-seven seats. There was considerable excitement last night in front of the *Figaro* office.

PARIS DISPATCHES.

PARIS, October 15.—Jules Grevy was elected from Dole, defeating Dover, the government candidate, and Picot de Dapry. In Paris, De Fourtou, Bonapartist and present minister of the interior, is re-elected. Of the elected, one hundred and eighty belong to the three hundred and sixty-three of the late chamber, ninety-nine are conservative, sixty-four being re-elected. For an actual majority of the chamber two hundred and sixty-seven votes are required. In the final circular to the prefects Saturday, De Fourton, minister of the interior, after announcing Gambetta's second sentence and declaring that three hundred constituencies are secure for the government candidates, said that the bourse meanwhile raises, thus affirming its confidence in the government's success. The syndicate of brokers also telegraphed to the provinces Saturday as follows: "The marshal's success is regarded as certain; rentes, 105f 95c." That figure was touched Saturday, probably through the efforts of the same syndicate for the purpose of influencing the elections, but when the bourse closed rentes were 105f 25c, and business on the boulevards later was 105f 12c. Now that the elections are over peacefully and republican success is undoubted, it is worthy of remark that in contrast with the official declaration Saturday, business was done in rentes on the boulevards this morning at 105f 90c.

Chicago, October 14: The funeral of Daniel O'Hara was one of the most generally-attended ever held in Chicago. He was buried with Catholic services, in Calvary cemetery. Many of the municipal offices were closed, and the police and firement and prominent city officials attended the funeral.

New Orleans, October 15: Captain Pezzati, of the schooner Jennie Wood, from Ruatan, reports a heavy gale there on September 26th, lasting twenty-four hours, doing great damage to plantations all along the coast of the bay and on the island. Many trees and houses were blown down, and several coasting vessels lost.

Port Calborn, October 14: The captain of the schooner Battle reports passing the schooner Empire State, on her way down Lake Erie, in a bad condition, having lost her mainsail, foresail and rudder, also her topmast. The schooner Lyons reports the schooner Kate Kelly ashore at Long Point with her sails set, and throwing part of her cargo overboard trying to work off.

Syracuse, October 14: The business part of the village of Jamesville, in this county, was burned this morning. The burned district covers seven acres. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The man is known, but has not yet been found. Three hotels, the Episcopal church, postoffice, six stores, the town hall, and fifteen private dwellings, were among the buildings consumed. Loss, sixty thousand dollars; insurance, eighteen thousand dollars.

COTTON STEALING.

Measures Adopted in New York City—A Simple and Efficient Plan Proposed to Prevent Theft.

So prevalent has the stealing of cotton become while in transit and handling, that every important cotton market is making the matter one of serious consideration, as owners will not send their cotton where it is subjected to dishonest proceedings. A New York exchange paper reports that "an informal meeting of the receivers and exporters of cotton was held in the cotton exchange on Saturday afternoon to devise means of preventing the stealing of cotton while in process of handling at this port. The question has been agitating the exchange for a long time, but the opposition of the speculators, who did not wish to be taxed for what did not concern them, has hitherto prevented any definite action. In the meantime the evil is driving consignments to other ports, and is fast ruining the supremacy of the metropolis as a cotton depot. Mr. D. G. Watts, vice-president of the exchange, was chosen chairman. Mr. M. B. Fielding spoke in favor of some immediate remedy, and suggested as a simple and effectual plan that certain warehouses be designated for the storage of cotton, the owners to be members of the exchange or licenced by the board of managers; the owners to have entire supervision of the cotton while in warehouse; the cotton to be weighed and sampled under their direction; no weigher or sampler be permitted to leave the warehouse with cotton in his possession; the warehousemen to have charge of all samples drawn, and after weighing them, to forward them in sealed packages to the parties in interest. Mr. Walter T. Miller thought the number of warehouses should be limited, but that the owners should be required to give bonds. Mr. William Woodard, jr., added the suggestion that any employe convicted of stealing should be discharged and should never after be employed by any one in the cotton trade. On motion of William T. Tanahill, the chairman was empowered to appoint a committee to put the matter in shape and report to the board of managers. The following were appointed: Walter T. Miller, chairman; S. D. Harrison, W. T. Tanahill, M. B. Fielding, Meyer Lehman, and James Swan."

RAILWAY CASUALTIES.

A Bootblack Crushed to Death—A Trio of Tramps Bring Disaster upon Themselves in Trying to Manipulate a Train of Cars.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 15.—This morning a bootblack, named Thomas O'Brien, supposed to be from Baltimore, was crushed to death between two cars near Union depot. No one saw the accident, but it is supposed that O'Brien was sitting on the track, oblivious of the morning trains.

This morning three tramps boarded a moving coal train near Lancaster, on the Hocking Valley road, for the purpose of stealing a ride. When near Groveport they cut the train in three pieces for the purpose of escaping; but they overrid the coupling, and when the coupling-pins were pulled the train was on a down grade, and the men were in the middle of the section. The speed of the detached cars ran great, and when near the bottom of the grade the rear section ran into the middle section with terrific force, throwing it from the track, burying one tramp under ten tons of coal, killing him instantly, and breaking the leg of a second man; the third man escaped, it is supposed, without injury. The dead man's name is supposed to be Thomas Rolland, and as he was well dressed and had a kit of burglar's tools, it is supposed that the trio were a mob of thieves, who were playing the tramp dodge for effect.

ALWAYS keep the bottle handy.
Do not place it out of sight;
For it cured our little Andy,
Who was coughing day and night.
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The Cincinnati Enquirer Cast in a Suit for Libel, $8875.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—Judge Swing announced from the bench to-day the decision of Judge Brown, of the eastern Michigan district court, in the libel suit of John T. Gibson, of West Virginia, against Faran & M'Lean, proprietors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which was tried here about a year ago, and a judgment awarded to plaintiff in the sum of thirty-eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. The petition for a new trial is overruled, and judgment given on the verdict, with interest at six per cent. on the verdict from October 3, 1876. These, together with the costs of court, will make the damages about forty-two hundred dollars.

Fearful Hurricane.

HAVANA, October 22.—St. Thomas advices state that a fearful hurricane visited Curacoa and neighboring islands September 23d, and caused great damage. The wind blew from all quarters, and the sea washed away the lower part of the town of Wilhelmstadt. Nearly every house in what is known as the Peter May quarter were destroyed, and the fortifications are in ruins. Many families are destitute, and the damage to property is estimated at over five hundred thousand dollars. A Dutch man-of-war and two Dutch schooners were wrecked and several lives lost. All the salt ponds in the neighborhood of the island of Bonaire are ruined.

An Adroit Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—At half-past twelve o'clock to-day a man rushed into H. E. Redfield's wholesale grocery-house, and asked the bookkeeper for a ten-dollar note. At the same moment another man attracted the bookkeeper's attention in an opposite direction, and the first man dexterously abstracted one hundred and fifty dollars cash and three thousand dollars in drafts, checks, etc., and escaped.

Gone by the Board.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—Judge Thayer, of the circuit court, rendered a decision to-day in the case of the insurance superintendent of the State against the Columbia life insurance company of this city. He approved the report of the referee and ordered a decree to be drawn up placing the affairs of the company in the hands of a receiver. The decree will be submitted to-morrow, when the receiver will be appointed.

PRACTICAL housewives should subscribe to "Andrews' Bazar." Besides being a fashion paper, its columns are devoted to household topics in the hands of a competent lady editor, the coupling-pins were pulled the train was on a down grade, and the men were in the middle of the section. The speed of the detached cars ran great, and when near the bottom of the grade the rear section ran into the middle section with terrific force, throwing it from the track, burying one tramp under ten tons of coal, killing him instantly, and breaking the leg of a second man; the third man escaped, it is supposed, without injury. The dead man's name is supposed to be Thomas Rolland, and as he was well dressed and had a kit of burglar's tools, it is supposed that the trio were a mob of thieves, who were playing the tramp dodge for effect.

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TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

New York, October 15: Arrived—steamer Periere, from Havre.

New York, October 14: Arrived—Steamer Queen, from Liverpool.

Philadelphia, October 15: Arrived—steamship Lord Clive, Liverpool.

Rome, October 15: Antonio Scialoj, a lawyer and political economist, is dead.

New York, October 15: The steamship Gilbert, from Hamburg, has arrived.

London, October 15: Arrived—steamer St. Laurent, New York; Sarmatian, Montreal, arrived out.

Halifax, October 15: A French brigantine was wrecked near Cape Race and of a crew of nine only one was saved.

New York, October 12: Arrived—Steamships Montana, from Liverpool; Switzerland, from Antwerp; Australia, from London.

London, October 15: Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

New York, October 15: It is reported that a large private banking house in Vienna has failed. Liabilities, one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

San Francisco, October 14: The steamer Constitution was pumped out and raised to-day. The amount of damage has not yet been ascertained.

Pittston, Pa., October 12: The miners of the Lehigh Valley railroad company to-day refused by vote to resume mining without an advance of wages.

Indianapolis, October 14: Geo. W. Smith, living near Danville, Illinois, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head. Financial troubles was the cause.

Halifax, October 15: Mrs. Treature, of Fredericton, and Mrs. Joseph Carter, of Long Reach, were drowned in St. Johns river, being thrown overboard by the collision of the boats.

Washington, October 15: Mrs. Emily Edson Briggs and Olivia Beer have been appointed by Secretary Schurz members of the board of visitors for the United States hospital for the insane.

Cincinnati, October 15: Wm. Sellew, an old resident and former merchant of this city, widely known, died to-day at the age of seventy-two years. The deceased was a native of Connecticut.

Detroit, October 15: Dispatches from Grand Rapids report the destruction by fire of an entire square in the town of Clam Lake, Michigan. Loss, forty thousand dollars; insurance, fifteen thousand dollars. No particulars received as yet.

Berlin, October 15: The total losses by the failure of Bitterschaftliche bank of Settin will probably amount to over fifteen million marks. The national bank is actively assisting some firms involved so as to prevent the extension of the calamity.

Indianapolis, October 14: The completion of the track of the Belt railroad was celebrated on Saturday by an excursion of four or five hundred persons over the line from the crossing of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and