THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1877. VOL XXXVI--NUMBER 246

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-2d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-2c. New Orleans cotton, 10 3-4c. New York cotton, 11 5-16c. New York gold, 102 7-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER. WASHINGTON, October 17, 1 A.M.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, increasing cloudiness and rain areas, southeasterly winds, stationary temperature, and stationary or lower pressure.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY. TUESDAY, October 16, 1877, 10 MIN p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.88	73	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Indianola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville	30.07	67	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.02	74	S.E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.11	62		Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.01	76	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vicksburg	30.13	73	S.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE Masonic grand lodge of Kentucky is in session at Louisville.

HON. E. B. WASHBURNE was loudly ovated by his friends on his arrival at Galena, Illinois, last night.

THE grand lodge and grand encampment of Odd Fellows of Nebraska were in session at Omaha yesterday.

THE India government offers five thousand pounds sterling for the best and one thousand pounds sterling for the second best machine and process for the preparation of ramie.

THE most high court of the world of the Independent Order of Foresters commenced its session in Louisville yesterday, a large number of delegates from all sections of the country being in attendance.

ONE steamer is ready to sail from New Haven, Connecticut, for Constantinople, with twenty-one hundred and fifty tons of ammunition, valued at two million dollars. Another steamer is preparing to load.

THE first report of the lessees of the Cincinnati Southern railroad for the fractional quarter ending September 30th shows the total earnings to be $61,799 39; total operating expenses, $25,759 11; net earnings, $37,950 28.

ADVICES from San Domingo to the fifth state that the revolution against the Baez administration was in full force. Puerto Plata was occupied by the revolutionists, who were besieging the fort. Its surrender is momentarily expected.

THE executive council of the board of trade of Philadelphia has adopted a resolution declaring that the tax imposed upon the capital, the deposits and circulation of the national banks is onerous and should be reduced, and that a memorial to that effect be presented to congress.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of Monday, contained a synopsis of a sermon delivered by Rev. H. L. Magevney in St. Xavier's (Catholic) church, of that city, Sunday. The complimentary terms in which it is alluded to will be pleasing to the many friends of this learned divine in this city.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of Monday, gives the latest definite results of the election in Ohio, as follows: "Eighty-one counties give Bishop, for governor, 24,409 majority, a net Democratic gain of 27,825. Of the seven counties to hear from four are Republican and three Democratic. It is believed they will reduce Bishop's majority about 1500, leaving a Democratic majority of about 23,000.

PRESIDENTS WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, of the New York Central, Hugh J. Jewett, of the Erie, Thomas H. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central and John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, representing the trunk lines, were in session in New York Monday night, considering the propriety of advancing freight rates, and charging the proportions now allotted to each of the four roads in the pooling of the west-bound freight earnings. It is presumed the decision of each road will be arrived at by correspondence.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal's* Washington correspondent asserts that the policy of the administration is certainly to press the passage of the army bill, and to have their nominations confirmed and adjourn. The Democratic sentiment seems to be to oppose an increase of the army, and also to leave out the restrictions on the Executive which led to the loss of the bill last session, as no longer necessary; but among Democratic senators the view is strongly urged that the first and permanent duty is to give the States their rightful representation in the senate. The Republicans will want to postpone these questions, and leave South Carolina and Louisiana unrepresented.

THE Washington *Capital*, Don Piatt's paper, states the causes of the recent result in Ohio thus: "There was a strange shrinkage of votes and yet stranger Democratic victory. The registry law can account for the first in part, and the President's order, that kept office-holders from the polls, and their money out of them, gives us the reason for the next. Eliminate money from politics, and there is not enthusiasm enough left to justify the posters or the music. The Democrats had no money to expend, the President forbid an expenditure on the part of the Republicans. The office-holders were only too willing to obey in closing their purses, as they withdrew from the conventions, and the hungry captains of fifties and hundreds, with their yet hungrier followers, saw in disgust no payment for their patriotic efforts, and so folded their tents like Arabs, and silently stole away.

COMMENTING editorially upon the selection of General John M. Harlan as an associate justice on the bench of the supreme court, the *Courier-Journal* this morning says: "Since his appointment was talked of General Harlan has been accused of being a Radical Republican on the one hand, and on the other, of having rejected the constitutional amendments. Neither statement is true in point of fact. Although a party man of the strictest sect, General Harlan's Republicanism has been expressed in terms which have made him at all times a popular speaker in Kentucky. He has certainly earned the appointment by party service. Among Democrats the prevailing opinion seems to be that if a Republican is to succeed Judge Davis, General Harlan is on many accounts an excellent man for the place. A lawyer of high standing, sprung from old and distinguished native stock, he will undoubtedly add to the conservatism as well as the high court of which he will be a member. His confirmation is a mere matter of course."

A $100,000 Lamp Explosion.

WHITBY, ONT., October 16.—A fire broke out to-night in Lawler & Co.'s grocery store, Dundas street, caused by a lamp upsetting, and spread with great rapidity before being extinguished. Property to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars was destroyed. Owners are Thomas Lawler & Co., John Watson, [illegible] new buildings; Laing & Stewart, dry goods; [illegible] L. L. Allen, books and jewelry; R. & L. Cam[illegible]shell, dry goods and groceries; Hamilton & [illegible], dry goods and groceries; Whitfield, drugg[illegible], book store; and M'Dougall, baker; Roberts[illegible] and shoes; Johnston, jeweler, Sanderson, boots and shoes; and Wolfenden, marble works. Insurance not ascertained.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate Organized and Ready for Business—A Large Number of Bills Presented—Memorials from the Missouri Legislature—The Southern Publishing-House Claim.

The President's Message Almost Solely Devoted to Army and Navy Appropriations—Brief Mention of Other Matters—A Mississippi River Pontoon.

The Colorado Election Case Discussed in the House—Rainey and Cain, of South Carolina, Sworn in—The Louisiana Cases Discussed without Result.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The senate met at noon, and soon afterward the clerk of the house announced the organization of that body, and also the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President with a committee on the part of the senate, and notify him that a quorum of the two houses had assembled, etc.

A resolution instructing the secretary to notifying the house that a quorum of the senate was ready for business was agreed to.

During the morning hour a large number of bills and petitions were presented and referred. Among the petitions were many favoring an increase in the compensation of letter-carriers. Among the bills was one by Senator Beck, for the removal of all disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment, which was referred.

The senate then took a recess.

Senator Thurman introduced a bill to amend the Pacific railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the government by the Pacific railroad companies. Referred. In explanation, he said it was the same bill reported by the judiciary committee in July, 1876.

A resolution providing that the committees existing at the close of last session be continued until further orders was agreed to.

Memorials from the Missouri legislature, in favor of the removal of the national capital to the Mississippi valley and in relation to the national system of levees for the Mississippi river, were referred.

Senator Sargent submitted a resolution requesting that the President of the United States transmit to the senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, a statement of the appropriations and expenditures of the navy department from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1876. Passed, with the amendment of Senator Davis [W. Va.] to have a similar statement from the war department.

General bills for relief were presented.

Senator Bailey presented a petition from the Southern Methodist publication house of Nashville for indemnity for use and consumption of its property in 1864 and 1865. Referred.

Senator Ingalls introduced a bill granting arrears of pensions. Referred.

A bill to establish the territory of Huron and provide a temporary government therefor was referred.

A bill to establish a branch mint at Omaha was referred.

After a recess, Senator Anthony, from the committee to wait upon the President, reported that the President would communicate with the senate immediately in writing.

Senator Howe introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi from some point in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, to some point in Winona county, Minnesota. Referred.

Mr. Rogers, private secretary to the President, delivered the message. It was read immediately by Secretary Gorham, and it was ordered printed and referred.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—The adjournment of the last congress without making appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year, has rendered necessary the suspension of payments to the officers and men of the sums due them for services rendered after the thirtieth day of June last. The army exists by virtue of statutes which prescribe its numbers, regulate its organization and employment, and fix the pay of its officers and men, and declare their right to receive the same at stated periods. The statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of the troops in the absence of a specific appropriation therefor. The constitution has wisely provided that no money shall be withdrawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. It has also been declared by statute that no department of the government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriation made by congress for that fiscal year. We have, therefore, as army in service, authorized by law and entitled to be paid, and no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said as an additional incentive to prompt action by congress that since the commencement of the fiscal year the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service, in the performance of which both officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage, and without complaint. These circumstances, in my judgment, constitute an extraordinary occasion, requiring that congress be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action on the part of congress is so manifest that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the current year at its present maximum numerical strength of twenty-five thousand men, leaving for future consideration all questions relating to an increase or decrease in the number of enlisted men. In the event of the reduction of the army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year, the excess of the appropriation could not be expended, and in the event of its enlargement the additional sum required for the payment of the extra force could be provided in good time. It would be unjust to the troops now in service, and whose pay is already largely in arrears of payment to them, should it be further postponed until after congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise in the effort to fix the proper limit to the strength of the army. The estimate of appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the present year ending June 30, 1878, was transmitted to congress by the former secretary of the treasury, at the opening of the session in December last. These estimates were modified by the present secretary so as to conform to the present requirements, and are now renewed, amounting to $32,436,784 98, and having been transmitted to both houses of congress, are submitted for your consideration. There is also required by the navy department $20,030,861 29. This sum is made up of $1,446,888 16 due officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year, and $311,953 50, due for advances made by the fiscal agent of the government in London, for the support of the foreign service; $50,000 due to the naval hospital fund; $150,000 due for arrearages of pay to officers, and $45,219 58 for the support of the marine corps. There will also be needed an appropriation of $262,535 22, to defray the unsettled expenses of the United States courts for the fiscal year ending June 30th last, now due to attorneys, clerks, commissioners and marshals, and for rent of court-rooms, the support of prisoners and other deficiencies. A part of the building of the interior department was destroyed by fire on the twenty-fourth of last month; some immediate repairs and temporary structures have, in consequence, become necessary, estimates for which will be transmitted to congress immediately, and an appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully recommended. The secretary of the treasury will communicate to congress in connection with the estimates for the appropriation for the support of the army for the current fiscal year, estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action and cannot, without inconvenience, be postponed until the regular session. I take this opportunity to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting, at your present session, the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the international exhibition of the agriculture, industry, and the fine arts, which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this government has been invited by the government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to this government in May, 1876, by the minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committee of congress at its last session, but no action was taken upon the subject. The department of state has received many letters from various parts of the country expressing a desire to participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States legation at Paris. The department of state has also received official advices of a strong desire on the part of the French government that the United States should participate in the enterprise, and space has been hitherto and is still reserved in the exhibition buildings for the use of exhibitors from the United States, to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor. In order that our industries may be properly represented at the exhibition, an appropriation will be needed for the payment of the salaries and expenses of commissioners, for the transportation of goods, and for other purposes in connection with the object in view, and as May next is the time fixed for the opening of the exhibition, if our citizens are to share in the advantages of this international competition for the trade of other nations, the necessity for immediate action is apparent. To enable the United States to cooperate in the international exhibition which was held at Vienna in 1873, congress then passed a joint resolution making an appropriation of $200,000, and authorizing the President to appoint a certain number of practical artisans and scientific men, who should attend the exhibition, and report their proceedings and observations to him. Provision was also made for the appointment of a certain number of honorary commissioners. I have felt that prompt action by congress, in accepting the invitation of the government of France, is of so much interest to the people of this country, and so suitable to the cordial relations between the governments of the two countries, that the subject might properly be presented for attention at your present session. The government of Sweden and Norway has addressed an official invitation to this government to take part in the international prison congress, to be held at Stockholm, next year. The problem which the congress proposes to study—how to diminish crime—is one in which all civilized nations have an interest in common. The congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for for the study of this grave question. Under the authority of a joint resolution of congress, approved February 16, 1875, a commissioner was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States upon that occasion and the prison congress having been, at the earnest desire of the Swedish government, postponed to 1878, his commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of $8000 was made in the sundry civil service act of 1875 to meet the expenses of the commissioner. I recommend the reappropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been converted into the treasury and no longer available for the purpose without further action by congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time in view of the circumstance which render it highly desirable that the commissioner should proceed to the discharge of his important duties immediately. As the several acts of congress, providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the government, require their submission at the beginning of the regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to subjects of public interest.

[Signed] R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15th.

Adjourned.

Senator M'Millan, who was absent yesterday, appeared to-day.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The house was opened by prayer by the new chaplain.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Hale [Me.] called up the Colorado election case.

Mr. Cox raised a point of order that disputed elections must be considered in the order in which they were objected to, and Colorado was last.

A lengthy discussion took place on the question of swearing in the South Carolina members, Rainey and Cain, whose names were put on the roll by the clerk.

Mr. Cox waived the question referred to the committee on elections, but it was contended—among others, by two Democrats, Mills and Patton—that as the gentlemen had the usual certificates of election they should be sworn in, and that their rights to seats might be referred. This view prevailed, and Rainey and Cain were sworn in.

Objection withdrawn in the case of Darrell [La.], and he was sworn in.

The case of Elam [La.] was discussed, but no result was reached.

The President's message was read and referred to committee of the whole.

The rules of the last house were adopted, a committee on rules ordered, and the house then adjourned.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS

Hindered by the Inveterate and Untiring Hostility of New York Influence Against all Efforts to Secure National Aid for River and Harbor Improvements.

Augusta *Chronicle and Constitution*, 15th: Some time ago we quoted from the Philadelphia *North American*, a Republican paper, the warning that the south must stand prepared to meet the inveterate and untiring hostility of New York influence to all efforts to secure national aid for river and harbor improvements, railways and other solid plans for southern welfare. The *North American* now reproduces our comments thereon, in which we more than hinted that there was a deal of truth in what our cotemporary said, and adds: "A correct understanding of the fact should go far toward arraying the south solidly for its own welfare in politics and in principle. It is vitally concerned in increasing its crops and manufactures and transportation facilities. This increase agrees with Republican doctrine and with Pennsylvania effort. If the south will enable these friendships to do what it desires and they stand ready to do, all of the best schemes which now occupy southern attention will be advanced and many realized, and that under conditions that will protect and benefit them. There has been some recognition like this of the *Chronicle* before. It should be general and unitary of the south, and then instead of finding 'a few papers like the *North American*' indorsing southern hopes, it will find efficient friendship in a majority, success and welfare." So far as the south shaping her political course toward the Republican idea and party, we see no hope of such an expectation. The Republican party in the south is not in existence, and in the north it is a good illustration of "chaos and old night." If in Georgia the concern has closed up and gone home for good, and the Ohio election does not encourage even Pennsylvania Republicans with a strong expectation of holding their own, we see little south will be on her guard against New York finesse, whether it come in the shape of one faction or the other, she will keep in the column of that party which has helped fight her battle and which more nearly represents her interests. As to our material interests, we hope to be in a position to demand our just rights from all parties. It is too late in the day for Republican politicians and papers to sing siren songs to the south. We have had a great deliverance from them, in the day of their power; we are not apt to be cajoled by them when they are everywhere on the downgrade, and cannot even be saved by Hercules or burned brandy. The south relies somewhat upon the wisdom and fairness of her compatriots, irrespective of party, for great works which will be for the good of the whole Union; but, more than all, she relies upon herself, and confident that without her aid and comfort the east and west can never know prosperity again.

Birmingham, England, October 16: General Grant and party reached here to-day, and on their arrival were received by the mayor and driven to the town hall, where the town council, a deputation of workingmen, and the peace society presented General Grant with addresses, which he briefly acknowledged. General Grant is the guest of Mr. Chamberlain, M. P.

San Francisco, October 16: The suspension of the Market street savings bank has been announced owing to the withdrawal of accounts during the past week. The officers state that the assets of the bank are sufficient to settle all the claims of depositors, which they propose to pay in two, five and eight months. The amount due is about thirty thousand dollars.

Topeka, Kan., October 16: N. W. Seath, a student in the Episcopal theological seminary of this place, shot and killed himself today. The deed was done in his room at the seminary. The probable cause was depression, caused by ill health and poverty. He leaves a mother at Webbington, New York.

Kingston, Ont., October 16: Large quantities of grain were shipped from here to Oswego during the past week. Barley declined three cents per bushel, and now ranges at forty-five to fifty-five cents; rye, fifty-five cents, a decline of five cents in the last few days.

New York, October 16: The steamships Anchovia, from Glasgow, and Abyssinia, from Liverpool, have arrived.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Nominations to be Sent in to the Senate To-Day—The Successful Removal of the Sioux Indians Reported by Telegraph.

General Harlan, of Kentucky, to be Appointed to the Vacancy in the Supreme Bench—Statement of Deficiencies in the Navy Department.

Secretary Thompson's Story of the Causes of these Deficiencies—The Barataria Canal—Hayes, Garfield and Blaine—Postal Affairs, Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The nominations will be sent to the senate to-morrow. The lists were not ready to-day when the senate adjourned.

Advices by telegraph received at the Indian bureau to-day, indicate the expeditious removal of the Sioux Indians to the Missouri river, in accordance with the wishes of the government.

Speaker Randall will announce the standing committees on Monday or Wednesday next.

GENERAL HARLAN FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

The President will to-morrow nominate General Harlan for associate justice of the supreme court, Theodore Roosevelt for collector of the port of New York, Mr. E. A. Merritt for naval officer, and Mr. Benedict for surveyor of the same port.

THE DEFICIENCIES.

The following is a statement of the deficiencies for which appropriations are asked by the secretary of the navy: Pay of the navy; amount due Seligman Bros., London; miscellaneous claims, arising from arrears of pay, etc.; naval hospital fund; pay of the marine corps. Other deficiencies exist for sums due for construction and repairs arising out of contracts with individuals for clothing, steam machinery, timber, etc. These will be communicated at the approaching regular session.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S TROUBLES.

The secretary states that the difficulties attending the administration of the finances of his office have grown out of a diversion of appropriations from special objects to which they have been applied by law and their expenditure for other and different objects for which appropriations have been insufficient. This has been occasioned by the fact that congress has frequently appropriated less than the wants of the service demanded. This was especially the case last year. The secretary continues: That it has been supposed necessary sometimes to borrow temporarily from one fund to aid another, but it does not seem that there is any such justification in cases where borrowing was designed to make up deficient appropriations for special purposes. Such a course, he thinks, would be manifestly attended with such consequences that it would enable the secretary to substitute his own official discretion for the requirements of law, and there would be no legal limit to this discretion—the deficiencies would exist or not, according to his pleasure. He is unwilling to assume this responsibility, but prefers to administer the affairs of the department in strict obedience to the will of congress. He states that he has not allowed any portion of the appropriations for the present fiscal year to be expended before the year commenced. His object, primarily, was to secure a system of administration by means of which the annual appropriations of the department can be more easily and accurately apportioned, and the extent to which it is probably the case, more certainly and satisfactorily known. The secretary does not think it right that the department shall seek to accomplish results not contemplated or directed by congress. The department is a creature of the law, and exists only at the will and pleasure of the law; is responsible for not doing what the law directs to be done, but it is not responsible for failing to accomplish what the law does not direct. The secretary states that, acting on this principle, he found it necessary to omit the pay of the officers and men of the navy for the last quarter of the last fiscal year, as the appropriations made by congress were insufficient, and it was not possible to make the payments without drawing upon the appropriations for the present fiscal year in advance, and he has regarded it as a better course to treat the deficiency as belonging to the last fiscal year, to avoid any deficiency for the present year, unless it shall necessarily arise out of an omission to make the necessary appropriations. The result cannot be fully accomplished without the aid and direction of congress, to be so rendered as to enable the business chargeable properly to the last fiscal year to be closed up, as far as possible, by the payment of the existing indebtedness to the officers and men of the navy, so that the department will be enabled to confine all the appropriations for the fiscal year to objects and within the amounts fixed by law. Not thereby some of the branches of the service suffer temporarily, and some objects remain unaccomplished, it is better they should remain so until additional appropriations are made than that the department should disregarding the deficiencies. The present deficiency in the fund for the pay of the navy has continued from year to year, back to the late war. It is not therefore chargeable to any one year, but has been occasioned both by insufficient estimates and insufficient appropriations, the latter having been for eight of the last nine years considerably less than the estimates. This state of facts suggests the inquiry how has the department been enabled to pay for a series of years a sum larger than the appropriations for the same years. The solution can only be reached by ascertaining how and from what appropriations money has been placed in the hands of paymasters on foreign stations. After entering into a lengthy discussion of the manner in which money for the pay of the officers and men has been borrowed from one fund and another, the secretary states that the amount annually due officers and men of the navy is settled by statute, and the department has no control over it, and has no such direction as will enable it to economize in the annual expenditure, even if desirable to do so. Considering all the embarrassments of the situation, and to place this fund in the position designed, so that the amount of the appropriation therefor could be advisedly made by congress, withholding payments for May and June last was absolutely unavoidable, unless a portion of the appropriation for the present fiscal year had been applied to that purpose. If this had not been done, the deficiency would have been chargeable to the present year, where it does not properly belong, instead of last year, where it does properly belong. There is now due on this account the sum of $1,146,688, for which it is necessary to ask an appropriation by congress. There is also due for the same quarter the sum of $311,953, advanced for foreign service by the financial agents of the government in London, exclusive of the sum shown on the payrolls. These sums added make $1,758,641. There is also due to officers on account of arrearage and difference of pay $150,000, which, added to the foregoing, makes $1,908,641 due for the pay of the navy, and necessary to be appropriated for that purpose. There is now due to the hospital fund $50,000, which, in consequence of the relation between this and the pay-fund, should be added to the foregoing, making the total deficiency $1,958,641. The pay of the officers and enlisted men in the marine corps was deficient at the close of the last fiscal year by the sum of $45,219, for which an appropriation is necessary. This, added to the amount above stated, makes the total deficiency asked for by the secretary $2,004,860. The appropriation, it is believed, will enable the department to avail itself more satisfactorily of the advantages arising from a more prompt settlement of the accounts of paymasters, in making up its annual estimates of expenditures, and thereby enable congress to ascertain with greater accuracy the sums annually necessary for the support of the navy. It is also believed it will secure greater economy in expenditures.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Special to the St. Louis Times.]

WASHINGTON, October 14.—Mr. Randall says he will not be able to announce the several committees for at least ten days on account of the large number of new members.

The question of the length to which the calls of session may be carried will be determined early this week at a joint caucus of the Democrats of the senate and house.

BARATARIA CANAL.

A bill to grant a charter to the Barataria canal, the favorite scheme of Captain Cowden and others, will be introduced at once by the Louisiana members. It is understood that no subsidy is asked in this case—simply the right of way and certain incidental privileges.

HAYES AND GARFIELD.

It will be remembered that in March last, the President wrote a letter to Garfield, urging him to withdraw from the senatorial race in favor of Stanley Matthews. A copy of the letter, or what purported to be a copy, found its way into the public print and elicited very general and not altogether favorable criticism. Garfield showed the letter here at the time and pronounced the copy as published to be "nearly correct," but intimating that it was a forgery. The distinguished Ohioan seems to have been guilty of prevarication in this matter, while Hayes is clearly shown to have promised Garfield the executive influence in his contest for the speakership. The following is the true text of this extraordinary letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1877.

MY DEAR GENERAL—In accordance with our conversation last evening, I hereby express in writing what I said verbally then. It is my desire that you should withdraw from the senatorial contest in Ohio, for the reason that I think you could be of more service to the country and the administration in the house of representatives. I regard your chances of election as speaker as excellent, or I should not ask you to make this sacrifice, and you may be sure that whatever I can do to accomplish it will be heartily done.

Faithfully yours, R. B. HAYES.

To General J. A. Garfield.

BLAINE AND GARFIELD.

It is said of Blaine, I presume by his authority, that he intends to take a passive position during the session, neither opposing the administration nor giving it any direct support; in other words, ignore the President as far as possible. Conkling, on the other hand, is laboring to work up an opposition in the senate with all his might, seeking frequent conferences with his Republican colleagues on this subject, and evidently aspiring to become the leader of his party in that body.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Special to the Globe-Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, October 13.—There is abundant evidence here of the existence of a ring composed of the leading postmasters of Missouri, with Chauncey I. Filley at the head. The object of it is to make them all stand and fall together. Assistant-Postmaster-General Tyner represents it at this end of the line, and volunteers the defense of any member who may be attacked. Colonel Dawes, the noted railroad man of St. Joseph, called on the President a few days ago in relation to the St. Joe postoffice. He gives a very comical description of what took place between him and Mr. Hayes. He says the latter came into his private office with his mouth so full of an apple that he scarcely could speak, and, after hearing the case, he replied between two bites that he could not remove a man from office except on charges of a grave character, and in a recent date, Dawes was about to ask him what was the period involved in his statute of limitations, but he saw it was of no use, and left in disgust. The postmaster of St. Joseph is strongly backed by

THE POSTMASTER AT ST. LOUIS.

At Hannibal, Missouri, there is another case. Postmaster Winchell, of that place, was recently indicted, and was removed because of this fact. A man by the name of Hayward was appointed, on the recommendation of Congressman Hale, to succeed him, but the appointment some grave charges were brought against him, which led to his suspension, and the appointment of an agent to take temporary charge of the office. A number of citizens recommended Mr. W. R. Leflet for the vacancy. Leflet is here now doing his best, but he thinks it will be hard to succeed, as the influence of the Missouri postmasters' ring is held against him. The St. Louis postoffice is another matter of general discussion here as the case of Naval-Officer Cornell, of New York. Every man you meet who knows you are from St. Louis asks: How goes the fight against Filley? The evidences of hard work done by Filley to retain his place are to be seen on all hands. His last convert is Senator Cockrell, of Missouri. It leaks out here, although it was kept a secret in St. Louis, that on the day of the funeral of Senator Bogy, Filley gave a dinner-party to Cockrell, at Porcher's restaurant, corner of Ninth and Olive streets, St. Louis. Others were present, but Filley was the host and Cockrell was the special guest. Since his arrival here Cockrell has seen the President, and has put in a good word for Filley. Cockrell is now said to be one of the President's favorites. I met an intimate friend of the President to-day, and he immediately began a conversation about Filley. I related the case as I understood it, saying that the objection to Filley was that he had

ESTABLISHED A POLITICAL DESPOTISM

in St. Louis, with himself for the despot; he was constantly intermeddling with political affairs which did not concern him, and that he did this by the aid of what he called his "brigade," meaning his letter-carriers, etc. I also explained the arts and devices of self-preferment which Filley resorted to for the purpose of keeping himself in position. The gentleman to whom I was talking asked me why I did not go to the President with this information. I replied that I had no desire to go to the White House and wait for a talk, as they wait for a shave at a barber-shop, and then have it go in at one ear of the President and out at the other. "But," said I, "if I can get any assurance of a fair trial of the case and the removal of Filley, if I prove my assertions against him, I will make my statement." This was the close of the conversation; but I have since learned that the President said my proposition was fair and reasonable, and that he would like to hear my statement. Ex-Senator Drake takes a lively interest in Filley's welfare, and has done a great deal to keep him in office, but he will need to look after his own interests pretty soon, for the approaching congress will be very apt to abolish his court or change its character so as to make new appointments necessary, and Drake will have to drift back to Missouri to join the noble army of ex-office-holders who make a very poor living as claim agents here.

BLAINE AND BRISTOW.

Blaine arrived to-day in a state of sheer disgust at the Ohio election. He says the President's southern policy has killed the Republican party, and that, so far as he is concerned, he is willing to transfer his right, title and interest in Hayes to any Democrat who wants it. At the same time he has no wrath to make on the administration, and intends to offer no factious opposition to any of its measures. I imagine, however, that if the President should, as I intimated last night, nominate Bristow for the English mission, Blaine will be last in strength in the way of opposition. Blaine has always charged Bristow with being at the bottom of the investigations which involved his character just before the Cincinnati convention. Conkling and Blaine are still cordial enemies, but to defeat Bristow they would unite their forces and work together.

THE PRESIDENT'S BETTER HALF.

Congressman Foster, of Ohio, the President's political better-half, and the man who used to have made the trade with southern men last winter in behalf of Hayes, spent a long time at the White House, this afternoon, explaining the defeat in Ohio. He was obliged to confess that the western reserve Republicans do not like the southern policy, but he said that the civil service order was even more injurious to the Republican cause than the southern policy.

PACKARD, OF LOUISIANA,

is here to-night, quite jubilant over the result in Ohio, and willing to stake his political reputation on the election of the Democratic ticket in Massachusetts.

BEN BUTLER

has been keeping himself quite shady since the Ohio elections. Up to that time he was put down as a supporter of the President, but he contents himself with saying that he will do what is right, which, from his standpoint, means that he will raise as much hell as possible.

BERRY'S CONFESSION

Implicates Collins, whose Guilt was Questioned by Relatives of the Pacific Railroad Train at Big Springs.

ST. LOUIS, October 16.—The *Republican* has the following special from Mexico, Missouri: "James Berry, the Pacific railroad robber, died here to-day, at one o'clock, from wounds inflicted last Sunday morning by Sheriff Glasscock, while he was attempting to arrest him. His dying confession is to the effect that he was one of the men who robbed the express car at Big Springs, and he said that Collins, who was killed in Kansas, planned the robbery; that the names of the other men were correct as now known by the express company, and that they all traveled two hundred miles together and then separated in squads of two." Berry's partner came here with him and went to Chicago. Berry leaves a wife and six children. He was very respectably connected in Calloway county.

Death of Dr. Herndon at Fernandina

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., October 15.—Two deaths at Fernandina to-day. Dr. Herndon, a volunteer physician from Savannah, died this morning.

FOREIGN.

Additional News from the French Elections—Actual Result not yet Known—How the Ministry will be Composed.

Another Great Victory Claimed for the Russians, and the Reinvestment of Kars to Follow—The Turks Lost Heavily.

BUKAREST, October 16.—The Turks have withdrawn their artillery from the second Trevitza redoubt. The Russians fear the redoubt is mined.

Berlin.

BERLIN, October 16.—The Emperor has refused to receive the Count Von Eulenburg's resignation, and merely granted him a prolonged furlough. Dr. Friedenthal will replace him meanwhile.

France.

PARIS, October 16.—Among the prominent Bonapartists elected is Robert Mitchell; and among those defeated are S. E. Maupas and Prince D'Arenberg. The result of the election is unknown yet. The *Rappel* claims that 524 elections give 317 seats to the republicans and 197 to the MacMahonites, and ten second ballots to be required. Several republican papers speak of an investigation the elections must undergo in the chamber. The *Siecle* urges the chamber to use unsparing justice in this respect.

Up to noon complete returns, except from the colonies, show 314 republicans and 201 conservatives have been elected. Fourteen second ballots will be necessary. The conservatives retain 142 seats of 158 held by them in the late chamber. The republicans retain 297 seats of 363 who voted for the order of the day censuring the dissolution of the chamber.

Minister Fourton summoned all of the prefects of Paris to instruct them relative to the elections for replacing the retiring members of the council.

General M. Thedore Barriere, a dramatic author, is dead.

The *Temps* (republican) whose returns are reliable, says that the ministry is composed of 99 Bonapartists, 45 MacMahonites, 44 legitimists and 11 Orleanists.

The accuracy of the official returns which report 314 republicans and 201 conservatives elected, is confirmed from the republican side.

A correspondent says the attitude attributed to the marshal's advisers is disquieting. They are said to be resolved to use the unfortunate expression of Duc de Cazes in his last speech, not to disarm. It must be hoped this is unfounded. It is doubtful, however, whether they can count on the continued support of the senate.

It is said that only a session of the assembly opens before the chamber of deputies can be organized, the senate intends to show that it repudiates a dangerously passive *role*, and to point out to the cabinet what is expected from it in obedience to the will of the country.

London.

LONDON, October 16.—A Russian official dispatch, dated headquarters of the army of the Caucasus, October 16th, says: "Yesterday the Russians gained a great victory over Mukhtar Pasha, capturing many guns and prisoners. The Turks have been driven from the road to Kars."

A dispatch from Moscow, dated to-day, says private telegrams received there state that on Monday the Russians attacked Mukhtar Pasha's new position. The Caucasian grenadiers stormed Alwas hill, forming the key to the Turkish position. A two hours engagement ensued, resulting in the flight of Mukhtar Pasha in the direction of Kars or Erzeroum. The Russians pursued the Turks, who lost many prisoners, cannon, rifles and a quantity of provisions.

An official dispatch received at Constantinople to-day locates the battle at Aladja heights, and says it began early yesterday morning. The dispatch, says that the Russians attacked from four sides, and were falling back at the time the dispatch was sent off, and the final result of the battle was momentarily expected.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs as follows: "The fate of Monday's battle was decided by a flank attack upon Mukhtar Pasha's position from the north. The Russians captured several thousands of prisoners. The siege of Kars will recommence immediately."

A correspondent with the Russian headquarters in Asia telegraphs him and Vienna Monday evening as follows: "General Lazaroff, who, with twenty-seven battalions of infantry and forty guns, was recently despatched on a turning movement from here through Bazardjik and Alwas hill and Vizinskoy, telegraphed last night from Bazardjik begging for assistance, as Mukhtar Pasha was before them with a superior force. Thereupon, this morning, our troops began to attack our Turkish positions, and after heavy cannonading on our left wing with the Aladja batteries, we made a serious assault on the Alwias hill and redoubts. At noon the Caucasian grenadiers, under command of General Flemmann, formed the hill and redoubts, capturing three Krupp guns. The Ezinkoy regiment occupied Alaja-Dagh, capturing the Turkish camp. The enemy retired in disorder in three directions, being cut off in the direction of Kars. Fire must was sharp everywhere, and it will be continued to-morrow. No news has been received yet from General Lazaroff.

A special from Berlin states that Prince Hohenlohe, the German ambassador to France, has arrived there, in order to receive instructions, and to ascertain the views of the German government relative to the French elections. He will probably visit Prince Bismarck at Varzin.

A Berlin correspondent says that the Porte is dissatisfied with the evasive answer of Greece to its previous communication, and has sent a second sharp note, protesting against the non-punishment of those who attempted to raise an insurrection in Thessaly, and proposing a reduction of the Greek army.

Several telegrams from a Turkish source report an improvement in the weather on the Lom, and the prospect of an engagement near Kadikoi. Heavy cannonading has recommenced in Shipka Pass. It is true that Servia has assured the port of its intention to strictly observe neutrality, but this is due solely to the fact that it has not yet finished preparations, and is waiting for a fitting opportunity to openly assume the offensive against Turkey, which will probably come with the Russian victory at Plevna.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Of 15 elections held last Sunday, Republican vote is 38,000 in excess of that of 1876. As regards the personal influence of President MacMahon, it is notable the arrondissement in which is his county seat is returned republican by an overwhelming majority, while all candidates, as for instance M. Carayon, Latour and Rawl Duvall, whom he sought to recommend to the electors by visiting them during his various tours prior to the elections, are now rejected, except the Duc de Sercourt and M. Fourton, whose success was certain from the start.

MISSISSIPPI NEWS.

The political canvass in Mississippi excites general interest.

The Independents are too fond of office to make much headway.

The Rad