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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877. VOL XXXVI--NUMBER 249

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-32. 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 20, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, cloudy and rainy weather, warm southerly winds, stationary pressure followed by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, October 19, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.06	63	N. W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	30.10	65	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Louisville	29.80	66	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.93	59	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Nashville	29.88	65		Calm.	Fair.
New Orleans	29.96	67	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Shreveport	30.01	53	W.	Light.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.00	58	N. W.	Gentle.	C'ring

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

A NOTICE is printed elsewhere calling a meeting of the incorporators of the Holly Springs and Memphis railroad company at Holly Springs next Monday, the twenty-second instant, to which we invite the attention of those interested in railway connection with that portion of northern Mississippi which only lacks the way to carry out the will to give Memphis the vast amount of trade which belongs to us. The names of the incorporators given is an assurance that whatever is undertaken will be promptly executed, and through their efforts the much needed road will surely be completed at an early day. As matters of vital interest to Memphis will be presented and discussed, it is all important that this meeting should be well attended.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from the Turko-Russian Seats of War—Additional News from the French Elections, Etc.

Paris.

PARIS, October 19.—The political situation is unchanged. The cabinet has resolved to remain in office and preside over the elections for councils-general.

London.

LONDON, October 19.—A Russian journal reports fifty-nine thousand four hundred and thirty-four Russian troops killed and wounded to October 11th.

Ragusa.

RAGUSA, October 19.—Some Bosnian insurgents have proclaimed a provisional government, with Yonia, a brother of the Russian consul at Cettinje, as president.

Erzeroum.

ERZEROUM, October 19.—Kars is said to be already partially blockaded.

It is rumored that the Russians have occupied Peneck.

Belgrade.

BELGRADE, October 19.—The Servian premier telegraphs his agent at Constantinople that a demand for Servia to disarm would produce serious complications in that principality.

Agram.

AGRAM, October 19.—The Hungarian government has ordered the stoppage of the money relief hitherto granted to the able-bodied Bosnian fugitives. The greatest distress and mortality prevails among them.

Tiflis.

TIFLIS, October 19.—The Russians moved on Kars yesterday. Siege material has left Alexandropole for Kars. Ismail Pasha's army retired into Turkish territory, followed by General Tergukasoff. The Russian garrison of Ardahan has been ordered to co-operate in the general advance.

St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 19.—On receiving the information of Mukhtar Pasha's defeat, Ismail Pasha withdrew from the neighborhood of Igdyr to the hights of Sear, near the frontier. It is believed that he is on the point of evacuating our territory.

Bukarest.

BUKAREST, October 19.—The Roumanians have approached within twenty meters of the second Giwitz redoubt, which, however, is believed to have been evacuated by the Turks during the last five days.

The Russians before Plevna have received a reinforcement of ten thousand infantry.

Poredin.

POREDIN, October 19.—The czar, in addressing the general staff Wednesday, declared that he and all the members of the imperial family would remain with the army to share in the labors and fortunes of war and witness the deeds of the soldiers. He concluded as follows: "I myself will care for the wants of the army, and if necessary all Russia will, as once before, take up arms."

LAW REPORTS.

Chancery Court—Morgan, Judge.

Adjourned to Monday, with same calendar.

Circuit Court—Zeiskell, Judge.

This is motion day. The jurors are notified to appear on Monday next, when the following jury cases will be called for trial, viz: 10, Scaggs vs Humes, admr.; 146, Skelton adv. vs Kinton; 417, Heathman vs White; 426, Memphis-Gayoso gas co. vs Williamson et al; 822, Duke et al vs Anderson adr.; 1592, Heathman vs Dixon; 1621, Merchants National bank et al vs Gage & Fisher et al; 1641, Heathman vs Dixon; 2015, Rogers vs Ames B. & Co.; 2016, Swingley vs Wilson & Co.; 2143, Hunt vs Ragan, F. & Co.; 2240, Rogers vs Ames, B. & Co.; 2274, Seligman vs Jones, Greenlaw et al; 2346, Holloway vs Patton; 2438, Walton et al vs Wylie; 2446, Peterson vs Toof et al; 2453, Mitchell vs Strothen et al; 2456, Harris et al vs Joyce; 2495, Avery admr. vs Barbour adr.; 2560, Chandler vs M'Lefresh; 2662, Hobbs adr. vs Memphis and Charleston R. R. Co.; 2682, United States use, Board assignee, vs Tomeny et al; 2762, Curry vs same; 2819, DeBar vs Benson; 2867, Davis vs Doyle, sheriff, et al; 3104, City of Memphis vs Marshall.

Murderer Arrested—Death of an Old Lawyer.

DAYTON, O., October 19.—The police today arrested C. M. Fudge and Henry Hutchinson, charged with the murder of an old man named M'Clure. The murdered man was found in the canal in the city last Monday. His neck was broken by a blow, and a heavy stone was tied to his body. He had been robbed before being thrown into the water. One of the prisoners is M'Clure's son-in-law, William M'Clure, of Bellbrook, near Dayton, was wealthy, and came to this city to collect money. His object is supposed to have been known, and he was followed by the murderers. He had been missing ten days when found in the canal.

Peter Adlin, one of the oldest practicing lawyers in the west, died this morning. He had served several times as State representative and also as State senator, and was widely known throughout the country. He was in the seventy-ninth year of his age, but still a live, hard worker.

The Murphys.

CLEVELAND, O., October 19.—The National Christian temperance union met in convention for the third day's session this forenoon and elected Charles Dunn, of Columbus, corresponding secretary for the ensuing year; J. D. Litton, of Kentucky, recording secretary, and John M'Clymonds, of Cleveland, treasurer. The proper committee reported in favor of the *Temperance Ensign*, of Pittsburg, for the official organ of the union. The report was adopted.

A committee to frame a constitution for local organizations was appointed, and the convention then adjourned to meet in Lexington, Kentucky, on the third Tuesday in October, 1878.

Eleventh Indiana Reunion.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 19.—The reunion exercises of the Eleventh Indiana to-day consisted of an address of welcome at the Statehouse by Mayor Caven, and a response by General Lew Wallace, after which came the banquet at the Masonic hall, where letters from General Sheridan, General Dan Macauley, and others, were read. A ball this evening closes the festivities. An incessant rain during the day prevented the street parade, which would have been a prominent feature.

IT was a happy thought when W. R. Andrews, of Cincinnati, determined to publish the *Bazar*. Culture in matters of toilet taste is no less requisite than culture in art, literature, etc., for the ladies. The *Bazar* is many-sided, and fills all these requisites. Full of news about society, drama, music, literature and art, it is the cheapest "guide" extant, when one dollar a year is the "*quo.*"

Through the Southwest Pass.

SOUTHWEST PASS, October 19.—The steamship Teutonia, drawing twenty feet nine inches, went to sea through this pass to-day without detention.

WASHINGTON.

Senate Proceedings—Several Bills Introduced of an Important Character—Merrimon's New Electoral Bill—Eustis's Case.

Senator Ingalls's Bill for the Remonetizing of the Ancestoral Silver Dollar—Illness of Congressman Haskell, of Kansas.

Report of the Commissioners of Revenue—Cabinet Session—Appointments—Filley's Denial—Pardons by the President, Etc.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, October 19.—During the morning hour a number of bills were introduced, among them one by Senator Merrimon to amend section 146 of the revised statutes relating to vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President.

Senator Morrill submitted a resolution instructing the committee on pensions to inquire and report, by bill or otherwise, reducing and properly adjusting the salaries and fees of pension agents.

An amendment by Senator Ingalls, directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all pension agencies, and having pensions paid from Washington, was agreed to, and the resolution passed.

Senator M'Creery submitted an amendment to the bill introduced by him Wednesday to repeal the bankrupt law, as follows: "*Provided*, nevertheless, that all cases pending in the district courts of the United States on or prior to the twentieth of October, 1877, may be tried and determined under the law as it now exists." It was ordered that the amendment be printed. The bill will be taken from the table and referred to the committee on judiciary, together with the amendment.

Senator Merrimon introduced a bill to alter the times for holding elections for electors for President and Vice-President, and casting the vote in the electoral college. It proposes to amend section 1311 of the revised statutes, so that the electors shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in October, instead of requiring that the electors shall meet and give their votes on the first Wednesday in January, next after which they are appointed, instead of the first Wednesday in December as required by the present law.

Senator Merrimon also introduced a bill to repeal section 4761 of the revised statutes so as to restore to the pension rolls the names of all those stricken therefrom on account of disloyalty.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the consideration was resumed of the resolution submitted by Senator Thurman, to discharge the committee on privileges and elections from the further consideration of the credentials of J. P. Eustis, of Louisiana, and Senator Thurman spoke in favor of the claims of Mr. Eustis.

During a somewhat extended debate, Senator Davis [Ill.] made a brief speech, in which he said that he knew nothing about the claim of Mr. Eustis, having been a member of another branch of the public service during the discussion in the senate of the Louisiana controversy. He was unprepared to vote to-day upon this subject, and favored an investigation by the committee. Last March it was referred to the committee on privileges and elections, and his friend on his left [Hoar] said the committee would report soon. The question involved was purely a legal one, and he did not want to give an opinion on it until it should be further investigated. He voted yesterday against referring the credentials of Spofford, because he thought the senate, in the light of recent events, could decide the question itself.

Senator Thurman said it having been intimated that the committee would soon report on the subject, he therefore withdrew the motion to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the credentials of Mr. Eustis.

Adjourned till Monday.

General Topics.

The following is the text of the bill introduced by Senator Ingalls authorizing the coining of the silver dollar and restoring its legal-tender and character:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be from time to time coined at the mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains standard silver to the dollar, as provided for in the act of January 18, 1837, and that said dollar shall be a legal-tender for all debts, public and private, except where payment of gold coin is required by law.

Congressman Haskell, of Kansas, is lying very dangerously ill in this city with Bright's disease of the kidneys, complicated with affections of the liver.

The senate committee on privileges and elections this morning unanimously ordered, on motion of Senator Hoar, that Kellogg and Spofford be notified that the committee will formally begin the examination of their credentials on Monday next, and inviting them to express their desires as to the scope of their investigation.

The commissioner of internal revenue, in his annual report, will not recommend any change in the taxation, as the service is considered generally very efficient, and frauds, particularly in the northern States, are very limited. The report will recommend an enforcement of the laws against illicit distillation and manufacture of tobacco in the south.

The cabinet session was occupied with the consideration of the appointments of the committee.

The State fair at Richmond have arranged with President Hayes to visit it on the thirtieth of October. He will be accompanied by Secretaries Thompson, Evarts and Postmaster-General Key, and remain two days.

The appointment of Colonel O. P. Fitzsimmons as United States marshal for the State of Georgia, *rice* Major Smith, has been made.

Postmaster Filley, of St. Louis, telegraphs to the postoffice department a denial of the various charges recently made against his official conduct, etc., and says he courts the fullest investigation.

The President has ordered a pardon issued to James White, of Cincinnati, under sentence in the Ohio penitentiary for complicity in election frauds in Cincinnati in 1876.

THE SILVER COMMISSION REPORTS.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, October 17.—The long expected report of the silver commission, of which Senator Jones, of Nevada, is chairman, has at last come to light. It is formidable, carefully prepared, and a very complete sort of document of two hundred and three pages, comprising evidence and conclusions of the commission. After a preliminary history of the discovery of silver, and the process of its production from time to time throughout the world, it proceeds to discuss the subject at length under the following heads: Observations upon the general question of employing the two precious metals as money; the use of all metals as money from the earliest times to the present is discussed. Second—The employment of both gold and silver as money having been heretofore regarded as desirable, have new circumstances arisen to make it desirable, at the present time? Under this head various subdivisions, discussing, first, the increased yield of gold and silver since 1848; second, the origin of the scheme of its demonetization; third, the exaggeration of the silver yield; fourth, the weight and bulk of silver. Third—The combined mass of gold and silver, having been a monetary measure of values, is it judicious to reduce the measure by discarding either of them. This question is answered as the other, by a free discussion of the various topics arising under it. First, the price of, expression of, or relation between money and other things; second, prices notwithstanding the use of banking expedients and credits governed by the volume of money; third, the views of the metallic school; fourth, the views of inconvertible paper or fiat money school; fifth, a concession to the paper theory and scheme of metallic money that abandons automatic regulation, and acknowledges the interference of the government to be necessary to secure a steadiness in the value of money. The report then proceeds to discuss at great length the different effects produced by increasing, decreasing and steady volume of money, the [illegible] sub-heads under this being treated, and the conclusion arrived at that the standard proves ruinous to creditors. Fourth—Under the actual circumstances of the government in other countries in the direction of demonetizing silver, is it practicable for the United States to maintain a double standard? Under this head are discussed the following topics only: A small amount of silver now remaining in Europe; the magnitude of Asiatic demand for silver; the portion of gold and silver in the world, and metallic supply greatly reduced since 1848; deficiency of silver; the production since 1848 is made up so far from silver stock held in Europe in 1848; estimates of commutation of silver in arts and by adoption and loss of coin; recent fluctuations in the relative values of gold and silver. Fifth—The policy of remonetizing silver considered in reference to the rights and duties and special interests of the United States; the great importance of silver in the monetary system of the government; the alleged reasons for the law of February, 1872, and its effect on public and private rights; the duties and rights of the United States in respect to its coin; obligations and the indebtedness of the United States to Europe; resumption of coin payments; the United States as a silver-producing country; the comparative effect of the double and single standards upon the stability of the money market in the United States; money in shrinking volume is the principal cause of present universal commercial and industrial depression. In conclusion, the commission submit answers referred to them by congress: First, as to the cause of the recent change of the relative value of gold and silver. The commission concurs in the opinion of the British silver commission of 1876, that notwithstanding the late rise in the production of silver, as compared with gold, its production in gold is still considerably below what it was in 1848, to say nothing of the period when the proportion was three to one, and a conclusion seems justified that a review of the relations of metals in times past show that the fall in the price of silver is not owing to any excessive production, as compared with gold. Second, as to the restoration of the double standard in the country and the best legal relation between gold and silver, the commission recommend a restoration of the double standard and unrestricted coinage of both metals, but are unable to agree upon the legal relation which should be established between them. Third, as to the policy of continuing the legal-tender notes currently with the metal standards, and the effects thereof upon the labor and wealth of the country, the commission do not suppose that it is possible to maintain paper in actual concurrent circulation with coin, unless the paper is made equal in market value to coin by actual convertibility into it. Fourth, as to the best means for providing for facilitating the resumption of specie payments, the committee holds that the remonetization of silver is a measure essential to specie payments, and to make such payments practicable; that the problem of resumption is not an easy one under any conditions, but the energies of the American people may be found equal to it if they are not deprived from half of their ancient constitutional money. The attainment of a gold standard becomes difficult precisely in proportion to the number and importance of the countries engaged in striving after it. To compel the country a contest for a gold standard with the European nations is to propose to it a race in reducing the prices of labor and commodities, in aggravating the burdens of debt, and in the diminution and concentration of wealth, in which all the contestants will suffer immeasurably, the victors more than the vanquished. The report is signed by Senators Jones and Bogy, Representatives Willard, Hand, and William S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati.

BEN BUTLER.

Special to the St. Louis Times.]

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Ben Butler has been remarkably reticent thus far in the session, and exhibits no premonitory symptoms of an eruption. At this season he is known to have mentioned privately and among his more confidential friends that he has a whole hat-full of brickbats to use, when the time comes—which probably means whenever he feels in the proper mood for slinging them. It is understood that, if occasion offers, he will make an attack upon General Chalmers, one of the new members from Mississippi, on account of the latter's alleged conduct at Fort Pillow, but if he is wise he will keep his mouth shut on this and on all kindred questions. No matter how great a rebel he was, Chalmers long since gave in his adhesion to the policy of reconciliation, and is too much better reconstructed man than Butler. Besides, the people at large won't stand any more waving of the bloody shirt.

HARLAN'S APPOINTMENT.

Not only in Kentucky, but in many places else, are serious objections urged to the appointment of General Harlan, and his confirmation as justice of the supreme court is a matter of some doubt. The senate judiciary committee is divided in opinion, and strenuous efforts will be made by outsiders on various grounds, personal, sectional and political, to defeat the appointment.

PINCHBACK

Urging his Claims to the United States Senatorship from Louisiana, which have been on File with the Committee Since 1875.

NEW ORLEANS, October 19.—Ex-Governor Pinchback has written a letter to Hon. John H. Mitchell, chairman of the senate committee on privileges and elections, renewing his claims to the senatorship. Referring to the statement of Senator Thurman, that there was no contest in the case of Mr. Eustis, Mr. Pinchback says: "I would call your attention to my credentials of January 13, 1875, which were duly presented to the senate by Senator West, read and referred to the committee on privileges and elections, and which have never been acted upon by said committee. I called Senator Morton's attention to this matter in the early part of the last session, and he promised to introduce it. These credentials present as valid a claim to a seat in the senate of the United States as those presented by either Mr. Kellogg or Mr. Eustis, and I beg respectfully to submit that they are entitled to, and should receive the careful consideration of the committee on privileges and elections."

RACE NEWS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 19.—To-day was the fifth day of the Nashville races. The weather was cloudy, a light rain in the morning delaying the dust. The track was in splendid condition, and the attendance very good.

First Race.—Association purse, $250; dash of two miles. Mahlstick, Felicia, Taleno and Trumps started, and finished in the order named. Time—3:40¼.

Second Race.—A selling race, purse $250. Startle, Mirah, Transfer, Highland Vintage, Adventure, Grit and Duck A. started. Summary: Adventure, 1, 1; Startle, 3, 2; Mirah, 2, 3; first not placed. Time—1:48, 1:46.

Third Race.—Association purse, $150; dash of one mile. Charles Gorham, Belle Isle, Bannaclath, Alice Murphy and Buff-and-Blue started, and finished in this order. Time—1:45¼.

POOLS ON TO-MORROW'S RACES.

First Race.—Mile dash. Leveller, $170; Blue Eyes, $50; Morgan Celt, $35; Momentum, $27; M'Henry, $27; Duncan F. Kenner, $22.

Second Race.—Two-mile heats. King William, $250; Typhoon, $50; Little Sis, $17.

Third Race. — Mile-and-a-quarter heat. Startle, $50; Mirah, $42; Oily Gammon, $29.

Boston.

BOSTON, October 19.—October Meeting—Mystic Park—2:34 Race.—Forest King, 2, 1, 1, 6, 1; Harry Robinson, 1, 4, 2, 1, 2; Walter, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3; Little Dandy, 5, 2, 7, 3, 4. Time, 2:27, 2:27, 2:27, 2:29, 2:29.

2:24 Race—Comet, 1, 1, 1; Geo. Walker, 2, 3, 2; John H. 3, 2, 3. Time, 2:20, 2:24, 2:24.

The 2:30 race, unfinished Thursday, was decided in favor of Anodyne. Time, 2:25.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Fourth day of the Breeder's meeting at Fleetwood park.

First Race.—Unfinished of yesterday; purse $5000; all stallions. Nil Desperandum, 2, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 0, 3. Blackwood, jr., 4, 4, 3, 4, 1, 3, 0, 2; Thorndale, 1, 1, 4, 3, 3, 3, 0, 1; Thomas Jefferson, 3, 3, 2, 4, 4; Young Sentinel, 5, 5, drawn. Time, 2:26½—2:27¼, 2:28, 2:29½, 2:31¼, 2:37¾. The seventh heat was decided no heat. Time—2:26½.

Second Race.—Purse $1500; five-year-olds; Jersey Boy, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1; Sadie Bell, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2; John Murphy, jr., 3, 1, 1; distanced; other horses drawn. Time—2:28¼, 2:27¼, 2:26, 2:32¼ and 2:35¼.

Third Race.—Purse $[illegible]; horses never beaten 2:24; Joseph A, 3, 2, 1; Wild Lily, 2, 1, 3; Driver, 4, 3, 2; Dan Bryant, 1, distanced. Time—2:27½, 2:27½, 2:28½—unfinished.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railway.

NEW YORK, October 19.—The committee which has been appointed by the stockholders of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad company, for the purpose of the adjustment of the affairs of the company, held a meeting to-night, and completed arrangements for getting possession of all securities of the company at present out of the company's vaults or otherwise. It was resolved that the necessary steps be taken for the immediate removal of the receiver. The committee reports that the condition of the road is satisfactory, and that an early and [illegible]able adjustment of its affairs will take place.

Disaster to the Cubans.

HAVANA, October 19.—News has been received here that a Spanish column recently surprised thirty insurgents, killing fifteen and wounding the rest. The killed were taken into Puerto Principe for recognition. Among the dead whose recognization was established as an undoubted fact were Senor Marchido, president of the Cuban chambers, and Senor Larrua, the insurgent secretary.

A JOLLIFICATION

For Hayes in Massachusetts—The Subject Matter Exceedingly Indorsed—Resolutions Fulsome of Rejoicing—The Dead Past Successfully Buried.

SPRINGFIELD, October 19.—The citizens Hayes indorsement meeting at Holyoke tonight, was a success, William Whiting presided, and a long list of officers of the meeting included the leading Democrats. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the success that has attended the efforts of President Hayes in promoting and securing peaceful, harmonious relations between the people of the north and south; that we gladly bury forever the animosities of the past, and extend to our fellow-citizens of the south cordial greetings, congratulating them that now they are permitted to exercise the rights of sovereign States of the Union.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the policy and actions of President Hayes to secure to the people genuine civil-service reform, so that now and always honesty and capacity, and not partisan service, shall be the test of fitness for appointment to office, fully indorsing the motto, "He serves his party best who serves his country best."

Resolved, That the industrial and commercial interests of the country are now of the highest importance, and they should receive from all departments of the government every encouragement in their power, that our commerce may be revived and extended, that labor not less than capital may receive its just reward, and the eve of better times now dawning upon us so auspiciously may result in a period of solid and permanent prosperity not before equaled in the history of the country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to President Hayes and to our senators and representatives in congress.

NEW YORK.

A Day's Doings in Gotham—The Ned Adams Benefit Nearly up to $10,000—Rates on West-Bound Freights.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Nathaniel Chaney, who secured a controlling interest in the Agricultural iron works after its failure about a year ago, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, with nominal liabilities of $206,000, principally due on the composition of fifty cents on the dollar by the old concern, and assets nominally about $200,000, covered for their full value by mortgages and liens to secure creditors.

The managing committee of the Edwin Adams benefit report the actual fund, as now stands in bank, all expenses paid, at $8553. This sum will be increased to about $9700. The committee have, with the sanction and consent of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, voted to place the fund in the hands of trustees for the benefit of Mrs. Adams—G. N. Fargo, of Buffalo, and J. H. M'Vicker, of Chicago.

George M. Wheeler, of Bailey, Lang & Co., iron merchants, is under arrest on the charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, brought by Frederick S. Comstock, one of the creditors. Judge Blatchford directed the United States marshal to take possession of the assets of the firm left out of the schedule, which are said to amount to several hundred thousand dollars. The creditors claim that with this addition the assets will cover the liabilities, which are estimated at about $450,000.

The rates for west-bound freight from New York will be advanced on next Monday to the following figures:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
Cleveland	85	59	48	30
Columbus	80	73	60	36
Cincinnati	92	83	70	41
Indianapolis	95	85	71	43
Louisville	113	102	86	55
St. Louis	128	116	97	61
Toledo	77	69	58	35
Chicago	100	90	75	45
Milwaukee	105	95	80	45
Detroit	70	63	53	32

The rates from Baltimore are eight cents less on the first and second classes, and three cents less on the third and fourth classes than the rates from New York; from Philadelphia they are six cents less on the first and second classes, and two cents on the third and fourth classes. The tariff on wheat by rail from Buffalo has been advanced to twelve cents a bushel, an increase of one cent.

The steamer Massachusetts, which has been ashore in the sound since the fourth instant, has arrived. It is estimated that it will cost three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to repair her. Insurance, seventy-five thousand dollars.

A special from Boston to the *Post* says that Ex-Secretary Fish, who was a delegate to the Episcopal convention, denies that Charles Sumner was ever offered the British mission, as stated by Wendell Phillips. Mr. Sumner only misapprehended his friendly advice in cautiously urging him to take his residence in England on account of his domestic and political troubles. The ex-secretary said the interview described by Phillips between the President and Sumner never took place, but Phillips never came to see him at his [Fish's] residence; that Sumner was then ardently favorable to the Alabama treaty, and only turned about when J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, failed to be designated commissioner under it. Ex-Secretary Fish spoke very freely about the matter.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS'

Strike—Higher Wages Demanded by Over Five Thousand Men—No Hope of a Compromise at Present—Meeting of the Employers and the Workmen.

New York *Times*, 16th: The resolution passed by the cigar-makers on Sunday afternoon, to strike for an increase of wages, as published in yesterday's *Times*, was carried into effect yesterday in the most systematic manner. The joint committee appointed by the English-speaking, German and Bohemian unions made their formal request upon the several manufacturing firms to comply with their demands, and upon receiving a refusal, they gave a preconcerted signal, which emptied the various manufactories of their workmen in a very few minutes. Krebs & Spiess, Second avenue and Fifty-fourth street, were visited upon by one of these committees, whose demand, of course, was refused. Stepping out on the street one of the committee discharged a pistol in the air, upon which seven hundred men and women left their benches and left the factory. The rendezvous of the strikers was at Concordia hall, No. 28 Avenue A, and at the place a meeting was held yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. Each manufactory was represented by from one to three delegates, according to the number employed by a firm. The number of strikers throughout the city aggregated over 5000, which were distributed as follows: Straiton & Storm, 600; Levy Brothers, 100; Colin Cowden, 100; F. DeBarry & Co., 82; Leopold Cohen, 80; Cloccon & Scholler, 60; Mendel Brothers, 140; Jackson & Co., 25; Wangler & Hohn, 140; Isaac Deutschman, 12; M. Jacoby, 100; Korbs & Spiess, 700; Lichtenstein Brothers, 700; Deutsch & Fuchs, 300; Andrew Glostock, 70; Glousky & Co., —; Schmidt & Co., 120; Hans Schmidt, 100; Holzherns & Deutchberger, 200; Hirschall & Co., 300; Schutzer & Newman, 250; Foster & Hillson, 100; S. Jacoby & Co., 110; S. Schwarzkopf, 120; L. Greenbaum, 60; George Binsse, 70; H. Ullman, 70; Charles P. Lies & Co., 150; Charles Bondy, 600; and Heilbroner & Josephs, 150 hands. There are also numerous smaller farms, each employing less than a dozen hands, whose men are on a strike. The meeting was called to order by the election of Mr. A. Strasser, president of the Cigar-Makers' international association of America as chairman, and three secretaries, speaking the English, German and Bohemian languages respectively. The chairman announced that the ground-work of their meeting had been pretty thoroughly and effectively discussed at the meeting on Sunday, and he would not spend any further time by going over the ground a second time. What was wanted was active work to organize and perfect a central organization of the cigar-makers of New York, which should be permanent, as well as automatic in its action. The roll of delegates was then made up, after which the room was cleared of all others. The afternoon was devoted to the adoption of a code of bylaws, which had previously been drafted by Mr. Strasser, and which was submitted, section by section, to the vote of the convention. The meeting was conducted in a strictly parliamentary manner, and the only approach to communism by any member was made by a poor Bohemian, who wore a dilapidated linen suit and upon whom hard work and poverty had left their impress. He was in favor of the cigar-makers insisting on their rights, no matter at what cost, as he said: "To submit now will only give our bosses an opportunity to cut down our wages still lower." There were several women among the delegates, one of whom, Mary Hausler, spoke in an intelligent and thoroughly dramatic manner, which produced a deep impression upon her associates. The by-laws provided for the organization of a permanent association, or central committee, which should regulate all abuses inflicted by employers upon employed, and whose treasurer should hold in trust funds for assisting the employes of any manufactory when the central body should order a strike. The following officers were elected for the current year: President, A. Strasser; vice-president, Miss Mary Hausler; secretary, V. Haval; treasurer, D. Prascheck. It was decided to meet every day at two o'clock at the same place until the strike is ended. While the employes were in council with their doors open to the public, the manufacturers held a meeting at Sieghortner's restaurant in Lafayette place. Its members met in secret, and nearly all of them agreed not to divulge to the press what took place in the meeting. One gentleman, however, informed a *Times* reporter that that there was really very little done beyond the election of officers for the ensuing year. There had been a general discussion, a good deal of smoking and refreshment, and it had been decided to hold another meeting in a few days. The names of the officers are as follows: President, Edward A. Smith; vice president, Samuel Jacoby; secretary, R. Terchmeyer; and treasurer, S. Spiess. Efforts have been made by some of the firms to effect a compromise with their men. Charles Solomon, Nos. 403 and 405 Houston street, employs families who rent their apartments from him. He offered to reduce the rent one dollar a month. Messrs. Heilbron & Co., who also employ tenement-house labor, offered to reduce the rent one dollar a month, and to raise the rate of wages fifty cents. Hirshorn & Co. offer an increase of seventy-five cents per thousand. Messrs. Wangler & Hahn increased their rate of wages fifty cents per thousand last week, but now twenty-five cents additional is demanded by the employes, which they have under consideration. Charles Bondy will make no compromise at present, but offers to pay as much as any other manufacturer if a general increase is agreed to among manufacturers. Great loss will fall upon the class of workmen known as strippers and boxers, who are paid regular salaries, and who are rendered idle by the strike of the cigar-makers.

THE TEXAS LAND

Swindle—How the Gang Work their Nefarious Schemes Upon the Incredulous—Big Banking Houses Implicated.

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—The Kansas City *Times*, in its account of the Texas land swindle reported last night, says: "One of the largest of the banking-houses in Austin, Texas, two Chicago bankers and two real estate dealers, and two attorneys in St. Louis, and a bank and two real estate dealers in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburg, are to be or have been arrested for having been connected with the fraud." It also says: "There has been a well organized system of forgery in full practice in this western country for the past eight or nine years. The same organization which is now forcing the Texas scrip for the market has been perpetrating some of the most terrible forgeries ever perpetrated. The mode of working by the gang is this: They have agents in each district, with attorneys in the cities. An old man or woman of wealth falls sick, and the doctors give him or her up as likely to die. In some places the gang have a doctor as one of their agents, and he assures the death of the victim at the proper time. Another attorney is called in to draw the will, and the gang having examined the records of the property belonging to the doomed person, the heirs are sought for and duly examined by the gang; then deeds are prepared in due form, and a woman or man, each members of the gang, appear before the justice or notary, and the dying man's property is duly deeded away before his death, his name forged, and that of his wife, and the same placed on record."

EPISCOPAL.

Report of the Joint Committee on the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society—Other Matters.

BOSTON, October 19.—The Episcopal general convention to-day elected Lloyd Wells treasurer, Nathan Matthews declining a reelection.

The report of the joint committee on the domestic and foreign missionary society was presented and referred. It recommends the organization of a board of missions and proposes amendments to the convention for change—that membership shall consist of members of the church; that the powers now enjoyed by the board be vested in the general convention, who shall appoint a committee of thirty managers to have charge of the missions and make all appropriations; a final provision to be made for auxiliary assistance.

Deputy Minnegarade thought from the present form of examination of candidates for the ministry it could not be known whether candidates were Romanists or not, and offered a resolution that the examination be more strict. Referred.

The report of the joint committee on the part of the house of deputies to the amicable congress in relation to legislation among the Indians, are Montgomery Blair, of Maryland; Judge Smith, of western New York; and Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York.

After a short discussion of the report favoring a separation of morning and evening prayer and communion service, and the use of same, the delegates and accompanying ladies took a sail about the harbor.

SICKENING

Scene of Terror—Pierre Jean Welker Wakened to Die by the Guillotine—A Parisian Monster.

PARIS, September 14.—Pierre Jean Welker, the odious assassin of a little girl in the Rue Nationale—she was eight, and he strangled her with her skipping-rope, outraged her dead body and went to sleep, using her corpse as his pillow—has been guillotined. The warrant designated as the hour "about half-past five o'clock in the morning," and somewhat after midnight the machine arrived, and was noiselessly set up with wooden screws, only about one hundred and fifty persons being attracted to the scene besides the military and police. One of them was a woman. It was forty minutes past four o'clock when M. Roch had everything in working order and tried the fall of the ax; then he and his assistants, Jacob, the hangman of the department, and the Abbe Crozos, who has accompanied so many scores of murderers to the guillotine, and whose hack, No. 148, is as much a part of the procession as M. Roch's van, entered the prison. Welker was a fearful coward, who had wept and moaned and torn his hair when sentence was passed and when he was placed in the condemned cell; but he believed the merciful falsehood that forty days must elapse before his carrying out of sentence, which jail attendants always tell to confiding prisoners; and thinking he had still some time left to him, and also having faith that his petition for mercy would be heard, he had gotten over his terror, ate freely and slept soundly. So soundly was he sleeping this morning that neither the opening of his cell door nor the light of the lanterns disturbed him. Jacob shook him by the shoulder, and the chief executioner said: "Wake up, Welker, your petition has been rejected; you must prepare to die." A horrible sound, half the cry of a wild beast, half a death-rattle, issued from the miserable man's throat, and he fell back on his bed, convulsively biting the coverlet. "Have you anything to say? Do you want some brandy?" asked Jacob; but Welker did not hear him, and lay racked by convulsive shudders. He was lifted out of bed and made a vain effort to draw on his trousers, but he could not stand, and tumbled again upon his couch. The veins of his forehead and temples stood out like knotted cordage, his eyes were filmy, and his jaw had fallen and a cold sweat was pouring down his ashy faces. The Abbe Crozos spoke to him earnestly; Roch asked, "Do I hurt you?" as he bound his hands, but Welker made no answer, heard nothing, was as one dead. Indeed the attendants were urged to make haste or he would die of fright in their hands. Two of them had to carry him out with his arms around their necks, his head hanging on the right shoulder, and his legs trailing the ground behind them. The priest walked backward before him to shut out the sight of the machine of death, but the merciful precaution was needless. Welker knew nothing. His body fell upon the planks like a bag of sand, and a moment after the ax fell. Owing to the difficulty of placing the inert body in position, the ax sheared away the head diagonally, taking off a part of one shoulder, and leaving a piece of the jaw attached to the other. So large was the murderer's skull that it got jammed in the bucket in which it fell, and could only be shaken out by pounding on the inverted vessel. It was 4:48 when the officers entered the vessel to take out their man; it was 5:06 when the ax fell—the time occupied being three minutes less than was taken in the case of Billior. Roch thinks that, with all circumstances favoring him, he can reduce the time to twelve minutes—that is to say, there will be for the criminal an interval of less than ten tinutes between sleep and death. But how many ages of mental agony in those ten minutes.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Third Day of the Triennial Session—Reports of Committees—Resolutions Embodying Important Topics—New Committees, Etc.

DETROIT, MICH., October 19.—The third day's session of the Congregational triennial council opened this morning with devotional exercises by Rev. F. A. Noble, D.D., of New Haven.

The special committee appointed to consider the time of the next meeting, reported through Judge Warren Currier, of St. Louis, in favor of beginning the future sessions on Thursday, holding over Sunday into the next week. Adopted.

The special committee appointed to consider Prof. Bascom's resolution regarding the support of denominational schools, and the matter of aiding the State institutions, reported through Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, of Connecticut, in favor of extending such aid as might be necessary to the denominational schools in preference to any others. Accepted and made the special order for the afternoon hour in connection with Dr. Woolsey's paper on the same subject.

The committee on nominations reported on resolutions from the general association of New Jersey: Revs.