State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS. TENN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 47

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-8d. Memphis cotton, 10 3-8c. New Orleans cotton, 10 5-8c. New York cotton, 10 7-8c. New York gold, 101 7-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, February 21. 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rapidly falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, rainy and stormy weather, followed in the western portions by rising barometer, southwest to northwest winds, colder and clearing weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, WEDNESDAY, February 20, 1878, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.45	65	S.W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Indianola	29.58	65	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Louisville	29.66	53	S.E.	Fresh.	Lt. rain.
Memphis	29.29	53	E.	Brisk.	Hy. rain
Nashville	29.55	55	E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.48	69	S.W.	Brisk.	Clear'g.
Shreveport	29.26	56	S.W.	Fresh.	Lt. rain.
Vicksburg	29.39	58	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE NEW POPE.

The telegraphic dispatches we publish this morning contain intelligence of the election of a new pope, and we have now Leo XIII instead of Pius IX. The chosen person was Cardinal Joachim Pecci, an Italian, as his name shows. He was chosen on the third ballot, and was a candidate of what is known as the moderate party. A circumstance of note is the large number of cardinals present and voting, sixty two, which is stated to be a larger number than participated in any former papal election. These sixty-two cardinals were divided into three parties. The first were the ultramontanists. They are extremists; favor the pushing of the doctrines of the church to their furthest logical extent. To them was owing the declaration of the pope's infallibility, and other peculiar additions and definitions to the creed of the church. The Jesuits and all the advocates of strife for the temporal power, of miraculous claims and occurrences, are of this party. With a pope of their faction, the difficulties existing in Germany and other countries would have been increased by the exercise of a narrow, aggressive and exacting policy. Another party were known as the *statu quo* section. They were desirous of retaining things as the late pope left them, withdrawing no claims to the exercise of temporal power and spiritual supremacy, yet avoiding interference with the actual state of things. This party were content to wait and see what better times for the church might produce, instead of contending for all that could be made a subject of contention like the ultramontanists. The third party are the moderatists. These, while abating no jot of what the church claims in her spiritual attitude, are ready to conform their policy and their statesmanship to the needs and influences of the present generation; to seek peace and win what they claim as the rights of the church by yielding in mere matters of form, while clinging to the essence. Avoiding offense, refraining from irritating action, from disturbing governments, or arousing popular feeling, they expect to win for the church that calm and peace which is her best possession, and most favorable to the practice of the virtues. The ultramontanists, with that vigor and determination to lead and to monopolize power which is their characteristic, strove earnestly to secure a pope of their own views. The more sensible position of their antagonists was enforced by a threat from Germany of what would be the consequence of appointing an ultramontanist pope, and the moderatist Joachim Pecci was chosen. To the lovers of peace this decision will be welcome; the stirrers up of strife in the name of the church will be disappointed. The enemies of the church will be disappointed also, for they saw in the policy of the extremists the surest of all means of promoting opposition within it, and setting it at variance with governing powers, public policy, and the whole course of current events. Joachim Pecci was born in Carpenetto, in Piedmont, near Acqui, March 2, 1810, consequently is close upon sixty-eight years of age. He was to have been created cardinal long ago, Leopold I, of Belgium, having so requested, but having in some way aroused the ill-feeling of the powerful Antonelli, that not very scrupulous prelate vindictively prevented his accession to that dignity until seven years later. At the time of his election he was archbishop of Perugia, and was the pope's chamberlain, or camerlengo. The suitability of Pecci for the papal successer had been pointed out before the death of Pius IX, but his position as camerlengo, which is more laic than spiritual, was supposed to be a sufficient bar to his election, as it had proved to be with others in past times. But his acquisitions gained in that position were precisely what fitted him, among other qualifications, to the dignity he has attained, for he knows how to deal with matters of state, and is no mere pietist of the cloister. At Benevento, in the pontifical States, a place of nearly twenty thousand inhabitants, where he was in power during the time the pope was a temporal sovereign, he showed that he understood how to govern by putting down the brigandage and smuggling that prevailed there, and also baffling the intrigues of a discontented section of the nobles. At Naples, where the more illiberal Catholics refused to use their civil privileges—being influenced by the ultramontane spirit—he urged them to perform their duties as citizens at the elections. He has not the contracted views and the monkish spirit that has had so much to do with the recent troubles of the Roman Catholic clergy and their church. He knows what can be consistently conceded to public opinion and to the changing necessities of society. By his amiability he had won himself warm friends; by his integrity and dignity of manner he commanded respect; his attainments and literary powers are great, and in private life, and when engaged in the temporal duties of his position, he has been affectionate, sociable and was not without a pleasant turn of facetiousness, but in his public life gravity, and almost austerity of manner is observable in his conduct. His purity of life and many virtues were not among the least of the qualities that have made him pope, and those who have known him are sure that, as pope, he will be a sensible and wise governor of the church, and kind and forbearing in his use of power. The name Leo, chosen by the new pope, was first assumed by Leo I, called Leo the Great, and Saint Leo, who was born about the year 390, and died in 461. Leo II became pope in 682, and anathematized Pope Honorius. Leo III became pope in 795, and was protected by Charlemagne. Leo IV became pope in 847, and was consecrated without the consent of the emperor, a consent the law required. Leo V became pope in 903, and was deposed by an insurrection. Leo VI became pope in 928; he was said to be poisoned. Leo VII, appointed in 936, sought to reform the Benedictines. Leo VIII, appointed 963, was deposed, and afterward restored. Leo IX, appointed 1049, said to be poisoned. Leo X, appointed 1513, took a prominent part in the intrigues of his day. In his time, Luther became prominent. Leo XI, appointed 1605, died of fatigue from a religious procession. Leo XII, appointed September 27, 1823, succeeding Pius VII, was a friend of education, and firm, and even defiant, as a temporal prince. Such were the Leonine popes.

WASHINGTON.

A Diligent Search among the Army Rolls for Ex-Confederates — Mr. J. G. Thompson's Little Game for the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee is Nipped in the Bud.

General Bragg, of the Military Committee, Exposes the Salary and Forage Account of Surgeon-General Barnes—The Insult to Ohio by Senator Mathews.

Rev. Dr. Newman in the Role of Peripatetic Consulate Inspector—Public Land Grants to be Forfeited—A Substitute for All Pending Southern Pacific Railway Bills.

The Acklin-Darrell Contested Election Case Settled after Another Day's Session of the House Consumed in its Discussion, by the Seating of Mr. Acklin — Senate Business.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The understanding is that Representative Bland will be recognized by the speaker to-morrow, on a motion to proceed with the business on the speaker's table, and lay aside all business in advance of the silver bill; and following him, Representative Buckner will move to refer the bill to the committee on banking and currency, as instructed by the recent silver union meeting; whereupon Representative Stephens will move a concurrence in the senate's amendments to the bill.

HUNTING UP EX-CONFEDERATES IN THE MILITARY SERVICE.

In reply to the senate resolution of inquiry whether any person has been appointed to the army since June 28, 1866, contrary to the provisions of the act of that date, the secretary of war states that three persons have been appointed who had been in the military service of the Confederate States, namely: J. D. B. W. Gardner and Wm. B. Davis, appointed assistant-surgeons, appointed by the last administration, and Theodore Mosher, jr., appointed second-lieutenant in the Twenty-second infantry, by President Hayes. The secretary states that the department was not, at the time the appointments of Gardner and Davis were made, in possession of any information showing that either of them had served in the Confederate army. Lieutenant Mosher was appointed under the authority conferred by an act approved March 3, 1877.

MINOR MENTION.

The sub-committee of the house committee on Territories agreed to-day to report a bill providing for secret ballot voting in Utah.

William Nelson, United States marshal for Utah, has resigned.

The postmaster-general has issued an order changing department regulations so that superintendents of mails at all the larger postoffices shall be appointed by local postmasters, on nomination by the general superintendent of the railway mail service, and approved by the postmaster general.

The cabinet held a brief session to-day, but no business of extraordinary importance was attended to. It was agreed to close the executive departments on the twenty-second instant. Affairs in Louisiana were not a subject for consideration.

RESIGNED.

Southwick Guthrie, cashier of the United States treasury, has resigned, to take effect on the thirty-first of March. Guthrie has been connected with the treasury fifteen years. Assistant-Cashier Whelpley is performing the duties of cashier temporarily. It is understood that Guthrie's resignation was ordered, although no charges have been preferred against him.

A REQUIEM MASS TO THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD POPE.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated this morning, at St. Aloysius church, in memory of the late pope, which was attended by nearly two thousand persons. Among those present were the President's family, a number of senators and congressmen and prominent officials. The floral gifts were beautiful. Prominent at the base of the pyramid was a cross four feet high, composed of calla-lilies, camelias, carnations and smilax, with the name Pius IX in immortelles, the gift of the house committee on public library.

PUBLIC LAND GRANTS TO BE FORFEITED.

The house committee on public lands today agreed to report to the house a bill forfeiting all the land grants to the following named railroads, with the recommendation that the same be printed and recommitted for the consideration of the committee. The railroads named are: Northern Pacific, Texas Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, Oregon Central, Hastings and Dakota, St. Paul and Pacific, St. Vincent Extension and Brainard branch, Wisconsin Central, North Wisconsin, Houghton and Onatongon, Detroit and Milwaukee, Little Rock and Fort Smith, St. Louis and Iron Mountain, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, North Louisiana and Texas, Florida and Gulf Central, Pensacola and Georgia, Alabama and Chattannooga, Coosa and Chattanooga, Mobile and Girard, Coosa and Tennessee, Alabama and Florida, and Gulf and Ship Island. It is estimated this bill, if passed, will restore to the public domain about one hundred million acres of land. The committee also agreed to report favorably upon the following bills: For the restoration to the market of certain lands in the Territory of Utah, which provides that the secretary of the interior may offer for sale the present Indian reservation in Utah Territory, and to settle the Indians of said Territory in the Uinta valley, and that such reservation be restored to the public domain for disposition as other lands; to restore all vacant and unappropriated lands heretofore withdrawn for the Mississippi and Missouri railroad, in the State of Iowa, situated more than twenty miles from the amended line route, and that all actual settlers now residing on said lands be permitted to enter note, according one hundred and sixty acres for each head of a family, or a single man over twenty-one years of age; granting additional land to Arkansas for the use of schools, and equalizing the bounties of the soldiers who served in the late war for the Union.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR ALL PENDING SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

The sub committee of seven members of the house committee on Pacific railroads, charged with the preliminary consideration of the various measures represening southern transcontinental railroad communication, to-day reported in full committee a substitute for all pending bills. This substitute embodies all of the main features of the bill introduced by Representative Stephens in aid of the Texas Pacific railroad company. It provided that the eastern terminus shall be on the east bank of the Mississippi river, not further north than Memphis nor below Vicksburg, the precise point of crossing the river to be determined by a commission of engineers. No provision is made for any branches, and the aid proposed for the main line from Fort Worth to San Diego is as follows: The government is to guarantee the payment of five per cent. interest on the bonds to be issued, to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars per mile for eleven hundred and fifty miles, and not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars per mile for the remaining two hundred and fifty miles of the road traversing a mountainous country. The sub-committee make, as a new feature, a provision that the eighteen million acres of land in Arizona and New Mexico heretofore granted to the company shall revert to the United States, to be sold by the government; one-half of the proceeds of the sales, together with the net earnings of the road and the amounts earned for government transportation of all descriptions, to be retained in the United States treasury for the payment of the interest and the creation of a sinking-fund. The full committee will probably act upon this report on Friday next.

IN THE COMMITTEE CHAMBERS.

The house committee on elections to-day referred the contested election case of Frost against Metcalfe, from the third Missouri district, to a sub-committee composed of Messrs. Cobb, Chandler and Hiscock, with instructions to examine papers, and report whether or not there are sufficient grounds for contest to warrant the further consideration of the committee.

The house committee on railways and canals to-day heard the closing arguments on the bill providing for an appropriation of one million dollars to make a ship canal of the Dismal Swamp canal in Virginia and North Carolina.

The house committee on military affairs today examined Adjutant-General Townsend, in the line of an investigation looking to a reduction of the army.

A NICE LITTLE GAME.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, February 18.—It leaks out here that the real purpose in postponing the meeting of the National Democratic committee from February 22d to May 22d was to nip in the bud a scheme, quietly hatched, whereby John G. Thompson was to have been elected chairman. It appears that Senator Thurman has been actively at work with the southern representatives, and had secured enough votes in Thompson's favor, added to some he secured for himself at his recent visit to Boston, to have made his chances for election almost assured. In return for this service, of course, Thompson was to use the influence of his position to further the Presidential aspirations of Allen G. Thurman. It is alleged that Senator Barnum got wind of the scheme, and, while he is anxious to retire from the chairmanship, he was not willing that it should fall into Thompson's hands, if he could prevent it, and hence he had the meeting deferred. The fact that Thompson's friends are openly giving circulation to a statement that he does not desire re-election as chairman of the Ohio Democratic committee gives color to the allegation that his aspirations are to be the more exalted king of the national roost.

MILITARY LEECHES.

General Bragg, of the military committee, has stirred up quite a commotion among military men. The committee has determined to subpena the leading military heads of bureaus in the war department, to ascertain how much is paid them for what are termed "allowances." General Barnes, surgeon-general, has already been on the witness rack. It was developed that he received yearly $7516, of which for pay proper there was paid $5436; house rent, $1080; forage, $600; fuel $400—making a total of $7516, or within a few hundred dollars of the pay of the secretary of state. Barnes was asked what he did with his four horses, for which he was paid $1080 on account of forage. He said he used one, his son, a young physician, another, and the other two were at the disposal of his family. When asked what public service they rendered, he paused for a reply. Medical Purveyor Baxter was asked what public service his two horses rendered, and he asked time until Monday next to make answer. It was developed that the United States has for years supported a medical dispensatory under Baxter's charge, which dispenses free of cost medicines to not only officers of the army, but to senators and others, and that hair-oil, perfumery, tooth and nail-brushes, sponges and soap are among the favorite prescriptions. To-morrow General Townsend, adjutant-general, is to be called to give an account of his "allowances."

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

Senator Mathews to-day received from Governor Bishop the resolutions passed by the Ohio legislature in relation to the remonetization of silver. The resolutions were passed January 24th. The accompanying certificate and letter of Governor Bishop are dated February 12th, and postmarked Columbus, February 15th. Senator Mathews is preparing a speech in explanation to the senate for his delay in not presenting the resolutions before final action and the passage of the silver bill by the senate.

A REVEREND FRAUD CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

The house committee on expenditures in the state department have issued a subpena for Rev. Dr. Newman, who is to be called to testify as to the amount of money he received as peripatetic inspector of consulates abroad, and the particular service he rendered as such inspector.

GENERAL RICE CANED.

General A. V. Rice, of Ohio, has been presented with a handsome gold-headed cane by Messrs. Luttrell and Wigginton, of the California delegation. In making the presentation the donors stated that the cane was given to its recipient on account of his activity as a member of congress and the general attention he gave to matters of national legislation.

Congressional Proceedings.

IN THE HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Harris called up the contested election case of Acklin *vs.* Darrall, from the fourth Louisiana district. A short discussion arose as to the right of Mr. Clymer to the floor to reply to the speech made yesterday by Mr. Garfield.

Mr. Bland asked if it was in order to move to go to the speaker's table in order to reach the silver bill?

The speaker replied that it was not.

Mr. Bland then said that he should object to all debate that was out of the regular order.

Mr. Stephens said that he would, at the end of Mr. Clymer's speech, move to postpone the election case, for it had not been discussed at all, and take up the business on the speaker's table.

Mr. Foster suggested that the gentleman make that motion now.

Mr. Clymer having been refused the floor, Mr. Stephens made his motion to go into the business on the speaker's table.

The speaker remarked that there would first have to be a morning hour, but he would recognize the gentleman so as to make the motion to postpone at the end of the speech to be made by Mr. Price on the election case. That gentleman then addressed the house in favor of Darrall.

Mr. Price was followed by Mr. Candler in favor of Acklin.

At the end of Mr. Candler's speech, Mr. Stephens said he would not make his motion to-day to go into the business on the speaker's table, but that that motion would be made to-morrow by Mr. Bland, the author of the measure, immediately after the morning hour.

Mr. Leonard then spoke in favor of the claims of Darrall.

Messrs. Potter and Ellis also favored the claims of Acklin. The latter, in the course of his speech, alluded to the fact that new light was breaking in upon the negroes of the south, that they were deserting the false God of Radicalism, and predicted that in 1880 the race would be seen voting with the Democratic party.

Mr. Reed—We saw it done before, at the muzzle of a shotgun.

Mr. Ellis declined to be drawn into any political dispute until he had finished his speech on the election case. In concluding his speech, he referred to a letter published yesterday from Madison Wells. There could be no better or more truthful photograph of Wells than he had given of himself. It was self-drawn portrait, drawn in colors exuding from a heart as black as ever beat in mortal bosom. He [Ellis] could call up witnesses to show the rascality and wickedness of Madison Wells, but he would not do so. Nor would he go into a history of Anderson, who for cheating at cards had received the *soubriquet* of "Keno Anderson," yet he would not punish them. He would say to them: Go live in merited oblivion and obscurity, and disgrace. He had no feeling of revenge against them; but he appealed to gentlemen to let the State of Louisiana alone. She wanted rest, peace and quiet. For eight years she had done the bidding of the Republican party; but to-day the shining robes of constitutional liberty enveloped her form, and the scepter of self-government was in her fearless hand, but she would wield it justly, and her great warm heart would not beat irresponsive to the call of magnanimity or the demands of mercy. Her hand was outstretched for conciliation, and her heart was throbbing for peace; and if that hand were grasped, and peace given her, then indeed would the dream of the fathers of the constitution be realized—of a Union which they had fought for in war and pleaded for in peace.

Messrs. Thornburg [Tenn.] and Williams [Wis.] spoke in favor of the contestee, after which the vote was taken on the minority resolution, declaring Darrall duly elected, and it was rejected; yeas, 115; nays, 139—a party vote, with the exception of Mr. Cox [Ohio], who voted with the Democrats. The majority resolution, declaring Mr. Acklin elected, was adopted without division. Mr. Acklin then appeared before the bar of the house and was sworn in, taking the iron-clad oath.

Adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Cockrell submitted a resolution instructing the commissioner of agriculture to furnish to the senate such information and facts as may be in his possession relative to the disease of hogs commonly called hog cholera, with such suggestions as he may deem pertinent. Agreed to.

Senator Sargent, from the committee on naval affairs, reported with amendments the senate bill to organize a life-saving and coast-guard service. Placed on the calendar.

The bill provides for the transfer of this service from the treasury to the navy department. The secretary of the treasury, in answer to a request for information regarding the condition of the service on the North Carolina coast, recommended an increase in the number of stations, men and months' service, and of salaries.

Consideration was resumed of the bill to regulate the compensation of postmasters and for other purposes, and the same was submitted with an amendment, as an additional section, providing that the President of the United States, the Vice-President, United States senators and representatives and delegates in congress, the secretary of state and clerk of the house of representatives may send and receive free through the mails such as written and printed communications not exceeding two ounces in weight. After a brief discussion as to the propriety of restoring the franking privilege the amendment was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 21. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Senator Allison presented a resolution from the Burlington, Iowa, board of trade, remonstrating against reimposing an income tax. Referred.

Bills introduced and referred: By Senator Bayard: To authorize bondholders and creditors of railroad corporations to elect receivers in all suits in equity now pending, or that may hereafter be brought in the courts of the United States. By Senator Oglesby: To provide for indemnity to several States, under acts of congress approved March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857, relating to swamp and overflowed lands.

Senator Wallace presented a petition from citizens of Erie, Pennsylvania, tendering the government certain ground in that city for public buildings. Referred.

Senator Bailey presented a petition from the citizens of Memphis, favoring the coinage of silver dollars of the value of the present gold dollar, and that they be made a legal tender to the extent of twenty dollars. Referred.

An amendment by Senator Hamlin extending the provisions of the act of March 3, 1877, for the free transmission of official mail matter to all officers of the United States government, except pension agents and those who received a fixed allowance as compensation for their services, including expenses for postage, was agreed to without division. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Senator Bayard called up the house bill for the relief of the Eagle and Phœnix manufacturing company of Columbus, Georgia, which was discussed briefly and passed.

Senator Anthony submitted a resolution that on Monday next, at one o'clock, the senate will proceed to consider the bills on the calendar, those objected to, and that such consideration be continued from day to day until the end of the calendar shall have been reached. Speeches upon such bills to be under the five minutes rule. Agreed to.

The senate then resumed the consideration of unfinished business, being a bill to annul an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Wyoming, to provide for the organization of Crook and Pease county, and provide for the holding of court therein, approved by the governor of said Territory on the thirteenth day of December, 1877. The act of the legislative assembly referred to, after providing for the organization of the counties named, to constitute the third judicial district of the State, assigns Associate-Justice William Ware Peck as judge of the said district, removing him from his former district.

A lengthy debate followed, which was participated in by Senators Edmunds, Davis [Ill.], Teller, Paddock, Howe, Saunders, Dawes, Hoar and others. During the discussion it was stated that Judge Peck had been removed from his district and assigned to Crook and Pease counties, inhabited only by Indians, because his administration of justice was distasteful to certain bad people in the Territory, who influenced the legislature to make the change.

Senator Paddock stated that Judge Peck was one of those gentlemen who parted his name in the middle, and seemed to think he was an apostle to reform the people of that Territory. He was pretentions and put on airs not acceptable to the people of Wyoming.

Senator Conkling said Judge Peck had lived long in the State of New York. He was a lawyer of good repute and large instruction. Knowing him and his family, he [Conkling] must say that he never heard before, nor did he suspect, that Judge Peck deserved such appellations as Senator Paddock had bestowed upon him. He knew him to be a well-instructed lawyer and a pure and upright man.

Senator Edmunds said he had known Judge Peck personally for more than thirty years. He was an honored and respected citizen, and skilled in the law for the last twenty years. He had resided in the city of New York, and had been recommended for the position now held by him by the entire number of leading members of the bar of the city of New York, among whom he had lived. In Wyoming, one of the delegates in the Territorial legislature, a lawyer who practiced before Judge Peck, was fined by the judge for contempt, and it immediately came to be understood that Judge Peck would hear of the matter afterward upon the assembling of the legislature.

Senator Edmunds defended the administration of Judge Peck, and said under it many rum-sellers, gamblers and robbers had been punished.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Senator Wallace, the senate took up the bill introduced by him to authorize loan banks for the investment of savings, so that it should come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

After executive session, the senate adjourned.

The Great Flood in Sacramento River.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 20.—Sacramento City is saved from the flood, but at the expense of the surrounding country. Many breaks in the levees are reported, both above and below the city. The village of Washington, opposite Sacramento, is under water. All the islands in the delta of the river, except Grand island, reported flooded. Vallejo presents the appearance of a vast lake. An immense body of water is pouring through the streets into San Francisco bay, causing the phenomena of a continuous ebb-tide on the surface of the bay, the flood entering only in under currents. This has not been observed since the great flood of 1862. Travel by rail and stage is much impeded throughout the State, except on one main line, the Central and Western Pacific. The water has fallen some inches around the Sacramento river levees, in consequence of the relief afforded by the flooding of the surrounding country. The storm, which lulled yesterday, broke out afresh to-day, with a heavy southerly gale and rain. There is no present prospect of a discontinuance. Except in the flooded districts, the agricultural prospects for the coming season are most flattering.

The Tennessee Grangers Want the Resumption Act Repealed.

NASHVILLE, February 20. — The State grange to-day adopted a declaration that the best interests of the industrial classes demand the repeal of the resumption act; the remonetization of silver; free banking, limited only by the demands of trade, and uncontrolled as to volume by the general government, and the payment of all its interest-bearing obligations according to the strictest construction of the original contract, and requested the representatives in congress from Tennessee to labor earnestly to that end.

New York, February 20: Arrived—Steamships Australia, from London; Scythia, from Liverpool.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRACY,

In State Convention Assembled, Promulgate a Platform of Principles Thoroughly Democratic and Sound the Core on the Future Policy of the Government.

The Presidential Fraud Denounced in Unmeasured Terms—A Crime which Can Only be Condoned by Consigning the Malefactors to Everlasting Infamy.

Ex-Governor Hendricks Delivers an Eloquent Speech Full of the Cream of Democracy and Pertinent to the Hour—State Officers Nominated.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 20.—The State Democratic convention met at the Metropolitan theater at ten o'clock this morning. Ex-Governor Hendricks was chosen permanent chairman, with the usual number of vice-presidents and secretaries. The committee on resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

The Democracy of Indiana, assembled in delegate convention, declare that the national bank notes shall be retired, and in lieu thereof there shall be issued by the government an equal amount of treasury notes, with full legal-tender quality; that we are in favor of making the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, a full legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations only as are by the terms of the original contract under which they were issued expressly payable in coin.

That the right to issue paper money, as well as coin, is the sole prerogative of the government, and such money should be issued in such amounts as the sound business interests of the country may, from time to time, require.

We are in favor of such legislation by congress as will authorize the taxation by the States of United States notes in common with all other money.

That we deem it unwise and inexpedient to enact further legislation for the funding of the national debt abroad through the means of home syndicates or other methods; and we believe the true policy of the government and the best interests of the people would be subserved by legislation so as to distribute said debt among our people at home, as affording them the most favorable and practicable opportunity for the investment of their earnings in the funded debt of the United States.

That we are in favor of such legislation as shall fix the legal rate of interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum; we demand the restoration of the silver dollar of four hundred and twelve and one-half grains to the coin in the country, and with full legal-tender quality in the payment of debts, both public and private, and that the coinage thereof shall be unlimited, upon the same terms and conditions as may be provided for the coinage of gold.

That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditioned repeal of the resumption act; that we are in favor of the most rigid economy in public expenditures, and we declare that the fees and salaries of all public officers should be reduced; that we are in favor of the repeal of the bankrupt act.

That we sincerely deplore the recent violent collisions between labor and capital, and to prevent the occurrence thereof, and to protect the future public order and security, we believe—

That the wages of employes of corporations engaged in the business of mining, manufacturing and transportation, should be a first lien upon the property, receipts and earnings of said corporation, and that said lien should be declared, defined and enforced by appropriate legislation.

That we favor the passage of a law for the ventilation of coal mines, one that would be just to the miner and the owner. The Democratic party is the friend of the common-school system, and will, in every legitimate way, labor for its success, and will oppose any attempt to divert any portion of the common-school fund to any sectarian purpose.

That the last apportionment of the State for legislative purposes was grossly unjust and dishonorable, and we demand that the next legislature, in apportioning the State for legislative purposes, as will be their imperative duty, shall have regard alone to population and contiguity of territory.

That the jurisdiction claimed and exercised by the circuit courts of the United States over questions of corporate and individual rights, arising under the laws of the States, tends to oppress and burden litigants to such an extend as to amount to a practical denial of justice in many cases, and we consider the legislation which has conferred such jurisdiction as unwise and hurtful to the true interests of the people, and we demand such legislation as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of such courts to such matters as are clearly contemplated by the constitution and expressed in the judiciary act of 1789.

We are opposed to class legislation, and protest against the grant of subsidies by the Federal government, either in lands, bonds, money, or by the pledge of the public credit.

That we abhor and hold up to public detestation the leaders of the Republican party who secretly connived at, and with barefaced effrontery carried out the scheme, by and through venal returning-boards, whereby Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, the people's choice for President and Vice-President, were wrongfully kept out of the positions to which a free people had called them. We hold it up as the monster crime of the age—a crime against free government, a crime against the elective franchise, and a crime that can only be condoned when the malefactors who seated a fraud in the Presidential chair are driven from power and consigned to everlasting infamy by the people whom they have outraged; and we denounce the act of the President of the United States in appointing to high and lucrative positions the corrupt members of the returning-boards, and condemn the acts of Federal officers in attempting to interfere with the rights and powers of the State courts in the prosecution of these criminals.

That our senators and representatives in congress be, and are hereby requested to secure the passage of a law giving to the soldiers of the Mexican war a pension similar to that now given to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the convention proceeded with the nominations for State officers, with the following result:

Secretary of State—James G. Shanklin, of Vanderburg county.

Auditor of State—Mahlon D. Manson, of Montgomery county.

Treasurer of State—Wm. Fleming, of Allen county.

Attorney-General—Thomas W. Woollen, of Johnson county.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. H. Smart (the present incumbent), of Allen county.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS,

In his speech to-day, said that one of the Louisiana criminals has been tried and convicted. The President and John Sherman say he should not have been tried. Why not? His guilt and that of others is shown by the verdict. It is a high crime against the nation and threatening the stability of free institutions. What are the relations between the President and Mr. Sherman and the accused that authorize or permit an effort on their part to influence the judicial proceeding in a State court after a long and terrible contest? It is settled that State elections and State legislatures must be free from military influence and control, so also it must be understood that the President and his cabinet cannot directly or indirectly interfere with judicial proceedings under State authority. The State courts must be wholly free and independent of Federal control, except where the constitution and laws give to the Federal judiciary an appellate supervision. It is to be regretted that the facts developed upon trial are of such a character as to create anxiety on the part of the President and any of his cabinet; but they cannot avoid the effect upon the public mind of an exhibition of that anxiety, and of unseemly denunciations of the State authorities. While it is true that the title of Mr. Hayes to the office of President, and of Mr. Wheeler to the office of Vice-President, has been settled under the solemn forms of law; and while it is our duty, in my judgment, to recognize the title, because it is in the interest of the public stability and tranquility to do so, it is still none the less true that an imperative duty demands that fitting punishment should be visited upon the public criminals through whose flagitious crime that judgment was obtained. Because a judgment is final and conclusive forms no reason why immunity should be secured to the criminal through whose perjury it was obtained; if this is true of a simple property judgment, rendered in a court of law, much more is it true of a monstrous crime against the elective sovereignty of a nation. The very fact that it was successful furnishes the strongest reason why the condign punishment of its perpetrators should cover it with perpetual infamy, and manifest to all future conspirators against the liberties of the nation the danger of attempting its repetition. Since the inauguration of President Hayes I have regarded the repeal of the resumption act as hopeless. He was pledged to resumption. Every vote cast for him was for resumption. If John Sherman, at the head of the treasury, holds his position he will enforce the strictest and hardest execution of the law, and it is understood that any bill to repeal the clause will now be vetoed. I have heretofore said that, in my belief, the resumption law has been the source of the greatest calamity to the business interests and the prosperity of the country. It has had the bad effect of causing men to hoard greenbacks and the banks to withhold and withdraw circulation in fear of being crushed by forced redemption in gold. A favorable foreign trade has promoted a return to specie payment, and if the balances shall continue in our favor I expect to see our paper money at par with gold at an early day. Will the restoration of silver money mitigate the evils of contraction, caused by the resumption law? That is now the hope of the business men of Indiana. It is not as a cheap money that the people demand its restoration, but as a legal-tender and coin as contemplated by the constitution. When restored it will become again a standard and measure of value. Before its demonetization silver was at par value with gold, and when restored I think it will rise again to the same level. I need hardly say to you that the value of any class or description of property greatly depends on the important uses to which it may be applied. Silver was money. They stripped it of that, its most important use, and now say that it is worth eight per cent. less than before, and therefore it cannot be good money. Is that a fair argument? As a material for the manufacture of ware, silver will have only the value which that use can give it. But when stamped with the quality of money, and made a legal-tender for the payment of all classes of indebtedness, it becomes the active agent of trade and commerce, measures values and discharges debts, and in such use becomes correspondingly more important to society and more valuable. Were gold stripped of the quality of money, what would be the effect upon its value? I do not believe the pennyweight of gold in the beautiful winecup is as useful to society, nor as valuable as the same weight of gold in the stamped coin which does its busy work in the channels of trade, and the demonetization of gold would demonstrate that fact. I have heretofore said that silver has become an important product of this country, and inasmuch as the world recognizes it as a money medium of exchange, I cannot see why we should not utilize our own large product of that metal to the greatest extent that may be found practicable. Its value as money to this country is too great to be thrown away. Should experience prove that because of the increased production of silver, there will be a permanent and important difference between silver and gold, congress is clothed with ample power to provide the proper and adequate remedy. It is objected to the restoration of silver money that it will be in bad faith toward the public creditors. If I thought that possible, I would not favor its restoration, however important to our interests I might esteem it. My judgment is so entirely satisfied that I have no anxiety whatever upon that question. The question is settled by the fair reading of the public credit act of 1869, and the refunding act of 1870. At the date of the former act it was lawful to pay the five-twenty bonds in treasury notes, but it was contended that because of the circumstances attending the creation of the debt it would not be proper to construe the laws, and that payment ought not to be made in paper. To remove doubt and settle all controversy, the act was passed. It pledged the faith of the United States to payment in coin. I opposed the measure in the senate, and said that its effect would be to make the law to read that the debt shall be paid in coin. The bill passed and became a law. Thereupon the debt became payable only in coin, not in gold coin alone, but in silver coin as well, for the silver dollar was then a part of the coin of the country, as honored in law and commerce as gold. Next came the law of July 14, 1870, to refund the national debt. That act provided for the issue of new bonds to the amount of fifteen hundred million dollars, bearing four, four and a half and five per cent. interest. The bonds so to be issued were to be exchanged for the outstanding five-twenty bonds, par for par, or sold for coin, and the proceeds were to be used in redeeming the 5-20 bonds. In the first section of the law it was provided that the new bonds should be made redeemable in coin, at the present standard value. That law, gentlemen, had no uncertain meaning. The new bonds were to be substituted for all the outstanding 5-20 bonds. They were to be sold for coin, and it was to be made a part of their language that they should be redeemed in coin of the present standard value. My views on this subject were recently considered of sufficient importance by a distinguished citizen of New York to call for a review and answer by himself. He had unquestionably given the phraseology of the laws relating to the bonds a closer study than I had, for it was in the line of his business and of his profits. I had examined these laws with no professional or business purpose, but only as a citizen interested in the financial policy of the country. He found it essential to his argument to show, if possible, that the law under which the public debt was being refunded required the bonds to be paid in gold. He used this language: "Yet I am supported by the opinion of some of the most illustrious lawyers of the land that gold payments of the debt are required and assured by the refunding act of 1870 itself, which, indeed, mentions generally 'coin' in its first section, but then in its fifth section, to carry out the act, does exclude silver, and especially commands the secretary of the treasury to receive only 'gold coin as the coin of deposit and payment.'" I am sure it will astonish you after hearing this passage read to learn that the fifth section has nothing whatever to do with the provisions and sales of the new bonds. It provides for this, and no more: That the secretary of the treasury might for two years receive gold on deposit and issue gold certificates, bearing a low rate of interest, and that the deposit might be withdrawn at any time after thirty days upon ten days notice, and that twenty-five per cent. should be retained in the treasury to pay the certificates, and the residue used to redeem the five-twenty bonds. I was criticised by this gentleman for using the words "gold" and "coin," as synonymous in a public speech, yet to maintain his argument, he asks that it be believed that coin and gold coin are loosely used in the same sense, in different sections of one of the most important laws of the United States. The gold certificates were to issue only upon gold deposits, but in the second section the bonds were to sell for coin, and in the first section they were to be redeemable in "coin of the present standard value." The solemn assurance given by that law to the public creditor was that the bonds issued under it should be redeemable in gold and silver, of the weight and fineness then fixed by law. Upon this subject I have no new opinion to express. In my letter accepting the St. Louis nomination for Vice-President, I said: "Gold and silver are the real standard of value." Indeed, I would rejoice if our supply of the precious metals were sufficient for the wants of our trade and commerce, but we all know that it is insufficient, and that we must also have a paper currency, and therefore, I have opposed the policy of a forced resumption of specie payments upon contraction by withdrawing the treasury notes from circulation. The treasury note has been a safe currency, and the people have had great confidence in it, and have not asked for its redemption. While it is a safe currency, it is also a cheap currency, in the sense that it does not represent an interest-bearing obligation of the government. In that respect and in the respect that it is a legal-tender, it is a better currency than the national bank note. Because of these views, I have urged the repeal, not only of the resumption clause, but also of the provisions that are sought to substitute bank notes for the outstanding treasury notes. No higher duty rests upon the legislators of this country than the prompt and final settlement of the financial questions upon a right and permanent basis. From the farm, the shop and the market-place there comes the earnest appeal for a final decision, that, as far as may be, finance may be taken from politics, so that under a stable adjustment, confidence and prosperity may return to every interest.

WAR NEWS.

John Walter, of the London Times, Blackballed by the Athenæum Club for Too Much Anti-Turkish Feeling—An Engagement in Syria.

Interesting Points of the Debate in the German Reichstag Concerning Austria's Threatened Interests—News from Other Points.

EDINBURG, February 20.—John Walter, liberal member of parliament for Berks, and chief proprietor of the London *Times*, was black-balled at the Athenæum club on account of his anti-Turkish sentiments.

AN ENGAGEMENT IN SYRIA.

LONDON, February 20.—A letter from Beyrout, Syria, says: "The Turkish soldiers killed thirty and wounded twenty-two Drases in the village of Mount Ulleh. The attack was made under the pretense of arresting the herdman of the village for trespass.

GERMANY URGED TO PROTECT AUSTRIA'S THREATENED INTERESTS.

Many interesting points in the debate in the German reichstag, yesterday, were not brought out in the summaries thereof received last night. Herr Benningsen, who introduced the interpellations, is a national liberal and a personal friend of Prince Bismarck. He said "it behooved Germany to protect the threatened interests of Austria. There was danger that Russia, regarding herself as omnipotent, would advance demands incompatible with the well-being of the other States. If such should be the case, the liberal party hopes the German government will know how to cause Russia to modify her demands." This sentiment was followed by loud applause. Prince Bismarck said that "the recent debates in the British parliament have nearly exhausted the subject. A judicious regard for her own interests required Russia to obtain the sanction of the powers for terms of peace. If such consent is unobtainable, Russia might be expected to act on the maxim, *beati passuentes*. Germany was the first to consent to a conference, and was indifferent as to where it should be held, but if on German soil it must have a German president. Whether, after this principle has been admitted, it will be advisable to adhere to it absolutely, will be reserved for an ulterior decision, according to the persons who attend the conference. He hoped peace would be maintained. Indeed, he could hardly conceive that fresh complications would arise, but should they, he would not advise the emperor to go to war, except in harmony with the federal council—the imperial parliament and German nation. Were Germany now to announce her intentions at the conference, she would simply render it impossible to continue the work of mediation. In such a case the programme announced by Germany might be adopted by the others, when peace might be imperilled; accordingly it would be a serious mistake to avow a programme which might be evaded by some and taken advantage of by the others. Germany had no wish to act as an arbiter in the pending conflict; all her ambition was confined to the modest task of a broker, who scented a bargain between different parties. Germany was on the most friendly terms with Russia and Austria, and had not a single interest, except a friendly rivalry in trade antagonistic to England. This enabled her to mediate, and she does not intend to throw her power into the balance. The three emperors' alliance, which is based, not in written engagements, but in personal sympathy, is not strong enough to induce any of the participants to sacrifice the important national interests—*pour les boix yeoux*—of another power. Only for German interests and German independence would he advise the emperor to draw the sword. Dr. Haenl assured the chancellor of the support of advanced liberals, if it became necessary to protect Austrian interests. Herr Windherst gave similar assurances for the ultramontanes. Prince Bismarck replied that an arbiter's office was the most thankless imaginable, as Russia found after Olmutz, Prussia after Villafranca, and Napoleon III after Sadowa. As for the advice of the Poles and socialists, he thought the Polish peasantry did not share the enmity for Russia; and as for the socialists, they were hardly competent to discuss these questions.

The *Times's* communication on Prince Bismarck's speech says it simply eliminates Germany from Prussia, and the issue rests between Russia, Austria and England.

EARL DERBY, PRINCE BISMARCK AND PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF WON'T GO.

LONDON, February 20.—A telegram from Paris says that it is stated here that Derby and Prince Bismarck having announced that they will not represent their respective countries at the congress. Prince Gortschakoff has given notice of a similar decision.

A St. Petersburg special, dated Wednesday, says: "It is now stated here that the British government will not withdraw the fleet to Besika bay. Accordingly the Russians are likely to occupy Constantinople, or, at least, one of its faubourgs, if they have not done so already. Late last night there was an unconfirmed rumor in circulation that they were already at Theropia. Direct communication between London and Constantinople is again interrupted.

SERVIA PREPARING FOR SAFETY.

BELGRADE, February 20.—General Leschjanin has gone to Adrianople to endeavor to obtain a modification of peace preliminaries in favor of Servia, and to protest against a Russian occupation of Nisch. The Servians are already removing all their artillery from Nisch for safety.

A Vienna dispatch says Prince Bismarck's speech has caused satisfaction in political and diplomatic circles there, as it is believed that Germany has no intention of attempting to counteract the decided measures by which Austria may have to uphold her interests.

BISMARCK PLEASED WITH THE NEW POPE.

LONDON, February 21.—A correspondent at Berlin says that Prince Bismarck considers Cardinal Pecci's election to the papacy the most suitable one at the present time.

[ROUMAINIA VIRTUALLY IGNORED.]

LONDON, February 20.—A special from Negotin states that the Turkish commandants at Widden and Belgrade refuse to surrender to or recognize the Roumanians, although the Russians insist on their doing so.

BUKAREST, February 20.—On Wednesday's sitting of the senate the minister of foreign affairs said that the Roumanian railroads were practically in the hands of the Russians. He would insist that the rights of the Roumanians be recognized, but hitherto his efforts to remedy this disgraceful state of affairs had been unavailing. Russia was also negotiating, without the authority or consent of the government, upon a question which alone concerned Roumania.

MOTHERS who desire to see their children well dressed should subscribe to *Andrews' Bazar*. Special attention is paid to the costumes of the little ones, and no journal of this kind has ever illustrated them with more beauty and exactness. Published by W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

NASHVILLE, February 20.—River falling, with 6 feet on the shoals.

LITTLE ROCK, February 20.—River stationary. The heavy rain-fall to-day will probably cause a rise.

VICKSBURG, February 20.—Weather, heavy rain. Thermometer 54 deg. River has risen 2 inches. Arrived: Colorado, 3 a.m.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—Weather rainy. River falling, with 9 feet 6 inches in the canal. Departed: Robert Mitchell, New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, February 20—Night.—River 20 feet 5 inches, and falling. Weather cloudy, with light rain to-night. Departed: James W. Gaff, Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20.—Weather cloudy, with light rain-showers all day. Arrived: James Howard, Memphis. Departed: Thompson Dean, Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—River stationary, and is now 13 feet 7 inches above the low-water mark. Departed: Ste. Genevieve, Memphis; John Gilmore, and barges, New Orleans.

EVANSVILLE, February 20.—Weather cloudy and rainy. Thermometer 52 to 57 deg. River falling, with 19 7-10 feet scant on the gauge. Up: Golden Rule, 1:30 a.m. Down: John Porter and tow, 3 a.m.

CAIRO, February 20.—Night—River 28 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather rainy. Thermometer 53 deg. Arrived: C. B. Church, Cincinnati, 1 p.m.; Capitol City, St. Louis, 2 p.m. Departed: James D. Parker, Memphis, 1 p.m.; C. B. Church, New Orleans, 3 p.m.; Capitol City, Vicksburg, 5 p.m.

IT is a great pity to see how many people allow a cough or cold to go unnoticed, and thus pave the way to an untimely grave from the effects of consumption. A pleasant, safe, reliable and cheap remedy is Dr. Bull's cough syrup. Price, twenty-five cents.

MARRIED.

FOUTE—SPOTTS—At Bonham, Texas, on February 14, 1878, DR. GEORGE SKIPWITH FOUTE and MISS BETTY SPOTTS.

IN MEMORIAM.

Allie J. Walker.

daughter of M. C. and E. A. Cayce, and wife of A. C. Walker, after several months suffering, died suddenly of dropsy of the heart, at Nashville, on the morning of the eleventh of January, 1878, in the 41st year of her age. "ALLIE" was the eldest of three daughters of truly christian parents. For about thirty years, as a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Memphis, the mother was known as "Sister Cayce." She was a living illustration of that charity that "doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil." The bible was her counselor, the Holy Ghost her comforter, the will of God her will and her pleasure. "As sorrowing, yet always rejoicing; as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, and yet possessing all things;" doing good, with love unfeigned, as she had opportunity, she was loved, confided in, and revered by all. A few years ago the family removed from Memphis to Middle Tennessee; and about two years since this saintly mother was called to her final rest. Here in Memphis her memory is precious, and will be green and fragrant for a generation to come. She may, in time, be forgotten; but in that day when Christ shall make up his jewels, many shall call her "blessed," and, in the presence of the Lord Jesus Christ, she shall wear "a crown of rejoicing." Like mother, like daughter. Trained by this godly mother, "ALLIE" made profession of religion, and united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Memphis, at the age of twelve years. Later in life, to be with her husband, she transferred her membership to the Christian Church. She was buried from the Christian Church, Nashville. The funeral discourse was by Elder Kelly, from the text: And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them. Rev. 14-13. The stricken husband, an only living child, Clarence, seventeen years of age, her aged, afflicted father, two brothers and two sisters, and many devoted relatives and friends, mourn her loss. Yet they "sorrow not as others which have no hope," knowing that their loss is her eternal gain. From the day of conversion to that of death, she walked "the path of the just, which is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." So suddenly was "the wheel broken at the cistern and the silver cord loosed," she left no parting words of love or of triumph. Having lived by the faith of Him who is "the resurrection and the life," the loved bereaved ones are assured that, "at His coming," she "shall wake to everlasting life," and "shall shine as the brightness of the firmament."

"The soul, of origin divine,
God's glorious image, freed from clay,
In heaven's eternal sphere shall shine,
A star of day."

A FRIEND, Memphis.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Fader, Jacobs & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of W. J. Booker, on the 11th inst.; the new firm assuming all liabilities of the old firm, and are alone authorized to collect all claims due said firm.

J. FADER.
J. JACOBS.
W. J. BOOKER.

Having withdrawn from the above firm, I would respectfully recommend my friends and customers to continue their patronage with my successors.

W. J. BOOKER.

SHELBY COUNTY COMPRESS,

WASHINGTON STREET.

SHIPPERS of cotton, and all persons interested in cotton transportation, are cordially invited to call at my Press, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to witness the operation of the press.

R. C. DANIEL, Proprietor.

TO LOT-OWNERS.

OFFICE OF ELMWOOD CEMETERY, 36 Union street, February 20, 1878.

AN election will be held at the office of Secretary of said Company, 36 Union street, on first Monday in March (4th), 1878, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., for Three Trustees, to serve six years. Any owner of lot containing not less than three hundred square feet of ground is eligible for the office, and is a qualified voter. There are nine Trustees in said company, divided into three classes, each class serving six years, and elections are to be held biennially, viz: On first Monday in March, 1878, 1880, 1882, and so on. Lot owners are requested to read pages 20, 21 and 22 Elmwood Book, for fuller information on the subject.

JNO. H. LENOW, Secretary.

BUCKWHEAT.

Self-Rising Buckwheat

FOR SALE BY ALL

RETAIL GROCERS!

Is made of the very best New York State Buckwheat, pure and fresh. Is always ready, gives no trouble, makes good cakes in

FIVE MINUTES TIME,

Simply by the use of cold water or sweet milk. Always buy the Self-Rising Buckwheat.

COTTON GINNING.

JOS. M. HENOCHSBERG. J. V. PATRICK

COTTON GINNING

STAR COTTON-GINS

No. 68 Union Street.

FROM THIS DATE, we will **Gin** all cotton consigned to our Gins for the **Seed**, and make **No Charge** for draying it from the river, or **Delivery** of same to your merchant, the **Seed Alone Pays All Expenses**, except your freight. All cotton is covered by insurance whilst in our hands. **Order Sacks** and ship only to the **Star Gins.** Besides having **Refitted** our ginning establishment with the **Latest Improved Gins, Cotton Dusters, Cleaners,** and every kind of machinery necessary for ginning cotton, we are prepared to do **Better Work, Make a Finer Sample** and clean the **Seed Closer,** than **any other** gins in the city.

J. V. PATRICK & CO.

I have this day associated myself with Mr. Jos. M. Henochsberg as a partner to our firm, and now, with increased facilities, will still further try and place the Star Cotton Gin superior to all others. October 1, 1877. J. V. PATRICK & CO.