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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 199

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 5-8. Memphis cotton, 11 3-8c. New Orleans cotton, 11 3-8c. New York cotton, 12c. New York gold, 100 1-2.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 10, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, warmer southwest, veering to colder northwest winds, stationary or rising barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, August 9, 1878, 10:30 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.91	85	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	29.81	82	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	29.82	77	S.W	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.88	83	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Nashville	29.90	84	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.93	83	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.86	85	.....	.....	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.91	85	E.	Gentle.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

LYDIA BERRY, a beautiful young girl of twenty, is dying from the effects of dyed stockings. A warning.

THE general council yesterday conferred additional and necessary powers upon the health board. Freighters will take notice.

BEER is the favorite and fashionable beverage in Paris just now. President MacMahon had it served to his guests at his last state ball.

THE woman Sylvan, who played the naked game so successfully in Cincinnati and Boston, is likely to be sent to the penitentiary of Massachusetts for a term of years.

THE New York *Sun* says truly that the American people will reward Samuel J. Tilden with gratitude and respect. That is all. His day for the Presidency has passed.

MRS. SMITH and her paramour, Cave Bennett, are under arrest in Jersey City, charged with the murder of the husband of the former, an account of whose death appeared in the APPEAL a few days ago.

IT is believed in Montreal that the steamship Moravian, of the Allan line, which came near being destroyed by fire in mid ocean, with five hundred lives on board, was fired by an incendiary. Can it be that we have another Thomas?

THE Toledo *Blade* says that the story of the abduction of a lady, on the plea that she was insane, from the New York Central railroad train, by two men, who outraged her, is certainly true, and known to be so by certain of the railroad employes.

THE health board is actively prosecuting the work of cleaning up, disinfecting and enforcing on private premises the sanitary regulations. Quarantine is rigidly enforced, and the people feel safe and assured that they will not be troubled with yellow-jack this year.

CAPTAIN EADS arrived in Washington on Tuesday last, to settle with the secretary of war for the first installment of the third payment for the work on the jetties. He reports everything progressing to his satisfaction at the jetties, and says there is a clear twenty-four feet of water through the South pass, and the depth is increasing daily. He will not probably return to New Orleans until the worst of the yellow-fever season is over.

A TELEGRAM from New Orleans in regard to the progress of the yellow-fever will be found elsewhere. It states that the disease is of a mild type, though Creole children succumb to it as readily as others; and that the use of carbolic acid as a disinfectant is shortly to give place to lime. A private dispatch states that the fever is not so bad as in 1870 and 1873, and many think there is no more yellow-fever there now than in any previous season. The panic has subsided very much.

THE speech of General Tom Ewing, which we print in full on our second page to-day, is one that the Democrats of Shelby county will read with pleasure. It is the clearest exposition of the "Ohio idea" yet given to the public. It is brimful of facts, and is instinct with the courage of a solemn conviction. John Sherman and the Radicals are painted to the life, and the remedies by which the people are to have their wrongs righted are clearly set forth.

THE Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* states that the Democratic congressional campaign committee has not yet commenced active operations, although they have collected a little money, principally from Democratic members of congress. Representative Blackburn, of the committee, was there on Tuesday, in consultation with some of the other members, but he left next day for New York, where he will carry around the hat among the members of the Manhattan club and the Tammany office-holders. He said that he might extend his collecting tour to Boston, and on his return would possibly give the "Serene Democracies" of Baltimore a chance to contribute.

AN effort is being made to run Ex-Senator Alcorn for representative in congress in opposition to Jos. R. Chalmers, Democrat, in the sixth district of Mississippi. Alcorn will stand as an Independent Republican, and has signified his intention of making the fight if he is properly supported. The National Republican convention here has promised to aid this movement, and Judge Edmunds, ex-secretary of that convention, says the administration will indorse it.

The above is from the Washington dispatches to the evening *Herald*. It uncovers the fact, long suspected here, that the administration is directly interested in all the elections down this way, in congressional or other districts, that are deemed weak as far as the Democracy is concerned. It also discloses another fact that the money of the administration party is being used down this way in order, as Hayes and Key said of the Shelby county election, that the administration may be indorsed.

THE city tax-levy for 1878 is something startling. While hungry office-seekers and blood-sucking politicians are making a great ado over the State tax, and are trying to make the world believe they are the promised saviours of this tax-ridden community, we do not hear a word from them about this city tax, which amounts to a total of three dollars and thirty-seven cents on the one hundred dollars in the eight old wards, and one dollar and sixty-one cents in the new wards. What is the remedy, or is there any, against the sweeping mandamuses which thus in so arbitrary a fashion increase the burdens of the people, oppress merchants and manufacturers and retard the trade and growth of the city? Will the surrender of the charter bring us permanent relief, if so, is it the best and the wisest move to make? The bondholders are exceedingly rapacious. Can't we deal with them summarily? What do the merchants say, they are the greatest sufferers?

THE COTTON PROSPECT.

July Reports from the Galveston, Nashville and New Orleans Departments—Complaint of Generally Unfavorable Weather in the First and Last, while

The Nashville Department Reports Favorable Weather Since July 1st—Better Stands than Last Year—An Abundant Yield Promised.

Galveston Department.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—The following is the monthly crop report:

Galveston.—The cotton exchange condensed report from one hundred and six replies, received from sixty-seven counties: The character of the weather has been favorable in forty-four counties, and unfavorable in twenty-three. Nine counties report ten per cent, one county reports fifteen per cent, two counties report twenty per cent, and five counties report twenty-five per cent. of the lands abandoned since planting, principally in the northern part of the State, in consequence of the extreme wet weather. As compared with last year the weather up to this date has been more favorable in seven counties, the same in ten counties and less favorable in twenty counties. The stands of cotton are good in sixty-three counties, poor in four counties, and compared with last year are better in thirty-eight counties, same in twenty-five counties, and worse in four counties. Fifty-four counties report the plant forming, blooming and bolling well, while in thirteen counties it does not form well, and is shedding. The present condition of the crop is good in sixty-two counties, and not good in five counties; and compared with last year sixty-two counties report the condition better, and five counties worse.

New Orleans Department.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—The cotton exchange crop report for the month of July is as follows:

Louisiana.—Returns from this State comprise eighty-four replies from thirty-six parishes, dating from July 27th to August 4th inclusive, the average date being July 31st. Fifty per cent. represent the weather since 1st as unfavorable, and the same numbers as favorable, the lowlands generally suffering from too much rain, causing the plant to shed; from this condition, also, the plant at the close of July did not compare favorably with that at the same period last year. The stand average about the same as last season. In about half of the parishes the plant is forming, blooming and bolling well, but the other parishes all complain of the shedding caused by too much rain. Fully three per cent. of the lands put under cultivation in cotton in this State have been abandoned. Several parishes report the appearance of worms, but no damage has as yet resulted. On the whole, the present condition and prospects of the crop in Louisiana are not so favorable as last season.

Mississippi.—Our correspondence from Mississippi embraces one hundred and thirty-three replies, from thirty-one counties, average date July 31st. The weather since July 1st has been decidedly unfavorable, more especially during the first two weeks. Owing to continued rains in most of the counties, an average of five per cent. of the lands planted in cotton since the beginning of the season have been abandoned. Compared with last year, from the beginning of the season to the close of July, the weather has not been so favorable. Some injury to stands has been sustained through freeing the fields of grass, but on the whole, though not good, they may be considered as fair. About one-half of our correspondents report that the plant is not blooming and forming well; the other half state the reverse. As a general thing, the bottom crops are poor, and a large percentage of the lands abandoned are of this description. The crops are partially grassy, though much has been done to improve them since the rains ceased in many sections. Smith, Claborne, Copahand and Covington counties report the appearance of the worm, but no damage as yet.

Arkansas.—Our reports from this State embrace forty replies, covering twenty-one counties, with average date of July 31st. The weather since July 1st has been good, but from the commencement of the season up to the close of July has been less favorable than during the same period last year. Of lands planted in cotton in this State, an average of five per cent. have been abandoned on account of the long-continued rains. The stands are about a fair average, and the plant is blooming and bolling well. The present condition of the crop is hardly as good as last year.

Nashville Department.

NASHVILLE, August 9.—The report of the Nashville department to the national cotton exchange shows twenty replies.

Middle Tennessee.—Sixteen report favorable weather since July 1st, four unfavorable; only four report ten per cent. of lands abandoned; nine say the stands are about the same as last year, three much better and eight not so good; eighteen say the plants are forming and bolling well, and two indifferent; fifteen say the crop is better than last year, five not so good. The dry weather during the month was of great advantage in preventing weeds.

Of twenty-five replies from North Alabama, twenty say that the weather is hot and dry, and five favorable; no lands are abandoned; seventeen show better stands than last year; eight not so good; all say the plant is blooming and bolling well; twelve report the crop better than last year; seven about same as last year, and six not in as good condition; some complaint of rust, but not general.

The bureau of agriculture reports forty-four and three-quarters per cent. as the average yield of wheat for the State. The corn crop was rarely ever better, and the average for the State is reported at eighty-eight per cent.; the tobacco crop seventy two and five-sevenths; the average of the cotton crop at eighty-one; pea crop, ninety-eight; grasses, one hundred and two; clover, one hundred; millet, eighty-one; sweet-potatoes, ninety-five; Irish potatoes, one hundred and four; hay crop, eighty-five.

THE BANKERS'

National Association Adjourned, Leaving the Selection of the Next Place of Meeting in the Hands of the Executive Committee—Officers for the Ensuing Year.

SARATOGA, August 9.—The Bankers' national association adjourned to-day. The executive council will select the place of meeting for next year. Chicago is expected to be chosen. Alexander Mitchell, president of the Marine and Fire insurance company and the Bank of Milwaukee, was elected president of the association; James D. Vermilye, president of the Merchants national bank of New York, vice-president. The executive council includes J. D. Hayes, vice-president of the Merchants and Manufacturers national bank of Detroit; Lyman J. Gage, cashier of the First national bank of Chicago; William G. Deshler, president of the National Exchange bank of Columbus, Ohio; Samuel Merrill, president of the Citizens national bank of DesMoines; Charles Parsons, president of the State savings association of St. Louis; H. H. Camp, cashier of the First national bank of Milwaukee; Logan C. Murray, cashier of the Kentucky national bank of Louisville; William A. Morrison, president of the First national bank of Indianapolis; J. B. M'Millan, cashier of the Mobile savings bank; Augustus H. Moss, president of the First national bank of Sandusky; H. Millord, cashier of the Omaha national bank.

Among the vice-presidents are William H. Pratt, Mobile; Logan H. Roots, Little Rock; Chauncey B. Blair, Chicago; F. A. W. Davis, Indianapolis; F. H. Griggs, Davenport, Iowa; John P. Mulvane, Topeka, Kansas; John W. Procter, Danville, Kentucky; Henry P. Baldwin, Detroit; Houston Thomson, St. Paul; Rufus J. Lockland, St. Louis; Daniel J. Fullis, Cincinnati; H. E. Garth, Memphis; J. N. Vance, Wheeling, and N. B. Stykes, Madison, Wisconsin.

The ex-council reported on the proposition to have efforts made to procure an amendment to the national banking act to allow banks to take seven per cent. in States where the local laws only allowed six, that action was not expedient.

Papers were submitted on "Bank Taxation" by J. Nollins, of Iowa; D. M. Reed, of Madison, Indiana; G. D. Rives, of Lebanon, Indiana. L. H. Rives, of Pittsburg, submitted a paper on the "Usury Laws of Pennsylvania." D. J. Fallis, of Cincinnati, submitted a paper on "Bank Taxation."

The executive council was directed to distribute the proceedings in pamphlet form, and was also authorized and requested to continue their appeals to congress and the State governments for the amelioration of taxation and banking business.

Adjourned.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS

Again Discussed in Cabinet Session at Washington—General Ord Instructed to Obey Original Orders on the Subject of Pursuing the Grenser Raiders.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The cabinet was to-day again convened with reference to our relations with Mexico. The secretary of war has received telegrams from General Ord, asking what action he should take in case the United States troops, in following a fresh trail after a raid has been made from the Mexican side of the river, meet with opposition from the Mexican troops. This question, together with the general aspect of affairs on the Rio Grande as reported to the war department, was the subject of earnest attention. It was decided there was no reason, whatever, why the former orders to the American forces should not be fully carried out, and the President directed the secretary of war to telegraph General Ord, reiterating the existing orders with reference to protecting American interests and the prompt pursuit and punishment of raiding parties. After the adjournment of the cabinet, Secretary M'Crary and General Sherman were in consultation with reference to the instructions to be sent to General Ord, and a telegram will be sent to that officer advising him of the intention of the government to demand that outrages upon its citizens shall cease, and instructing him to carry out the provisions of the present orders, to follow and punish raiding parties.

EUROPEAN.

The British House of Commons Discussing Reforms in Asiatic Turkey—A Proposition Looking to Women Suffrage in Great Britain.

An English Ritualist Suspended from his Clerical Functions—Progress of the Franco-American Conference—The Home Rulers Moving, Etc.

LONDON, August 9.—In the house of commons last night Sir Stafford Northcote said that the government proposed to give a careful consideration to the administrative reforms in Asiatic Turkey. The reforms eventually agreed upon with Turkey would be guaranteed by a treaty.

A WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The radicals of Southwork propose to nominate Miss Helen Taylor for parliament at the general election, and thus practically raise the question of woman suffrage.

THE HOME RULERS.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the home-rule confederation, Wednesday, a resolution was passed strongly condemning Dr. Isaac Butt, a liberal find home-rule member for Limerick, and a majority of the home-rule members for their conciliatory policy toward the government. This is probably the first step in the crusade against Dr. Butt's leadership, which, indeed, is ended for all practical purposes.

AN ENGLISH RITUALIST SUSPENDED.

LONDON, August 9.—Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, the incumbent of St. Albans, Holborn, having been suspended from his clerical functions for three years by sentence of Lord Penzance, dean of Arches, for contempt of court in refusing to obey a decree prohibiting his ritualistic practices, appealed his case from the court of arches to the high court of justice. The appeal was heard this week in the queen's bench division of the high court of justice, and a decision was rendered yesterday in favor of appellant. The court has issued a writ of prohibition directed against the sentence of suspension by the court of arches.

Lord Chief-Justice Cockburn delivered the opinion, Justice Millar concurring and Justice Lush dissenting. The *Times*, commenting on the judgment of the court, says: "A much more important issue than the enforcement of Lord Penzance's decree is directly involved. A majority of the court of queen's bench have repudiated the principles of law established by the judgments of the judicial committee of the privy council, and have substantially ignored the legal authority of that high appellate tribunal. The revocation of the sentence passed upon Mackonochie implies that Lord Penzance was mistaken as to the powers of his office, and that the judiciary committee of the privy council shared in the responsibility for his mistake. Are we to understand that a single division of the high court of justice can or will set aside the law as settled by a tribunal of independent jurisdiction, hitherto enjoying universal respect for the importance and value of its decisions? To this extent the lord chief justice at least is prepared to go. To stop short of it would be, he affirms, dereliction of judicial duty."

THE FRANCO AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

PARIS, August 9.—The Franco-American commercial conference, after considerable discussion, adopted the project for a commercial treaty which was partly summarized yesterday. The project proposes the abolition of the French prohibitive laws and the reduction of French and American duties thirty to fifty per cent. The greatest reduction is upon wines and silks, the tariff upon which is recommended to be arranged on a sliding scale for three years. The adoption of the project was greeted with loud applause.

Fifteen Daring Tramps.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9.—A Stockton dispatch says that fifteen tramps attempted to board the west bound train last evening, and being driven off by the train hands the tramps assaulted the hands with clubs and stones, and the leader fired two shots without effect at the rear breakman. The latter returned the fire, inflicting a wound from which the tramp died to-day. The brakeman was exonerated by the coroner's jury and discharged from custody by the police judge.

A Yuma dispatch says that the apprehension of an Indian outbreak is subsiding, but the patrol is still kept up. Two companies of United States troops are *en route* from Arizona.

Four Persons Injured by Railway Accident.

NEW YORK, August 9.—An accident occurred on the Manhattan Beach railroad yesterday, in which four persons were injured, viz: Miss Elizabeth Johnson, of Chicago; Mr. Parsons, Rev. Mr. Hicks and Mrs. Fash, of New York. None were seriously hurt.

A Deadly Blow from the Shoulder.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—During the Democratic primary election to-night, Herman Bisack and D. Devoto, two delegates, became involved in a quarrel and Devoto struck Bisack on the temple with his fist, killing him instantly.

Sale of $1,200,000 Ounces of Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9.—The Nevada bank has sold twelve hundred thousand ounces of fine silver to the government, to be delivered at the mint to day. The price paid is the London rate with cable exchange, payable in standard dollars.

Fatal Accident to a Railway Conductor.

LOUISVILLE, August 9.—J. C. Douny, formerly conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, fell off a freight train, of which he was brakeman, and was literally cut to pieces, last night. The accident occurred on the Louisville and Nashville line. Deceased was from Ohio.

London, August 9: Billion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, was thirty thousand pounds.

TERRIBLE TORNADO

The St. Lawrence and Connecticut River Valleys and the New England Coast Visited by a Devastating Storm, Destructive of Life and Property.

Houses and Barns Destroyed and Fences Swept Away—Lightning Increases the Terrors, and a Flood of Water Takes What it and the Wind has Left.

The Destruction at Wallingford, Connecticut—List of Men, Women and Children Killed—Some Awful Examples of Sudden Death—A Dreadful Array—Soul-Harrowing Details.

TORONTO, August 9.—Dispatches from various parts of Ontario report a severe thunder and wind-storm, accompanied by hail, and doing a great deal of damage.

The Worst Ever Known at Meriden, Conn.

MERIDEN, CONN., August 9.—The severest storm of thunder, lightning, rain and wind ever known in Meriden occurred this evening between five and seven o'clock. The new shop of Bradley & Hubbard was badly damaged about the roof. Many chimneys and trees were blown down, but no lives lost.

Churches and Dwellings Demolished at Wallingford, Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 9.—This afternoon, about six o'clock, a tornado struck the village of Wallingford, demolished the old Catholic church on the plains, and then leveled some twenty houses in Wallace's row. Other houses were moved and injured. Going up the hill the tornado dashed to the ground a thirty-thousand-dollar brick schoolhouse and then passed over the hill, snapping big elm trees as if they were mere reeds, and laying prostrate telegraph poles. Several persons were killed and many wounded, and the village authorities have sent to Meriden for doctors.

Railways and Turnpikes Impassable.

WATERTON, N. Y., August 9.—Trains over the local roads hereabouts, stopped by the storm last night, are not expected to be running again before to morrow night. The turnpikes are impassable, owing to the destruction of the bridges. Whole fields of grain, corn and other products were wholly rained; the grain harvested and stacked was swept away by the flood. One man of this city, awakened by his bed becoming wet, found the front door of the house open and water two feet deep on the floor, and a cradle containing a baby asleep floating around. In some places live stock was swept away and lost. The lightning was almost continuous and painfully vivid. The storm last night prevented the meeting this morning of the Thousand-Island park camp.

Considerable Damage Done at Rye Beach, N. H.

BOSTON, August 9.—A succession of showers, accompanied by heavy thunder and sharp lightning, visited this section to-day, and considerable damage was done.

At Rye Beach, New Hampshire, at noon a terrific storm is reported. It was quite wide, and at some places in its path whole sections of woodland were blown down. The bridge at Bathing Beach was swept away, chimneys were demolished, dwellings were flooded and wrecked, and less substantial buildings were gutted. A boarding-house near Bathing Beach was blown down, and N. E. Cate's boarding-house on the beach was cut in two. Acres of woodland have not a standing stick, and but few chimneys in Portsmouth escaped the storm remain. At Cape Vincent, New York, in the storm last night, the Presbyterian and Catholic churches, the railroad warehouse and a dwelling were much damaged by lightning. The storm on the St. Lawrence was terrible. The telegraph lines were all prostrated, no trains arrived to-day, and barns filled with grain were burned. At Belleville, Ontario, to-day, the wind and lightning did much damage to houses, barns and outlying grain, while in Toronto three houses were considerably injured by the lightning.

The Destruction at Wallingford.

WALLINGFORD, CONN., August 9.—A terrible tornado passed over Wallingford about six o'clock this evening, and blew over houses, uprooted trees and caused the greatest devastation. It is estimated that the killed will number at present at least twenty, while the wounded will reach twice that number. Telegraph wires and poles were blown down, making it impossible to communicate directly with New Haven, or south, or Meriden, or Hartford to the north. Word was finally sent by the up seven o'clock train to the two latter places, and on the next down express, which leaves Meriden at half-past seven o'clock, came a number of physicians and help. The greatest excitement prevails, and the wildest rumors are afloat as to the loss of life. The tornado was confined to a belt of territory about half a mile wide, and the whole loss of life took place on the sand-plains, about a quarter of a mile north of the railroad station, near the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. At six o'clock, while the men were leaving the factories, a gentle rain began to fall, and soon increased to a perfect deluge, while almost continuous and vivid lightning illuminated the darkness of the sky as bright as day, and the thunder rolled with increasing deafening roar. Without warning, a tornado, with hail and rain swept across the northern part of the town, from west to east, and everything moveable in its track was carried away. It seemed to last but a moment, but its results were frightful. Afterward a light rain fell, but this soon ceased, and at eight o'clock the moon shone brightly down upon a scene of desolation. By actual count forty dwelling houses were demolished, and at least fifty barns. The following are among the killed, nearly all by houses falling: In the plains schoolhouse, on the children's desks, lay the bodies of Mrs. Margaret Mooney, John Mooney and wife, Matthew Mooney, Cornelius Child, Tracy and wife, Mrs. Jas. Huldy and infant child, Frederick Littlewood, Mrs. John Boyle and Mrs. John Lynch, making twelve in all, besides John Cashin, aged sixteen; a young daughter of Robert Sanders, and Robert Daily's child, Mrs. E. Downes, Katie Coughlin, aged fifteen; Patrick O'Neil's child; John Hayden, aged sixteen, are all that are certainly among the killed, and it is possible one or two more are among the ruins. In addition, Patrick O'Neil had his head and shoulders badly cut; Mary Healy, aged sixteen, is dying; John Clyne, aged forty, had his arm broken; John Cashin, aged sixteen, had his skull fractured; John Paden and wife were badly wounded; Henry Saunders had his leg broken; Mary Ann Hourk, aged fourteen, is dying; Mrs. Coughlin was badly injured; Mary Tracy, wounded; John, son of Fred Littlewood, dying; four of Thomas Matthews's family, wounded; two women in John Munson's family, wounded; Charles Parmelee, leg hurt; Michael Kelly, wounded internally; Henry Jones, hurt about the head; Patrick Coughlin and Patrick O'Neil and child, injuries unknown; Lawrence Downes, injured badly, and daughter dying. There are many others whose names could not be ascertained. The scene was a memorable one. The wooden houses were carried clear off from their foundation, from a few feet to one eighth of a mile. In the line of the tornado nothing was left standing, and on each side of its track lesser damage was done, chimneys, especially, suffering. The Catholic church, wooden, and the new brick high school were totally demolished. The top of the brick factory, of Wallingford community, was carried away. Fires were communicated to the ruins in many cases by lamps and stoves, and but for the rain the horror of the affair would have been greatly increased. A youth named Mathew Mooney was standing on the railroad track and was struck by the tornado. He was picked up fifty feet away, almost beheaded. Mrs. Huldy had her child in her arms when picked up; both were dead and almost scalped. Fred Littlewood was picked up on the side of the road, where he was killed by a flying timber as he was coming from work. Four females, relatives of John Munson, up town, were buried in the cellar of their house when it was blown down, and it took a long while to get them out. Two of them were injured slightly, but the other two were unhurt. Michael Kelly, while driving in a buggy in the eastern part of the town, was blown over a precipice some thirty feet. Horse and horse were slightly injured. One man had three small dwelling-houses swept out of existence. Barns were lifted clear of the hay contained therein and the latter left standing. The roofs of innumerable houses were taken off. The railroad tracks were not disturbed and trains are running as usual. Little John Hoey, aged twelve years, fearing that the trains would be delayed, rode on horseback six miles to Meriden to get medical help. At a late hour the selectmen telegraphed Governor Hubbard asking that the local militia company be called out to give aid.

At midnight a complete list of the dead in the Plains schoolhouse is as follows: Thomas Cashin and his stepmother, Mrs. Maria Boyle; Conrad Tracy, wife and a fifteen-year-old son; Mrs. Margaret Mooney, her son, John Mooney, wife and two children, Matthew and Nellie; Mrs. Joseph Huldy and babe; Mrs. Edward Jones and daughter, Mary; Kate Coughlin, Patrick O'Neil and two young children, John and Patrick; Mrs. Michael Tooply and Fred Littlewood. In addition, Mrs. John Lynch is dead, and has been carried home, and the children noted in a former dispatch as severely wounded, died. The death list at most will not exceed thirty. The tornado was confined in length to two miles, and about a quarter of a mile in width. No deaths by lightning. John Padden is reported dead; also, several children, whose bodies have been taken home by friends. The damage to proprty is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

All Along the Coast.

BOSTON, August 9.—Reports from various points in this State and New Hampshire, particularly along the coast, indicate that the storm to-day was the severest of the season, causing great damage. At Gloucester a schooner was struck by lightning and three of the crew prostrated. At Haverhill fences, trees and chimneys were blown down. The pumping-station of the Silver Hill aqueduct company was completely demolished. At Newburg two men were struck and seriously injured. At Woburn Josiah Lee, the station-master was instantly killed, and Mrs. Pat Clarke and Mrs. Michael King were also struck and severely burned. Several buildings were more or less damaged. At Fitchburg thirteen houses and barns were struck by lightning, and some animals killed. At Lawrence, Andover and Lowell many buildings were damaged by the lightning. Washouts are reported on many railroads, and all trains east are more or less delayed. At Manchester, New Hampshire, several houses were struck and one or two persons injured.

At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, a schooner was struck off Boon Island and split from stem to stern and sunk near the Wentworth hotel. Four cattle were instantly killed in a pasture. The shock was severely felt at the hotel, and several persons were shocked. At Exeter, New Hampshire, several houses and barns were damaged. At Stratham three barns were struck and burned, together with their contents. At Milford much damage was done to trees, crops and fences. A barn was also burned with its stock and implements. From Keene and several other points in the State more or less damage is reported. At Clarenden, Vermont, a barn was burned with the hay, grain and live stock. At South Royalton, Vermont, a large barn, with the hay and live-stock, were burned. Other damage is reported.

At Malden hail-stones as large as walnuts fell, doing great damage to the crops. The lightning struck the house of Mrs. Mary Clark, and instantly killed her daughter, Mrs. Maud Chapman. At Cambridge much damage was done by the hail-stones. At Nahant and Lynn several houses were struck by lightning, and a number of persons prostrated.

CATCHING KEARNEY.

His Brilliant Eulogy on Ben Butler as the "White-Plumed Navarre," Borrowed from Tom Fitch, of San Francisco.

NEW YORK, August 7.—A *Herald* San Francisco special says: Kearney's debate at Boston has been looked forward to here with great interest. It was rumored before his departure that parties here were preparing speeches for his eastern audiences. He repudiated the very thought of such humiliation, and affirmed his determination to be guided by pure, unadulterated, sound inspiration. To the consternation of his admirers his speech in Boston comes over the wires, radiating with science and eloquence which is perfectly bewildering. His grand eulogy of General Butler was taken textually from Tom Fitch, the silver-tongued orator and ex-congressman of Nevada, on the occasion of the ratification meeting of Hayes and Wheeler, held June 21, 1876, to console the wounded spirit of Speaker Blaine. Fitch said: "Let me give a brief utterance to the feelings of many thousands of earnest Republicans, etc., and send a message of love and greeting to him who is lesser than Macbeth yet greater, fiery yet unconquerable, the Rupert of debate, the chivalrous white-plumed Navarre of the platform, the sagacious statesman, great-hearted leader, and gifted, gallant, glorious Blaine." Take out Blaine and put in Butler and then you have Kearney's eulogy in Faneuil.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Mayor Bowman Enjoined from Presiding over the General Law Council, but his Position as Mayor Remains in Statu Quo.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—In the case of the application for injunction by the charter city council of East St. Louis, to enjoin Mayor Bowman, the general law city councilmen, and all the city officers elected at the general law election last April from further performing the functions of their various offices, Judge Mott, of the circuit court, to-day granted the injunction and required the complainants to enter into five thousand dollars bonds. The injunction does not interfere with Mr. Bowman as mayor of the city, as he was legally elected to that office prior to the general law election last spring, but it prevents him from presiding over the general law council or in any way performing the functions of an alderman. All the other officers and the appointees of the general law council are enjoined absolutely. The injunction also requires the general law council to deliver up all official papers, documents and books, and all property belonging to the city now in their possession, to the charter council. What effect this action of the court will have upon Mayor Bowman and his adherents is not known at this writing, but judging from the past it is believed that the Bowmanites will stand out until the supreme court has passed upon their application for a rehearing of the Stephens case and the order for a supersedeas.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Senator Thurman has left for Ohio. He will make a political speech at Hamilton, Tuesday.

Representative Luttrell has had a full consultation with the President on the Chinese question, and is satisfied with the view the President takes. Mr. Luttrell, who is strong anti-Chinese, says that after the Chinese embassy reach this city and have an interchange of opinions with the President, and ascertain exactly how he stands, they will be satisfied that some limitation must be made in the emigration of their countrymen to the United States, which now contains by far too many of them for its good.

Opening of the Republican Campaign in Indiana.

RICHMOND, IND., August 9.—Lyceum hall was comfortably filled to-night to listen to the opening speech of the Republican campaign in Indiana. After music by the band, C. B. Walker, chairman of the Wayne county central committee introduced General Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis, who addressed the assembly.

Fatal Steamboat Explosion.

COLUMBUS, MISS., August 9.—The Fanny W., a little steamer on the Bubbe river, exploded her boiler to day near Waverly. The captain and engineer were fatally injured, and eight others badly scalded.

NOT SWUNG INTO ETERNITY.

George Howell, Colored, who was to be Hanged at Greeneville, Yesterday, for the Murder of Joseph Martin, in December, 1877, is Reprieved for Thirty Days.

On the Gallows he Reiterates a Statement Made at the Time of his Arrest, that he Murdered his Victim at the Instigation of his Family—His Warning.

(Special to the Appeal.)

GREENEVILLE, August 9.—On Friday, December 28, 1877, near Fullen's Depot, in Greene county, a foul and most atrocious murder was committed. Joseph Martin had returned from Rheatown about dusk, had eaten supper and was sitting in his parlor, surrounded by his family (Martin sitting in front of the fireplace, a daughter on either side, a son in the back part of the room), when a shot burst through the window, striking him in the ear and tearing away his jaw. Martin at once sprang out and ran through his field in the direction of the house of Thos. Stokes, a neighbor of his, crying loudly for help. Stokes heard the noise and met Martin about half way. Martin was accompanied by his son and a negro boy, George Howell by name, who had lived with him for six or seven months. Martin told the negro and his son to go back to the house and see what become of the children. Martin was taken to Stokes's house, a physician summoned, and was thought not to be fatally injured. Stokes, at Martin's suggestion, about midnight, went to Martin's house, and found out that the negro had fled. This aroused suspicion against Howell. Martin died at four o'clock Saturday morning. Howell boarded the night freight-train and went to the residence of a Mr. Mitchell, the father-in-law of Martin, and informed Martin's wife, who was waiting at her father's to hear of the shooting. She and the negro returned home about twelve o'clock Saturday, when Howell was sworn as a witness by the jury of inquest. Thereupon a searching cross-examination brought out the fact and made him confess to have threatened Martin's life, on the evening of the murder, to Martin's daughter, stating to her that he had come within an inch of sticking an ax in his head in the woods. The investigation of the jury was adjourned, to meet at Rheatown at three o'clock. On the way up, and while at dinner at B. C. Marshall's, W. T. Mitchell said: "George, I wonder that you were not afraid to shoot Martin at the time you did, for fear of hitting one of the children." George responded: "Oh, I'm a good shot. I took aim at the butt of his ear, and I knew I would bring him." Howell then freely confessed the murder to W. T. Mitchell and D. C. Dykes, stating to them that it was understood in the family that Martin was to be killed, and that he was to do it. He said he had made up his mind to kill him for a month or more, that Martin had promised to do the deed, promising him to bake some sweet-cakes, and that his son Robert had offered him two calves and a pig if he would kill his father. Howell states that when Martin requested him to return to the house and see after the children, he entered the house and put the gun away, and that Martin's daughter-in-law gave him a clean shirt and told him he had better leave the country. This the family deny. Robert says that Howell did not enter the house, but stopped at the well-house. In support of this theory the gun was found at daylight, leaning against the well-house. In support of Howell's statement it was proven that he did have on a clean shirt at the June term of the circuit court, when Howell was put upon his trial. After three days of argument the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced George Howell to be hung by the neck until dead, on the ninth day of August. The prisoner was calm and quiet this morning. He was visited by the brothers of the deceased, to whom he still averred that the family knew all about the transaction. In a statement which he prepared for the scaffold, he says: "Looking back over my short career, I see a lesson which should be a message of love to men of my race. Young men, young colored men especially, heed the voice of one now going into the tomb—one who stands shivering upon the brink of the lone river. Oh, I beg of you, take warning by my sad fate. Do not run heedlessly from the parental roof. Do not commence a wild, tramping, roving life. Be content to remain at home. Do not murmur at those who are older and wiser. Born in Lagrange, Georgia, in October, 1861, both of my parents were slaves. I lived at Atlanta six or seven years, and came with my father to Smyrna, Georgia, and, taken with a roving spirit, visited Cartersville and Dalton, Georgia; Cleveland, Knoxville and Bristol, Tennessee, and different points in Virginia. In November, 1876, I returned to Tennessee, and, stopping at Fullen's Depot, I in a week or two hired myself to Joseph Martin, the murdered man. I discovered a misunderstanding between Martin and his family, and they had frequent wranglings, and Martin had threatened to kill his wife. Mrs. Martin came to me and told me that Martin had threatened to kill me and and that I had better kill Martin, promising me some cakes if I would do so; Bob promising me two calves and a pig. The scaffold was erected in a place known as "Gallows Hollow," where four or five persons had been previously hanged. Howell is the first person to be hanged in Greene county since 1855. He is above the average of his race in intelligence, and has not deviated in his statement of the crime, though frequent efforts have been made to get him to contradict himself.

A DISAPPOINTMENT—THREATS.

Six thousand people assembled to witness the hanging of Howell, but to the astonishment of every person, at thirty-five minutes after eleven o'clock this morning the sheriff received a dispatch from Governor Porter postponing the execution. The action of the governor has excited disgust, and fears are entertained that the prisoner will be lynched to-night.

Tom Marshall was shot at sundown by a man named Davis. The mayor has doubled the police force.

A RESPITE.

(Special to the Appeal.)

NASHVILLE, August 9.—Governor Porter, at a quarter past ten o'clock this morning, received the following dispatch from Greeneville: "A poor negro child is to be sacrificed here to-day about twelve o'clock on the gallows. Reason and the mercy of God require that he have an opportunity to lay the facts fully before your excellency. Please give us time to present the cause truthfully to you. All christians here join us in the request of a respite of thirty days for George Howell. Please order Sheriff William White, of Greene county, to hold up the sentence for thirty days. Please reply immediately. We are your dutiful servants." The dispatch was signed by W. F. Yardly, one of the governor's opponents in the last gubernatorial race, and fourteen other colored men.

The governor says this dispatch got close to him, and touched his heart. It had all the simplicity of a prayer, and was full of pathos. The very affecting petitions which had previously been presented gave but meager information relative to Howell's crime, and he did not believe then that he could do otherwise than let the law take its course. His dispatch granting a respite was received at Greeneville just before the preparations were made to take Howell to the gallows. Five thousand people had gathered at Greeneville, many coming from Western Virginia. The governor's dispatch was read before this assembly, from which rose immense applause for the governor, whose action was heartily approved by all classes.

YELLOW-FEVER.

Increased Number of New Cases at New Orleans—Texas Mails to Remain there Until the Quarantine Blockade is Raised.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—New cases, forty four; deaths, twelve.

Texas Mails to Remain at New Orleans Pending the Quarantine Blockade.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—New Orleans has been inst