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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 203

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 9-16d. Memphis cotton, 11 3-8c. New Orleans cotton, 11 1-4c. New York cotton, 11 15-16c. New York gold, 100 5-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, August 15, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, colder, cloudy weather and occasional rain, variable winds, mostly northwesterly, and rising barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T. SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1878, 10:98 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.90	83			Clear.
Indianola	29.91	82	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	29.80	73	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.94	78	N.	Light.	Clear.
Nashville	29.93	75	W.	Light.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.92	80	E.	Light.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.91	79			Clear.
Vicksburg	29.95	80	N.E.	Light.	Clear.

W. H. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

According to our special, which reads like a faithful photograph of the views of the delegates, Colonel Colyar is so far ahead of all the other candidates as to make his nomination almost a certainty. The platform will be greenback, for the settlement of the State debt at the lowest figures, and for a mechanics' lien law. The Shelby county platform over again.

THE YELLOW-FEVER

Developed yesterday to the extent of twenty-two new cases, but only two deaths were reported. The news found early and ready dissemination, and a panic was the result. The trains on the Charleston and Louisville railroads, as a consequence, went out crowded, and we understand every seat and berth has been taken for the trains on both roads for the next two days. Business is in great part suspended, and everybody that can has left or will leave before the week has ended. The board of health has isolated the infected district, and literally saturated the buildings, streets and alleys with disinfectants. Though the type of the disease is virulent, and does not readily yield to treatment, the sanitary officials are not without hope of mitigating its severity, if they do not overcome it.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

The Difficulty Between the Railroad People and the City Not Yet Ended —"More to Come."

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—The chapter of events in East St. Louis to-day may be briefly written thus: The charter council met this morning and unanimously adopted a resolution instructing John M'Lean, chairman of the committee on police, to demand the surrender of the city marshehouse, in possession of the Bowmanites, and which is used by them as a strong fort and headquarters of the deputy marshals and Mayor Bowman's police force, and in case of refusal to call for assistance to enforce his demands. Late this afternoon M'Lean made a formal demand for the marshehouse on Mayor Bowman, General Lane and City Clerk Sullivan, which was promptly refused by them. Not being able to find General Lane and City Marshal Walsh, on whom to make a similar demand and it being now nearly dark, M'Lean retired without calling on any one for assistance, and the curtain fell to rise again to-morrow morning upon some new scenes.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Republicans Nominate.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—the Republicans of the tenth district nominated V. B. Horton for congress.

Missouri Democratic Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—The Democrats of the fourth district to-day nominated Loundes H. Davis for congress.

Iowa Democratic Nomination.

CLINTON, IA., August 14.—The Democratic convention of the second district to-day nominated W. F. Brannan for congress.

Illinois Republicans.

MORRIS, ILL., August 14.—The Republican convention of the seventh district has renominated General P. C. Hayes for congress.

Colorado Greenbackers in Council.

DENVER, August 14.—The State Greenback convention met here to-day, with sixty-eight delegates. A number of counties are unrepresented.

Joe Johnston's Chances.

RICHMOND, VA., August 14.—The Conservative primaries in the third congressional district are satisfactory to the friends of General Joseph E. Johnston.

Illinois Greenback Nomination.

CHICAGO, August 14.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Elgin, Illinois, special says the Greenbackers of the fourth congressional district to-day nominated Hon. Augustus Adams.

Nebraska Greenbackers in Council.

LINCOLN, NEB., August 14.—The Greenback State convention met here to-day, about fifty delegates being present. Hon. B. W. Berklauser was elected president. The committee on resolutions was appointed, but were unable to agree, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow. An attempt will be made to nominate a State ticket that will receive the indorsement of the Democrats.

California Workingmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14.—The delegates-elect of the Workingmen's party to the constitutional convention, have drawn up and forwarded to the President and secretary of state, a memorial setting forth the evils of Chinese immigration, and requesting the President and secretary to take immediate steps to obtain an abrogation of the Burlingame treaty.

Connecticut Greenbackers.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 14.—The State convention of the National-Greenback party assembled in this city this morning. There were eighty delegates, representing twenty-seven towns, and all the counties but one. A temporary organization was effected by choosing Henry C. Baldwin, of Naugatuck, chairman. After the appointment of the different committees the convention took a recess till two o'clock this afternoon.

At the evening session a platform was adopted, after which the following State ticket was nominated: For governor, Charles Atwater, of New Haven; lieutenant governor, Henry Manchester, of Danbury; secretary of state, Lucien V. Penney, of Winstead; treasurer, Loren T. Judd, of Newburn; comptroller, Charles J. Winters, of Norwich. The convention then adjourned. About eighty delegates were present, representing twenty-seven towns and seven counties. The spectators numbered about fifty.

Associated Press Meeting.

DETROIT, MICH., August 14.—The Western Associated Press met in annual convention to-day. There was a large attendance, and a great deal of important business was transacted. The board of directors and old officers were re-elected. There was an excursion on the river, under the direction of the Detroit papers, after which about half the members went to Put-in-Bay, and the rest returned to their homes.

The Nez Perces Gone up.

CHICAGO, August 14.—Official information has been received that Lieutenant Wallace, of the First Missouri, has overtaken the marauding band of Nez Perces, numbering about twenty, who have been plundering their way from Canada to Idaho, and has punished them severely, killing six, wounding three, and killing or capturing most of their ponies. He had only a handful of men in his command, but used them to excellent advantage.

Sad and Sudden Death.

CHICAGO, August 14.—Mrs. B. J. Smeet, widow of the late General Smeet, pension agent here, was struck by the locomotive of a train at Lombard, on the Northwestern railroad, this morning, thrown several feet, and instantly killed. She leaves a family of four children. The coroner's jury exonerated the railroad company.

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY

Nearly all the Delegates to the State Convention in Nashville—Speculations as to the Man for Governor—Tendency to Concentrate on

Colyar—Savage and Fleming his Strongest Competitors—A Dark Horse may be Trotted Out—A Greenback and Low-Tax Platform Certain.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, August 14.—Nearly all the delegations from the various sections of the State have arrived, and the Maxwell is thronged and the city full of people. Everybody's time is wagging, but it is next to impossible to glean anything that will do to bet on as the results of the convention's deliberations to-morrow. As far as can be learned, however, it is evident that a "soft" platform will be adopted. This will, in a great measure, depend upon who succeeds in getting the temporary chairmanship. I telegraphed you last night that the permanent chairmanship lays between Phelan, Fentress and Whitthorne. The latter gentleman's name has been lost in to-day's log-rolling, and Phelan and Fentress, the representatives of the low and high-tax elements, will undoubtedly be the contestants. If a high-tax man be nominated temporary chairman, of course he will shape the committee on organization so as to make Fentress permanent chairman, but if a low-tax man call the convention to order, then Phelan will become the permanent presiding officer. The contest for the nomination for governor has narrowed down to Colyar, Savage and Fleming, the probability being that the convention will come to a dead-lock on these three. Some think that Fleming will develop his entire strength on the first ballot, but if his name is dropped some one else will be taken up, as his supporters will not go to either Colyar or Savage. The dark horses spoken of are Governor Porter, Moses I. White, General R. P. Neely, and a number of others whose political obscurity are the only recommendations urged. The Shelby delegation are here. They include six colored men, and are divided on Colyar, Burch, Savage and Fleming. When they go into caucus to-morrow morning they will come down to Colyar and Fleming, with the former in the majority, so that it is safe to count Shelby for Colyar. This gentleman has a number of supporters from Middle and East Tennessee, and may secure the nomination. Savage claims that he has thirteen counties instructed for him, and I have discovered that he has considerable strength among the uninstructed delegations. Upon this information I arrive at the conclusion that, if none of the "bushwhackers" develop enough strength to bring them up, the contest will finally narrow down to Colyar and Savage, resulting probably in the nomination of Colyar. The Davidson county delegation were in caucus all day, resulting in the passage of a platform embracing a good Democratic greenback plank; also authorizing the settlement of the State debt at the lowest agreed figure, preserving the honor of the State and in justice to the bondholders; opposed to convict labor, and in favor of a mechanics' lien law. The delegation is uninstructed, but is believed to be in the majority for Colyar, the division being on Burch, Fleming, Savage and Gardner. There are several delegations in caucus to-night, but they are careful not to give themselves away on the gubernatorial question. The State debt question will be confined to the compromises and repudiation, though it is pretty clear that the Davidson county platform will be the voice of the convention. Outside delegates have been the theme of considerable comment, and have been the center of attraction about the Maxwell house to-day. They are as dumb as oysters as to who they will support, but your correspondent succeeded in pumping them out as low tax and compromise men.

The yellow-fever news from Memphis has cast a gloom here, especially among our delegates. It is consoling to know that our ill-fated city has the heartfelt sympathy of the entire State, expressed by the delegates present.

OUR LETTER.

Views of Gardner, Savage, Burch, and Fleming on State and National Politics—The State Debt, and How to Settle It—Greenbacks.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, August 13.—It is but a hop, skip and jump from Memphis to Nashville when one avails himself of that route which embraces the excellently-managed Memphis and Louisville road to M'Kenzie, and thence, without change of cars, to the capital of the State. Your reporter embarked at Memphis at twelve o'clock last night, was taken in charge by Mr. Adams, the attentive and obliging conductor of the Pullman car which, and, after enjoying as pleasant night's sleep as could be had at the Peabody, or any other well-regulated hotel, I arrived here at ten o'clock this morning, feeling the least in the world wearied by the journey. All along the route, as far as I could see by daylight, crops look most promising, and the people appear in the best of spirits. The two great Tennessee watering places, Bon Aqua and Kingston springs, are full of pleasure-seekers, as was evidenced by the large number of young people of both sexes who thronged the depots at the respective "getting-off" places, seemingly eager to hear the news, or see friends coming or passing on the cars. There were many faces recognized that belong in the Bluff City, who have been absent since the heated term came upon the Memphis latitude with such fearful results, but who appear now to have never had a globule of perspiration on their alabaster cheeks. Arriving at the Maxwell, the great hostelrie of the capital, I began looking around for delegates, candidates, or some one who could give me an idea of how the "cat is going to jump" in the coming Democratic gubernatorial convention. We were not long in making a discovery of delegates, for on our right and on our left, before us and behind us stood representative people from all sections of the State—among them, Colonel George R. Puelan, from Memphis; General Dorsey O. Thomas, recently the successful Democratic candidate for attorney-general in Haywood county; General R. P. Neely, of Hardeman; Colonel Tom Neal, of the Dyersburg *Gazette*, and others whose names I cannot just now recall. I immediately applied the reportorial pump to the delegates, but found them as dumb as an oyster as to which of the dozen or more candidates they would support, and as to the nature of the platform, especially as regards the settlement of the State debt and the employment of the convict labor. Even the delegates from the city of Nashville and county of Davidson seem to know nothing, but will await the course of events. The primaries for the election of delegates in Davidson came off yesterday and resulted in a large majority for "no instructions." Several of the candidates for governor are already in the city, quartered at the Maxwell house. Among these are Messrs Savage, Gardner, Fleming, Colyar and Burch. The APPEAL reporter called on

COLONEL GARDNER,

who readily communicated his views on the leading questions that will form the chief inspiration in the coming campaign. On the subject of the State debt, Colonel Gardner is of opinion that the Democratic party of Tennessee, as a party, is opposed to voluntary repudiation, and in favor of compromising the State debt on terms neither oppressive to the tax-payer nor unjust to the bondholders. He thinks that, in view of the heavy losses caused by the war of State property, and shrinkage of values in every species of property, etc., the tax-payers of the State are not at present able to pay more than forty cents on the hundred dollars worth of taxable property for State purposes, hence no compromise ought to be made with the State's creditors that cannot certainly and faithfully be carried out with a forty-cent tax, after defraying the necessary expenses of the State government, and meeting punctually the periodically accruing interest on the new bonds from said tax, and providing therefrom an adequate sinking-fund for the redemption of the principals of the new bonds, forty cents being the maximum rate of taxation which he thinks the people of the State are able and willing to bear. He thinks this will be about equivalent to paying from thirty-three and one-third to forty cents on the dollar of the State debt, interest and principal now due. Those who advocate a higher rate will but promote the growth of a repudiation sentiment in the State. He wants whatever settlement is made to be submitted to the people for approval or ratification, so that it may be finally and forever settled, and such compromise carried out in perfect good faith. On the subject of the proper disposition of the convict labor, Colonel Gardner opposes bringing it in competition with the honest labor of the country, but thinks it might be utilized profitably to the State by improving the public thoroughfares, working the mines. The question, he says, has been mooted for the past thirty-five years, without arriving at any satisfactory results. On the subject of a mechanics lien law, he thinks the mechanic should be protected; he alluded to the law existing, but did not remember its provisions. He is a pronounced greenbacker, arguing that it is a genuine Democratic policy. He says that for at least ten years past the retirement of national bank notes and the substitution therefor of greenbacks by the purchase of five-twenty Federal bonds, according to the original contract, with treasury notes, has been the doctrine of the great body of the Democratic party of the country. As to the power of congress to retire the currency of the national banks before their charters expire, there has existed some diversity of opinion among Democrats—some holding that it can and others that it cannot be done—the latter basing their views on constitutional difficulties. He favors the retirement of the national bank issues at the earliest moment practicable. The Democracy generally have opposed contraction for years past, and he has uniformly opposed it ever since the policy was inaugurated by Secretary M'Cullogh, during President Johnson's term of offices and continued under Grant's administration. To this unwise policy the bankruptcies and sufferings of the people are almost exclusively attributable. He would reverse this ruinous Republican policy by expansion effected by the free issue of greenbacks, making it a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except in those cases in which the contract expressly provides otherwise. He would expand for the next six or eight years at about the same rates at which contraction occurred—say at the rate of seventy-five or a hundred million dollars per annum. The sufferings of the people are intense and severe, the remedy should be quick and efficient. The Democratic party is the only party in the country that can be relied on for the speedy application of the remedy. Colonel Gardner does not think the Nationals are developing any strength in the State outside of Memphis; that whatever of opposition may appear against the Democratic candidates in the campaign will be the Republicans and the repudiationists. Your reporter next visited

COLONEL SAVAGE,

who discussed State politics very freely. During the conversation he claimed to be the originator of the thirty-three and one-third cents rate of settlement of the State debt, but will approve the lowest rate that may be agreed upon and ratified by the people. He referred to his speech made in this city last Saturday, in which he urged the non-payment of interest on the State debt until some plan was agreed upon by which it may be finally settled—let the people specify the amount, if anything, that must be paid these bondholders. Colonel Savage declares himself in favor of greenbacks. If he had the power, he would increase the issue of greenbacks to the war standard and keep it there until the last cent of the national debt was paid. He claims that he has a record on the subject of convict labor. He never liked the penitentiary lease bill, and entered his protest against its passage upon the theory that no legislature has the constitutional power to lease that institution longer than two years. The effect has been to create a monopoly not satisfactory to the people. He would employ the convicts in the improvement of the State's roads and turnpikes, and in her mines and quarries.

Notwithstanding the late hour it was next visited. He refers to his letter recently published in the APPEAL, and to his speech at Bartlett, as clear definitions of his views on the political policy in the State, and added that he favored the substitution of greenbacks for national currency, agreeing with the "Ohio idea," with the addition of local currency, which may be necessary to supply a possible future deficiency of volume that may be caused by future contractions by the government. Hence he favors a system of State banks and the abolition of the present national banking system. Colonel Burch added that he had not decided yet to announce himself a candidate for governor, and would not do so before the convention has agreed upon a platform.

COLONEL JOHN FLEMING

was next interviewed. He announces himself in favor of the Democrats maintaining the issue of greenback currency, which shall be lawful payment for all customs and other dues, and the supply should be kept up equal to the demand. He also favors amending the silver bill so as to make the coinage of silver free and unlimited. In referring to the tariff laws, he wants the tariff rates reduced so that they may become a source of revenue to the government, and not a protection. He is in favor of an equitable adjustment of the State debt on the best terms that can be obtained in a fair negotiation with the State's creditors. He does not favor any specific declaration in the State platform as to the terms or method of settlement; that should be decided by legislation and negotiation. He does not think the State convention can properly take jurisdiction of the details of settlement in advance of negotiations. This must very properly be considered by the people in the selection of members to the legislature. He thinks it impossible for a party convention to unify individual Democratic opinions as to the basis for settlement, and it would be folly to attempt to do so in a State platform, for the result would be almost an immediate rupture of the party.

THE CRY IS, "STILL THEY COME!"

Every train coming in is crowded with delegates, and the interest is increasing as the crowds gather. But it is impossible now to give anything like a forecast of what will be the result. Up to organization, I hear the names of Colonel George Phelan, of Memphis, and Judge James Fentress, of Bolivar, spoken of in connection with the permanent chairmanship. BROOKS.

A Lost Colony.

The discovery of a mound in North Carolina with a number of well-preserved corpses of unknown nationality has revived a hope of Sir Walter Raleigh that some trace might yet be found of the famous Roanoke colony. The remains and contents of the mound are undergoing careful examination, and if it is possible to decide that they are the Roanoke colony—lost found—no doubt it will be done. The human mind dislikes an unsolvable mystery, especially one three centuries old. It was in 1587 that the famous lost colony, the subject of so much search, speculation and romance, landed at Roanoke and formed a friendship with Manteo, who was made a christian, a feudal baron, as the lord of Roanoke, the first gentleman in America. It was that colony that gave birth to Virginia Dare, the first child born of English parents on United States soil—a female, by the way, who would have entitled woman to some rights of priority if she had not been unfortunately lost, without perpetuating herself in posterity. It was three years, on account of war, Spanish armada and home troubles, before a ship with supplies and the governor of the colony, Virginia Dare's grandfather, returned to Roanoke. All that remained of the colony, or Manteo and the friendly Indians, to tell of its fate was the inscription, "Croatan," on the bark of the tree. No search was made then. Afterwards Raleigh sent five times to seek his colonists, but no sign or trace of them ever appeared. The Indians at a late day claimed to have adopted the colonists, and their pyhsical characteristics give some color to the theory of adoption and amalgamation. The lost colony has been the theme of many a story and a great deal of discussion, which the curious delver in the old and half-forgotten will find attractive.

The Wheat Crop.

CHICAGO, August 14.—Howard, White, Crowell & Co., publishers of the *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, will to-morrow issue an estimate of the spring wheat crop of the northwest. Returns have been received from two hundred and sixty one counties in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Dakota. The aggregate acreage in the counties reported is 6,334,000, against 4,699,000 last year, an increase of 34.80 per cent.

THE YELLOW-FEVER.

Two Cases Reported at Grand Junction —The Panic Over in Grenada, and the People Organizing to Fight the Terrible but Silent Enemy.

Relief Committee Appointed—Help from New Orleans as Well as Memphis—Points that are Quarantining Against Memphis—Surgeon-General Woodworth's Report.

A Call from Grenada.

Rice, Stix & Co., Memphis:

GRENADA, MISS., August 14.—Money badly needed. Grenada calls loudly for assistance. Help us. GEO. W. JONES.

Grand Junction Quarantines Against Memphis.

Special to the Appeal.]

GRAND JUNCTION, August 14.—Grand Junction is in a state of quarantine against Memphis. EDWARD BECTON, mayor.

The Fever Spreading.

Special to the Appeal.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—Several cases of fever have occurred in Mobile, of which nothing has so far been said, and at Port Gibson a panic exists on account of two cases.

Two Cases at Grand Junction.

Special to the Appeal.]

GRAND JUNCTION, August 14.—Mrs. W. A. Belew and child, of Grenada, Mississippi, came here and were taken sick with yellow-fever. They are at the Stonewall house, receiving medical and other attention.

The Disease Succumbing to Treatment in Grenada.

Special to the Appeal.]

GRENADA, August 14.—Five deaths to-day and about fifteen new cases. One half the white population have left. Sixteen female nurses and two physicians from New Orleans arrived this morning. A compact organization of the citizens was affected this morning for the purpose of wrestling with the disease in a systematic manner. The panic is about over. People begin to realize the situation, and are preparing themselves to resist the desolation of the disease. Fumigation and disinfection has been carried on vigorously for the past few days, and it is believed by the physicians that the disease is being somewhat subjected to treatment. ANDERSON.

Associated Press Dispatches.]

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—New cases, one hundred and thirty-four; deaths, twenty. The weather is showery and unfavorable for the sick.

New York Asked for Aid for Grenada.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The mayor of Grenada, Mississippi, has telegraphed Mayor Ely, asking pecuniary aid for the relief of sufferers by the yellow-fever scourge.

Rigid Quarantine at Paducah.

LOUISVILLE, August 14.—Mayor Weir, of Paducah, telegraphed to the Associated Press agent at Louisville that the city of Paducah has been quarantined against all steamers from the south, and also all railroads.

Galveston Quarantines against Memphis.

GALVESTON, August 14.—The board of health quarantined against Memphis tonight. This city is unusually clean and healthy, and extraordinary efforts will be made to keep it so.

Little Rock Preparing for the Fever.

LITTLE ROCK, August 14.—The board of health met to-day and passed resolutions establishing quarantine on all railroads except the Little Rock and Fort Smith, and all steamboats and stages. No trains from Memphis, St. Louis, or Shreveport, will hereafter be permitted to enter the city. All will be stopped at least twelve miles out. The city is being disinfected, and every precaution taken to prevent the introduction of yellow-fever. No passengers or mails are to be admitted.

The Relief Committee at Grenada.

GRENADA, August 14.—Owing to the sickness of the mayor and councilmen, the undersigned have been appointed by the citizens of Grenada, at a general meeting, to receive and distribute whatever pecuniary aid can be obtained for those suffering from yellow-fever in Grenada. The disease is here in its most malignant form, and the sick are so numerous and destitute we feel we cannot properly minister for Grenada, unassisted, to relieve or move them. The assistance of the charitable is respectfully solicited, and the press is asked to copy this dispatch generally.

ROBERT MULLIN,
R. S. RINGGOLD, M.D.,
Health Officer,
THOMAS WALTON.

Extraordinary Increase in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—The extraordinary increase of new cases of fever reported by the board of health, up to noon to-day, has been the absorbing topic of conversation this afternoon. The reporters sought in vain for an explanation. True, the report includes two days from Charity hospital, but that only adds seven or eight cases, which should have been reported yesterday, and leaves one hundred and twenty-six or seven cases that have occurred during the past twenty-four hours. So far but few cases have occurred in the third or fifth districts. Of the deaths reported nine are under twenty years; of these six were natives of New Orleans.

Praise to New Orleans.

GRENADA, August 14.—Sixteen experienced nurses, in charge of Drs. Mandeville and Veasie, arrived this morning from New Orleans. The nurses were quickly assigned to afflicted families. The type of the disease is pronounced malignant and is spreading. Ten or twelve new cases since morning, and nine deaths reported in the last twenty-four hours. There are fully one hundred and twenty-five cases. The white population is now reduced to seven hundred. None of the old cases have recovered. The brave and self-sacrificing doctors of New Orleans, assisted by resident physicans, are doing noble work, and grateful hearts go out to them and to the generous citizens of New Orleans in this hour of deep affliction.

Deaths and Panic in Grenada.

GRENADA, August 14—List of deaths: Mrs. Fields, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Ingram and son, T. E. Peacock, W. A. Shankle, Harry Fields, David Moore, Miss Mary Huffington, Mr. Welch and daughter, Miss Mamie Peacock, Miss Annie Lake, Mr. Rivers, George Cromwell; Alice Johnson, colored; Mr. and Mrs. M'Millan, Sallie Dejarnett, Lula M'Cabe and Lula Kendricks. Sixteen New Orleans nurses arrived this morning and two doctors. So far there is no organization of citizens. All are panic-stricken. The mayor is down. The sheriff and all the city officers, except the town marshal, have left, the jail thrown open and the prisoners gone. New cases are developing all the time; disinfectants are being used freely; I shall effect some organization to-day, I hope. All the stores are closed, except drug stores, undertakers' shops and one or two saloons. Five deaths within the last twenty-four hours. W. J. SMITH.

Surgeon-General Woodworth's Report.

(NO. 5.)

OFFICE SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. M. H. S., WASHINGTON, August 10, 1878.

Abstract of sanitary reports received during the past week under the national quarantine act:

PORT EADS.

Yellow-fever has appeared at Port Eads, at the mouth of the Mississippi, on the fifth instant. Thirteen cases, but no deaths, to noon yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS.

Since the last report there were two hundred and thirty-six cases of yellow-fever and sixty-five deaths, making four hundred and thirty-one cases and one hundred and eighteen deaths to yesterday noon. At

CINCINNATI,

there have been only two cases of yellow-fever (one previously reported), both from New Orleans, both fatal. A young man arrived at

MEMPHIS,

from New Orleans, July 30th, who died of yellow-fever, August 3d. The steamer Golden Crown, from New Orleans, had one case of yellow-fever on her passage up—a lady, who died on board and was buried at

CALEDONIA, ILL.,

August 4th. Two deck-hands, supposed to have yellow-fever, landed at

NEW ALBANY, IND.,

July 25th, proved, upon investigation by Surgeon Long, of this service, not to have had that disease. On a steamer at

VICKSBURG,

a case arrived from Cairo, originally from New Orleans, and died of yellow-fever, August 9th.

KEY WEST.

No new cases of yellow-fever for the past week to noon to-day.

HAVANA.

Two hundred and thirty nine deaths from yellow-fever and twenty-one from smallpox during the two weeks ending August 3d.

MANTANZAS.

From July 26th to the 29th there were no yellow-fever cases, but on the thirtieth four new cases were reported in the bay, and others have since occurred daily to August 2d, the date of advice.

CARDENAS.

Yellow-fever in the city, but not among the shipping.

SAGUA LA GRANDE, CUBA.

One fatal case of yellow-fever in the shipping.

BOMBAY.

Twenty-six deaths from cholera for the week ending June 18th.

MALTA.

The outbreak of cholera on the British troop-ships, from India, was brought under control by the authorities, and the disease did not lodge in Malta. Advices to July 18th.

Reports from other places indicate good health. JNO. M. WOODWORTH,
Surgeon-General United States Marine Hospital Service.

EUROPE.

Germany and the Vatican—Forbes, the American Forger—The Austrians in Bosnia—The French Prince's Marriage with Princess Thyra.

The Moderates Successful in Alsace and Lorraine—The Austrians in Herzegovina — Pan-Sclavism Rampant—Socialists in Germany Done for.

ROME, August 14.—No special convention will be concluded between Germany and the Vatican. Declarations only will be exchanged. No mention is made of the May laws. Mons. Massillais is expected to arrive here in a few days from Kissengen.

Forbes, the Forger.

LONDON, August 14.—Thomas Forbes, the alleged forger, has been remanded for a week. Bail was refused.

The Austrians in Bosnia.

VIENNA, August 14.—Wurtemberg's and Tegathoff's divisions of Jouvanovich's corps are expected to enter Serajevo Thursday or Friday next without opposition, the inhabitants having already given notice of their submission to Austrian occupation. General Zoparis's check before Tuzla was due to his numerical superiority of the insurgents. The Austrians spiked two of their own guns, and abandoned them. The engagements with the insurgents were very obstinate.

Parisian Items.

PARIS, August 14.—Professor White gave a dinner Monday evening to Fenton Groscbeck and the Walker delegation of the United States to the international monetary congress. Distinguished company was present.

The tenth of September is the date fixed for the distribution of awards to the successful exhibitors at the international exposition.

Notwithstanding the various contradictions of the intended marriage of the French prince imperial with the Princess Thyra of Denmark, the *Constitutional* reiterates the statement that the marriage has been arranged, with the consent of the king of Denmark, and insists upon the authenticity of its information.

The Austrians in Herzegovina.

RAGUSA, August 14.—The Austrians have occupied Linbinje, Herzegovina. There are five thousand insurgents at Randola, south of Linbinje, and another near Bilek. Six thousand Turkish troops embarked for Valina-Albino, yesterday, on board three Austrian Lloyd steamers, escorted by two Austrian frigates.

Elections in Alsace and Lorraine.

BERLIN, August 14.—The elections in Alsace and Lorraine show an increase of the moderate party, and the decline of the irreconcilables.

Since the attempted assassination of the Emperor William by Dr. Nobling, there have been five hundred and sixty three arrests for insulting the emperor. Of this number, five hundred and twenty-one have been convicted, including thirty-one women. The aggregate of the sentences of imprisonment is eight hundred and eleven years. Five of the accused committed suicide before trial.

Panslavism Behind the Bosnian Opposition to Austria.

VIENNA, August 14.—The Emperor Francis Joseph is much affected by the resistance offered to Austrian occupation of the Turkish provinces. The resistance does not come from Mossulmans alone. Revolutionary Panslavism is behind them. The Servian government earnestly declares it is loyally adhering to its conventions with Austria, but this declaration is not implicitly believed at Vienna. It is stated that differences have arisen among the insurgents of Livno, Herzegovina, and at other points on the frontier and on the river Narenta, causing the breaking up of several bands, the chief of which, accompanied by Hadj Lodja, are said to have fled into Albania.

Bill to Kill Socialism in Germany.

BERLIN, August 14.—A bill for the prevention of the spread of socialism has been submitted to the German federal council. It prohibits associations, meetings and publications in furtherance of socialistic or communistic objects. The central authorities of the federal states are declared competent to deal with all offenses against this law. An appeal from their decision will be to the imperial bureau, to be created for the purpose of considering questions concerning public meetings and the press. The penalties range from a fine to a year's imprisonment. Socialistic agents may be expelled from towns, and forbidden to pursue their trades as printers, booksellers, or inn-keepers. The central authorities may, with the sanction of the federal council, in districts where the public safety is endangered, prohibit public meetings for a year, unless the meetings are sanctioned by the police authorities; also prohibit the sale of interdicted printed matter in the streets, restrict the sale or possession of arms, and expel unemployed persons.

Microscopists in Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 14.—The first national microscopical congress convened in this city to-day. About one hundred delegates from different parts of the country are present. After a temporary organization, at which Rev. Dr. Harvey, of Troy, New York, presided, the following permanent officers were chosen: President, Dr. R. H. Wade, New York; first vice-president, Dr. Webster, Butterfield, Maryland; secretary, H. F. Atwood, Illinois. The congress will continue in session for several days.

Papers were read, as follows: "The Limits of Mercury in Measurement with the Microscope," by Prof. William A. Rogers, of Harvard university. On "Some New Forms of Mounting," by C. C. Merriman, of Rochester, New York. The remainder of the day was entirely devoted to conversation. A number of papers will be read to-morrow morning. On Friday evening a public exhibition of instruments and the wonders of the microscope will be given.

Officers for the Druids.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 14.—The National Grove of the Ancient United Order of Druids to-day elected the following officers for the ensuing term: M. N. G. A., Charles Kiehle, of Brooklyn, New York; R. W. D. G. A., Charles Erdelmeyer, of Cincinnati; O. R. W. G. Secretary, Henry Freudenthal, of Albany, New York; R. W. T. Philip Stremmel, of St. Louis. Henry Seigenneum, of St. Louis; John Becker, of Louisville, and Chas. Weber, of St. Paul, were elected trustees, with F. A. Marble, of Columbus, Ohio, as secretary of the board.

MORE OF IT.

Roberts and Leet, of the New Orleans Times, and J. A. Anderson Tell Some More of what they Know About the Unadulterated Villainy of

John Sherman and his Company of Visiting Statesmen in Louisiana—Had it Not been for their Aid the Returning-Board would have Given Up.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The Potter congressional committee continued their investigations this forenoon.

Colonel William H. Robers,

of the New Orleans *Times*, testified. He said he was familiar with what was going on, and saw all of the visiting statesmen at New Orleans; they were not consulted about his visit to Ohio; he merely mentioned to Messrs. Stevenson, Mathews and Sherman that the situation of the white people in the State was desperate; we had been defeated by the returning-board in 1872 and again in 1874, and were afraid of being defeated again in 1876, and the people were beginning to think that an election was utterly useless; we considered the election a fair and just one, and we polled every white vote available, but we feared being counted out by the returning-board; we all believed the returning-board would not dare to have done what they did do without they had received the moral support of the visiting statesmen; these apprehensions about the returning-board were what led to my visit to Mr. Hayes; we wanted to know what action he would take if elected; he knew well that I was talking for the Democratic side; I understood Mr. Hayes to mean by fairness and justice, that the returning-board cheating should cease; and that, as I told him, we had a clear majority of over seven thousand in the State, the Nicholls government would be recognized; there was no determination to resist the establishment of Hayes in the Federal government; we were more deeply interested in finding out what would be done if the Democratic State of Louisiana was thrown out and Hayes counted in; I did not hear of any forged electoral certificate of Louisiana; in conversation with Foster, he said it was strange that a Republican vote was cast in East Feliciana; in my conversation with Senator Conkling, I told him I thought Governor Hayes a very fair man, and that he told me he would be President of all the United States or not at all; I detailed to him several of my conversations with Hayes; Conkling replied: "I am opposed to all this sort of thing; if Hayes is elected, he should get in without any concessions to Louisiana; and if he is not elected, he should not get in at all." In conversation with several gentlemen I remarked that the crookedness of the returning-board in Louisiana was so bad and glaring, that even Republicans had to disavow all connection with it; this applied to previous elections; we understood the military would be withdrawn after the fourth of March, and they would be let down easily, but they would be let down.

General Butler—Who do you mean by they?

Ans.—The Packard government; there was a committee appointed to go down to Louisiana, and we all knew very well they were sent to let the Packard government down easily; it looked better, you know. This ended Roberts's testimony.

The next witness was

John E. Leet,

who is a reporter on the New Orleans *Times*. He testified that about 1872 he was engaged in getting up facts and evidence in support of the Kellogg government, to lay before congress; other people made affidavits, and the witness compiled them; there were endless commissions and committees, and calls for more evidence from Senator Morton; we alleged that the Democrats, with Warmoth, were swindlers; the Republicans all knew best offices had been traded off to the returning-board in 1872, to get them to count in Kellogg; witness was to get the best office not traded off already, and picked out the office of harbor master; never went near the office, except to drop gas constantly associated with Kellogg; lost confidence in Governor Kellogg when I was removed; I then got a position in the State senate as a clerk; Kellogg's excuse for all his failings was that he was tied up and embarrassed, and could not do what he would with his patronage; he was situated just as Hayes is now with the returning-board of 1876, witness believed; Anderson was on both; witness stated that he was afterward made tax collector in a small town, which he traded off for a seat in the State convention that nominated Packard in 1876; witness was opposed to Packard, and Kellogg wanted him to spring the nomination of Williamson; Kellogg pretended to support Packard before the convention, but he never intended him to be nominated.

Mr. Roberts was Recalled,

and General Butler asked: When did you first hear of the appointment of the M'Veigh committee?

Answer—About the twentieth of February, I think; I was speaking with several, Mr. Foster among others, and the question of letting down the Packard people easily came up; then a commission of Republicans on it was suggested; Major Yuning and others said it was a capital idea; the idea was that a commission sanctioned by the President and secretary of state would make the Republicans in Louisiana yield and give the State to the Nicholls government; it was well understood that the commission were under official instructions.

General Butler—Then you looked on the commission coming down there as a farce? Answer—Well, not exactly.

Question—But no matter what the evidence and the state of facts were, the commission had to come predetermined on a conclusion? Ans.—Yes, sir; we understood so.

Ques.—It was predetermined that one government was to be let down easily? Ans.—That's it, exactly.

Ques.—Then one Democrat was put on the commission to give it the appearance of fairness? Ans.—Yes, we wanted a cool, collected man on the commission who would let us know what they were doing. Witness said he supposed the President or secretary of state was aware of the objects and instructions of the commission; that the fairness and justice of our case was given out, and the letting down of the Packard government, the Nicholls government having a majority of votes.

Ques.—Then, on your own showing, and on the evidence that Nicholls was elected and Packard was not, and on the decision of the commission, should it not have been decided by them also that Tilden was elected and Hayes was not? Ans.—Undoubtedly, as Tilden got nearly the same majority as Nicholls. Witness understood that after Hayes's inauguration this commission would be sent down to break up the Packard government.

Witness said: "We were well prepared for trouble; we had determined that, come what might, we would have no collision with the United States troops; it was determined not to recognize the Packard government at all; there is no doubt in the minds of the people of Louisiana that neither Kellogg nor Packard were elected governor, although Kellogg served four years, we had determined to take the State government by armed