THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII---NUMBER 122

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, ½d; Memphis cotton, 12 7-8c; New Orleans cotton, 12 3-4c; New York cotton, 13 1-4c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER. WASHINGTON, MAY 27, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley higher pressure, variable winds, generally shifting to cooler easterly, partly cloudy weather, and occasionally light local rains.

WE cannot too earnestly commend Governor Marks's promptness in going to the scene of excitement and threatened lynch-law at Murfreesboro. But we fear that even his efforts and example will prove unavailing, so wrought up are the usually quiet people by the numerous cases of arson, robbery and murder that have been confessed to by the band of criminals now in jail. But we hope they will be restrained, and that they will have recourse to the law, which, as Governor Marks says, is ample to punish, and summarily even, on the evidence so far developed.

HORACE MAYNARD is soon to return home from Constantinople and run for congress in the first district. Wonder how he'd like to make another tour for the governorship.

The London *Times* says that great care has been observed on the part of Great Britain in treating with Yakoob Kahn not to so imperil his position as to excite the jealousy of his subjects.

THE Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Democrat*, says that Senator Isham G. Harris is entitled to the lion's share of the credit attached to the success of the national quarantine bill. That's what we call giving credit where credit is due.

THIS year nearly 800,000 Frenchmen will actually serve with the colors for a longer or shorter period. Of these, 470,000 belong to the active army, 144,570 men and 2850 officers to the reserve of the active army, and 117,800 men and 6820 officers to the territorial army.

FIVE years ago the Black Hills were not known. Now they are inhabited by twenty-five thousand white men, occupying a mining belt sixty miles long and from fifteen to twenty wide. Eighty mining companies are at work, with mining machinery valued at two million dollars, and fifty million pounds of ore have been taken out up to this time.

THE following influential and representative men, representing the great iron interests of various sections of the country, are making a survey of the iron region of the eastern part of the State: P. Pardee, jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Thomas T. Boure and Robert H. Stephenson, Boston; George Richards, Dover, New Jersey, and J. B. Crall, M'Cutchenville, Ohio.

THE New York *Times* of the twenty-fourth contains full reports from all the States as to the crop prospect, which encourages the belief in full harvests. There has been a magical quickening of vegetation within the past two weeks, and planters and farmers are hopeful in spite of a backward season, late frosts, and in some places a severe drought. The acreage in cotton, corn, wheat and potatoes, is a great increase on that of last year.

THE Chattanooga *Times* responds very sensibly to the opposition to national quarantine by the New Orleans *Times*, and says that if the board of health yields to its murderous clamor, New Orleans will get a specimen of quarantine from its old neighbors and patrons in the interior that will be still more effective than the one now being enforced in its harbor by an honest board of health. If New Orleans persists in being the annual entrepot for plague, the sooner her territory is turned into pasture land the better.

THE Chicago *Times* thinks it is fatal to the personal ambition of a man to be a member of Hayes's cabinet. Devens wanted to be a circuit judge, but Hayes couldn't have his cabinet disrupted. Sherman was talked of for governor of Ohio, but Hayes wanted to be like Washington and held his cabinet to the last. M'Crary is said to have a fancy to be Dillon's successor on the United States circuit court bench, but, says a telegram, the President's desire to keep his cabinet untouched during the whole of his administration may prevent Mr. M'Crary from being a candidate. Pity the sorrows of Hayes's ministers!

THE national quarantine bill, so ably handled and defended by its author, Senator Harris, provides that any vessel coming from a port where contagious disease does exist, except in accordance with regulations made under the State boards, or as provided by the act, shall be liable to a penalty of five thousand dollars. Vessels must bring a proper certificate from the United States consul, setting forth the sanitary history of the vessel, and that it has complied with the sanitary regulations prescribed. Section three prescribes that the national board of health shall have power to make regulations where there are none under State authority to prevent the introduction or spread of diseases, or where they exist under State authority and are deemed insufficient, and also to aid the State and municipal boards. Five hundred thousand dollars are appropriated to carry out the purposes of the act.

NO MATTER what the man's politics may by who reads the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, he will say at once that the Ohio legislature should unhesitatingly indemnify the owner of the barges of the steamer Porter, which last fall were destroyed to save the cities and towns along the Ohio from the fate that overtook Memphis:

We learn that there have been some objections urged from other parts of the State to the passage of the bill to indemnify the owners of vessels who destroyed them last summer in order to prevent the threatened spread of yellow-fever in the river counties of Ohio. This opposition is in the highest degree narrow minded and unfair; and we hope no representative of the river counties, and, above all, no member from Hamilton county, will fail in his duty when this bill comes up for discussion or passage. In one case, that of Captain John Porter, Cincinnati is especially interested, to see that the high and generous conduct of the owner of the boat in committing his property to the flames with his own hand, on the request of the health-officer, should not in the end go without proper indemnification. The yellow-fever commission appointed by the chamber of commerce unanimously urged the legislature to refund to Captain Porter the value of his property, and this bill is backed by the names and petition of scores of our prominent business men, particularly of those who are interested in the river business and trade with the Mississippi and the south. We have given up almost all hope of anything of good coming from this general assembly, but the prompt passage of these bills and some more unobjectionable work of the same sort—instead of play and mere partisan legislation—would give the citizens of Cincinnati some little comfort.

If this suggestion of the *Gazette* is not carried out, there will be no encouragement for boat-owners to to do as Captain Porter did. If the voice of the APPEAL could reach the legislature of Ohio, we would add our importunities to those of our Republican contemporary for the passage of the bill indemnifying the plucky captain.

THE Vicksburg *Herald*, of Sunday, calls attention to the following list of murders and outrages, the product of only one day in that State:

Killing of Leon Nelms by the deputy-sheriff at Hernando	1
Sullivan and Stewart waylaid and shot at in Wayne county—Sullivan killed	2
Bulldozing, house-burning and assassination in Attala county—one colored man murdered	1
Bulldozing, whipping of negroes and killing in Lincoln and adjoining counties—sufferers, directly	3
Indirectly the people of the whole State	?
Total	7

This, citizens, is the record of one day as received through its channels of information by the *Herald*. It, of course, is not a full record, for our channels of information, though good, are not perfect. How do you like the picture? Are you not determined that this damnable sort of business shall stop? What do you think should be done with the 'regulators' of Lincoln and adjoining counties who coolly inform the citizens that they have taken the law into their own hands and threaten the good citizens with burning of their property and assassination? Are you so cowardly that you will tamely submit to this burning degradation? If you will not submit, and are determined there shall be a lessening of crime and lawlessness, you must prepare to do your full duty as citizens.

The *Herald* is right. There can be no such thing as liberty where cowardly scoundrels are permitted to do their will, and upon poor, defenseless negroes. Every man has an inalienable right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and anyone who attempts to abridge these rights, no matter what the pretext, should be punished for it to the full extent of the law. No community can expect to prosper that connives at, consents to, winks at, or is too cowardly to punish murder. God and man declare it.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Epidemic Diseases will Recommend the Passage of the Senate Bill—Sherman's Reason for Not Speculating in Funding Certificates.

Instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury Concerning Called Bonds—Another Version of the President's Views on the Negro Exodus—Senate Business Unimportant.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Subscriptions to the four per cent refunding certificate since Saturday's report, $2,090,000.

THE EPIDEMIC BILL.

The house committee on epidemic diseases, this morning, agreed to report with a favorable recommendation the bill passed by the senate Friday last relating to a National board of health, as a substitute for the house bill of like character.

REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

The secretary of the treasury says he has received several letters inquiring why he does not advance the price of refunding certificates, and thus secure to the government the premium on them. He calls attention to the fact that the law authorizing the issue of certificates expressly directs him to issue them in exchange for lawful money of the United States, and thus fixes the rate at which he is compelled to sell them. The original draft of the bill sent to congress simply contained authority to sell these certificates, but congress, like every one else, not anticipating the great demand for them and their rapid advance in price, made exchange for them at par mandatory, by inserting the word "directed." If these securities, the secretary says, could only be sold to actual investors, in limited sums, it would be a wise disposition of them, and it is believed that the great majority of them do get into the hands of such people, but postmasters and other disbursing officers cannot distinguish between real investors who buy to sell again.

CALLED BONDS.

The following circular was issued this evening by the treasury department:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1879.

Holders of bonds which will mature before the first of July next are requested to send them to the department during the month of June. In this way the holders of such bonds will receive payment for them up to maturity before the bonds mature. The large payments of called bonds to be made in July will fully exhaust the different offices of that department in that month, and preference in the order of liquidation will be given to the maturing bonds rather than to bonds past due, the owners of which have failed to present them for payment. All United States bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan division of the secretary's office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury" for redemption. When the parties desire checks in payment for registered bonds drawn to order of any one but payee, they should assign them to the secretary of the treasury for redemption on account of the owner or owners, giving name or names thereof, as it is impossible to notify merely holders of such called bonds. The press of the country is respectfully requested to give publicity to this notice, that there may be no delay in the payment of bonds, and that an accumulation of money in the treasury may be avoided. JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

CONFIRMED.

The senate committee to-day confirmed the following nominations: Eugene Schuyler, New York, consul-general at Rome; David H. Bailey, Ohio, consul-general at Shanghai; W. F. Grinnell, New York, United States consul at Bremin; Judson A. Lewis, consul at Sierra Lerne; Steven A. Kirby, New York, supervising inspector of steam vessels for the second district.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE NEGRO EXODUS.

OPINION OF THE NEGRO EXODUS.

The report of the interview with the President relating to the negro exodus, is now said by the President's friends to have been erroneous in several particulars. For instance, the interviewer desired to know definitely whether the President approved the proposition to go with chartered boats and deliver the thousands on the banks of the river, and it was said last evening that he replied that he thought the step ought to be taken as one of justice and humanity. The President's information, it now appears, has not led him to suppose that there are thousands of colored people on the banks of the river waiting transportation, and he did not advise chartering steamboats to carry them up the Mississippi. Mr. Cowen was authority for the statement telegraphed last night.

President Hayes this evening received some three hundred delegates from the international convention of the Young Men's christian association, which adjourned last night in Baltimore. The reception took place in the east room. Mr. Lynde, president of the Washington Young Men's christian association, introduced the delegation as representatives of twenty-four hundred Young Men's christian associations, from all lands. The President said it afforded him great pleasure to receive so many young men, and expressed himself as in hearty sympathy with their noble work of helping young men. Each of the delegates was then introduced by name and shook hands with the President.

A JOINT DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

The Democratic caucus committee of the house held a conference this afternoon, and agreed to recommend that no further plans be acted upon by the majority until the senate shall have disposed of the Warner silver bill, which passed the house Saturday. This proposition will be submitted at the joint meeting of the senate and house caucus committees to-morrow evening.

Congressional Proceedings.

IN THE SENATE.

The bill reported by Senator Bayard to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money, and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding twenty dollars, was taken up.

Senator Edmunds spoke against the bill, and when he had concluded, consideration was begun of the bill heretofore introduced by Senator M'Donald, authorizing the employment of the military and land and naval forces in certain cases, and to repeal the election laws.

Senator M'Donald claimed that the respective States have the absolute right to prescribe the machinery for conducting elections, and that no power for this purpose was ever delegated to the general government, and it was never exercised until of late years, under authority of the law through the agency of supervisors. Debates in the convention that adopted the constitution support the position he had taken, nor was the principle departed from until 1870, when a false plea of security for dom and fairness of election was urged as an excuse for the enactment of the election law. The control of the southern States was passing from the Republicans, and hence they assumed the power of interfering in elections for their own advantage.

At the conclusion of Senator M'Donald's address Senator Edmunds said that he intended to speak on the subject on the subject when it again came up.

The president *pro tem.* announced his signature to the legislative appropriation bill, which now goes to the President.

The bill in relation to the transportation of animals was then taken up.

Senator M'Pherson explained and advocated the bill.

Senator Maxey opposed the last clause of the bill, which authorizes the commissioner of agriculture to appoint an inspector at each port from which live stock and diseased cattle are exported, who shall inspect all animals for export, and if found in good health, he shall give the owners or shippers a certificate to that effect, and whose salaries shall be fifteen hundred dollars per annum. He thought such officers should be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The clause also provides that the commissioner of agriculture may fix the fees for inspection to be paid by the owner or shipper. As the representative of a great cattle-raising State, he protested against this direct tax on the export of cattle.

Senator Voorhees moved to strike out the clause above referred to, though he supported the bill in the main. These inspectors would have too much power. They could rule a shipper by withholding a certificate, and they could receive bribes for giving certificates for diseased cattle. Western cattle are not diseased, but become infected in the stock yards at eastern ports, and additional delay there would increase the liability to disease. For this same reason, certificates of health given to cattle that spend but a short time in these ports would be worthless, because disease incurred there might exist in germ and be developed while on the vessel. No foreign country would accept the certificates of our inspectors. Governments are jealous in these matters and depend only on their own officers. England has found it necessary to schedule against certain countries where disease among cattle exists, and this is one of those countries. No certificates of any inspectors will take us off that list. The only remedy to eradicate disease is proper quarantine and other health regulations.

Mr. M'Pherson said that, while he believed that the clause objected to should be retained, he would not insist upon it, as the principal object of the bill was to prevent cruelty to animals in transit, and to guard against any danger to the public health from a consumption of the meat of exhausted and ill-fed animals.

Without further discussion, the senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

Bad Fire at Erie, Pa.

ERIE, May 25.—At four o'clock this morning a fire occurred near the Union depot in this city, which destroyed four loaded freight cars, together with their contents, which consisted of furniture, barrel-hoops and merchandise. The fire caught on one corner of the freight house platform, and was caused by sparks from a passing engine. The loss is heavy, but the figures cannot yet be obtained. The cars burned within ten feet of the freight-house, which, however, being fireproof, was not injured.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Another Interesting Day for the Presbyterians at Saratoga — Conference of the African Methodist Church—The Report of the Committee on the Colored Exodus Unfavorable to it.

Archbishop Purcell the Center of Attraction among the Catholics of New York—A Movement to Get up a Testimonial in Token of their Esteem.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—At to-day's session of the Philadelphia and Baltimore conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, the report of the committee on the colored exodus was adopted. While recognizing the privilege of the freedmen to locate wherever it seems best to them, the report sets forth that their interests and habits have been formed in the south, and advises that great deliberation and caution should be exercised in considering the advantages or disadvantages of leaving that section of the country.

Sympathy for Archbishop Purcell.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The one dignitary of the Catholic church who commanded the attention in an eminent degree of those inside the cathedral yesterday, was Archbishop Purcell, and it is stated he will receive from the laymen before leaving New York, a substantial evidence of their esteem for him.

At Saratoga.

SARATOGA, May 26.—At the opening of the Presbyterian general assembly the mileage committee reported, and were directed to pay the sums due to the several commissioners.

The committee on theological seminaries make a report, showing that the number of seminaries is 13; number of students last year, 534; number of professors, 53; graduated at students, 161; amount expended, held, $4,415,177. The report recommends the seminaries for colored men to the large liberality of the church. The German seminaries were spoken of for the present as necessary to be merged in the older institutions as soon as possible. Great pleasure was expressed in the raising of the standard of scholarship in the seminaries. The exclusion of the lazy, dull and worldly-minded was recommended. [Applause.]

The death of three professors was noticed. The report was unanimously adopted.

The committee on the polity of the church reported several overtures sent up from presbyteries, generally of local charge, and the suggestions of the committee were generally adopted.

The overture of the presbytery of New York, in regard to the reconstruction of synods, was reported, and it was ordered that a special committee be retired to report to the next assembly.

The overtures regarding the sitting with closed doors on trials were referred to the standing committee on rules.

The committee on corresponding bodies reported that they had reports from Rev. A. G. Vine, delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada; John D. Jones, to the general assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterians; William Irving, to the general synod of the Reformed church; Loyally Brayton, to the general assembly of Scotland. They had been cordially and fraternally received. They say that inasmuch as all Presbyterian organizations are joined in the Presbyterian general alliance, which has stated sessions, the practice of sending delegates to other Presbyterian bodies be dispensed with.

Rev. Drs. W. P. Breed, C. A. Dickey, S. J. Prime, S. J. Nichols, Elders George Junken, W. Tenbroeck, W. E. Dodge and Chauncy N. Olds, were appointed a committee to select fitting delegates, to be reported at the next general assembly, to be delegates with them to the next session of the general alliance meeting in Philadelphia, September 21, 1880.

Delegates to corresponding bodies—Rev. Dr. Sylvester F. Scovill to the general synod; L. B. Raynor, Rev. Dr. John Koons and Rev. Dr. P. Stryker to the general association congregational; Rev. Dr. William Hall, to the general convention.

The overture on reduced representation sent down by the last assembly was reported lost.

On the question of extending the territory wherein the board of the church erection may build churches in the certain States named, it was ordered to include all the States and Territories.

A resolution was adopted complimentary to Signor Forinds, corresponding delegate from Waldensian church, to this assembly, and commending the church to sympathy and aid of churches.

It was voted to hold the next session in the statehouse, at Madison, Wisconsin. The following resolution was offered regarding the attendance of church members at theaters and operatic performances:

Resolved, That in view of the increased attendance of church members at theaters, this assembly bears earnest testimony against the practice, as inconsistent with christian duty, since it not only gives countenance to the support of an institution justly described by the former assembly as the school of immorality, but is in itself spiritually hurtful, and tends to obliterate the tone which should always be plainly visible between the followers of Christ and the world. Adopted.

The resolution offered regarding the reading of secular papers on Sunday was thus reported on:

Resolved, That the general assembly believing that the practice on the part of church members of reading secular papers on the Sabbath day is alarmingly on the increase; and believing also that it is a grievous injury to the personal piety of readers and a serious obstacle to the cause of Christ in every community, it would depreciate the practice, and would urge on all who love the Lord and desire the spread of his kingdom in the word, to do all in their power to discountenance the same. Adopted.

Regarding the overture against recognizing Roman Catholic baptism, the committee reaffirm the action of the general assembly of 1875, leaving it with the pastor and convert to decide whether rebaptism shall be made.

The report was attacked by Elder E. C. Drake and Rev. Dr. Prime, and defended by Rev. Dr. Patton, chairman of the committee, who declared, as he had done in his opening sermon, that the Roman Catholic is a branch of the church of Christ. He said that in the fight against materialism, otherwise communism, and other enemies of christianity, the Roman Catholics are one of the strongest allies the church has.

Rev. Dr. Prime denounced the decision of the committee as emanating from the cloisters of theological seminaries, and said that, while holding such doctrines as held by Dr. Patton, the Catholics had apostles from christianity.

Rev. Dr. Gant offered, as a substitute, "that this assembly is not prepared to decide on the validity of all the Catholic baptisms, but prefers to leave the same to the church sessions and pastors."

Rev. Dr. Patton gave a history of the overtures of 1835 and 1875:

Rev. Dr. Prime moved for the overtures of 1835.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate and decided judgment of this assembly that the Roman Catholic church has essentially apostatized from the religion of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, and therefore cannot be recognized as a christian church.

Rev. Cal Lewis opposed the substitute.

Dr. Prime upheld the Catholic church as christian.

A motion to adjourn was defeated—yeas, 135; nays, 136.

Rev. Dr. Fullerton said that appeals had been made against the Catholics as being anti christian. The anti Baptists had raised this cry of old, but John Knox and other fathers of the church only had Catholic baptism and Catholic ordination.

Rev. Dr. Patton said the confession of faith said that the pope was anti-Christ, and that there was nothing in the report and resolution of the committee to the contrary. A man may hold faith and views regarding the adoration of the Virgin, and other errors of the Catholic church, and yet be a christian. He did not differ with Dr. Prime regarding the corruptions of the Catholic church.

The assembly then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE GREAT CATHEDRAL

Of New York Solemnly Dedicated by Cardinal M'Closkey in Presence of an Immense Throng of the Faithful, Assisted by a Host of Catholic Dignitaries.

Gorgeous and Magnificent Pageant—The Grandest Church Edifice in North America—Full Description of it—A Marvel of Strength, Solidity, Symmetry and Beauty.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The new St. Patrick's cathedral, corner Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street, was dedicated to public worship to-day, under the invocation of St. Patrick, with grand, solemn and imposing services. In the history of the Roman Catholic church, in America, no event has been celebrated with such magnificence or splendor. There were between four and five thousand people within the building when the services commenced. The high altar was lit up with countless candles, and presented a beautiful appearance. Among the many persons present were General D. E. Sickles, Chief-Justice Daly, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Bergh, Controller Kelly, Judge Brady, H. J. Tappan, Sheriff Reilly, Judge Waterbury, Arthur Mullally, Henry L. Hoguet, James Lynch, E. Kelly and Joseph O'Donohue. But seldom has such a gathering of high dignitaries of the church been seen as were present to-day. The following took part in the ceremonies; Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore; Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati; Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia; Archbishop Williams, of Boston; Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, and Archbishop Hannan, of Halifax; Bishops Laughlin, of Brooklyn; M'Quaid, of Rochester; Ryan, of Buffalo; M'Nerney, of Albany; Wadham, of Ogdensburg; Carrigan, of Newark; Conroy, of Albany; Lynch, of Charleston; Belker, of Wilmington; Gross, of Savannah; Kain, of Wheeling; Moore, of St. Augustine; Keane, of Richmond; Elder, of Natchez; Quinlan, of Mobile; Goesbrind, of Burlington; O'Reilly, of Springfield; Hendricken, of Providence; Healy, of Portland; M'Mahon, of Hartford; Mullen, of Erie; Shanahan, of Harrisburg; Oxara, of Scranton; Twigg, of Pittsburg; Bailes, of Alton; Ryan, of St. Louis; O'Connor, of Nebraska; Spalding, of Peoria; M'Closky, of Louisville; Toebbe, of Covington; Borgess, of Detroit; Gilmard, of Vincennes; Ireland, of St. Paul; Heiss, of LaCrosse; Duhamel, of Ottawa; Sweeney, of St. Johns, New Brunswick; Rogers, of Chatham, New Brunswick; and Rt. Rev. M. Seton, D.D., prothonotary apostolic. The celebrants of the mass were Cardinal John M'Closkey, Celebrant Very Rev. Rev. Thomas L. Preston, assistant deacon; Rev. A. J. Donnelly, second assistant deacon; Rev. Edward M'Glynn, deacon of Massachusetts; Rev. James H. M'Gean, subdeacon. The masters of ceremonies were: Rev. J. M'Arney, F. H. Farrelly, H. C. M'Dowell and Wm. Hogan. There were also chanters for the *Miserere*, for the litany and for the procession. The musical portion of the services were in keeping with all other ceremonies. The sanctuary chorus of the Paulist fathers of the church, numbering one hundred men and boys, sung the proper of the mass. The organist was aided by a choir of one hundred voices and a full orchestra of wind and string instruments. The *Keyrie* was from Haydn's third mass and the *Gloria*, the *Credo*, the *Sanctus* and the *Agnus Dei* were from *Hayden's Sixteenth Mass*. The Gregorian music was rendered by the choir of the Paulist fathers. It was half past ten o'clock before the ceremonies commenced, with a procession from the vestry. First came the attendants and servers, then the chorus of chanters, then one hundred and fifty priests, then the bishops in full canonicals, then the archbishops arrayed in their gorgeous investments, each wearing his mitre, and lastly, His Eminence Cardinal M'Closkey, with Vicar-Generals Quinn and Preston on either side of him. The vast audience arose and remained standing while the procession passed down the center aisle to the grand central portal. The crowds outside the building also remained uncovered during the ceremonies. The cardinal, on passing out through the portal, turned toward the building and offered up a prayer. Then he recited the antiphon: "Thou shalt sprinkle me with hysop, O, Lord," etc. He then sprinkled the holy water on the walls above and below, the chorus chanting the *Miserere*. The procession then marched around the building, the cardinal sprinkling the walls as he passed along. After marching around the building the procession re-entered the cathedral by the same door and marched to the high altar. Then the cardinal, accompanied by a number of the clergy, made the circuit of the building, and sprinkled the interior of the edifice, the choir chanting Psalms where chanted by the chorus during the circuit. On returning to the altar, the cardinal was clothed in full pontifical vestments, and he then proceeded to celebrate mass. The mass was celebrated according to the rubrics of the *Missal*, and was that of Pope Gregory VII. The cardinal chanted the salutation *Pax Vobiscum*, and sang the *Collecta*. Then came the event of the day, the most eloquent sermon by Rt. Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, the coadjutor-bishop of St. Louis. After the sermon and the ceremony of incensing the altar, the clergy went on to the cardinal, who gave them the *pax* or the "kiss of peace," and the choir sang *Agnus Dei*. Then followed the *Te Deum Laudamus*, sung by the chorus and all the clergy present, and the solemn services were concluded.

At the conclusion of the morning services, over two hundred of the prelates, priests and laymen who attended the services sat down to dinner at the Roman Catholic orphan asylum for girls, on Madison avenue. Cardinal M'Closkey sat on a raised platform at a raised table, with about a dozen others. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, sat at the cardinal's right, while on his left was Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. At the conclusion of the feast, the cardinal said that he had received a cable dispatch from the holy father at Rome, sending congratulations and benediction on the occasion of the dedication of the new cathedral. The pope's health was then toasted, as was that of Archbishop Purcell. Cardinal M'Closkey spoke of the latter's financial troubles, and stated that it was the desire of the bishop and clergy present to take steps to alleviate his distress, and for that purpose a meeting would be called at the cardinal's residence to-morrow (Monday) evening.

Other toasts were given and responded to by Archbishops Purcell and Gibbons, Charles O'Conor, Vicar-General Quinn, and others.

At evening vespers there was a large congregation in attendance, and members of the papal guard were present. The celebrant was Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Deacons-Rev. John J. Kean and William Farrell. Bishop Kean, of Richmond, preached the sermon.

The Building.

New York *Herald*: "Seven-and-twenty years ago, when the keen, far-seeing eye of the late Archbishop Hughes saw the prosperous future of his people in America, and recognized that some step must be taken to provide against the wants of a not far distant day, when taste, education and social status would call for church accommodation equal to the most refined in the old world, he conceived the idea of the present cathedral. In this, as in all things else to which he put his hand, he was earnest and active. Nor did he relax an effort until he left his mourning people. To see the grand temple, which was dedicated yesterday, completed was the dream of his life. He lived to see his people prove superior to the Know-Nothing crusade that was preached against them. Right and left he dedicated new churches; he spread the faith, sued and won respect for his principles where whilom distrust and hatred were the portion of his flock; but his great dream was unrealized. Into the hands of his successor was bequeathed the fulfillment of Archbishop Hughes's dream, and with what diligent faith the trust has been discharged the world knows. The cathedral would have been finished long ago but for the panic early in the present decade and the long continued financial and commercial depression resulting therefrom. The happy issue of the great scheme, though long deferred, is none the less welcome, and New York now boasts of the most magnificent temple of worship on the American continent. It should be borne in mind that the cathedral is only completed so far as to be useful and that much expensive work has yet to be done in, on and around it. Its pointing steeples, which now peep out from the surrounding wilderness of brown stone and brick, like Arctic pinnacles, have to be completed, and its chime of bells, which from the eminence will wake the still Sabbath echoes from river to river, have to be cast. In the fullness of time and the plentitude of dollars, these ornaments will find place and add to the exterior attractiveness of the edifice. The interior of the cathedral, since the recent fair, is familiar to most New Yorkers, but as the flimsy and gaudy decorations then displayed did prejudice to the classic beauty of the temple, a few exact details now concerning it will not be amiss.

BUILT ON A ROCK.

The foundations of the cathedral rest on a bed of solid rock, in which excavations therefor had to be made. At the normal level of the surrounding ground rests a chisel dressed base course of granite. From this springs a pure Gothic superstructure similar in architecture to the style obtaining in Europe during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Like the cathedrals of Amiens, Reims and Cologne, St. Patrick's is free from the heaviness and overornamentation which is the distinguishing characteristic of ecclesiastical edifices of previous date. The main entrance, on Fifth avenue, is 12 feet deep, 30 feet wide, and embowered in carved devices. From columns, with bases and foliage capes, springs an arch, fringed with a double row of foliated tracery, terminating at the apex in a mock final. The gable is paneled with traceries and displays a shield bearing the arms of the diocese in its center. Over the gable is a crocketed moulding with ornate finials of American foliage, and a row of niches to be filled with figures of saints, 7 feet 6 inches high. Above this is a large rose window, 26 feet in diameter, all of Gothic tracery in stone, with 100 shafts radiating from the center. The transept fronts are divided into a nave, with side aisles. The doors are 25 feet wide by 54 feet high. The windows are 25 by 57 feet high. The transept gables are 175 feet high. Light is admitted into the cathedral through 103 windows, the lower tier 32 feet and the upper 28 feet high. Most of the windows on the lower tier are donations from the various churches of the diocese, and some of them are of American make. Those of the nave were ordered by Cardinal M'Closkey when he went to Rome.

SUBJECTS OF THE WINDOWS.

The subjects of these windows are: "St. Bernard Preaching the Second Crusade," "The Martyrdom of St. Lawrence at Rome," "The Brothers of the Christian Doctrine Submitting the Statutes of their Order to Pope Benedict XIII," and "The Conversion of Henry of Germany on the Battlefield." As works of art these windows come from Europe with the indorsement of the nicest critics of the French capital. These analyzers of the intangible and dissolvers of the unreal were moved so far in their admiration for the work of M. Lorin's artists that they even expressed a regret that such gems should be allowed to depart to a semi-barbarous place like New York, where something less valuable and elegant would evoke more appreciation. One of the worthies shuddered at the thought that these grand windows would be used to admit their varied light on magnificent marble walls disfigured with decalcomanaie, "of which," he concluded, "the American is passionately fond, decorating even his watch case therewith." These people capable of making comparisons declare that these windows are equal in point of art to the masterpieces of Lovin at the Vatican, Jerusalem, Belgium or Austria. These windows, minus transportation or duty, cost fourteen thousand dollars, and are regarded as one of the permanent ornaments of the city.

INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The interior is divided into three parts—transept, nave and choir—of dimensions as follows: Length of transept, 192 feet; height of nave, 108 feet. The total length of the building is 306 feet; breadth, 96 feet. A series of chapels, each twelve feet deep, occupy either side of the edifice. The nave is divided from the aisles by two rows of clustered columns, sixteen columns in a row. The choir has five bays, and is arranged with double aisles on either side of the central aisle. The area of the interior of the cathedral is 38,500 square feet, and there is standing room for 19,000 people. Four thousand will can be accommodated with seats. Some idea of the capacity of the place may be gleaned when it is stated that 500 is the greatest capacity of any church in New York. The cost of constructing the cathedral thus far amounts to over $4,000,000, and about $600,000 more will be required.

THE ALTAR.

Like the windows, the altar is a work of art. It is built in the center of the choir, thirteen feet from the eastern wall of the edifice. The table of the altar is of white marble, and its front panels are divided into niches and panels. The niches have statues and the panels bas-reliefs, representing the sacrifice of Melchisedec. The tabernacle in the center of the altar is of the most ornate kind, composed of mosaics and embellished with precious stones. The door is of solid bronze, gilt. The screen behind the altar is also of marble, and ascends nine feet above the table level. It is inlaid with the finest work of alabaster and rests on a base molding of *bleu belge* marble. The towers finish the limits of the screen, one in the center and one at either side. The spire of the center tower is surmounted with a gold cross, which towers high up toward the ceiling, and is almost lost to view in the varied lights transmitted through the great choir window.

HISTORY OF THE SITE OF THE CATHEDRAL.

As much as has been said about the manner in which the trustees of the cathedral became seized of the site of the building, the following digest of the history of the land, gathered from the official records, will prove of interest: Originally the property now occupied by the cathedral belonged to the mayor, aldermen and commonality of New York. On the first of May, 1709, these owners conveyed it to one Robert Sylburn for and in consideration of $405 ($1012 50), with the reservation of an annual rental of four bushels of wheat. The cathedral occupies only one half the square of land conveyed to Sylburn, Madison avenue dividing it into two exact parcels. The original plan was bounded by Madison, Fourth and Fifth avenues, Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. Sylburn conveyed the land on the twentieth of February 1810, to Travers Thompson. Travers Thompson and Thomas Cadle conveyed it the next month (March, 1810) to Andrew Morris and Cornelius Heeney. The latter persons conveyed it on the twenty-first of May, 1821, to Dennis Doyle. Morris and Heeney had mortgaged the property to the Eagle fire insurance company of this city. On September 1828, this mortgage was foreclosed by a decree of the vice-chancellor. Travers Cooper, for $5000 bought the property at this sale, which was conducted by C. E. Gitin, master in chancery. By a deed dated January 21, 1829, Travers Cooper conveyed the land to the trustees of St. Peter's church and the trustees of St. Patrick's cathedral for the same price as he had paid, interest being added. The trustees of St. Peter's church in September, 1844, assigned the land to John Powers and C. C. Pise. Mr. Powers died after Mr. Pise, wishing to resign, transferred the land, by order of the supreme court, to J. R. Bailey and A. B. Nicholson, in October, 1851. In 1852 a partition suit was instituted for the purpose of defining the interest of the trustees of St. Patrick's in the land. The decision was that one-half belonged to St. Patrick's, the other to St. Peter's. The St. Peter's half was sold at auction for the benefit of creditors, and was bought by the trustees of St. Patrick's. The trustees paid for this half $59,500. Until this time the old covenant for four bushels of wheat ran with the land, when it was abrogated in consideration of an annual rental of $883 32.

A REMINISCENCE.

The following romantic postscript to the vellum document deposited in the corner-stone by Archbishop Hughes, on the fifteenth of August, 1858, sounds curious at this time, when the world is agog with the wonderful achievements of Mr. Edison, the wizard of Menlo park. Twenty years from now his startling inventions will have been assimilated into the commercial and social economy of the world and cease to excite any more wonder than does the Atlantic cable to-day. The postscript is in Latin, of which the following is a translation:

"Postscript—Within a few days past has occurred the wonderful laying of the electric cable in the depths of the Atlantic ocean from shore to shore. Thus is established instantaneous communication between America and the European states. For the happy completion of this work, most credit is due to the invincible fortitude of our celebrated fellow-citizen, Cyrus W. Field."

THE SILVER PANIC

In Montgomery County, Ark.—Rich Diggings Indicated by Surface Findings—Experienced Miners Hopeful of a Big Thing Down Below.

LITTLE ROCK, May 26.—Trustworthy advices from the silver mining region in Montgomery county, near Hot Springs, are to the effect that rich ore near the surface has been discovered in many places, covering an area of several miles. California, Nevada and Colorado miners now there concur in saying the prospect is very good. As yet there is no satisfactory evidence of the discovery of the true lode, as the said lode has been ordered, and is soon expected. Diamond Joe Reynolds sunk a shaft one hundred and eighteen feet deep, and stopped operations after expending fifteen thousand dollars, last season, from want of co-operation by the other claimants. Some specimens taken from several mines are very rich. The question is as to the quantity to be found. The prospectors are very sanguine, but have yet to realize their hopes. A great many claims have been staked off, and there is a heavy rush to the region, which is about twenty miles west of Hot Springs.

At a meeting of the directors of the Arkansas river transfer railway company, in this city to-day, Stephen W. Dorsey, ex-United States senator, was elected president. The early completion of the passenger and railway bridge, at the lower end of the city, is the main object of the organization.

Probable Fatal Shooting Affray.

COLUMBUS, O., May 26.—A special to the *State Journal* says a shooting affray occurred at the reform school, near Lancaster, yesterday, which may result seriously. Just as the school carriage was starting from the main building with a party of ladies for Lancaster, Frank Shugert, telegraph operator at the institution, attempted to get into the carriage, when he was told by Mr. Carr, superintendent of the stables, not to do so, as the carriage was already sufficiently loaded. Shugert became enraged, and drawing a revolver fired at Carr, the ball taking effect in his right shoulder, and as it cannot be found it is supposed that it buried itself in his lungs. Carr is in a dangerous condition tonight. Shugert was arrested, but no steps have as yet been taken to prosecute him.

Confederate Grave Decoration.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—The graves of the Confederate dead were decorated here to-day with appropriate ceremonies. Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Lexington, delivered the memorial address.

LARGE sales indicate the merits of all good articles. Druggists sell more of Dr. Bull's baby syrup than of all other remedies for the cure of baby disorders.

THE INFURIATED PEOPLE

Of Murfreesboro Threaten to Hang the Murderers and Incendiaries who have been doing Pretty Much as they Pleased there for Some Time.

Governor Marks, with Commendable Diligence, Goes to the Scene of Trouble and Does what he can to Restrain the Friends of the Murdered Pugh.

Special to the Appeal.]

MURFREES