State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1879. VOL. XXXVIII---NUMBER 216

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

MEMPHIS, September 16, 1879.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Rain Fall.	Weather.
7:00 a.m.	30.09	60	N.W.	—	Clear.
2:00 p.m.	30.06	77	N.W.	—	Clear.
9:00 p.m.	30.08	68	Calm.	—	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 79 deg.
Minimum thermometer, 56 deg.
R. T. DABNEY, Private Signal Corps, U. S. A.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY, TUESDAY, September 16, 1879, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Chattanooga	30.10	62	S.W.	Light.	Clear.
Galveston	30.07	76	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianola	30.02	77	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	29.94	63	S.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	30.07	66	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.07	63	.....	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.05	77	N.W.	Light.	Hazy.
Shreveport	30.07	68	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.09	70	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Little Rock	30.10	67	....	Calm.	Clear.

R. T. DABNEY, Private Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

IF anything good can be sifted from the multitude of evils and annoyances attending this quarantine combination against Memphis, it is the fact that we are free from the disgusting political uproar now going on in New York, Ohio and Massachusetts. Truly, it's an ill wind that blows no good.

IN Switzerland they have hit upon a good device to offset the losses by the ravages of the insect which destroys the grape crop. The plan is a system of insurance, which has been begun in some of the cantons. So far it has proved very satisfactory. But how insurance balks the insect we do not see.

MRS. EX-GOVERNOR JOHN C. BROWN has again placed herself on record in earnest labors for the afflicted of Memphis. Our special dispatches from Pulaski, printed elsewhere, tell of a most successful entertainment given under this kind-hearted lady's supervision, and in which several present and former Memphians participated.

LAST week the emperors of Germany and Russia had a secret consultation. It is now announced that Bismarck and Gortschakoff, the premiers of those two governments, are to have a conference at Berlin. It is very evident that there are serious matters under consideration by those two nationalities, which it is sought to settle amicably.

THERE was frost in some portions of northern Illinois and Wisconsin on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The corn is generally beyond the reach of danger, but some damage has nevertheless been done to that crop in some localities and to the tobacco crop in Wisconsin. We are willing and anxious to welcome a visit of frost to this latitude, if it will come and bring its knitting so it can stay awhile.

THE Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, writing under date of Sunday last, says that Senator Bruce, who is investigating the affairs of the Freedmen's savings bank, has been reported in various papers as having discovered the men who are responsible directly for the failure of that institution, and as having come to the conclusion that, owing to the statute of limitation, an *expose* of the result of his investigation would only tend to pull down the Republican party. The reason assigned for such a course on the part of Senator Bruce is that he has discovered that a number of men now prominent in the Republican party were accessories to and directly benefited by the collapse of the bank. Senator Bruce authorizes a complete and emphatic denial of all statements to that effect. He says that he has secured during his investigation information which will throw considerable light on the subject, but that it smirches the reputation of no man who has not heretofore been implicated by previous inquiries. As to the statement that he will withhold on account of party any facts in his report to congress which have come to his knowledge, he declares it to be wholly false. He will make a thorough report of all that he has done and discovered. This report will, he says, be of value and of interest.

THERE is actually a lot of fools in Memphis who think that the city could be permitted to carry on commerce with the outside world in the present state of its health! These idiots even threaten to repudiate the State board of health and 'go it alone,'' unless they are allowed to open up their cotton trade, taking cotton in from the country and sending back a plentiful supply of yellow-fever. If we knew that the majority of the people of Memphis sustained such outrageous course we should feel like seconding the New York *Herald's* motion to put the people out and burn the pestilential city to the ground.

The above specimen of brutal blackguardism, is from the editorial (?) columns of the Chattanooga *Times*, of Sunday. The author's epithets of "fools" and "idiots" reflect upon himself in the fact apparent that he is ignorant of what he is writing about. There has been no disposition manifest in this city to repudiate the action of the State board of health, although some of the regulations have been and are most oppressive. Our people have displayed a most commendable degree of patience and forbearance under the tortures of rules based upon the most silly apprehensions of the danger of spreading the dread disease—apprehensions that can find not a single instance in preceding epidemics for justification. The writer of the paragraph may arm himself with his torch and pitch-pail, and begin his work of burning the "pestilential city," if he can muster courage enough to come within our "pestilential" precincts, for he may rest assured that a majority—the sentiment is almost unanimous—favors the revocation of Rule No. 6, which prohibits the ginning and baling of cotton during the prevalence of the fever. All the other "experiments" of the State board of health may continue in force, and we will not murmur.

A Couple of Abortionists in Jail.

NEW YORK, September 13.—Dr. George Wild, a dentist of West Twenty-sixth street, and Dr. Ernst D. Paff, West Twenty-ninth street, were arrested this afternoon on warrants issued by Justice Bixby, of the Jefferson Market police court, charged with producing an abortion on Jennie Rigney, of Tenth avenue, and were committed to prison for examination.

Rioters in Jail.

JACKSON, Miss., September 11.—One of the negroes wounded in the Water Valley riot is dead, but the others are rapidly recovering. Of the nineteen colored rioters now in jail, two are well known.

For Murder.

SCRANTON, PA., September 13.—For killing James Gallagher, at Archibald, April 9th last, William Scott was to-day sentenced to ten years at hard labor and solitary confinement in the eastern penitentiary.

Rival Telegraph Companies.

BUFFALO, September 13.—The workmen of the Western Union telegraph company and of the American Union telegraph company came into collision to-day, causing considerable excitement.

IF your liver is torpid, if your appetite is poor, if you want your stomach thoroughly cleansed, if you cannot sleep, if you want a good digestion, use Dr. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Price only 25 cents.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The British Plan of Advance on Cabul—No Possibility of a Sudden Dash, but a Conflict with the Outposts Imminent.

A Survivor of the Cabul Massacre Tells How the Bloody Work was Done—Movement of the Mutineers—General News.

LONDON, September 13.—A Simla dispatch says that General Roberts has telegraphed for four additional regiments. The military authorities have decided to increase both the Kuram and Kyber columns to twelve thousand men each. It has been decided that there is no possibility of a sudden dash on Cabul, but it is believed there will be an early collision between the outposts. The disquiet among the border tribes is increasing. The vagueness of the communication brought by the messenger of the ameer to Ali Kehyl causes fear in some quarters that he has already alienated himself from his alliances.

The home government telegraphed the viceroy of India last night, expressing approval and gratification at his military arrangements. The political department of the India office here considers it extremely probable that Herat, Badakshan and Balkh will support the revolt, but has no definite news on the subject. The very absence of news from those districts is accepted as evidence that the country beyond Cabul is practically in the hands of the Heratic troops, which is considered exceedingly probable. The *Times* says: "Nothing is known up to the present time to confirm the rumors of a general rising in Afghanistan. We are justified in believing the condition of the country has become no worse since the first outbreak."

A correspondent at Candahar says that a fanatical outbreak is possible here on the fifth of this month, which is the concluding day of the Mohamedan fast.

The British government may have to exercise military intervention in the affairs of Burmah.

A similar dispatch says that a body of mutinous Afghans has gone to the Zurmat district, east of Ghugnee, hoping to incite the tribes there to attack the British flank in Shutargardan Pass. The ameer having addressed a letter to the Indian government, after the outbreak at Cabul, testifying to his friendship for the British, General Roberts has been instructed to call upon the ameer to prove his sincerity by sending a deputation of confidential representatives, invested with full powers to communicate with General Roberts.

A Hindoo attached to Major Cavagnari's mission, who concealed himself during the attack by the mob and escaped at night, has arrived at Kiratza. He reports that the embassy was attacked in the morning and set on fire at noon, but that it held out until evening. He believes that all the others connected with the mission were killed.

Yakoob Khan has written to the governor of Candahar informing him of the massacre at Cabul and ordering him to follow the advice of the British authorities. A dispatch from Lahore says that the Ghilzais near Shutargardan have promised to assist the British with transportation. A similar telegram says that a confidential agent from Yakoob Khan is waiting at Ali Kheyl to ask the British to advance, and that the inhabitants at Candahar are well disposed.

Reports relative to the movements of the mutineers are conflicting. Some special dispatches revive the rumor that they are approaching the frontier. Reports from Mooltan received at Bombay are that Herat, Badakshan and Balkh have all revolted against the ameer, and that a holy war is being preached throughout Afghanistan. Telegrams to the government confirm the apprehensions of an organized opposition by the population. The viceroy, however, is sanguine of speedy success. It is believed that preparations are making for an advance in sufficient force to pursue the Heratee regiments, and it is said that General Donald Stewart will have supreme command in Afghanistan.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Chanan says a rumor is in circulation there that an intimation of the pending danger to the embassy at Cabul reached Candahar from Herat and was telegraphed to the Indian government, but too late to avert the calamity. All reports point to the ameer's brother as the prime mover in the outbreak.

The *Times* points out that the government of India is systematically concealing the news concerning military instructions, and says: "All that is certain is that the plan of operations successfully followed last autumn will be repeated this. Three columns will follow the same routes, starting, however, from the scientific frontier, instead of from the cantonments which in 1878 marked the boundary. The Khyber and Candahar columns will probably be mainly confined to making demonstrations and holding marauding tribes in awe. The troops of the center column are being pushed up from Kohat to Kuram, so that in a few days we may expect to hear that the whole force now in the valley to the east of Peiwar has been transferred to the western slope. When once the position of the Shutargardan pass has been occupied in force and rendered impregnable, a forward movement will be made to Kushi, about fourteen miles distant. Provisions of all sorts are to be obtained around Kushi, and it will probably be converted into an extensive depot. General Roberts's subsequent operations must in a great measure depend upon the temper of the Hill tribes and the news he may receive from Cabul. If the Hill men cooperate with him, or even remain neutral, a rapid advance with a small force is feasible. If it is true that the Ghilzais and others have joined the revolt he will be compelled to hold the chain of communications in great force before venturing to advance. The Ghilzais are the most powerful tribe in Afghanistan. Their territory extends six hundred miles in length by thirty miles in breadth, and their fighting strength is fifty thousand well-armed men." The viceroy of India telegraphs that General Roberts will have sixty-five hundred men, consisting of two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry. This force takes possession of the country from the Sautargardan Pass to Cabul. From the Shutargardan Pass to Thull it will be held by four thousand men under General Gordon. The Khyber line from Peshawur to Gundamak will be protected by sixty-six hundred men, in addition to the Peshawur garrison. This force will provide a movable column to hold Jazalalak and communicate with Cabul. The reserves at Peshawur and Rawul Pindi will number five thousand men. The above force will represent a division capable of meeting all opposition, having its headquarters at Cabul and an army line to the base of Peshawur. It will have a second line by way of the Shutargardan till the pass is closed, after which General Roberts must look for maintenance to Cabul and Peshawur. The Khyber column is in active organization. The troops are now advancing to occupy Dakka. The guides are pushing on to Basawai. The correspondent of the *News* at Allahabad says that the orders are to occupy Cabul with or without the ameer's consent.

A Civil-Service Reform Story.

Washington dispatch to the New York *World*, 10th: "The *Star*, a conservative paper, furnishes the following civil-service reform incidents: Congressman Fisher, of Pennsylvania, who, in the absence of Jay Hubbel, of Michigan, acts as chairman of the Republican congressional committee, is in the city. He says the amount of money raised for political purposes among the clerks in the several departments is not nearly so large as many have been lead to imagine. The amount contributed by the treasury department was in the neighborhood of six thousand dollars, the war department fourteen hundred dollars, and in all the other departments not one thousand dollars all told. It is said, too, by prominent Republicans that prior to Secretary Schurz's departure for the west he issued orders forbidding the canvass of his department by the collectors for campaign funds. A gentleman who once occupied an official position at the White House says that the celebrated civil-service order No. 1 was written by Secretary Schurz, and that it was at the White House for two weeks in one of the drawers of a secretary's desk before the President acted upon it, and that he only signed it at the urgent request of its author, Mr. Schurz. Just after the President signed the order, and directed that it should be promulgated, an officer of the government who happened in the President's room remarked to him that it would prove a failure. 'Why?' said the President. 'Well,' sain the other, 'any civil-service order that is based simply on policy, and not on mandatory statutes, will fail, because you will make exceptions to it, and once an exception is made the bottom falls out.' Sure enough, the very day the order was promulgated an exception to its provisions was made, and at the request of the identical cabinet officer who wrote it—Mr. Secretary Schurz."

TENNESSEE'S DEBT.

Bondholders Bent on Bringing Suit to Compel Payment—Colonel Colyar's Impressions from Interviews with State Creditors.

Nashville *American*, 14th: It having been reported that Colonel A. S. Colyar, while on a recent visit to New York, had interviews with large holders of Tennessee bonds, a reporter of the *American* called upon that gentleman yesterday and asked him whether there was any truth in the rumor, and if he had been retained by the bondholders to bring suit against the State for the payment of the bonds. In response, he said: "If such a rumor prevails it is not true. I have not concealed the fact that while in New York, some ten days ago, I was consulted by some of the largest bondholders and asked to confer with their lawyers in New York, which I did. It would not be proper for me to disclose what took place, further than to say that I declined to take a fee unless it was upon an assurance that even after judicial investigation, and when it was found by judicial action that the bondholders had a legal remedy, the people of the State should have an opportunity of still making a compromise. The whole question of terms was discussed, but no conclusion was reached, and I am not their lawyer."

Reporter—Would you have any objections to stating the terms?

Mr. Colyar—Yes; this would be going further than I think I ought to go, as no result was reached.

Reporter—May I ask you what you think about a suit or suits being brought?

Mr. Colyar—It is absolutely certain the questions will have to be met by the State in the courts. The bondholders have consulted some of the ablest lawyers in New York, and upon one or two points there is not much difference of opinion.

Reporter—Do you mean as to the right to have their bonds turned over to a State, and suit to be brought in the supreme court of the United States?

Mr. Colyar—No; that question was not discussed.

Reporter—Then what remedy can they have against the State?

Mr. Colyar—The main question which the New York lawyers are agreed upon is, that the third section of the funding act of 1873 was a part of a contract between the State and the bondholders, and could not be repealed; and that the act of 1875, repealing it after the funding was done, was void, and that it is still the duty of the treasurer, under the third section, to set apart a sufficiency of the revenue as it comes in to pay the interest, and that under the Osborn case and cases more recently decided by the supreme court of the United States, the treasurer without the State being made a party can be compelled to set apart the revenue as it comes in. They assume that under this third section all the money going into the treasury goes in charged with this trust, and that the case therefore falls directly under the Osborn case. A question will also be raised, under a case decided in 4th Wallace, as to whether the forty-cents tax, fixed by statute at the time the funding took place, did not become a part of the contract, and therefore the law reducing the State tax to ten cents a nullity; and if so, whether, under the act of 1869, the comptroller cannot be compelled to collect the forty-cent tax.

Reporter—Is it probable this litigation will be commenced any time soon?

Mr. Colyar—Yes; in my opinion it is only suspended on account of some supposed complications with the railroad litigation, but most likely it will be instituted and prosecuted while the railroad suits are still pending.

Reporter—Do you regard this litigation as serious?

Mr. Colyar—From the time I first examined the question I felt sure we would be reached in some way through the courts. I have no doubt but that the third section of the funding act is still in force, and this being so, every lawyer will at once see our danger. And all thinking men must now see our danger from another quarter. The success of the Republican party in California and Maine, and the split of the Democratic party in New York, are encouraging signs for the Republican party. This party means to sustain public credit at all hazards, and in that they will be supported by many Democrats. The fourteenth amendment may be enforced by appropriate legislation, and if repudiation by a State of a public debt shall be regarded as depriving the bondholders of property, we may expect legislation to compel such repudiating States to pay. Whoever thinks we are not in imminent peril from this quarter is looking out upon the political horizon from a standpoint which certainly has not my surroundings.

Reporter—In your opinion, will the vote cast on the seventh of August be regarded as repudiation of the debt, or will future efforts be made to compromise with the bondholders?

Mr. Colyar—Men who are not insensible to shame can no more acquiesce in what would seem to be the decision—repudiation, the contest being between a low compromise and out-and-out repudiation—than a man could take his wife and children into the woods, never again to have shelter, when his house was burned down. The Democratic party, when it meets in convention next year, must assert its honesty or admit its dishonesty. To deny a debt made as the debt of Tennessee was, is simply an open confession of dishonesty. As to the amount we can pay, that is another question. We must admit the truth, and then get a settlement.

Reporter—But do you think there will be a split in the party?

Mr. Colyar—Not serious. Next year will be a political year, and when the convention meets, even the rankest repudiator will be slow to write down "repudiation" and sign his name to it. There is much difference between covert repudiation, as we have had this year under the banner of "opposition," and *avowed* repudiation; and besides, I have no doubt there will be new complications, growing out of actual actual litigation.

Reporter—What will likely be the platform of the Democratic party on the State debt?

Mr. Colyar—I can't tell, but with courage and wisdom in the convention, it will be treated as a business transaction, to be dealt with as business men deal with business. This being done, and every good man in the State stung by the disgrace hanging over us, we will carry the State. This is not a political question, nor is it a question of a settlement of the whole debt, but the question is, will we acknowledge the debt and pay what we can. The politician is often a coward in politics, but if he has the instincts of a man, and you assail his honor or the honor of his family, he comes out of his politics and stands up a man as God made him, ready to sacrifice life for honor All that is dear to every Tennessean being now put in peril, true men will stand out next year, Democrats and Republicans alike, to save the name of a once great State from eternal shame, and it will be done.

The interview here terminated.

Indians in Open Revolt.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—A telegram from San Bernardino, California, was received to-day announcing that there are about one hundred Desert Indians in open revolt in San Gorgono Pass. The trouble, it appears, was caused by designing white men. The notorious "Craft" is reported as being in the hands of the United States marshal, and other arrests are anticipated. The agent says greatly exaggerated reports concerning the affair are afloat. No serious results are apprehended by him.

Another Case of Spotted Fever Reported in Jersey City.

NEW YORK, September 11.—A new case of spotted fever has been reported to the board of health in Jersey City, it being Mrs. Griffin. Her son died from the same disease two weeks ago.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Proceedings of the Tennessee State Board of Health—Rule No. 6 Discussed without Action—A Number of Letters Read.

Mississippi River Ports Raising Quarantine Against New Orleans—Cincinnati to Open Up—The New Orleans Health Board.

Rule No. 6 Discussed by the State Board.

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, September 16.—The State board of health met at its rooms at three o'clock this afternoon, President J. D. Plunket presiding, and Drs. Safford, Atchison, Wright and Colonel E. Cole present.

The following letter was read by the secretary:

NASHVILLE, September 8, 1879.

Dr. Atchison:

DEAR SIR—In obedience to your request I submit my reasons why the order of the State board of health prohibiting planters carrying seed-cotton into Memphis should be revoked. Your information that lint cotton is kept in warehouses for weeks before being baled is incorrect. Baling of the lint commences as soon as a sufficient amount to make a bale has been thrown off by the gin, and I feel justified in saying that not enough lint to make a dozen bales is ever allowed to accumulate in any gin in Memphis. Your order is injurious to the planter. By it he is deprived of his only resource for obtaining money to support his family and pay laborers to gather his crop.

If allowed to deliver cotton as fast as it is picked, his commission merchant will advance to him, and his crop can be gathered; otherwise, it will be lost before the epidemic is over. I passed through the yellow-fever epidemics of 1867, 1873 and 1878, and to my knowledge the gins were employed during each epidemic, yet I fail to recall a single case of yellow-fever in any factory in Europe or America attributed to Memphis-packed cotton. One other reason I would urge. So soon as the gins furnish seed, our cotton-seed oil-mills commence operating, and I am informed by Colonel Cochran, a large manufacturer of cotton-seed oil, that employment will be given three hundred laborers now idle. This employment will enable them to supply the wants of their families, numbering perhaps one thousand, many of whom are in a destitute condition. After mature deliberation, I hope your board will deem it expedient to revoke the order. With much respect, I am, your obedient servant,

W. E. ROGERS.

Secretary Clark read the following letters and telegrams, together with several petitions from Memphis relative to Rule 6:

WASHINGTON, September 11, 1879.

Dr. Wm. Clark, Secretary State Board of Health Nashville, Tenn.:

Your letter of the eighth instant, indorsed, received. The chief dangers in admitting cotton are: in making depopulation impossible; attracting persons to and increasing the disease in the city, making it difficult to control its spread; if none but persons who have had the fever were to bring or handle the cotton, the danger will be less, yet the interest of the city and of other States will be more imperilled by your proposed modification than the interest of the few persons to be benefitted by it will justify.

BILLINGS.

MEMPHIS, September 12, 1879.

Wm. Clark, Secretary State Board of Health:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the eighth instant is to hand with five inclosures, and the subject, Rule No. 6, of instructions to pickets and patrols, to be observed by pickets and patrols at the posts of Gaines and Memphis, viz: "Neither lint-cotton nor seed-cotton will be allowed to enter Memphis during the epidemic." I have no reason to change the opinion expressed in mine by wire on the ninth instant. Let Rule 6 stand until both sides are heard from. Before and since, I have a number of letters indorsing the rule in much the same language used by Mr. R. D. Goodwin, in his of the eighth to Dr. Plunket. Mr. Goodwin is an old merchant, and one of the largest planters in our country and an intelligent gentleman, whose opinions and statements are entitled to the fullest credit. I have not time to discuss this subject fully, but with the opinion of the National board of health so decided in favor of it, I think the duty of the State board is clearly to stand by the rule, certainly so during this month, and should the condition warrant its being relaxed early next month, no great harm will be done to our local interests, and we will have done our clear duty in protecting the outside world against the possibility of infection. Respectfully yours,

JOHN JOHNSON,
Superintendent of Quarantine.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 16, 1879.

J. D. Plunket, M.D., President of the State Board of Health:

Rule 8, in regard to public assemblies, has been entirely disregarded by the Catholic church. It has been complied with by all the white Protestant churches, and most of the colored churches. The colored people quite naturally complain because of the Catholics, and unless we have the power to close them, I recommend that the rule be repealed, that all may be allowed to enjoy equal religious privileges.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Superintendent of Quarantine.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 16, 1879.

J. D. Plunket, M.D., President of the State Board of Health:

Large numbers of colored men and women who have remained in the city all the summer are now asking for permits to go out into the country to seek work in picking cotton, and are highly indignant because I do not permit them to go. What does the board of health direct on this question? Answer.

JOHN JOHNSON, Sup't of Quarantine.

On motion of Colonel Cole, Drs. Wight, Atchison and Safford were appointed a committee to report upon the papers and petitions having reference to Rule No. 6, and subsequently made the following report:

"Your committee to whom was referred the petitions of the citizens of Memphis, praying for the abolition of Rule No. 6, prohibiting the introduction of cotton into Memphis during the epidemic, and counter-petitions of citizens, also of Memphis and the surrounding country, against its repeal, against the opinion of the National board of health and distinguished sanitarians against its repeal, beg leave to report that after a just and patient consideration, they are of opinion that the rule ought to be adhered to until the epidemic declines. First, because of increased facilities of communication with the country; second, because of the danger, more or less remote, of transporting yellow-fever poison in cotton ginned and baled in an infected atmosphere.

E. M. WIGHT,
T. A. ATCHISON,
J. M. SAFFORD,

Dr. Atchison offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the superintendent of quarantine be directed to issue passes to persons in Memphis desiring to go out into the country to seek work in picking cotton, only upon condition that such persons shall go into camp and there remain for ten consecutive days prior to going to the cotton fields or other place for employment.

Dr. Wight moved that Rule 8, in regard to public assemblies, be enforced until October 1st, when it shall terminate by limitation. Carried.

The board then adjourned.

Proceedings of the New Orleans Board of Health.

Special to the Appeal.]

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—The board of health has adopted the following:

Resolved, That the governor be advised to so modify the proclamation of quarantine that, from and after October 1st, all vessels arriving from ports not known to be infected, and not having touched at infected ports, reaching the quarantine station with clean bills of health, having had no sickness during the voyage, and being in healthy condition, shall be allowed to proceed to the city without detention.

A resolution was also adopted placing Belize, Honduras, on the same footing as the Bay Islands, it having been shown that the fever has not existed there.

Dr. Wm. G. Austin, acting president State board of health; Dr. C. B. White, sanitary director auxiliary sanitary association; Dr. S. M. Bemiss, member National board of health, publish a statement recounting the healthful and excellent sanitary condition of the city, asserting that no person living or remaining in New Orleans has been attacked by yellow-fever since September 3d; that no cases exist in New Orleans at present, except one case from Morgan City, now under treatment at Touro Infirmary. They declare that as far as human knowledge can reach, New Orleans is as safe a place to visit and sojourn as any city in the United States. In view of these facts, they earnestly request the removal of the interior quarantine restrictions, and pledge themselves to give due warning should actual danger arise.

Mississippi River Ports Opening Up.

Special to the Appeal.]

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—A dispatch from Captain Pepper, of the steamer Pargoud, dated at Delta, Louisiana, says the quarantine against New Orleans will be raised at all points except Vicksburg.

Cincinnati Open to the World.

Special to the Appeal.]

CINCINNATI, September 16.—The health officer has given orders that quarantine in Cincinnati will be raised Thursday next, which is sixty days from the date of its establishment. There has not been a case of yellow-fever here since July. Before that time there had been six cases, one fatal.

CITIZENESS OLIVER.

The Widow Deserts "Papa" Don, and Flies to Uncle Sammy Tilden for Consolation.

New York *Star*, 13th: Early visitors at Madison square, yesterday morning, noticed a lady dressed in a snug-fitting black suit, "brushing with hasty step the dews away." She walked with a short, quick step, and, as she passed up and down the paths of the park, she scrutinized closely the features of the occupants of the benches. Round after round was made until she began to attract the individual attention of those in the park. It was suggested that she was a female pedestrian out for a little jog before breakfast; but this was certainly not the case, or she would not have handicapped herself with a huge roll of papers and manuscript; which she carried under her arm. The patrol in gray finally became suspicious, and, at the next lap, he confronted her, and asked, "Who are you looking for, madam?"

"I desire to find George Francis Train," she replied; "and I was told I would find him here."

"That's him over there; the one that's feeding the birds," answered the polite policeman. The strage lady confronted the philosopher, and after introducing herself took a vacant seat beside him. After a brief conversation, G. F. T. wrote a few sentences upon a sheet of note paper, folded it, and wrote on the outside, "Citizeness Oliver." The mysterious visitor to the park was the veritable Widow Oliver—and approaching the reporter she asked: "Can you tell me where Gramercy Park is?" The information was given, and the little widow, putting on one of her most winning smiles, said: "I do not want to ask too many questions, but this is where Samuel J. Tilden resides, is it not?"

Being assured that Mr. Tilden was supposed to live in that locality, the widow started off at a lively pace in the direction of Gramercy Park, leaving the reporter in doubt whether the winsome widow was going to make the attack first upon the "barl" or first upon Uncle Sammy's tender and youthful heart.

Mason, Tenn.

MASON, September 10.—Since July 16th I have been sojourning in Tipton county. Crops are excellent in these parts, as well as in most of West Tennessee—so I am credibly informed. There is plenty of corn and an abundance of cotton, and the farmers are becoming more independent and thrifty by raising their meats and other edibles. The merchants are encouraged to hope that their customers will be able to square up their accounts, and the planters are jubilant over their prospects of being freed from debt. The merchants of Mason, Covington, and other places, are active in preparing for the fall trade; some having gone already to St. Louis, Louisville, and other markets, to lay in their stock in part and otherwise provide for the opening of the cotton season. But for the state of affairs in Memphis our merchants would sell them considerably; anyhow, we hope much to be done in that way, as soon as the cruel fever is over. I have called upon the people of Mason, Covington and vicinities, meeting some few Memphians, who responded very promptly in assisting our suffering and distressed citizens—

The citizens of Covington paying	$ 37 85
The citizens of Mason paying	20 00
Colonel J. F. Jett, of this county	25 00
Mrs. Alfred Boyd, Jr.	5 00
W. A. J. Slaughter & Co., of Memphis	20 00
G. C. Howard & Co.	5 00
Making an aggregate of	$112 35

Which has been forwarded to the committee of safety through Dr. D. F. Goodyear, one of a sub-committee. It has been suggested that the ladies here organize for the purpose of receiving contributions of goods, etc., which are to be made into clothing for the orphans of Memphis—one merchant, a lady, already having promised fifty dollars worth of material. Please let us know if such be desirable. I have no doubt that much can be done in that way. The firm of B. F. Duke & Co. has been authorized by the commissary-general to receive and forward all contributions to our sufferers from this point. To that firm all parties hereafter desiring to give anything in the way of money, provisions, etc., will please report.

R. J. BLACK.

The Young Man who Shot Himself on the Road to Recovery.

Little Rock *Gazette*, 13th: "Several weeks ago we spoke of a sensation at Prescott, of a young man visiting a young lady, supposed intimacy between them, a statement to that effect by the young man's father, and a cowhiding of the old gentleman by the young lady. The affair was hushed up, the lips of gossip almost hermetically sealed and the entire matter kept out of the local papers. There is a sequel. The young man took the matter very much to heart, deeply feeling the shame of the whole transaction. Procuring a pistol, he attempted to commit suicide, but was prevented after inflicting a very severe wound by shooting himself. Another statement is that the young man while carelessly handling the pistol accidentally shot himself. The Prescott *Dispatch* says that the young man is recovering. As silent as the affair has been kept, it has created a profound sensation in Prescott and vicinity, more especially as the parties connected are in the highest social standing. The old gentleman who received the chastisement, it was reported left the city with the intention of never returning, but we see by the *Dispatch* that he has returned."

Hotly Pursuing Cetewayo.

CAPE TOWN, August 26.—The pursuit of King Cetewayo continues hotly. He has split up his party and taken to the bush. His pursuers have been within three miles of the king, and have actually seen some of his followers. Sir Garnet Wolseley held a meeting with the northern chiefs, at which he informed them that the only obstacle to the settlement of peace was the failure to capture Cetewayo, and that any chief harboring Cetewayo would be punished. Lord Gifford has captured a native who has promised to show him the king's hiding place. The bush where he is supposed to be secreted is now being surrounded by three hundred men.

Harpmann & Bro.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CIGARS

And Wholesale Dealers in

Tobacco, Pipes, Smokers' Articles

286 Main St., MEMPHIS. | 310 East 54th St. NEW YORK.

WE would respectfully request our friends and the trade generally to address all communications to Memphis. We have a large stock of goods ready for shipment in New York, and will be well prepared to fill all orders from an entire fresh stock as soon as quarantine is removed.

☞ We are in receipt of Fresh Imported Key West Cigars weekly. HARPMANN & BRO.

YELLOW-FEVER.

Yellow Jack Continues to Hold the Fort—Board of Health Report for Yesterday—New Cases, Twelve Colored and Eleven Whites—The Death List Light—Three Deaths Among

Whites and Two Among Blacks in the City—Three Deaths Among Whites and One Among Blacks Outside the City Limits—Contributions—Miscellaneous News from All Points.

Our local board of health reports for yesterday show that the yellow-fever has not as yet commenced decreasing. Eleven new cases among whites, and twelve among blacks within the city, and scattered around in all directions from Chelsea to Fort Pickering, prove conclusively that the unacclimated material upon which the fever feeds is not exhausted. The death-list is small in numbers, and from this fact we may readily conclude that the virulence of the disease is abating:

New Cases Tuesday.

WHITE.

D. L. Carmichael, 38 years, 217 Beale.
Thomas Sebro, 17 years, Third and Jefferson.
John Clark, 38 years, 204 Front.
Ed Volkmar, 18 years, Union and Hernando.
Fred Volkmar, 57 years, Union and Hernando.
Lizzie Volkmar, 22 years, Union and Hernando.
Mrs. Kate Green, 35 years, Fifth and Georgia.
John Houlihan, 43 years, 61 Alabama.
W. S. White, 25 years, [illegible] Court.
Loretta Bilbow, 3 years, 20 Huling.
W. M'Donald, 22 years, 356 Washington.

COLORED.

J. Gray's child, 1 year, Jessamine.
Henrietta Jones, 19 years, Union near Lauderdale.
Henry Block, 50 years, 57 Front.
Ella Martin, 27 years, 443 Pontotoc.
Louis Napoleon, 30 years, 140 Court.
W. Williams, 40 years, 188 Fourth.
Alice Boyd, 19 years, Georgia and LaRose.
Joseph Simmons, 32 years, 212 Beale.
M. Holcomb, 38 years, 333 Madison.
Martha Johnson, 1 year, 136 Elliott.
Emma Hill, 40 years, 246 Third.
Bettie Edwards, 30 years, Elliott and St. Martin.

Deaths Tuesday.

WHITES.

Daniel E. Sullivan, 32 years, 379 Main.
R. G. Jobe, 30 years, 40 Promenade.
Marta O'Donnell, 33 years, Third and Mill.

COLORED.

Ross Hodges, 39 years, 144 Monroe.
Jos. H. Gordon, 48 years, Madison.

Outside City.

WHITES.

George E. Ware, 25 years, Poplar boulevard.
Joseph Sharp, 35 years, Poplar boulevard.
Richard Sharp, 45 years, Poplar boulevard.

COLORED.

Ebenezer Kearney, 80 years, Hernando road.

New Cases, Unofficial.

The Howards sent out eighteen nurses yesterday. The visitors reported the following suspicious new cases among white persons last evening:

T. S. Hare, 30 years, 43 Main.
Catherine stokey, 34 years, Jackson, Ft. Picker'g.
Mrs. Welsh, 30 years, Dunlap.
J. B. M'Bride, 26 years, near Whitehaven.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION

yesterday received the following amounts: S. V. Hughston, French Camp, Mississippi, $10; citizens of Jackson, Tennessee, per Duke & Wisdom, $38 70; B. F. Chambers, treasurer, Peabody subsistence fund, New Orleans, Louisiana, $475; M. T. Hungerford, treasurer, Hardware board, New York, $700; O. K., Bridgeport, Connecticut, per First national bank, $1; J. H. Chumaceiro, proprietor of Jewish South publishing company, New Orleans, $25; J. W. Preston, chairman citizens' relief committee, Chicago, $1000. Total, $2249 70.

T. ROANE WARING, Sec'y.

THE TEUTONIC RELIEF

acknowledges the receipt of twenty-five dollars each of G. A. Eckerly and J. F. Frank & Co., in groceries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT WILL THE HARVEST BE?

EDITORS APPEAL—May I ask if the towns in the immediate neighborhood of Memphis, where the Howards did such good work last year, and spent such large sums of money—places which owe the Howards the lives of many of their citizens—have contributed their share of relief to this suffering city? Take for instance Collierville, where for months a staff of doctors and nurses were supplied at a vast expense, to say nothing of the supply-trains which arrived almost daily laden with everything to alleviate the condition of suffering humanity, and given out, as I know well, with a most lavish hand, and in some cases to those who could well afford to pay for them. I read in your paper this morning a letter from a neighboring village, saying "the crops are excellent, and the farmer's heart beats high in anticipation of large yields of cotton and corn." Is not now the time opportune to appeal in that quarter, without going far afield for help, for I feel the reason these men have not given before is not lack of generosity or humanity, but simply poverty, and that they only need daring to open their purse-strings? Those who benefited by the Howards should be the *first* to give, not the distant stranger. Even in Jay Gould's gifts I see a mild reproach. Let the appeal be made at home, in West Tennessee first; if in vain, then we can go abroad, and say: "*Tout est perdu fors l'honneur.*"

THE FEVER ON THE HORN LAKE ROAD.

The sudden breaking out of yellow-fever on the lower Horn Lake road, at two points—one at Arnold's, some six miles south of the city; and the other at Horn Lake island, some fifteen miles south—presents a curious phase as to the movements of the strange disease. At Horn Lake island, Mrs. Kraukel was taken sick with fever on the twentieth of August, and recovered. Mr. Kraukel was taken sick September 7th, and is convalescing. Mr. Kreuter, who lived with them, was taken sick September 11th and died September 14th. Mrs. Kreuter came to Memphis on the eighth, remained here until the eleventh, and returned to camp sick with fever on that day. The history of the sickness of the Arnold family, residing some six miles south of the city, is as follows: Mr. F. M. Arnold had been very particular with reference to persons visiting his house; he isolated himself and family as much as possible. He was taken sick with fever on the twentieth of August and died on the twenty-fifth. His sister, Mrs. Glenn, who with her family resided one hundred yards away, visited and nursed him during the first three days of his sickness, and then returned home. Turner Clemens, grandson of Mr. Arnold, residing at his house, took sick August 21st, but recovered. On the twenty-third of August, Ella Arnold took sick and died in a few days. On the first of September Mrs. Arnold and Mr. Sutton took the f