MEMPHIS APPEAL

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One copy, one year, by mail.....$10 00
One copy, six months, by mail.....5 00
One copy, one month, by mail.....1 00
One copy, one week, in city.....25
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☞Entered at the Postoffice at Memphis, Tenn., as Second-Class Matter.

THURSDAY, : : : NOV. 11, 1880

INDICATIONS.

For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, clear or fair weather, southwest to northwest winds, rapidly rising barometer, lower temperature.

THE RULE OF THE MINORITY.

We boast that this is a government of Democracy, established for the benefit of the people and ruled by the people. One of the cardinal tenets of the Democratic faith is that the majority must rule; that the popular voice of the people, as expressed at the ballot-box, should be obeyed. But the late Presidential election presents the singular anomaly of the minority candidate being made President over the man who received a majority of the popular vote. If the minority candidate in any of the States should be inducted into office, the people would express their indignation at the outrage which stifles the voice of the majority and gives power to a small minority. But the election of a President of the United States by the minority seems to create no discontent among the people. Andrew Johnson saw the possibility of a minority candidate being made President, and believing such an election opposed to the genius of a Democratic republic in which a majority should rule, he advocated the election of a President by a direct vote of the people. In discussing the probability that Hancock has a majority of the popular vote, the New York *Star* shows that in 1860 Lincoln received 1,866,452 votes, which commanded 180 votes in the electoral college, *while the popular vote of 2,813,741 cast* against Lincoln represented only 123 electoral votes. Democrats who voted for Douglas or Breckenridge or Bell would have preferred to see any of the three inaugurated rather than Lincoln, but as their divisions gave the Republican candidate a plurality in many Democratic States, he was legally elected over their heads. These instructive facts clearly demonstrate that the machinery of the electoral college can be utilized indefinitely to defeat the will of the people by an unscrupulous party once intrenched in power. Our electoral system originated in the crafty brain of Alexander Hamilton, the foe of Jeffersonian Democracy. Accepted by the framers of the constitution as a compromise, and seeming on the face of it to be a bulwark of States' rights, it is in its essence the incarnation of Hamilton's distrust of the people. To bring the matter more convincingly home to the minds of doubters, reflect that the late election hinged on the vote of New York State. Hancock might have had a million majority in the other States carried for him, but if New York was lost by even a single vote, her electoral delegation was pledged to Garfield. Conceive what a temptation this fact presented to the party in power, with its enormous patronage and wealth. Ten or fifteen thousand votes won over to Republicanism from Democracy would be likely to decide the Presidential issue—*and these votes were got!* With unlimited resources at its command, what is to prevent a minority party from perpetuating its rule term after term by concentrating its energies on a few close and doubtful States?

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Something has gone wrong in the operations of the universal laws of nature. The leaves have their time to fall and flowers to wither, the birds to sing in the groves and the frogs to croak down in the meadows, and with equal regularity W. R. Moore has heretofore appeared before the public in one of his characteristic letters against the wicked APPEAL. But four days and twelve hours have passed and no newspaper card from W. R. Moore! Something awful has happened, and the public need not be alarmed to feel a jar in the universe. This mysterious silence is ominous of evil. Four days and a half and no card from Moore! The public has become so accustomed to such literature that it is indispensible to its existence. We fear something serious has happened—perhaps some along and yanked him up. It may be he has been waylaid by a "shot-gun assassin," and his dead body will be found in some dark alley weltering in its own gore. There is no telling what a "hell-deserving monster" will do, and it may be that the "monsters" have abducted the poor man into their dens, where he is languishing in torture from hunger and agonized because he is deprived the luxury of writing a card on the APPEAL. This matter ought to be looked into. Moore's silence is suggestive of something wrong, and every morning when the police look over the papers and see that he has no card, they ought to satisfy themselves that the letter-writer has not been stolen by the "KuKlux night prowlers," chopped into mince meat by the "hell-deserving monsters," or had his hide perforated by the "shotgun assassins." It may be that Moore has gone into coventry to concoct a libel suit against the APPEAL. His friends are trying to induce him to commit such a rash act. Fudge! It is true Moore run behind his ticket on account of the APPEAL's exposure of his infamous record. But he wrote us a letter thanking us for our comments on his villainy, and we charge him $100,000 for the services for which he thanked us, and after paying off his $50,000 damages which his friends claim, he will still owe us $50,000, and as there is nothing mean about us, if he will send us a check for half that amount we will pass receipts. But the threatened suit will not silence the APPEAL, for it will not prove as profitable as Moore's insurance operations. This war has been one of Moore's creation. As a public journalist we have simply discharged our duty by defending the southern people from calumny and exposing the calumniator, and are willing to abide the consequences.

SOUTHERN ABILITY TO MANUFACTURE.

The New York *Bulletin*, an energetic and progressive financial newspaper, in an article upon the railroad system of the south, expresses the opinion that the southern States, with their vast exportable exports and their extensive imports, and having a more attractive country for labor than the wilds of the northwest, should equal the north in the amount of its transportation; facilities; yet, according to *Poor's Manual*, the southern railroads in 1879 had only $43,000,000 of railroad earnings as against $453,000,000 in the north. *Bullion* adds: "The south cannot consume, or manufacture even, its main products, and requires for consumption the products of the northern half, necessitating transportation both ways. Moreover the South, while possessing closely connected centers of trade and culture, now offers attractions to emigrants which are drawing the more successful citizens of the northwest southward, and must soon largely deflect the great current of immigration, and instead of one "Rugby" or an occasional Swiss colony there will be multitudes going thither from foreign countries." It is taken for granted here that the south cannot manufacture her own products. The south *does* not manufacture her own products, it is true, but she can manufacture them, if she will. The south can grind its own wheat if it please, and it is proving that only lack of capital or determination, or whatever it is, prevents her manufacturing a large portion of the cotton she grows. What is to prevent it, ultimately, from manufacturing it all, and sending yarns to Liverpool instead of the raw material, and manufactured goods to every port consuming cotton fabrics? The south can manufacture her own products; give her time, and the opportunities time brings, and she will manufacture them.

IRELAND AND THE SOUTH.

It is not at all surprising that Irishmen are generally Democrats, because the treatment of the people of Ireland by the British government has been the identical policy which the Republican party adopted in the treatment of the south. If the British government had been just and conciliatory in its dealings with Ireland there would be perfect tranquillity, and the government would be made still stronger by the love and affection of a homogeneous people. As it is, there is discord and hate, and there will be until justice and right triumphs. All the misfortunes of the Irish people, and all the turmoils and strifes in which England is constantly engaged to the detriment of her national prosperity, can be traced to the cruel despotism of the British government toward Ireland. The history of the south and of Ireland demonstrates that no people can be ruled by harsh and despotic means and the consent of the governed. The trouble in Ireland indicates that a crisis is inevitable. In discussing the situation, the Baltimore *Gazette* says that "English politicians have failed to recognize that in dealing with Ireland they either must discard the principles of political liberty, which are dear to every Englishman, and rule with a rod of iron, or else concede to Ireland the fullest right to administer her own affairs. There is no half-way place, and in deluding themselves with the notion that they can govern Ireland from London under the fiction of a constitution Englishmen simply repeat the stupid blunder of taxation without representation which lost them the American colonies. And curiously enough, exactly the same mistake was committed by the Republican politicians of our own country in dealing with the south. At the close of the war, unwilling to relinquish the power they had so recklessly abused, they sought to rivet on the southern states the chains of a negro despotism, and for years continued to 'govern without the consent of the governed.' Just as Irishmen are regarded by Englishmen to-day—that is, as a rebellious, discontented people, who must be starved and frightened into submission—so have the southerners been regarded by stalwarts ever since the close of the war. And if it had rested with leaders like Conkling and Blaine, the south would, with Ireland, be still subjected to the oppressive burden of a form of government whose practical effect is to degrade the people and retard their development. But the people of the south were more fortunate than are their brethren of Ireland in awaking the generous pity of their foes; for, through the indignant protests of moderate northerners, the south at last was freed, and ever since she regained her liberty she has been advancing with rapid steps along the path of prosperity and peace. Indications are not wanting that the people of England are likewise awaking to the enormity and the sheer extravagance of their treatment of Ireland, and that the English public sentiment may force concessions that will ultimately make her free. In the similarity of the political abuses inflicted on the two peoples may be found probably the true cause of the universal sympathy felt at the south for Ireland in her hour of trial and distress."

THE TURKISH TROUBLE.

The condition of things in Turkey remains very unsatisfactory, and is, evidently, like the difficulties in Ireland, giving no little trouble to the new English ministry. When Beaconsfield was ousted from office it was expected that the new ministers would energetically put in force the provisions of the Berlin arrangement. So far, even the cession of Dulcigno has not been accomplished. So cunning are the Turks in diplomacy that they have thoroughly baffled the European powers. There is something laughable in the position of the "Great Bashaw" who was the other day wriggling under the heel of Russia when that power was at the gates of Constantinople, now sitting sipping his coffee and smoking his hookah at ease, while the confederate nations, confederated for the management of the last estate of the Turks, are scratching their heads and biting their mallets, unable to accomplish a thing with their subtle ward, whom they undertook to protect and instruct. The pupil has outtoned his teacher, the ward defeated his guardian. Montenegro has not yet been disposed of, and the formidable Greek question has not even been entered upon. Over 40,000 troops have been sent by the Turks into the territory that should go to Greece, and ten new batteries are to be put up in the Dardanelles. These steps are not taken against Turkey's enemies, the Russians, but against its friends who delivered it from the treaty of San Stephano and vassalage to Russia. This is all very complimentary to Turkish diplomatic skill, and shows an audacity of impudence that almost wins our admiration, and which certainly makes John Bull and his partners of the Berlin conference look foolish enough; but the Turkish question is not settled by all this, but looms up a danger and a menace as disagreeable and as threatening as ever. The trouble is not over.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

The New York *Bulletin*, of Monday last, sounds a note of warning as to the condition of things in the money market. The United States treasury is reserving its surplus revenue instead of expending it for bonds. This reduces the means at the disposal of the money centers. Gold imports are left as the means of relief, and a decrease in their amounts indicates straitness. The reserve surplus of the banks fell off during the week more than one-half. The *Bulletin* emphatically says: "The tone of speculation has decidedly changed since a few days ago, and it has become rampantly bullish again. It will also be noted that this has occurred on the eve of a stringent money market, such as the bank statement to-day forshadows. We are expanding speculation concurrently with a narrowing bank reserve, and this at a time when the out-of town demand for currency is large and growing. Certainly the present situation should induce caution on the part of all."

Some of the leading Republican newspapers profess to be alarmed, fearing that an attempt will be made by the Democrats to count out Republican members of the house elected by small majorities, by quibble or by a strained construction of technicality or of law. There is no ground for such fear. The Democratic party can gain nothing by trickery, although based upon Republican precedent. If the house be proved Republican fairly, it should so stand; and *vice versa*. If it be the purpose of the Republicans to sweep out, as their committee chairman announced, many southern Democrats whose seats may be contested by rogues, adventurers and bummers, Clerk Adams cannot be too particular. The Democratic party should seek no backdoor entrances to power, but it should tenaciously insist upon its just rights.

There is trouble on Front street, between Union and Gayoso streets. It is lined with stores, drays and heavily-packed wagons that are delivering merchandise or hauling cotton. The old pavement appears here and there, and is surmounted and surrounded with the richest compost of filth, and one of the deepest anywhere to be found. It bespatters passers-by when the weather is wet; dust, in pillars, darkens the air, foils the store and chokes all frail humanity that passes by. When the sun shines incense goes up that the thirty-nine distinct smells of Cologne can offer nothing more pungent or more disgusting. Will those who settle such matters have carts and shovels sent to clean away the filth? Will the board of health condemn the nuisance, and set the purifying hand under Captain Jackson to work? Is there deliverance from this intolerable nuisance?

The pulpit has opened on Sara Bernhardt at last. We knew it could not long be delayed. Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, addressing the Woman's Missionary society of New York, the other day, said:

I cannot refrain in this connection from referring to an unholy woman of shame who has come to this city to flaunt herself on a public stage. I hope none will so degrade themselves as to encourage her immoralities in any way.

This is about as paying an advertisement as Sara could ask for. But Brother Crosby ought to have gone farther and denounced that pure, sweet woman, mother and wife—the Princess of Wales—and that model churchman, Gladstone, premier of England, for having gone to see the wicked Sara; the latter especially, because he paid her personal attentions at the home of one of London's grandees.

Forney finds too close an illustration of the ingratitude of republics in the result of the Presidential election, and in *Progress* sums up thus: "The telegraph has just flashed the fate of General Hancock, and the same streets that rang with delirious cheers over his peerless value at Gettysburg on the morning of the 4th of July, 1863, the same hearts that throbbed with gratitude over the opportune arrival which saved Philadelphia from fire and spoil, now throb with delirious and ingrate joy over his defeat for President of the United States by a man denounced by his own party as venal and corrupt. What a comment on the *vox populi vox Dei*".

Malaria is playing havoc in Massachusetts. It has attacked places where a case of fever and ague and of remittent fever was never known before, and in some instances scarcely an inhabitant has escaped. The valleys of the Housatonic and Connecticut have been severely visited. At Springfield, Massachusetts, there have been thousands of cases. In one place, where there were 186 workmen, 125 had ague. The cause of the outbreak has not been ascertained, though experts have been looking for it for some weeks.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

A Notable Display of Hearts of Oak, Ready for any Fate, But a Very Weak Showing of Guns and Timber — Much Fuss Over a Great Fizzle.

The "Old Salt" of the Wabash in His Glory—In Company With That Other Old Salt, Key, of Tennessee, and Frand Hayes He Reviews the Naval Brigade.

Fortress Monroe, November 10.—The day opened auspicious for the naval review; the weather was clear and pleasant, with a fresh breeze from the southeast. At 9 o'clock the steamer Despatch, flying the President's flag, came into the Roads, followed closely by the Tallapoosa, carrying the flag of Commodore Earl English, chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. The Despatch had on board President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary Thompson and family, Secretary Sherman, Secretaries Evarts and Schurz and Postmaster-General Key, with the members of their families and friends. Upon the President's arrival the yards of the vessels of the fleet were manned and a salute of twenty-one guns fired by the Tennessee and Minnesota. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the water battery of Fortress Monroe. This was followed in quick succession by a salute of twenty-one torpedoes, which were fired from a temporary station near the shore, a novel experiment in the way of salutes. As the firing ceased the Marine band from Washington, stationed on the balcony of the hotel, played *Hail to the Chief*, in which they were joined by the band of the flagship Tennessee. At 11 o'clock the President and party went on board the Tennessee, where they were received by Admiral Wyman and staff. The crew were beat to quarters, where they were exercised, after which the company repaired to the spar deck to witness some broadsword exercises by some experts of the crew. At 12 o'clock the President and party left the ship and returned to the Despatch. The yards were again manned and a salute of twenty guns fired. At 10 o'clock the revenue cutter Ewing arrived from Baltimore, having on board James Gillilien, treasurer of the United States, Hon. John R. Thomas, collector of Baltimore, and a number of friends.

The other steamers brought many distinguished visitors. At 1 o'clock the signal from the flagship to prepare for landing was hoisted, and the crews at once went to work lowering away their boats. The water was quite rough, so that it was found impossible, owing to this fact and a strong tide setting in, to form a line and advance simultaneously, as at first proposed. The crews were, therefore, allowed to leave their vessels and get ashore as best they could, little regard being paid to order. The brigade was safely landed at 3 o'clock, and the order of formation was inaugurated. The marine band and pioneer corps headed the procession. The entire number in the brigade was 1800. At 3:30 o'clock they took up a line of march for the fort. In the meantime the five companies of artillery stationed here, headed by a band of the post marched down to the wharf to meet and escort the President and party into the fort, under the command pf General George W. Getty, who was accompanied by his staff. The President and party were entertained at General Getty's quarters until it was announced that the brigade had formed on the parade ground and was ready for inspection. About 4 o'clock the President and party came on the grounds, accompanied by Admiral Wyman. The President and party took their stations at the reviewing stands. The crews marched by in columns, which practically ended the matter, and the sailors and marines returned to the boats and pulled away for the ships. The troops of the garrison then formed and escorted the President to the wharf, where the party embarked and returned to the Despatch.

This evening a heavy rain-storm set in, which prevented the expected display of fireworks from the fleet. The ball at the hotel, however, was a most brilliant affair, the President and Secretary Thompson being present. The President and party remain here to-night, but what the programme for to-morrow will be no one seems to know. Rumor has it that the President and party will visit the training ships, and there will be a four-mile run around the fleet, in all the vessels of the fleet will be represented, after which the party will sail for Washington. The entire fleet is to get underway and escort the President some fifteen miles down the bay.

THE CABINET CRISIS

In France—The Ministers Defer Their Decisions Concerning the Resignations—Deputies' Views.

The Organ of the Vatican Says the Irish People Must Shake off Their Oppression.

Constantinople, November 10.—The foreign embassadors have signed a collective note to the Porte demanding the execution of the assassins of the Russian Colonel Comeroff.

CANADA.

Toronto, November 10.—Advices from Carbonear state that the outrage upon American fishermen has been thoroughly investigated. Inspector Carty was dispatched to Conception bay, where he arrested five lads and brought them to Carbonear, where they were tried before Magistrate McNeil. Four were fined for throwing stones at the crew of the Minnesota while taking off bait. The other was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, November 10.—Monsignor Vanuttelli has been appointed papal nuncio here.

London, November 10.—Later particulars from Agram, in Crotia, concerning the earthquake felt throughout the south of Austria yesterday, say 200 houses and two churches were irreparably damaged. A part of the cathedral must be rebuilt. The palace and country-seat of the cardinal-archbishop and the government school and cigar manufactory were half destroyed. Buildings within a radius of fourteen miles were terribly damaged.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

San Francisco, November 10.—A Victoria dispatch says that a large public meeting was held there last night to consider the default in the matter of the Island railway. Resolutions were passed reciting the losses the province has sustained through the reservation for several years of the island coal and agricultural lands, and express the belief that that province would be better off as a crown colony if the railway obligations of the Dominion are not fulfilled. The speeches were generally distinguished for their quiet and friendly tone toward Canada and to John McDonald's government.

IRELAND.

Dublin, November 10.—At a meeting of the Land league to-day Justin McCarthy was elected a member. Parnell addressed a meeting at Belleck, county Fermagh, yesterday.

Mr. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, has left Dublin for London.

At a meeting of the Land league a letter from P. H. O'Donnell, M. P., was read, withdrawing his request for admission to the league.

Rome, November 10.—The *Aurora*, the organ of the Irish American, publishes an article favorable to the Irish Land league, in which it says: "In consequence of the insupportable state of the Irish peasantry, people must shake off their oppression. The crimes committed in Ireland are not attributable to the Land league. Radical reform is indispensable, otherwise Ireland will be compelled to choose between anarchy and starvation."

London, November 10.—Parnell announced a meeting at Belleck, county Fermagh yesterday, as the opening of the land campaign in the north of Ireland. The meeting was well attended, despite the inclemency of the weather. Resolutions were passed inviting the people, regardless of religious differences to unite on the land question.

FRANCE.

Paris, November 10.—Rumor being current that on the eighth instant, at Tuoning, that the religious decrees were to be enforced against the Marists, five thousand persons assembled before the doors of the convent. Shortly afterward many members of the Catholic clubs arrived, and a serious disturbance between the factions ensued. Numerous grave affrays occurred. Sticks and stones were freely used and several windows in the convent were broken. Gendarme repeatedly charged on the crowd, and sixty persons were injured.

The meeting of the ministers and under secretaries lasted from 8 o'clock until midnight. The ministers finally determined, at the request of President Grevy, to defer their decision concerning the resignations. There will be another cabinet council this evening. The *Journal des Debats, Republique Francaise, Siecle*, and other republican papers, consider yesterday's vote due to a deplorable misunderstanding, and express the hope that the ministers will retain their posts. The radical papers declare for a new cabinet or a dissolution of the chambers.

Fully fifty members of the chamber of deputies have assured the ministers that they did not by last night's vote desire to upset the cabinet.

Gambetta considers that Jules Ferry can, without the loss of dignity, withdraw his resignation.

It is said that Gambetta, at an interview with Jules Ferry to-day, asked him to withdraw his resignation.

At a numerously attended meeting of the members of the left of the chamber of deputies to-day, Doves and Sonard, republicans, said that they gathered from interviews with members of the cabinet that, if the order of the day expressing confidence in the government's general policy was carried by a majority of 200, the members of the cabinet would probably withdraw their resignations. The left unanimously instructed its bureau to arrange with the bureau of the republican union for an interpellation to the government. The left also agreed to the terms of the motion expressing complete adherence of the ministerial statement.

The left and the left center are favorable to the cabinet, but the extreme left is hostile to it, while the republican union attaches certain conditions to its support of the government. Although the latter declares yesterday's vote does not imply the want of confidence in the cabinet, it adheres to the course it has pursued.

London, November 10.—A dispatch from Paris says that it is hoped an arrangement will be effected in regard to the resignation of the ministry.

Adispatch from Paris reports that President Grevy, in refusing to accept the resignation of the ministry, said: "You must wait until Thursday to ascertain the exact feeling of the chamber. If the chamber refuses to vote confidence I shall send for Gambetta. If he declines to form the cabinet I shall ask the senate to dissolve the chamber." Gambetta has encouraged President Grevy to persist in his refusal, as he does not wish to take the office.

CHINA.

San Francisco, November 10.—The *Bulletin* yesterday evening published a letter from a reliable correspondent at Tien Tsin, China, in which is given the substance of an interview between the Chinese grand secretary of state, Lihung Chang, and Mr. Seward, late minister of the United States in China. The interview took place during the parting call by Seward on being removed from his post. He informed the secretary that the commissioner on his way to Peking seeking to modify the Burlingame treaty was appointed by the administration; that insuch as that treaty could not be any better, to change it as proposed would be a great injustice, as well as a gross insult, to China, and unconstitutional; that if the grand secretary would stand firm, and so counsel his government, no change need be or should be made; that the Chinese had been shamefully maltreated in California—stoned, robbed and murdered; that murderers could be counted by thousands, and robbery by millions; that in California, at one time, this robbery amounted to $13,000,000; that while no notice was taken of them by our government, and no justice given the Chinese in our courts, let citizens of the United States, or any foreigners, be stoned, robbed or murdered in China, and a great outcry is made and large money compensation demanded; that he acceeded to the demands of his government, and thereby stultified himself by asking a concession so outrageously unjust and insulting to the Chinese as the proposed modification of the treaty; he would not be minister and president of this commission, but thus scorned it, and hence his resignation. Mr. Seward also endeavored to prejudice the secretary against the *personnel* of the commission, and said that the new minister knew nothing of politics or diplomacy, and was entirely ignorant of the question he had been sent to settle. He might know a little about international law as taught to school boys, but it would be of little use to him here; that the gentleman from South Carolina was a doctrinaire, and that the member from California was a man of mediocre ability only, but thoroughly imbued with the California idea that the Chinese must go; that he had intrigued and worked for more than two years for the ex-ministers place; that the principal ingredients in his nature were selfishness and egotism. In addition to this, since his removal at Peking, here in Tien Tsin, at Shanghai and on board of steamers when traveling between this and Shangai, spoke in the most disrespectful terms of the President and honorable secretary of state, speaking of the latter as that man Evarts who has suppressed his treaty and dispatches, and being the principal cause of his political downfall by allowing his removal.

BOND REDEMPTION.

Caution to Holders of Certain Issues—Mode of Payment—Only Treasury Purchases.

Washington, November 10.—Proposals to sell United States bonds to the government for the sinking fund, to-day, were all rejected by Sec. etary Sherman, the prices asked, 103, being considered too high.

DISCHARGE BY PERRY.

Judge Wylie to-day ordered the discharge of Samuel L. Perry, colored, the reputed exodus leader who was arrested here upon requisition from the governor of North Carolina on the charge of having obtained money by false pretense. An appeal was taken from the decision.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

The following circular was issued by the secretary of the treasury to-day:

Notice is hereby given to holders of United States six per cent bonds issued under the date of February 8, 1861, and known only known as the "loan of 1868," that said bonds, with the accrued interest thereon, will be paid at this department, on December 31, 1880, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that day. These bonds, which are in denominations of $50, with coupons, and $1000, $5000 and $10,000, registered bonds, inscription loan of 1861, should not be confounded with the issues known as the "5-twenties of 1862," issued under acts of July 17 and August 5, 1861, and March 3, 1863. Holders of these 5ices are advised that if the bonds are received at this department within a sufficient time prior to their maturity to admit of the necessary examination, the payment thereof can be made more promptly at maturity.

The department will receive bonds at any time and hold them for that purpose, redeeming them in order of their receipt. All bonds forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the secretary of the treasury, loan division, Washington, District of Columbia, and all registered bonds should be addressed to the assistant treasurer of the United States, in New York, on each Wednesday, in such amounts as the surplus revenues will permit, provided they can be procured upon satisfactory terms. JOHN SHERMAN, Secy.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

A Draft of Judge Lowell's Bill, Now Before Congress, About to be Issued—Changes Made.

Boston, November 10.—The board of trade have in press Judge Lowell's revised edition of his draft of the national bankrupt law, now before congress. The first edition of this proposed law was sent by a committee of merchants to mercantile associations, the registers in bankruptcy and to many others interested in the subject, with a request for their criticisms. The answers received were highly favorable to the general plan of the proposed bill, but many valuable suggestions were made in matters of detail. These are incorporated in the edition, providing what they seemed to be either already provided for by authoritative decisions under the old act or more proper to be regulated by courts in their rules and orders. The most important of the changes made in this edition is the the increase of the powers of the registers, who are virtually made judges in the first instance of bankruptcy, and due provision is made for bringing the courts of bankruptcy within easy reach of parties having business in them. The bill has been wholly revised and many alterations made, with a view of making the law more effective and useful.

LOUISVILLE'S PROSPERITY.

Her Manufacturing Interests Have More Than Doubled in Capacity in Ten Years.

Louisville, November 9.—G. K. Caron, to whose charge the manufacturing statistics of Louisville were committed for the forthcoming census, has about completed his work, and a summary of the same was communicated to the board of trade. The showing made was not unexpected, and shows that in ten years Louisville's manufacturing interests have more than doubled in capacity, and are assuming proportions commensurate with her advantages. Omitting the leading branches, which are classified separately, such as manufacturers of cotton, iron, steel, woolens, glass, shipbuilding, silk, chemicals, and brewers and distillers, the report shows that the manufacturers of Louisville employ 16,451 hands in 1191 establishments; that these establishments represent a capital of $20,364,449, distribute $5,765,387 in wages, consume material costing $22,362,704, and produce goods valued at $35,908,238. In 1870 the same branches employed 10,320 hands in 620 establishments, represented capital to the amount of $10,016,231, distributed in wages $1,811,879, and the value of the product was about $18,000,000. In other words, though our population has increased in the past decade only about twenty-seven per cent., our manufacturing industries have increased 100 per cent.

ELECTION NEWS.

ALABAMA.

Montgomery, Ala., November 10.—The majority of General Wheeler, Democrat, over Lane, Greenbacker and Independent, in the eighth congressional district, is forty-four.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, November 10.—The returns from all the counties have been received. Garfield's plurality is 6540.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, November 10.—The official vote of the State is as follows: Garfield, 318,205; Hancock, 277,454; Weaver, 25,821; Dow and Philps, 507. Garfield's plurality, 40,751; majority, 19,180.

OHIO.

Columbus, November 10.—The official vote of the November election in Ohio was canvassed to-day, and showed the following result: Garfield, 375,048; Hancock, 340,871; Weaver, 5456; Dow, 2616; Garfield's plurality, 34,177; Garfield over all, 26,105.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, November 10.—The *Post* of this evening says: "The Republicans of this city and State are by no means satisfied that the record should be made in favor of Hancock for President and Rosecranz for congress. They believe that there were fraudulent votes and a wrongful count in this city sufficient to insure at least the election of Garfield.

J. P. Carr, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Augusta, Georgia: "Tutt's Pills have been used in my case (torpor of the liver) and in my family with marked success. I believe them superior in all biliary derangements to any pills ever made. It is the only remedy that has in my experience proved effectual for nervous headach. They never fail."

Death of General Satterlee.

New York, November 10.—Brigadier-General Richards S. Satterlee died this evening.

MOREY AND HIS PAL

O'Brien, Alias Lindsay, Confess that They Were Employed to Play a Part in the Chinese-Letter Investigation and Were Guilty of a Shameful Forgery.

A Chapter Disclosing the Depths of Degradation to Which Men Will Descend Under Election Excitements—A Disgrace to the Country—Current News.

New York, November 10.—When Morey and Lindsey were arrested on Tuesday evening, the former, who is an invalid, was placed in charge of his uncle, John W. Morey, the Boston policeman, who came on to testify at the trial of Philp. The members of the Morey family, and especially Mrs. Clary T. Morey, asked permission to see him, and one old lady said she was sure she could make "Sammy" tell the truth. She visited him at the hotel where his uncle had him, in charge in company with other members of the family, and besought him, for their sake, to make a clean breast of the whole affair; the young man burst into tears, and offered to tell the whole story to Colonel Bliss, who was present, but Mr. Bliss being the prosecutor in the case, refused to hear it, and advised him to tell it to the magistrate when he was brought up for an examination in the morning. Morey then made a confession to his uncle, and yesterday morning when he appeared before Justice Morgan, in the district attorney's office, he was fully prepared to make a true statement of the means used to induce him to come to New York to testify falsely of to the existence of the mythical H. L. Morey. As soon as he announced this determination the justice had the room cleared and the confession was taken in secret. Morey's statement occupied over two hours in taking. It is substantially as follows.

Morey's Confession.

The scheme for bringing him to this city to testify as to the existence of H. L. Morey originated in the law office of John Sanborn, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and was the result of a conspiracy between "Al" Clark and Sanborn; Clark keeps a pool-room in Lawrence, and Sanborn is a lawyer and was a candidate for Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in Massachusetts; Morey was "crammed" by Clark in Sanborn's office before coming here, and both Clark and Sanborn knew that he was coming to New York twenty to a fiver. Clark volunteered to come with him, pay his expenses and take him back out of the money he was to receive for his testimony. The two came to this city on Saturday before the election, and Morey was quartered for the first two nights in the rooms of the National Democratic committee. On the day after his arrival he was taken to the office of the paper which published the forgery, where he was asked if he could recognize the handwriting of Henry L. Morey, his reputed uncle. He answered that he could, and said that it was large and bold. He was shown a hotel register at that time, but the next day was taken to the newspaper office again and shown the name of Henry L. Morey in a Lynn hotel register, and asked if he recognized it. He said he did, and was taken away again; every word of his testimony on the stand in the Philp case was a lie, and he had been coached to tell it when he left New York to return to Lawrence, after giving his testimony, he received $150 from the National Democratic committee in form of a check drawn to his order on the N. B. n. bank of this city; he drew the money and refunded to Clark for an advance which he made for his expenses and went home.

O'Brien, Alias Lindsay's Confession.

Robert Lindsay, or James O'Brien, as he now claims his name to be, was also brought to the district attorney's office from police headquarters, where he had passed the night, for examination by Justice Morgan on the charge of perjury, at about the same time that Morey was examined. When Morey was making his confession, Lindsay was kept in District-Attorney Phelps's office. An employe of a lawyer who has been defending Philp visited him, and after asking a single question in a very short time the lawyer's employee returned, said something to the prisoner and again left. "His lawyer has deserted him," said a prominent citizen. When the clerk had gone Lindsay looked very much frightened, and after a few moments of hesitation sent a request to Assistant District-Attorney Bell would see him. When Mr. Bell arrived Lindsay asked if a confession would free him from the consequences of his crime. Mr. Bell answered that he could not promise that, but that in the event of Lindsay's confession he would feel disposed to take his action in consideration the propriety of dealing leniently with him. Lindsay then expressed a willingness to make a full statement, and after the examination had closed the prisoner was ushered into the presence of Justice Morgan. According to Lindsey's story his real name is Jaime O'Brien, and he is a native of Washington, D. C., where he has lived nearly all his life. He has done nothing in particular for a living, but is one of the rough men about the city, and has been in the penitentiary for disorderly conduct. He was sent for to go to Cumberland, Maryland, just before the election, by William F. Price, a candidate for Presidential elector on Democratic ticket, and when he arrived there Price and a police officer named Birmingham instructed him in the role which he was to play in this city in regard to the Morey letter. They taught him the story which he was to tell; took him to the government mines in the neighborhood and tried to drill him into an exact knowledge of their location and features; but, as subsequent events proved, the time was too short or the man was too stupid to gain sufficient knowledge of this kind to make a successful perjurer; then, when the man was supposed to be thoroughly informed, Price and Birmingham bought him his ticket and sent him to this city, consigned to the care of the paper which published the letter; in the office of this paper he was questioned and given money, with the promise of more when his work was completed; his testimony from beginning to end was a fabrication.

At the conclusion of the examination Morey was returned to the custody of his uncle and Lindsay sent to the Tombs. The lawyers for the defense all and severally disclaim the hands of any responsibility for the inculpated witnesses, Morey and O'Brien. In the absence of Mr. Hart's counsel, the latter's partner said: "As for Mr. Hart and his counsel, they are entirely innocent of any impropriety in the matter. Indeed, Mr. Hart caused O'Brien to understand before he gave his evidence that in so far as he told the truth he (Hart) would stand by him, but if he caught him lying he would be one of the first to urge his punishment.

Policeman Shot Dead.

Pittsburg, November 10.—Officer James Wiggins, of the Allegheny police force, was shot and instantly killed on Ofiled street in that city last night at 10 o'clock.

Five Men Killed by an Explosion.

Galveston, November 10.—A special to the *News* from Bryan says that a boiler in an oil mill exploded, killing the engineer and four workmen.

Young Sprague's Pistol Practice.

Providence, R. I., November 10.—A warrant was issued at Wakefield last night for the arrest of young Sprague on the charge of attempting to shoot his mother's trustee.

Murdered and Thrown Overboard.

Hudson, N. Y., November 10.—A man, supposed to be a driver, with considerable money, was murdered early this morning on the steamer Escort, near Tivoli, and his body thrown overboard.

Burning of a Business Block.

Middlebury, Vt., November 10.—Stewart's block, the finest business block in the town, containing the Masonic hall, Chapman & Co.'s store and several offices, burned this morning. Loss, $20,000; insured.

Trial of the Riot Claims Bribery Cases.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 10.—The witnesses in the remaining cases of corrupt solicitation growing out of the riot claims bill have again been subpenaed, and Smith, Long and McCune, defendants, will be put on trial Monday next.

Children Perish in a Burning Building.

Galena, Ill., November 10.—Leonard Keffner's restaurant, in Ellenboro, Wisconsin, was burned Saturday, and two of his children, aged three and five years, perished in the flames. Their mother is seriously but not fatally burned.

Fatality of the Epizootic in Montreal.

Montreal, November 10.—The epizootic is spreading to an alarming extent among the horses of this city. The disease is more severe than on any previous occasion. The deaths are already numerous. It is spreading most among heavy draught horses.

Chinaman Robbed and Murdered.

Chicago, November 10.—Yee Yong, the Chinamen who was robbed and then shot while pursuing the pilferer, died at the hospital yesterday afternoon. Two men, Thos. Sexton and Ed. Dogan, were arrested, and the latter confessed to having committed the murder.

Cowardly Murderer Convicted.

Little Rock, November 10.—In the Union county circuit court the man Bennett, who assassinated A. C. Jamison, in the month of March 1879, shooting at him from an ambush, was convicted of murder in the first degree, on Monday, and will probably be hanged.

Beaten And Left For Dead.

Chicago, November 10.—A brutal affray occurred at Fowler's packing house yesterday afternoon, between Jos. McNeil and Wm. Martin. McNeil was pounded about the head and gashed with a spade by Martin until he was supposed to be dead. His wounds were dressed, however, and to-night, although in a critical condition, it is thought he may recover.

Horribly Brutal Murder.

Galveston, November 10.—A Henrietta special to the *News* says a most horrible crime came to light yesterday. The remains of a murdered man were found in a low spot surrounded by brush. The head was lying twenty feet from the body, one arm eaten off, the feet tied together with rope. It had evidently been dragged some distance by a horseman, as the flesh was all torn from the back. Bloody clothes were found ten days ago one mile from the corpse.

A Love-Crazed Music Teacher Shot.

Buffalo, November 10.—Russell Dart, a prominent citizen, probably fatally shot Emil Seifert, a music teacher this morning. Seifert made love to Dart's daughter while teaching her music, and had been forbidden the house. He visited the house yesterday and drew a carving-knife and threatened to kill any one who kept him from seeing Miss Dart. He was ejected and promised to stay away. He returned at 7 o'clock this morning and was shot by Dart, as he claims, in self-defense.

Bold Work by Burglars.

Dallas, Tex., November 10.—Yesterday morning a loud explosion aroused the city at an early hour, when it became known that burglars had entered Adams & Leonard's bankinghouse, and being assisted by a pal, who had secreted himself in the vault the day before, had removed $2000 in silver, $1200 postoffice funds, $2500 worth of jewelry belonging to private parties, and possibly $60,000 besides. They attempted to blow up the safe by charging an anvil with dynamite and laying the safe down on it. The explosion turned the safe over three times, rocked and wrecked the building and roused the town. The safe contained $800,000, which is supposed to be intact.

Defaulter on a Small Scale.

New York,