MEMPHIS APPEAL

Entered at the Postoffice at Memphis, Tenn., as Second-Class Matter.

SATURDAY, : : : NOV. 13, 1880

INDICATIONS.

For the Ohio valley and Tennessee, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain or snow and variable winds, stationary or lower temperature. Nearly stationary barometer in Tennessee.

IN looking over the expressions of the press from all parts of the country, it is surprising to see with what unanimity a large portion of them are pleading for a revision of the more scandalous and oppressive portion of the national tariff. The removal of the heavy duty on quinine was an excellent step in the right direction, and several other articles ought without delay to be treated in the same manner. Every farmer that makes a pound of butter, or cures a pound of bacon, is shamefully robbed by being made to pay a tremendous duty on imported salt for the benefit of certain monopolizers at Syracuse, in New York. Every one who buys butter or bacon is victimized in the same degree. The tax on paper material is another shamefully injurious imposition. Down with taxes that oppress the poor and favor ignorance! Down with monopolies and injustice!

WE have received Watts & Co.'s Liverpool *Cotton Report* for the week ending October 29th, from which we learn there had been a marked pause in the demand from the strong desire to sell weakening the feeling. Ships containing cotton for October deliveries were detained by easterly winds, and a speculative move set in restricting attention to October. The report says:

The movement of the American crop continues on a large scale, and as we do not fear of any serious frost having yet occurred, the ultimate yield is likely to be large. We may reckon, therefore, on supplies of the raw material sufficient to meet all wants. The current estimate of the American crop runs from 5,750,000 to 6,250,000 bales, but even the smaller figure will be enough, and we now know that with an American crop last season of 5,706,000, the available supplies at the close of the season were some 400,000 bales larger than at the opening. There is also the possibility that the visible supplies will from now on gradually run up to a big figure. It will be remembered that during the fall and winter months last season, both English and American spinners, under the influence of a revival of trade and speculative excitement, bought far in excess of their consumption during the four months following this date. We reasonably expect a repetition of such a movement this season. The production of goods last season was everywhere, we believe, so that the world must be much better off for cotton fabrics than it was a year ago. Assuming the probability that no such movement will take place, and that European and American spinners do not buy much beyond their current requirements, then the large excess they took in the opening months of last season will be left to swell the visible supply.

The estimated stock held by English spinners was 122,000 bales this year, against 78,000 at this time last year and 77,000 the year before.

HUNGARY is in trouble about American wheat. They have thirteen large steam-mills at Pesth, and grind a fine quality of flour which was recently popular in England and Germany. A Pesth writer in a Vienna paper says that the prosperity of the Austrian mills is declining. The French and German and Swiss markets are all failing because, principally, of cheap American wheat. The writer claims that their flour, though no whiter, is of better quality than the American, but they cannot compete with it in the markets. This once more raises the question: Why cannot we export flour instead of wheat—put up, of course, in bags, not barrels? We should have our own people employed in constructing the mills and machinery and to do the grinding and, to make the bagging employed. If Pesth could export flour to England, why cannot we? The advantage to us would evidently be great, and there would also be the gain of a safe transport by sea in bags, instead of a risky one by grain in bulk. This would tell upon the rates for freight and insurance. We should seek to export our products rather than our raw material, a fact that applies to cotton as well as to wheat.

IT has been much discussed of late years whether it is better for a cotton-grower, when he has more cotton than his immediate wants require to be sold, to hold the cotton itself or take it and buy futures with the money. By taking the latter course danger from fire and accident, or the expense of providing against that danger, storage and other incidental charges are escaped from and all responsibility about the cotton is escaped. Futures can be held without cost, where the investment is good, and sold whenever the market shows that it will be wise to do so. We find objections made to this proceeding, however. It is said that by sending the cotton to the market and buying futures the manufacturer is supplied with all the cotton he wants at his own price. This stops the demand and the futures are held just when the manufacturer does not want the cotton. By the time the spinner's stocks become low the buyers of futures get tired of holding, and the spinner gets the cotton so obligingly held for him at about his own terms. This is one view of the case, but the man who knows when to buy and when to sell will not be victimized very readily by the spinners.

BEN HILL'S LETTER.

The New York *Tribune* sits down on Ben Hill, the Georgia senator, who has the faculty of being able to take any side of a question and feel at home with either—of course we mean Mr. Ben Hill. Referring to the letter of that gentleman to the defeated Radical, Mr. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, it says:

Mr. Hill makes one of the most generous propositions ever known in politics. It is that the Democratic party shall be disbanded because it "is hated at the north," and that the Republican party shall be disbanded because it "is hated at the south," and we shall all "come together and form a militant National Union party." Mr. Hill seems to have forgotten that the reason for the hatred of the Democratic party at the north and of the Republican party at the south may both be excellent reasons why the Republican party should not be disbanded. This is as good in its way as his plea that Republican party will prevent by declaring probably because the south will do it." Mr. Hill must not suppose that Mr. Barnum has hatched a resolution up here. He is simply playing clown for a party that is sadly in need of amusement.

This rebuke, so severely couched, is richly deserved. It is just what any Democrat may expect who makes overtures for an alliance with a party whose history is blurred and blackened with crime. Mr. Hill must learn to nurse his patience, to bide his time. If he will only remain true to the Democratic party, give up such vagaries as a National Union party, and resolve to make himself useful, as he can, he may not have more than four years to wait to rejoice over a Democratic victory.

PAPER PREFERRED TO GOLD.

The successful result of resumption has had for a consequence a decreased demand for gold and an increased demand for paper. In view of the actual consequences of resumption, how absurd appear now the prediction that was made so often before that event occurred, that within a week after the gold was made accessible to the people not a dollar of that metal would be left remaining in the United States treasury. A recent government statement informs us that on October 1st the returns of the national banks showed that individual deposits had increased from $720,000,000 to $872,000. Specie, nearly all gold, increased from $42,000,000 to $109,000,000, showing that the gold imported goes into the banks, not into general circulation. While gold is so little wanted that is worth 100 cents on the dollar, it is no wonder "the dollar of our fathers, worth only eighty-eight cents, is passed contemptuously by. The two years increase of other kinds of money stored in the banks is $46,000,000; of gold alone, $79,000,000. When we turn to the legal tender notes and legal tender certificates, the contrary effect is seen; for the reserve of the first has fallen from $60,000,000 to $56,000,000, and that of the second from $26,500,000 to $7,600,000. There is here a palpable evidence of a great demand for paper money, justified by the solid basis on which it is now resting.

MONEY, MYSTERY AND MISREPRESENTATION.

When trade is bad stocks accumulate in the stores, and shelves, and hogsheads and boxes are overloaded with large quantities of goods. The same thing is true of banks—when dull trade decreases the number of purchases made by the public less money is required to make those purchases than when business is brisk and purchases large and numerous. The consequence of this is that the amount of currency in circulation decreases, because the amount used when trade was active is no longer required. The currency thus made superfluous by the decrease in the volume of trade is deposited in the banks and money is reported to be abundant. But this time of "plethora" in the banks is just the time when money is scarce among the people. When trade revives and money merchandise is bought and sold, more money is drawn from the banks and goes into circulation, and then money is reported "tight" and "stringent," but this time of money scarcity is just the time when money in the hands of the people is the most plentiful, when it is rapidly circulating in business and in ordinary expenditure, and in building new houses. We thus see that there is always a portion of the currency any country possesses laid up in the banks, as their stock in trade, as domestics and blankets are the stock of a dry goods store. This stock of currency in the banks increases when trade becomes dull, because less of it is required in circulation when purchases are few and smaller, but when trade becomes brisk more and more money is drawn from the stock in the banks and retained in circulation. It goes into the pockets of the people; the laborer having better wages and the tradesman better prices, everybody retains more money in their possession or expends more money than when trade is dull. When there is nothing drawing a country's currency away from it, therefore, a decrease of what we may call *quiescent* money in the banks ensues as a natural consequence of the increase of circulation. In this country the total stock of the country's currency is not only free from a drainage off to other countries, but it is continually increasing the amount of its stock by importations of gold from Europe. We therefore clearly understand that if, even with this import, the volume of quiescent money is decreasing, it is because quiescence is exchanged for activity—the money "in sight" disappears, because it has gone into the pockets of the population, and is passing from hand to hand in their daily transactions. We find in the New York *Tribune*, a Washington telegram of Tuesday last, headed "A Decreased Circulating Medium," and it refers to the coming report of United-States-Controller Knox, which report shows that "the circulating medium of the country has decreased within a year." The telegram adds: "That it should have decreased at all, notwithstanding the large influx of gold from abroad and the products of the mines in the west, is an interesting and singular fact, which has for some time furnished a subject for discussion in financial circles. Hitherto the volume of currency has been susceptible of measurement with considerable accuracy, the most of it making its appearance at the banks and money centers with something like periodicity but now it appears that two or three hundred millions have mysteriously gotten away from the financial calculators, somewhat to the annoyance of the New York banks, which have been making excessive loans, and which find the amount of available currency inconveniently small." It is clear that there is nothing singular and nothing mysterious in all this. It is a natural and necessary consequence of the increase of trade, and is in itself a very gratifying circumstance and proof that trade has increased. The apparent mystery arises from a misuse of words. There is no decrease in "the circulating medium of the country," but an increase. The decrease is in the stock of quiescent currency, not of currency in circulation. The blunders of greenbackers and cheap money schemes arise from just such misusages of terms as we see in the extract above. Financial men, unfortunately, or perhaps intentionally, continually use terms that distort and misrepresent facts, and delude those who do not understand the principles underlying the theory of money.

THE ARMY AND MILITIA.

Adjutant-General Drum Wants a Uniform System—No More Money Orders for Gaylord.

WASHINGTON, November 12.—President Hayes and party returned to this city this afternoon.

HEARING OF THE CHAUVIN CLAIM CASE.

In the matter of the Chauvin claim, covering a large portion of the city of St. Louis, the secretary of the interior to-day granted the request made by Mayor Overstolz and various other representatives of the parties in interest, for a hearing in regard to the decision of by which Commissioner Williamson has submitted the Salmon survey for the secretary's action. The hearing will take place on the 3d of January.

A SWINDLING CONCERN.

The postoffice department to-day issued an order forbidding the payment of money orders or the delivery of registered letters addressed to "J. B. Gaylord, manager of (fictitious) school of design, Chicago, Illinois," on the ground of his being engaged in a fraudulent enterprise.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM'S REPORT.

Adjutant-general Drum in his annual report says: My earnest wish is to still more assimilate the rules and forms governing both the regular army and the militia. It needs no special argument to demonstrate the manifold advantages that would flow from a perfect uniformity, trained by the same manuals, and using in the internal economy of the company, regiment or brigade the same form for returns, requisitions, reports, etc., and to be governed in their annual encampments precisely in the same manner as if actually in the presence of an enemy. Almost every member of the state guards would be qualified for commission in volunteers under this plan. In actual need, one hundred thousand men, so officered, could be added to the regular army. The general recommends that on application of the adjutant general of a State he be authorized to issue, in moderate quantities, such blanks and forms as may be indicated as desirable for the use of State troops, especially during summer encampment. Upon the subject of military education, the general says: "I do not think the importance of an early and partial introduction of the youth of the country to military studies and habits can be overestimated. The course of instruction does not interfere with the scholastic curriculum, nor prevent them from entering any of the several walks of civil life for which they are preparing themselves. It, however, leads them to affiliate in after life with the militia of their respective States, and, enhancing their value as members of such organizations, increases measurably the capacity of the States' national guards to furnish trained officers to the country in its hour of need."

ELECTION NEWS.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, November 12.—The official returns of the State for the election, Tuesday, give Hamilton, Democrat, 85,515.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, November 12.—The following is the official vote for President in Pennsylvania: Garfield, 444,704; Hancock, 407,428; Weaver, 20,668; Dow, 1939; Phelps, 44.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.—One hundred and five counties and St. Louis city in this State, as officially reported to the secretary of state, give: Hancock, 188,959; Garfield, 148,311; Weaver, 31,132; Hancock's plurality, 60,639; majority, 19,509. Nine counties are yet to be heard from.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, November 12.—The official vote of Alabama, with four counties to hear from, is: Hancock, 88,369; Garfield, 55,794; Weaver, 4561. The counties to hear from will add about 2000 to Hancock's majority. The vote of the State was very light, more than one-third not voting. A proposition is pending in the present legislature to change the time of holding elections to the same date as the congressional and Presidential elections.

Cincinnati's Coal Trade.

CINCINNATI, November 12.—From information gathered for the forthcoming report of the chamber of commerce, it appears that the coal business of Cincinnati for the year ending September 1, 1880, has been the heaviest on record, the receipts having exceeded those of the previous year, by nearly 14,000,000 bushels, and those of 1875-6, which hitherto were the largest, by more than 8,000,000 bushels. The entire receipts of all kinds of coal during the year were, 48,198,248 bushels. The average quotation for Pittsburg coal, delivered, was 13 22-100 cents per bushel.

Look Out for an Earthquake.

ERIE, PA., November 12.—A small Canadian schooner loaded with twenty tons of nitro glycerine, for Port Huron, is agound in Erie harbor, having been driven in by bad weather, two days ago. All efforts to release her have thus far proved futile. There is danger of her pounding enough to explode her cargo, which would undoubtedly result in great damage. People here are somewhat excited, and will feel greatly relieved when the danger is over.

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 we have used. Tutt's pills cured that last in my experience proved effectual for nervous headach. They never fail."

Death of a Prominent Physician.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.—Dr. George R. Nebinger, a well-known physician, was taken suddenly ill last night, while delivering a lecture at the Wayne institute, and died a few minutes after. He said he had previously taken half an ounce of laudanum to relieve a temporary attack of sickness.

Death of Ketcham, the Comedian.

DETROIT, November 12.—Geo. F. Ketcham, comedian in the Stephens company, died of pneumonia at the Brunswick house, this city, this afternoon after an illness of a week, aged forty-two years. He was quite well known as an actor throughout the country.

Killed His Brother-in-Law.

CINCINNATI, November 12.—*Gazette* special from Winslow, Indiana: "Dr. J. T. Aust last night killed his brother-in-law, James Humphrey. Both were drunk at the time, but it is said that an old grudge existed."

Dr. Buchanan Pleads Guilty.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.—The notorious Dr. Buchanan was arraigned in court to-day and pleaded guilty to two charges of performing academic degrees. The sentence was deferred.

THE EXPEDITION

Of Volunteer Orange Farm Laborers, Guarded by Infantry and a Squadron of Hussars, Arrives Safely at its Destination—No Collision Occurs,

But the Party is Hooted and Watched Along the Route—Rumored Challenge of Redpath by O'Donnell—Views of the Pope in Regard to Irish Affairs.

CORK, November 12.—A meeting was convened by the mayor of this city, and subscription lists for Parnell's defense have been opened.

QUEENSTOWN, November 12.—The channel fleet has arrived.

CORK, November 15.—Wheeler, a land agent, has been shot dead, near Ocla, county Limerick.

LONDON, November 12.—A dispatch to the *Times*, from Dublin, reports that all the laborers of the relief expedition are tenant farmers or sons of tenant farmers. Provisions have been sent with them for sixty men for eight days. The Orangemen have expressed a willingness to stay at Ballinrobe, after the crops have been cut and work for Boycott.

Among the latest rumors is one that Mr. James Redpath, correspondent in Ireland of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, has been challenged to fight a duel by O'Donnell, member of parliament from Dungarvan. The cause of the difficulty is as follows: A few week ago Mr. O'Donnell, with Mr. Justin McCarthy and others, made application for membership in the Land league. At Wednesday's meeting a letter was read from O'Donnell, withdrawing his application. The reasons which prompted him to take this step are said to be that at a recent meeting of the league Mr. Redpath used language insulting or uncomplimentary to the queen. O'Donnell is one of the class of Irish politicians who endeavor to ride two horses at the same time. He wants to be friendly with the government, and he also keeps pace with public sentiment at home, but the government being the strongest and likely to be of the most benefit to him, he naturally clings to it and drops the people when it becomes a question between the two. Mr. Redpath, filled with the belief that Mr. Parnell and his cause are in the right, contributed an article to a Dublin paper, in which he very effectually exposed Mr. O'Donnell's course. He also lampooned that gentleman in true American style. The result is said to be a challenge. Those who know Redpath believe that he will give O'Donnell all the satisfaction desired.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Rome says: "It is well known in vatican circles that the pope is much embarrassed about Irish affairs. He fully understands it is not a question between Catholics and Protestants, but between friends of the order and anarchy. He openly disapproves of agrarian government and sincerely desires to assist the English government if possible. He is well aware he is only hearing one side of the case, and he feels that were he to break silence he might, in seeking to do good, produce a contrary result through his imperfect knowledge of affairs."

A dispatch from Ballinrobe states that though few men were seen in the line of march it is said that scouts were on every hill, and pains were being taken to identify the Orangemen. The expedition is encamped in tents in front of Boycott's house. The *Times* says that some prominent members of the Land league followed the Orangemen on the car, but left it at Boycott's gate. Several shots were fired at the barracks in Ballinrobe where the Orangemen slept on Thursday night, but nobody was hurt. The military were ordered to repel any attack at the point of the bayonet. The Land leaguers advised the people to remain quiet as long as the Orangemen remain at Loughmask. The garrison will consist of one hundred infantry, sixty cavalry and fifty police. The resident constables will constantly attend.

DUBLIN, November 15.—Orangemen composing the Boycott relief expedition were hooted nearly the whole way from Claremorris to Ballinrobe. They took up their quarters in the barracks for the night, and the barracks were guarded by troops. The expedition starts for Boycott's farm at noon to-day, guarded by one hundred and fifty infantry and a squadron of hussars. One hundred infantry and a squadron of cavalry encamped last night near Boycott's house. Boycott has announced his intention of quitting Ireland. There is a considerable lull in the excitement at Ballinrobe to-day. During the night two hundred more troops arrived here.

Before the expedition started crowds of people were in front of the gates groaning and hooting. The uproar in the principal street was tremendous. Colonel Cooper, of Dunboden, near Mulgar, county Westmeath, was shot and wounded in two places by an unknown youth.

When the Orangemen arrived at Loughmask, Bycott was seen standing near his house with a rifle in his hands. Within an hour after their arrival a number of men commenced work on the farm. It is estimated that a week or ten days will be required to do the work. If machines are brought from Dublin in a reasonable time, the Orangemen will thresh the corn and bring it to market. The hussars who acted as an escort for Orangemen have returned to Ballinmore. The other troops will remain. The baggage and implements of the Orangemen arrived in the evening. They were not interfered with.

The Orangemen arrived at Boycott's farm without being molested.

DEATH IN THE PIT.

Nearly Fifty Men Lose their Lives in a Colliery—The Extreme Cold in Buenos Ayres.

Russian Nihilists Sentenced—The Imprisoned French Deputy Released—Bremen Objects.

LONDON, November 12.—The Anglo-American company's Brest cable was broken about 230 miles from Brest.

About $400,000 of specie will be shipped Saturday for America.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, November 12.—The Servian envoy has given a written declaration admitting Austria's right to be treated on a footing of equality with other nations. The duty of commerce negotiations, an obstacle to the commencement of which is thus removed.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 12.—A dispatch from Dervish Pasha states that he has persuaded the notables in Dulcigno to accede to the cession of the territory, and that he believes they will persuade the rest of the people.

SUTERMANN, November 12.—Dervish Pasha has ordered the Albanian chiefs to surrender Dulcigno, threatening to use force if they fail to obey. The Albanian popular assembly asked Dervish Pasha to grant a month's time in which to reply.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 12.—All the Nihilists tried for being implicated in the plots against the life of the czar have been found guilty. Five were sentenced to death and eleven to hard labor in the mines, their terms ranging from life to fifty years. Three women were sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude. The court announced that it would intercede for mitigation in the sentences in the cases of the women and in the case of one man condemned to the mines.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, November 12.—Twenty-six socialists sailed from Hamburg for New York.

A meeting of citizens of Bremen rejected a motion for the formation by committee of the conditions under which they would consent to the incorporation of Bremen in the Zollverin, and resolved that it was inopportune at present to surrender their free harbor privileges. A correspondent says this will not avert the inevitable.

LONDON, November 12.—A correspondent at Berlin says that in the Prussian parliament yesterday Reichter violently attacked the budget on account of the increase of taxation in prospect.

PERSIA.

LONDON, November 12.—A dispatch from Teheran says the Persians bombarded Sound Bolak. The Kurdish loss was 100 killed and 150 wounded. The Persians are plundering the Kurdish villages in the vicinity of Urumiah.

A dispatch from Teheran says that the shiek of Abdullah is surrounded near Urumiah. The Persians have captured the town of Sonjabolak; the Kurds losing 200 killed and 180 prisoners.

TEHERAN, November 12.—A former Persian minister has been sent to the seat of war, in consequence of the dangerous illness and reported death of the Persian commander-in-chief. Some of the Kurdish chiefs have submitted, while others have fled.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 12.—Bank notes to the value of 600,000 francs were stolen from a postman to-day in the Rue de Vienne.

PARIS, November 12.—Baudry D'Asson has refused to promise not to re-enter the chamber of deputies during the time of his exclusion, and he is therefore still kept in confinement. Four of his colleagues were expelled from the chamber of deputies yesterday and confined in an adjacent room. He was liberated at 10 o'clock last night.

LONDON, November 12.—A correspondent at Paris says: "The cabinet has constituted itself with a vote of confidence without returning to reopen the question of priority in the order of business. The cabinet remains with Tuesday's defeat hanging over it. The vote of confidence is only a transient means of preventing immediate crisis."

PARIS, November 12.—Baudry D'Alsen was released on his promise not to reenter the chamber for fifteen days.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, November 12.—About 8:30 this morning an explosion of gas occurred on the south side of Ford pit to Stellerton. All the miners were at work in the different lodes. The explosion was so great as to sweep across to the other side of the pit, killing the men and horses within reach. Almost all the men on the north side will be saved, while all at work on the south side have been lost. At least sixty are missing. Five men have been brought out and are likely to recover. Probably forty are shut up within the fallen coal in the south side. The accident, presumably, was caused by some miner firing a shot in forbidden parts the workings.

In the disaster which occurred in Ford pit, Albion mines, all who have come up are likely to recover. A working party is now down in the mines. There is not much hope for the safety of the thirty or thirty-five known to be in the mine. Another explosion is expected every moment.

Messrs. Hudson, Greener, Simpson and Poole with other volunteers, have been down in the pit at Stellarton, in which the explosion occurred this morning, and have come up again. They found it impossible to explore the south side for any distance on account of the damp, there being no air through this side, as all the doors had been blown down by the blast. They found some bodies but could not identify them. All the horses in the pit, twenty-nine in number, are dead. The number of men still in the pit is said to be forty-four. It is feared another explosion will occur this evening, when the pit gathers gas again. Work has been suspended at all the collieries in the country, and the miners have come to the scene of the accident in great numbers, but are altogether powerless to render assistance on account of the precarious condition of the pit. It is not known how the fire originated. None from the side where the accident occurred are alive to tell the tale. Thirty-three of the missing men are married and most of them have large families.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The steamship Archimedes, which left Buenos Ayres October 6th for this port, via Montevidio and Rio Janerio, arrived here this morning. She reports that fearful storms of wind and rain, followed by intense cold, have raised sad havoc in South America. The Buenos Ayres *Herald*, of October 16th, contains a letter from a correspondent which says: "The storm that commenced brewing on the 13th and kept up till the 16th instant, has been something terrible. In all my camp experience I have never felt such intense cold. The mortality of horned cattle was fearful. Wherever one crosses the country there is nothing to be seen but dead animals. They are heaped up beside the wire fences like a solid wall, similar to the sides of an *arroyo*. At the lowest calculation, from forty to fifty per cent. of those left to us after the epidemic at Ranch, have perished with the cold, and this includes stock in good condition. The losses of sheep may be reckoned at from ten to fifteen per cent. For forty-eight hours it was impossible to let them out of the corral. The rain was trifling, but the wind was terrific, it being as much as a man could do to stand against it. Nothing can describe it except a voyage round the Horn, when everything one puts his hand on is a mass of ice. It seemed as if the whole of Tierra del Fuego had come up to pay us a visit. I am sorry to be the harbinger of bad news, but it is useless to allow persons in the city having interests outside to ignore the world. I hear of another major-domo being assassinated on the Estaucia Loma, Alta de Rufino." Chief-Officer A. McJeffrey, of the Archimides, says that news similar to that contained in the letter reached him at different points along the coast during two weeks. The weather has been terrific beyond precedent. Cattle have been starved and frozen to death by tens of thousands. But the greatest loss has been on sheep. Mr. McJeffrey says of them: "I don't know whether it is superior intelligence, or want of intelligence, but those South American sheep have a reprehensible habit, that of destroying, if possible, if they are deprived of sufficient food, or are exposed to excessive cold, they start out in immense droves at the top of their speed, and let them reach the side of a deep ravine or river, and all the flock pounce into it and is dashed to death every sheep behind him will follow the example. So if they come to a stream, let the leader take a plunge and every one at his back will strike the water with a bleat expressive of the knowledge of what is to come. From what I have heard, there is no doubt in my mind that hundreds will be impoverished by the loss of their horned cattle in the recent storms. The Archimides passed Cape St. Roque October 23d, and thereafter met several sailing crafts in the night time that displayed no signal of any kind. About two o'clock on the morning of the 29th, in latitude 12° north, longitude 48° west, a large schooner very near by collided with our steamer. She showed no light; not a soul was seen on deck, and there was no response to calls from the Archimides. The sea was not rough, but the vessels separated before the steamer could learn anything of the schooner. She must have been descried, or all on board sick or dead, for she was steering at random. On the 21st of October, when in latitude 11° south, longitude 36.35° west, the Archimides sighted a large telegraph buoy, but whether it had got adrift and floated there, or was attached to a broken cable, could not be determined."

CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL

Addresses Delivered—The Parish System Discussed—The Pres and Congl Ecclesiastical Councils.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.—At the morning session of the national triennial council of the Congregationalists Prof. Hiram Meade, of the Oberlin college, delivered a very long address on "The experience of forming a new symbol of faith for Congregational churches." He was two hours in delivering address and treated the subject in the most exhaustive manner. He reached the conclusion that one of the following utterances must be adopted, either that the old statement of belief should be modified and made to conform to the light of the present age, or that an entire new statement should be formulated; or that all statements should be abolished. He made a strong defence of the right of the council to deal with the question by itself, or through a committee, and closed with a powerful demand that this council take time enough, and manifest determination enough, to give the churches such an expression of the general belief of its order as should be a guide to its minister, the church and the individual member.

The professor was listened to with marked attention throughout, and on concluding his address, several memorials on the same question were referred to a committee of seven.

At the afternoon session a majority and minority report on the parish system was discussed at length, and at 5 o'clock in town to-day a siderable feeling. The majority report favored the retention of the parish system, while the minority report opposed it. The discussion was finally brought to a close by the reference of the whole subject to a committee. The case favored and the west opposed the system.

Rev. Dr. Hanney, a delegate from England, was received, and met with a warm reception. He made a brief address, in which he extended an invitation to the council to visit England, and gave an account of the religious condition of England.

At the evening session resolutions in the form of majority and minority reports on ministerial responsibility and standing, were submitted. The majority report expressed the belief that ordained ministers are amenable to an ecclesiastical council, and that some definite provision should exist in every district by which such persons when charged with immorality or heresy may be brought to trial before such a body, and recommended that adequate provision be made for the maintenance of a due responsibility on the part of all congregational ministers within their borders to the communion churches. The minority report declares that the pastor of a church is, as such, responsible solely to the church of which he is pastor. The discussion on these two points continued until adjournment.

Protest of the Brewers.

NEW YORK, November 12.—A meeting of brewers was held here to-day to take action against the passage of a bill now pending before congress to increase the duty on barley malt imported from Canada from twenty per cent. advalorem to a specific duty of twenty-five cents per bushel. The report of the committee appointed on the subject was adopted, protesting against the passage of the bill and stating that it would not increase the revenue of the country but was a prohibitory law; that it would crush out all competition in malt, would offer direct temptation to use poorer articles and malt substitutes in the manufacture of beer, would increase the price of beer, now a fractional substitute of distilled liquor, and would increase the expense of poorhouses throughout the land, add misery in countless homes and affect our national welfare. A petition to congress, protesting against any increase of the duty on malt, was signed by all the brewers, and copies ordered sent to all brewers in the United States for their signatures.

Sitting-Bull Willing to Surrender.

ST. PAUL, November 12.—Allison, the scout sent to Sitting-Bull's camp by General Terry two weeks ago, has returned to Fort Buford and made his report. He reached Sitting-Bull's camp in the British possession without difficulty and had an interview with the principal chiefs in council. Sitting-Bull made a long speech, in which he claimed that he had never made war on the United States, and had acted on the defensive. He recognized that the time had come for a conciliation with the United States, but Major Walsh had proposed to mediate, and he (Sitting-Bull) wanted to wait for Walsh to return from the east. If Major Walsh didn't return by the 20th of the month, Sitting-Bull would come to Fort Buford and listen to the proposition for a surrender. It is said that Sitting-Bull's band are nearly out of ammunition and food, and Brotherton thinks that the surrender can be affected without difficulty. Sitting-Bull's followers number about 900.

Remarried.

The late Miss Neilson was married in England to Mr. Philip H. Lee, son of the late Rev. Philip H. Lee, rector of Stoke Bergen. That marriage, at the instance of his wife, was subsequently annulled by our supreme court. Mr. Philip H. Lee, although prohibited by the decree from the remarriage, married shortly before Miss Neilson's death the widow of the late Charles Loftus Thorpe, of Sonning, which marriage was regarded by many as invalid. Consequently the rites of matrimony were again gone through on the 21st of October at the British vice-consulate, Boulogne-sur-Mer, in presence of Henry James Jennings, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mr. Lee's solicitor, and Leopold Lewis, the dramatic author, and executor of Miss Neilson, who happened to be sojourning at Boulogne.

RESPONSIBILITY

For the Publication of the Morey Letter Does Not Rest Upon the National Democratic Committee—Full History of Their Connection With the Affair.

In the Absence of Any Denial From General Garfield Copies were Circulated—Additional Witnesses Arriving and Several Other Persons Implicated.

NEW YORK, November 12.—In connection with the Morey letter perjury cases, several witnesses from Cumberland were in the district-attorney's office to-day. A strange witness was with them, who, it is said, had important revelations to make. He was taken into Assistant District Attorney Bell's private office, and a long consultation took place, after which he was taken to the office of United States Commissioner Davenport, and Colonel Bliss, of counsel for the prosecution in the Philip case, was sent for. O'Brien, *alias* Lindsay, was brought to the district-attorney's office from the tombs at noon. At that hour the grand jury adjourned until Monday. They presented indictments to the court.

SEVERAL OTHERS IMPLICATED.

Assistant District-Attorney Bell this evening, when leaving his office, said that there were no new developments in the Chinese letter case, that no more arrests were contemplated or would be made to-night. The grand jury will not meet again until Monday, and it is said that no indictments will be presented before that day. Other reports are that indictments have been presented against several prominent Democrats, and also against some newspaper men. Justice Morgan, who took the confessions of both O'Brien, *alias* Lindsay, and S. S. Morey, stated to-day that no newspaper has as yet published the full confessions, which implicate several persons whose names are for the present withheld. Judge Davis's decision in the case of Philp will be given to-morrow morning.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The executive committee of the Democratic National committee held a private meeting to-night, which was not over until nearly midnight. The members present were, W. H. Barnum, F. O. Prince, Massachusetts; Abram S. Hewitt, William W. Armstrong, Ohio, and William L. Scott, Pennsylvania. Hiram Atkinson, chairman of the Democratic State committee of Vermont, acted as proxy for Bradley D. Smalley, of Vermont; Charles J. Canda, treasurer of the National committee, acted as proxy for Alva S. Halloway, and William C. Whitney, corporation counsel of this city, acted as proxy for Outerbridge Horsey, of Maryland. Barnum presided. The committee issued the following address:

In response to inquiries the national Democratic committee makes the following statement in reference to the so-called Morey letter:

First—Neither the committee, nor any sub-committee thereof, has ever taken any action in reference to the letter.

Second—That it was first called to the attention of the chairman of the committee on the night before its publication in the *Truth*, on the 20th of October.

Third—That the chairman thereupon requested Mr. Smalley, a member of the committee, to examine the letter, but permission to do so was refused at the office of *Truth*.

Fourth—That no member of the committee ever saw the letter, or any copy or portion thereof, until after its publication, or was in anyway concerned in its origin, or any advice in reference thereto.

Fifth—That Hart, publisher of the *Truth*, brought the original letter to headquarters, 138 Fifth avenue, on the afternoon of October 20th, where it was seen for the first time by any member of the committee, and then examined by several members of the committee and other persons who were there. All those who were familiar with the handwriting of General Garfield came to the conclusion that the letter was genuine.

Sixth—The committee decided to purchase a sufficient number of electrotype plates of a *facsimile* which had already been prepared by the *Truth*.

Seventh—That no denial having come from General Garfield of the authenticity of the letter, notwithstanding the telegraphic demand of the New York *Herald* and a sharp leader in that paper, the committee felt bound to give out the electrotype plates, which was accordingly done. The propriety of this action was not doubted by the committee, as the letter seemed to be in harmony with General Garfield's views upon the subject covered by the letter gathered from public records of undoubted genuiness.

Eighth—That first the complete denial was not published until four days after the original publication in *Truth*, and to this denial, unsupported by any other evidence, the committee, in view of General Garfield's connection with other scandals, attached no weight.

Ninth—That, therefore, when evidence was offered to the effect that Morey was a real person and not a myth, the committee called for its production, as they were bound to do in order to arrive at the truth.

Tenth—That the letter has been forged, or any fraud committed in reference therefore, or any false evidence given, if any has been done without the knowledge, consent or privity of the committee or any member thereof.

Finally, the committee approves of all honest measures to punish any and all persons who have committed any violation of the law, and have no interest in this matter but to arrive at the very truth of the affair. That there should be doubt as to the authenticity of the letter is largely due to the failure of the prosecution to put General Garfield on the stand.

By order of the committee.

WM. H. BARNUM, Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Scott and seconded by Mr. Armstrong, were passed:

WHEREAS, Allegations of frauds in various States, and especially in the State of New York, have been brought to the notice of this committee; therefore,

Resolved, That this committee has no jurisdiction over a local violation of the election laws, but it recommends to the several Democratic committees of the States where those frauds have been committed to investigate them, with a view to the exposure of the violators of the law and their prompt punishment. In relation to the duties of the courts or of congress in the premises, this committee is not and cannot be charged with any responsibility.

A resolution was also passed tendering the thanks of the committee to W. H. Barnum, chairman, to the advisory committee, and to the officers of the committee for their courteous and faithful manner in which they performed their respective duties.

HANGED

At Newport, Tennessee, Yesterday, Daniel C. Potter, for the Brutal Murder of Willis McMahan.

History of the Atrocious Crime—The Culprit Goes to Outer Darkness with a Lie on His Lips.

Special to the Appeal.]

NEWPORT, TENN., November 12.—A large assemblage of people come into town to-day to witness the conveyance of Daniel C. Potter from jail to the point where he was to be hanged for the murder of Willis McMahan. The jail was surrounded by people of all classes and conditions. At 11:20 a.m. Potter was placed in a wagon occupied by Sheriff Boyer, Father Welch, and a twelve-year-old son of the prisoner. The streets through which they passed were thronged with people, and 8000 people were at the gallows, awaiting Potter's arrival. From the time the prisoner left the gate he was occupied with listening to the prayer of the priest. The prisoner continued silent, refusing to say one word, and seemed indifferent to everything that was passing around him. The attendance was large, large numbers of people being drinking throughout the morning, and manifested no feeling, whatever, for the prisoner. When the last moment had arrived, Potter got up and told the crowd that he was about to die an innocent man's death, and bade every one farewell. The black cap was then placed on his head, the noose adjusted, and the wagon driven out from under him at 12:35. He was pronounced dead at 12:51, and at 12:54 was cut down.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

NEWPORT, TENN., November 12.—The "Old Muster Field," one mile from town, across the river, was to-day the scene of the execution of Daniel C. Potter, convicted of the murder of Willis McMahan, on the night of April the 8, 1879. On the morning following the assault, he was found weltering in gore, near the Presbyterian church. He was carried to his home, and there made a statement that on the night previous he and Potter, and Potter's son, started together for their respective homes. They had not gone far before Potter attacked him about a difficulty he (Potter) had had with McMahan's brother, D. B. McMahan, about some rents. McMahan protested that he had nothing to do with it, but Potter became more and more incensed, and began to cut at him with his knife. McMahan stated that he begged to be let alone, but Potter grew violent in his anger and continued the cutting until he had inflicted seventeen wounds, seven of which would of themselves have proved fatal. The bowels were fearfully gashed, and protruded in several places from the wounds in the stomach. The most prominent physicians of the community examined the wounds, and pronounced them of a fatal character. The dying man's deposition was taken, and formed the conclusive evidence that convicted his murderer. McMahon left a wife and four children. He was a small man, of between fifty and sixty years of age, and weighed probably 120 or 130 pounds. Potter was a pow