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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1882. VOL. XLII--NO. 332

THE late Archbishop of Canterbury was promoted to his post at the head of the Church of England in 1868. He was born in 1811, and created Bishop of London in 1856. His fixed income was £15,000 per annum. Attached to him at Canterbury were one bishop, one dean, six canons, one organist, two archdeacons, one registrar, two secretaries and one surveyor.

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, it is reported, will be chosen as his own successor. There were rumors some months ago that he intended to retire at the close of his present term, but they were probably erroneous. The senatorship attracted no attention in the State during the recent canvass, and so far as known the Legislature is untrammelled with pledges. No rival of Mr. Butler has appeared in the field.

THE death of *Fraser's Magazine* is announced. Among the names associated with this publication are those of Thackery, Carlyle, Coleridge, and "Father Prout." It was for Fraser that Thackery, under the nom *de plume* of "Michael Angelo Titmarsh," wrote some of the best of his early sketches, among others, "The Haggerty Diamond" and "Shabby Genteel Stories." Most of Father Prout's clever productions were published in the magazine, whose extinction will excite the general regret of every lover of high-class literature.

OUR prosperity was never more clearly demonstrated than in the report from the clearinghouse yesterday, showing bank clearances of $581,302—an excess over the report of any day's business since the clearinghouse has been in existence. In addition, we have from the Cotton Exchange an estimate of the weight of bales of cotton received at this port this season—511½ pounds, against 476 pounds last season, and 504 pounds the season of 1880-81. According to this estimate we are raising this season not only a greater number of bales but a correspondingly larger quantity of the staple.

THE Philadelphia *Times* states that the act of the Maryland Legislature of 1882 reviving the whipping-post is to be contested as unconstitutional. The case of Thomas Foote, a colored wife-beater, who was sentenced to receive thirteen lashes, will be used as the test case. Heretofore Delaware has stood alone as the exponent of corporal punishment, but now that Maryland and Virginia have adopted this sixteenth century custom the question of its usefulness or barbarity will no doubt be thoroughly discussed and decided. General agitation is desirable. If the whipping-post will put a stop to wife-beating and petty crimes it should have a place in every county jail; but if it will not reduce the number of petty crimes with better success than the penitentiary prevents burglaries and the gallows prevents murders, it should be left with the other relics of the dark ages. Maryland and Virginia will perhaps decide the question within a few months.

AN esteemed correspondent corrects our statement as to the existence of a whisky and tobacco ring and its movements, and says that neither the whisky nor tobacco men have formed a ring. "They have organized, as they have a right to do, to urge Congress to pass a bill for their relief, which has already passed the lower House by a four-fifths vote, and is the very measure recommended by the President and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at this session, and would have passed the Senate but for that imbecile Folger, who pretended he had found that 'mare's nest' a whisky ring, and caused the appointment of a committee of investigation, of which Senator Windom was chairman, who reported on the last day of the session that there was no foundation whatever for the charge. Thus the bill was postponed. We want the tax on whisky retained, and only demand that we pay the tax when the article is wanted for consumption—this and nothing more."

INTERESTING for musicians will be the International Exhibition of Music and Musical Instruments to be held in August, September and October at Amsterdam, in the coming year. The composer, De Hartog, has laid the following programme before the Central Committee, and it will doubtless be the main be adopted: First, there is to be an exhibit of music, embracing printed and manuscript scores of operas, *oratorios*, *cantatas*, church music, symphonic work, chamber music; further, didactic works on all subjects relating to music, musical history and literature, autographs, letters and portraits of celebrated musicians, and an exhibition of ancient and modern musical instruments. Second, there will be four international musical festivals, with chorus and orchestra—a Dutch, a German, a French and a Belgian. Third, an international congress of musicians, to take place in September, and fourth, lectures on music. If this scheme is carried out Holland may expect an interesting gathering of musicians.

CINCINNATI has become famous as a great musical center. From the simplest forms of concerts the work of musical advancement has grown to what a few years ago would have been considered the impossible proportions of an Opera Festival occupying a whole week. This is to take place in January next, when there will be produced *L'Africaine*, by Meyerbeer; *Semiramide*, by Rossini; *Don Giovanni*, by Mozart; *William Tell*, by Rossini; *The Flying Dutchman*, by Wagner; *Traviata*, by Verdi; *La Sonnambula*, by Bellini; *Lohengrin*, by Wagner. To interpret this programme, the greatest living artists, in Europe as well as in this country, have been engaged, to be supported by the regular Cincinnati chorus of 200 voices and an orchestra of 100 instrumentalists, under the direction of Arditi and Otto Singer, by turns. This is simply the result of a noble and earnest public spirit, such as the APPEAL desires to arouse in Memphis to help the Mozart Society in its work, especially in its effort to produce the *Elijah* with the assistance of Thomas and his renowned orchestra. What Cincinnati has done Memphis may do. Every shoulder must be put to the wheel. The Mozarts should receive the encouragement of all classes in an effort that will redound more to the credit of the city than anything that has been done by it in years to furnish amusement for the people.

THE Hon. Henry C. Murphy, who died in Brooklyn last week in his seventy-third year, was mayor of that city forty years ago, and while serving in that capacity was elected to Congress as a Democrat, serving from 1843 to 1845. He was defeated at the next race, but came to the front again in 1846, defeating his Whig antagonist. He has always been numbered among those to whom the Democratic nomination for president was tendered in 1852 which finally went to Franklin Pierce. President Buchanan appointed Mr. Murphy minister to the Netherlands, which office he held from 1857 to 1861. Since then he has been State senator for two terms, and was at the time of his death president of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company. He was one of the delegates-at-large from New York to the convention which nominated Mr. Tilden for president at St. Louis. He has written a number of books, among them a history of the Netherlands; and in 1868 he published a translation from the Dutch entitled *Journal of a Voyage to New York in 1679 and 1680*. He also translated, for the New York Historical College, De Vrie's *Voyages from Holland, 1632-1644, Broad Advice to the United Netherland Provinces, and Anthology of New Netherland, or Translations from the Early Dutch Poets of New York, with Memoirs.*

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

His Rapid Growth in Strength and Influence Among Public Men—The Effect His Election as Speaker Would Have Upon the Country—Report of the Utah Commission—Railroad Land Grants—Free Tobacco—Diphtheria—Sunset Cox.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, accompanying the bill abolishing internal revenue taxes on tobacco, etc., says that the revenue derived from tobacco in 1882 aggregated nearly $48,000,000, and adds: "The committee is persuaded that the time has come when these taxes should be repealed, as tobacco is one of the staples that enter into our international trade. The government should at the earliest possible day remove every restriction therefrom as a measure of sound commercial policy." Kasson, of Iowa, probably drew up the statement containing the views of the minority.

A SCENE,

WHEREIN TWO HIGH ARMY OFFICERS AND AN ANGRY WOMAN FIGURE.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Gen. D. G. Swaim and Col. H. C. Corbin have been for the last three or four weeks actively engaged in the management of the fair for the Garfield monument fund. Yesterday, while closing up the books of the fair, Mrs. M. A. Butler, the well-known founder of the Woman's Labor Exchange and Co-operative Store, went to the room in which the officers were, and requested possession of the various articles which she says she had been promised. The application was brusquely refused, and a scene ensued. Mrs. Butler left the capitol in a state of indignation, declaring that she had been grossly insulted, and employed an attorney to attend to the matter in the courts.

ARMY AFFAIRS.

MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO KEEP ALIVE THE OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—It is stated that in the army appropriation bill the coming session there will be a provision keeping alive the rank of lieutenant-general of the army for another life. It will be remembered that the offices of general and lieutenant-general were created for Grant and Sherman. When Grant was made president the offices were continued for the benefit of Sherman and Sheridan. Sheridan will become general next fall when Sherman retires on full pay, and unless the law creating the office of lieutenant-general is re-created the office will cease to exist. It is proposed to keep the office alive for the benefit of Gen. Hancock. He is the ranking major-general and will become lieutenant-general with Sheridan's advancement.

FIREARMS.

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED AND THE WAGES PAID.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The amount of capital in the United States invested in the manufacture of firearms is given by a census bulletin at $8,315,289, divided among thirty-eight establishments. The number of hands employed in this industry is reckoned at 4847, to whom wages are paid amounting to $2,560,989. The value of the materials used is estimated at $1,781,316, and the value of the products turned out $5,618,636. To make this annual production of firearms useful there are five establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture of ammunition, with a total capital of $834,000. The number of hands engaged in this branch of manufacturing is 1083, whose aggregate annual wages is $366,778. The value of the finished products is given at $1,929,966 and the value of materials used at $1,238,402.

PENSIONS.

WHAT IT WILL COST TO PAY THEM THE COMING YEAR.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The statement is made by Senator Platt, chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions, in an interview, that in his judgment $150,000,000 will be required for the payment of pensions in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884. Congress will make appropriations for that year this winter. The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year was $100,000,000. The commissioner of pensions has asked Congress to give him for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, $163,952,980, which includes $2,377,980 for the payment of salaries, etc. Congress, at a last session, authorized the employment of a very large number of additional clerks, at an additional cost of $1,000,000, in order that the pending cases might be promptly adjudicated. The commissioner estimates that the sum named above will meet the payments required as the result of the increased clerical force and judicial labor. It is possible that the clerks will clear away so much of the accumulated work as to render the appropriation of a larger sum than this necessary. It is probable this contingency which Senator Platt had in mind.

"THE VEXED QUESTION."

REPORT OF THE UTAH COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The Utah Commission, in its report to the Secretary of the Interior, recommends that a marriage law be enacted by Congress which would form an auxiliary in the suppression of polygamy. The commission say that, owing to the peculiar state of affairs in Utah, the Territorial law allowing women the right of suffrage is an obstruction to the speedy solution of "the vexed question," and should be repealed or annulled by Congress. The commission say the law has so far been a decided success in excluding polygamists from the exercise of suffrage, and they are of the opinion that the steady and continued enforcement of the law will place polygamy in the condition of gradual extinction. The commission notices as an encouraging sign that many of the "Liberal" meetings have been largely attended by the Mormons, and that these meetings have been characterized by exceptional good order and good humor. In conclusion the report says, after counseling moderation: "If, however, the next session of the Legislative Assembly elected under the act of Congress shall fail to respond to the will of the nation, Congress should have no hesitation in using extraordinary measures to compel the people in this Territory to obey the laws of the land."

SUNSET COX.

THE LITTLE NEW YORKER EXPRESSES HIMSELF IN VERY PLAIN TERMS.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Sunset Cox says he thinks it a little premature for Carlisle and Randall to be distributing the offices of the House, in view of the fact that Kentucky has only six votes for Speaker and Pennsylvania only twelve, while New York will have nineteen. Mr. Cox says his friends are urging him to be a candidate, and if they insist he may consent to enter the race. He thinks Gen. Slocum a good man for the office, and would willingly retire from the field in the general's favor. He thinks New York will have a candidate, and whoever they decide upon will, in his opinion, be the successful man. Mr. Cox believes there will be little else accomplished at the present session than the passage of the regular appropriation bills, the consideration of which the Democrats will not interfere with unless they contain riders that are not strictly germain. As to an extra session, Mr. Cox believes the only prospect for one is in the Republicans attempting to force legislation on the appropriation bills. The Democrats would undoubtedly hail with delight an opportunity to reorganize the House and satisfy the hungry horde of place-hunters who are demanding office, but this would be an insignificant consideration compared with the responsibility of bringing on an extra session of Congress; hence Mr. Cox thinks his party will be cautious enough to only avail themselves of such opportunities to bring about an extra session as are presented by the Republicans, without endeavoring to force one themselves.

LAND GRANTS.

AGENTS OF THE RAILROAD COMPANIES ON HAND IN FORCE.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The agents of the railway companies interested in the land grants are here in force. Some of these agents have taken handsome houses and fitted them up elegantly, preparatory to a regular campaign in the interests of the railway companies. The roads chiefly interested are the Northern Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific and Southern Pacific. The House Judiciary Committee, which has the land grant matter in charge, reported in favor of forfeiting the land grants of seven of the unimportant roads, out of the twenty-three mentioned in the Cobb resolution during the later part of last session. A report that amounted to nothing was made with regard to the Northern Pacific grant and a report favorable to forfeiting the land grant of the Southern Pacific was made public after Congress adjourned. The Southern Pacific land grant is in fact the Texas Pacific land grant, but the latter road a year ago or so transferred the grant to the Southern Pacific.

There is no report in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific land grant. A few days ago there seemed nothing in the way of the New Orleans Pacific getting the Backbone land grant, but it is reported that Payson, of Illinois, a member of Judiciary Committee, a day or two ago wrote a sharp letter to the Secretary of the Interior, which will have the effect of delaying the secretary's action until Congress passes upon the matter.

This land grant question is assuming considerable importance. No doubt the railway companies are prepared to spend considerable money to save their grants. This is a good session to spend money to the best advantage, as more than half the members will end their careers as statesmen with this Congress.

Cobb, who first stirred up this land grant business, says that no Western man who hopes for political preferment will dare to vote in the interest of the railways.

DIPHTHERIA.

WHERE IT OCCURS—SOME INTERESTING MORTALITY STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The mortality statistics collected by the census office furnish some interesting points with regard to the distribution of certain diseases. The number of deaths during the census year reported as due to diphtheria, males, 18,849; females, 19,549; total, 38,398; giving a proportion of 51.33 per thousand of all deaths in which the causes are reported. The total number of deaths from diphtheria under one year of age was 2396; under five years of age it was 20,095; between five and fifteen years of age, 16,162. In the North Atlantic States the proportion of deaths from diphtheria to the total number of deaths having recorded causes was 51.29 per thousand, being in the cities 46.71 per thousand and in the small towns and rural districts, 53.80. In the Gulf coast States the proportion of deaths from diphtheria was but 12.16 per thousand (13.74 in New Orleans and 12.27 elsewhere), and in the lake regions it was 81.15. Six cities, from Rochester to Chicago, give an average of 78.15 and the remainder of the region 84.10 per thousand. The statistics of enteric or typhoid fever are equally instructive. The total number of deaths from typhoid fever reported are: Males, 11,852; females, 11,053; total, 22,905, being in the proportion of 31.21 per thousand of all deaths having reported causes. In the North Atlantic States the proportion of deaths from this cause was 16.26 per thousand in the large cities and 19.95 in the country. In New Orleans it was 7.67 and in the rest of the Gulf States 30.02. In the lake region the deaths from typhoid were 17.16 per thousand in the large cities and 27.31 in the remainder of the region. It will be seen from these figures that neither diphtheria nor enteric fever are especially diseases of the large cities. They appear to be more prevalent in the small towns and rural districts which have no general water supply or systems of sewerage, but obtain their water from springs and wells and observe the usual custom of storing *excreta* in cesspools or vaults.

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

HIS INFLUENCE AND STRENGTH AMONG PUBLIC MEN.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press*, writing to his paper, says:

No public man in recent years has made a more enviable reputation than John G. Carlisle. His influence and strength among public men have grown rapidly in recent years. He has not attained his prominence by a large quantity of speech-making in the House of Representatives. It has been a fine quality of speech-making that has given him so great a repute as a debater. His appearance in Washington was as a member of the Forty-fifth Congress. Speaker Randall then gave him an obscure committee position; he was assigned to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, and he was also put at the foot of the list of Democrats on the Committee on the Electoral Count. Although he was thus deprived of many of the opportunities enjoyed by some of his associates, yet Mr. Carlisle was a laborious and diligent student of important public questions and the details of legislation. He did not seek prominence. He was then, as he is now, a quiet, unassuming man, approachable, courteous and dignified. The leading members of both parties gradually came to know him as a man of exceptionably good judgment, a clear thinker, a strong logician and a member who was never carried away by extreme views or party passion. In the organization of the Forty-sixth House of Representatives Mr. Carlisle was transferred from the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department to the Ways and Means Committee. Some of the colleagues on that committee were old and experienced members—Fernando Wood, Gen. Garfield and Judge Kelley. But protectionist and revenue reformers alike, both in and out of Congress, were not long in discovering that Mr. Carlisle was, in some respects, the strongest man on the committee. From that day to this the tariff monopolists have feared Carlisle more than any other man in public life. One of the largest iron manufacturers in the United States sat in the House gallery one day last session and listened intently and nervously to Carlisle's speech on the Tariff Commission bill and the tariff question in general. After Carlisle had concluded, the distinguished protectionist remarked to a friend at his side: "I have read all the big anti-protection speeches ever made in Congress, but I have never read nor heard one so able, so powerful and so dangerous as the one we've just listened to. I have never before heard such a clear, strong, logical presentation of the issues in controversy." Judge Kelley, who has great admiration for Carlisle, made at the time similar comments on the speech referred to. A few weeks afterward Senator Bayard said to me that he had just finished reading the speech, and he expressed the opinion that, taken all in all, it was the strongest tariff speech he had ever read. Senators and representatives have not been at a loss for words to express their admiration of the speech from Mr. Carlisle's speech on the three per cent. bill and the national banks. It was made in the Forty-sixth Congress, and is an admirable example of Mr. Carlisle's method of discussion of great public questions. Nobody has ever successfully replied to that argument. The views and opinions of no other member of Congress are so largely requested in private conference as are the views and opinions of Mr. Carlisle regarding important subjects; and the public men who appropriate the results of his study and his thought are not few and far between. Nothing but bargaining and the machinations of the protectionists can prevent his election to the speakership of the next House. He is in every way qualified for the high duties of the presiding officer of that body. He is, without exception, the ablest and most accomplished parliamentarian in Congress. He is a master not only of the fundamental principles of parliamentary law, but also of the details and technicalities of the existing rules of the House. In addition to these qualities, Mr. Carlisle has other mental traits necessary to the proper discharge of his speakership. He is fair-minded and exceptionally free from personal and partisan prejudice, and has the respect and confidence of political opponents to an extent seldom equaled in public life. This all may appear to some to be very high praise, but it is not extravagant; it is simply the just expression of the study of the man and his record—careful study extending over several years, and with good opportunities for reaching a safe and accurate estimate. As the chairman of the Treasury Department, a man of great knowledge of public men and public affairs, remarked the other day: "The election of a Democratic president in 1884 will, in my judgment, depend not a little on the result of the speakership contest. The selection of Carlisle would have a very favorable effect upon the country, and would be the beginning of a new era in the history of American politics."

CAPITAL BRIEFS.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The Starroute trial was further postponed on account of the failure to complete the jury.

The Court of Claims to-day adjourned until Monday next.

The warrant in the Sotelido case was *nolle prosequied* this afternoon.

The question of Chinese emigration was formally discussed by the Cabinet to-day.

Col. Thomas T. S. Laidley, of the United States army, was place on the retired list to-day.

William C. Oakley, of Chicago, has been appointed bank examiner for Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Arkansas National Bank, of Hot Springs, was to-day authorized to begin business. Capital, $50,000.

New postoffices were established to-day at Marrane and Cloud, Col.; Eudaton and Hacraft, Ky.; Mohawk, Ind., and Hawkeye, Mo.

A commission representing all the larger postoffices assembled at the Postoffice Department, to regulate the uniformity of stationery and other supplies, instead of allowing postmasters to contract separately.

Niederman, in the Jeannette Court-to-day, continued his narrative of the journey north. He detailed the separation from De Long on the occasion when he and Noros started in search of a settlement in a very pathetic manner, and explained how they prepared a boot sole by soaking and burning null they were able to eat it with their willow tea. Afterthis was exhausted they ate dog bones.

The preliminary examination of Dickson, charged with an attempt to improperly influence Star-route jurors, began to-day. McNelly, one of the jurors, testified that the accused, while in the jury-room, had a newspaper article to the jurors, a majority of the panel having voted to hear it read. After a long examination, respecting the paper read which contained the article about the alleged interview with Bowen at Driver's restaurant, during which he is said to have attempted to bribe Dickson, he said the paper was introduced to influence the jury, but it didn't do it. McNelly's statements were corroborated by other witnesses, and Alexander, a stenographer, then testified to the correctness of the printed record of the Star-route trial.

Attorney-General Brewster this morning communicated to Congress his views upon the inadequacy of the compensation of United States witnesses in the Western States and Territories. He believes that the present law causes many suits in behalf of the government to fail, because of the ill-will of witnesses, and recommends the enactment of a law providing that witnesses and jurors in California, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado and the Territories be paid actual expenses while attending court in lieu of the mileage and per diem now allowed by law. He also suggests as a remedy to overcome the complaint, because the judge who presides in the District also sits in the Supreme Court, when his decision is reviewed, that either an additional judge be appointed in all the Territories or that a Circuit judge be appointed in the States.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

The Story of the First Enthusiast Who Calculated and Observed the Event.

To the Editors of the Appeal:

In contemplating the astronomical event which is occupying the attention of all intelligent people to-day, and which, so simple in itself, is of such intense interest on account of the long-sought data to be based upon it, it seems to me that we young people should revert with admiration to the story of

JEREMIAH HORROX,

the young enthusiast who first calculated the time far and first observed the transit of Venus. He was born at Toxteth, near Liverpool, England, about 1620. He was a dreamy, poetical youth, and loved the night and the sublimity of its celestial scenery, and while others slept it was his delight to follow the stars in their course and to imagine himself among the golden zones on high. At an early age he had mastered the most profound reasonings of the great astronomers of his day, and finding a flaw in the calculations of one of them who predicted the transit of Venus, he began his observations and calculations, at the age of only thirteen years old, the brightest dream of his future was the time when he, the first of all the inhabitants of the earth, should see that planet pass over the disk of the sun. The years of his boyhood rolled slowly by. The expected time came, and he lay in autumn, which Horrox had seen so often in his dreams, brightened the world. At early dawn he was in a darkened chamber, holding a piece of paper on which could be seen the sun's image. But it was the Sabbath day, and soon his duties as curate of the village church called him away. He hastened to the New morning services, and then entered a great conflict between the duty of attending worship at the house of God or staying to gaze upon one of the greatest and most sublime works of the Creator. He went to church, after much deliberation. It was a cloudy morning, but when he returned home and entered the darkened chamber, the clouds had passed away and there, on the paper, he saw the sun's image, and over its face was passing the planet Venus. Overwhelmed with the secret of the far abysm of space like the touch of the very finger of the Invisible." Horrox was nearly twenty-one years of age when he made this observation, and just as he had finished a treatise on the subject "he himself was called to take his flight above the luminous worlds."

December 5, 1882. KATE E.

ANTI-CHRISTMAS.

President Hadden's Views on the Coming Holiday.

"Are you going to make another draft on the gray matter of your brain and issue a Christmas greeting?" asked one of the pilgrims of the APPEAL of President Hadden, yesterday.

"Dad gun Christmas," remarked that official decisively.

"I beg pardon. Will you please come again?" said the scribe.

"Dad hing Christmas."

"No; I thank you, Mr. President. I don't drink."

"What I mean, young man, is that Christmas ought to be hanged, quartered, tarred, feathered, blistered and knocked into a bigger hole than it ever did catch on to Christmas. You see, when I was a boy in Todd county, Kaintuck, all the niggers used to leave the farm on Christmas to see their friends, and a good deal of their work was deputized on me."

"What did you have to do?"

"O, everything from feed the horses, slop around in the snow, wash dishes, wait on the table and so on. It didn't pan out very merry with me. Consequence is, I have always been bored at Christmas; and when the 25th of December comes, I am going to take on a cargo of Pumperdickel's pills and lay up like a grizzly bear until the holiday racket is over."

THE GRAND EXCURSION

To New Orleans and Florida Leaves on Tuesday, January 9, 1882.

Those who wish to take this delightful excursion have ample time to make their arrangements. And they will have abundant time to enjoy themselves on the trip. Mr. Collins has made all necessary arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the excursionists. The excursion starts at Fulton, Ky., and goes to New Orleans over the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans road. At New Orleans all arrangements have been made for a ride by city railway. Prices of tickets will be given shortly.

The New Penal Code of New York.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The first case under the new penal code, whereby a would-be suicide is guilty of felony, punishable by imprisonment not to exceed two years, or a fine not more than $2000, or both, was in the East Market Police Court to-day. Charles Fick, a German tinsmith, was charged with attempting to end his life by inhaling charcoal fumes in his room, No. 79 Allen street, last night. Despondency at the death of his wife and children and business reverses is alleged to be the motive for the act. Fick denied the attempt at suicide. The Board of Aldermen ask the Legislature to repeal those laws of the penal code "originating in fanaticism."

The Belmont-Devoy Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The criminal libel suit of Perry Belmont against John Devoy, editor of the *Irish Nation*, was continued. The defendant was present, having been brought up from the Tombs, where he is undergoing a sentence of thirty days imprisonment for contempt of court. August Belmont testified that when he saw the libel he went to Cardinal McCloskey, Vicar-General Quinn and others with a statement of matters. These gentlemen went to Devoy and endeavored to have him retract the article. Belmont said he was in the employ of the Rothschilds as an apprentice and clerk from the time he was thirteen years of age until he came to this country in 1837, working without pay.

MR. B. F. PORTER, a rich banker in Utica, N. Y., says: "I have used Dr. Benson's Nervine the past year, much to the chagrin of our family physician, for neither myself, wife nor little girls have since suffered from a single day's illness. It is making us all robust and strong."

Trouble Among the Seventh Day Adventists.

DETROIT, December 5.—The Seventh Day Adventist Society has its headquarters at Battle Creek, this State, where they have an extensive publishing establishment, a noted sanitarium, college and other institutions incident to the headquarters of a religious body. Recently the college was closed and it now turns out that grave dissensions have sprung up which threaten serious consequences. The widow of the late Elder White, the acknowledged leader of the denomination, and her family prominent in leadership, also, declares that she has recently had a vision wherein it was revealed that Elder Smith, editor of the denominational organ, the *Review and Herald*, and Maj. Wm. C. Gage, manager of the *Review*, are guilty of worldliness and are consequently improper persons for their responsible positions. The matter is stirring up great feeling in the large community of Adventists located in Battle Creek.

FLOODS IN PARIS.

Great Damage to Property Resulting From the Overflow of the Seine—An Insult to the United States.

Arabi Pasha Contested With His Lot—Steamer Sunk—Home-Rule Demonstration—Troubles in Jamaica—Foreign Notes.

CAIRO, December 5.—The Khedive has been informed that the English government recommends Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood for the command of the new Egyptian army.

Arabi Pasha writes a letter thanking England for interposition in his behalf. He also writes that he would prefer to live in Damascus; or, if that is impossible, in London. He expresses contentment with his lot, because he knows his misfortunes have been the means of securing for the country he loves the liberty and prosperity it deserves. He feels confident that when England carries out her good work she will permit him to return. She will soon learn that he was not a rebel when he set himself up at the head of a people who wanted nothing but justice.

AUSTRIA.

MEETING OF THE REISRATH.

VIENNA, December 5.—The Reichsrath reassembled to-day. Dr. Dunagewskie, Austrian minister of finance, submitted the budget for 1883, showing a deficit of 31,600,000f. Taxes for the first nine months in 1882 yielded an increase of 8,300,000f, as compared with those collected during a like period in 1881. The condition of the treasury, the minister said, is extremely favorable. The government will be able to pay off uncovered credits to the amount of 14,200,000f. There is a general improvement in trade. After deducting the outlay for new railways and Bosnian expenses, there will be no administrative deficit. It is probable that a considerable portion of the deficit for 1883 can be met by the cash in hand from the current year, so that it will only be necessary to resort to a vote of credit for railway works and for expenditures in Tyrol.

FRANCE.

AN INSULT TO THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, December 5.—Relative to the report that the United States government contemplates making a claim against France in regard to the murder of two American citizens in Madagascar, *Le Moniteur Universale* publishes an inspired article declaring that the American navy is so reduced by peculation that the United States was recently obliged to back down to Chili. France, it says, could ruin every American port.

FLOODS AT PARIS.

The cellars of the Palais Bourbon, the wine vaults at Bercy, and the printing-offices of the newspapers *Union* and *Univers* are flooded by the overflow of the Seine. An engineer apprehends that the pressure of the Seine will destroy the causeway protecting the *entrepot* Des Vins. The bridge near Charenton has been shaken. Altitude of the water at Austerlitz bridge, 5.88 meters.

THE UNIONE GENERALE.

The trial of Bontoux, president, and Feder, manager, of Unione Generale suspended in January last, has begun. Bontoux said he was absent when the company issued its shares. Feder said it is the issue of 100,000 new shares had not been stopped by the downfall of the company, and if speculators who bought shares had paid for them, there would have been no deficit in the company's treasury. By an official liquidation of the Unione Generale it is estimated, if legal decisions already given were maintained, the shareholders would recover fifty per cent. of their losses.

IRELAND.

PROCEEDINGS POSTPONED.

DUBLIN, December 5.—Proceedings against Davitt, Healy and Quinn have been adjourned two weeks to enable the defendants to meet the charges entered against them.

GUARDS FOR THE JOYCE MURDERERS.

Seventy-two soldiers left Curragh Camp for Galway in connection with the execution of the murderers of the Joyce family at Maamstrass.

IN DEFENSE OF HER BROTHER.

Miss Parnell publishes a long letter declaring untrue the statement of Healy published in the United States, asserting that Parnell in February ordered the stoppage of the circulation of the no-rent manifesto, and that the order was destroyed by the Ladies' Land League.

DELINQUENT JURORS.

Of the 200 special jurors summoned for the winter assizes, 117 attended. The absentees will be fined £25 each.

TRUE BILLS AGAINST ASSASSINS.

The grand jury found true bills against three men charged with the assassination of Detective Cox, and the would-be assassin of Judge Lawson.

THE BUDDYS MURDERERS.

The trial of Patrick Higgins, Thomas Higgins and Michael Flynn, indicted for the murder of the two Huddys, Lord Ardilsun's bailiffs, begins Tuesday.

ENGLAND.

BISHOP TAIT'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, December 5.—It is rumored that the bishop of Winchester will succeed to the archbishopric of Canterbury.

HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION.

A Home-Rule demonstration was held at Sanford last evening. Among those present were O'Donnell and Kenney, members of Parliament. A resolution was passed condemning the action of the Irish Government in prosecuting Davitt and Healy, and congratulating these true patriots on their refusal to enter into terms for bail. Kenney, in his address, declared that the Irish Parliament imprisoned Davitt and Healy it must face the task of arresting the whole Irish Parliamentary party.

STEAMER SUNK.

LIVERPOOL, December 5.—The Allan-Line steamer Peruvian, from Montreal, while entering the river Mersey this morning, collided with an unknown steamer. The Peruvian was considerably damaged, and lies sunk on Crosby beach. The crew and passengers were saved.

Later.—The Peruvian was cut down to the water's edge between forward bulkhead and thick at the time of the collision. Tugs landed the crew and passengers here. Hopes are entertained that the breach may be repaired and the vessel floated. The vessel with which the Peruvian collided is a steamer of the Clan Line. Her fore compartment is full of water, and she has been docked.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL FAWCETT'S CONDITION.

A bulletin to night relative to Postmaster-General Fawcett's condition states that the fever is pursuing an irregular course, and causes grave anxiety.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE MUCH WORSE.

Anthony Trollope is much worse. He is unconscious to-night, and there is but faint hop. s of his recovery.

JAMAICA.

THE TROUBLES THERE NOT HALF SO BAD AS THEY ARE PAINTED.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The *World* says that a gentleman who has recently returned from the island of Jamaica in an interview said: "The accounts that have been published in the papers of the island of Jamaica are greatly exaggerated. The whole difficulty has been caused by a few hot-headed malcontents, who make a business of stirring up dissatisfaction whenever they can. Like the socialists and anti-monopolists here, they are always ready to take advantage of any passing political discord to advance their own personal ends. The population of the island numbers about 600,000. Only 20,000 are whites, the remainder being blacks. The island found it impossible to govern themselves and asked England for a government. Sir Anthony Musgrave, as captain-general and governor-in-chief, is assisted by a council, half of the members of it being appointed by the imperial government and the remainder being chosen by the islanders. About a year ago a filibuster landed a cargo or firearms on the island from the schooner Florence and stored them there. Thereupon the governor, by the advice of his attorney-general refused to allow the army to be removed unless the owners would sign a bond agreeing not to use them for filibustering purposes. This they refused to do, and appealed to the council to indemnify them. In this or any other country they would not have been listened to, but the council of the island decided to pay them and settled upon a sum—I have forgotten the amount—of which the imperial government was to pay half and the island the remainder. Before this was decided upon some of the local members of the council resigned, and went about the island blaming Sir Anthony Musgrave for the part he had taken in the affair, although it was well known that he had acted on the attorney-general's express advice. The talk about the people of the island being dissatisfied with their government and desiring annexation with the United States is sheer nonsense.

Out of the 20,000 whites, who are the representative men of the island, 15,000 at least uphold the imperial government, and have petitioned the home government to extend Sir Anthony Musgrave's period of office. This the English government refused to do on principle, because they do not believe in allowing their governors to remain for two terms in the same colonial station. The Canadians made a like petition in the case of Lord Dufferin, but they too were unsuccessful. Sir Anthony Musgrave has done much to improve the condition of the island, and will leave regretted by the best citizens there. His term of office will not run out until late in the spring. After leaving Jamaica he will probably come to New York and pass the summer with his father-in-law, Mr. Cyrus Field. Sir Anthony has lived in the mountain district of the island during the hot weather, and consequently his health and that of his family is excellent.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

ODESSA, December 5.—Solomon Hacker, a distributer of revolutionary papers, has been sentenced to ten years in the mines.

BERLIN, December 5.—Count Lujanowski, consul-general at London, is to be appointed director of the ministry of foreign affairs.

COPENHAGEN, DEC., December 5.—A shanty used as a sleeping-room by laborers burned last night and three of the inmates perished.

BERLIN, December 5.—A majority against the biennial budgets has been secured in the Reichstag by a coalition of the Center and the Left.

LONDON, December 5.—The British steamer Strathmore, from Savannah for Bremen, is ashore at Calandsoog, Netherlands, and has jettisoned part of her cargo. Assistance has been sent.

MADRID, December 5.—The newspapers here express surprise at the severe action of the English government against the officials at Gibraltar in connection with the case of the Cuban refugees.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 5.—The Danish Arctic exploring vessel Dijmph appears to have drifted into the Kara sea, to the south of Norra Zembla. It is proposed to organize an expedition with from ten to fifteen sledges and 150 reindeer to search for the vessel.

WIRE WAIFS.

Columbia, S. C., December 5.—Governor-elect Thompson was inaugurated to-day. Butler has been re-elected to the Senate.

Milwaukee, Mich., December 5.—Large deposits of iron and lead have been recently discovered in Jackson county, this State.

Louisville, Ky., December 5.—The Cotton Exposition will be opened to the public in August, 1883, and continue three months.

Newark, N. J., December 5.—The State Temperance Alliance pledges itself in favor of a constitutional prohibition liquor tariff.

Bellvidere, Ill., December 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Norton, an old couple, suffocated while in bed from stove gas. Their bodies were found yesterday.

Paterson, N. J., December 5.—Seventy weavers in the Clifton Silk Mills have struck because the proprietors posted a notice up requiring pay for all spoiled work.

Louisville, Ky., December 5.—A special train passed through this city to-day *en route* for San Francisco, via the new Southern Pacific line, through Memphis and New Orleans.

Cincinnati, December 5.—Fred B. Burckhardt, doing business as F. Burckhardt & Son, and also as the Danbury Hat and Fur Manufactory, on Main street, has made an assignment.

Cairo, December 5.—While the Wabash freight train was backing down Commercial avenue this morning, an unknown man detached a piece of iron lead on the track and was run over and killed.

St. Louis, December 5.—At the request of parties interested in the November corn deal, a committee of prominent members of the Merchants' Exchange has been appointed to hear evidence and decide the settling prices.

St. Louis, December 5.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York this morning filed a bond in the United States Circuit Court taking an appeal in the "Widow Wackerle Sensational Identity" case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Denver, December 5.—James A. Fleming, while sinking an artesian well at a point 100 miles east of Denver on government contract, this morning, struck a loose gravel deposit eight feet in thickness, with a hard sandstone bedrock, which is believed to be the bed of a subterranean stream with an inexhaustible flow of clear water.

LATE LITERATURE.

THE ARTISAN, published at Nashville, is devoted to matters which concern the workingman. The number at hand contains the usual amount of information.

THE SANITARY ENGINEER, of date November 30th, published in New York, is brimfull of wholesome editorials and interesting articles on sanitary topics.

THE RURAL MISSISSIPPIAN, a monthly journal devoted to the material interest of the farmer, and published at Winona, Miss., is at hand. The December issue is fair.

THE TRADESMAN, published at Chattanooga, is at hand. Its table of contents embraces, besides the usual departments, correspondence, editorials on live subjects, and miscellaneous articles.

THE INSURANCE MONITOR, for December, is an eminently creditable issue. Its matter is seasonable and attractively presented. It will be found of interest not only to insurance