



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN. GAZETTE BUILDING, NO. 70 PRINCE STREET. WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11, 1878.

The Memphis Avalanche censures the people of that city, who had money enough to support themselves elsewhere, for fleeing from the yellow fever. We think those who did run away were not only right, but would have been exceedingly silly had they remained.

The result of the election in Arkansas, Vermont, and Maine, all that have taken place so far this fall, indicate that the democratic tide will be as great this year as it was in 1874. The currency, if let alone, will have settled itself long before the next Congress will assemble.

The radical newspapers are sickled over with the poll tax of the Maine election, and assume even a greenish hue in the shadow of General Butler's election as Governor of Massachusetts, which they seem to regard as that of a coming event.

Affairs in some parts of what was lately Turkey still remain in a disturbed state, but as the powers who imposed the conditions of the Berlin treaty were able to enforce them, we don't anticipate a prolonged continuance of the existing troubles.

The Kiebowitz Whig calls attention to the fact that while democrats and whigs in Virginia must be as one as regards voting, they must be as two as regards being voted for.

The accounts from the plague stricken country to day indicate no abatement in the violence of the terrible disease that is ravaging the southern portion of the Union, and we now hope for no great decrease in the ratio of mortality until after frost, now six weeks off in some of the infected cities.

The President, Mr. Sherman, Gen. Devens, Mr. Thompson, and, in fact, all the members of the Cabinet but Mr. Schurz, having taken as "active part in political affairs," Mr. McCrary thought he would "go in" last night, and in doing so he could not resist the opportunity to give the bloody shirt a wave or two.

A greenback dollar was worth in New York yesterday ninety nine and seven eighths cents in gold, and yet some people, who call themselves democrats, want the resumption act repealed so that the value of paper money may be again depreciated.

Political principles sit lightly upon the shoulders of office seekers. Mr. Turner, who was formerly one of the most ultra democrats in North Carolina, is now the republican candidate for Congress from the fourth district of that State.

From the comparatively numerous suspensions of national banks, it would seem that those institutions are not such bonanzas as many people have been led to believe by the puissant greenbackers.

It will be seen that a returning board is to be called into requisition to secure the Maine legislature to the radicals.

South Carolina Railroad Case. BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—Judge Bond of the U. S. Circuit Court, is still confined to his home with remittent fever and unable to hold court in the South Carolina Railroad case—the application for an injunction and appointment of a receiver. The daily postponement of the hearing since Saturday last, unavoidable as it is, causes no little inconvenience to the large number of attorneys (about twenty four) from South Carolina and New York, who are engaged in the case.

The Massachusetts Prohibitory Convention met at Worcester, Mass., this morning. Hon. R. C. Pitman was chosen President.

Yellow Fever. GRENADA, Sept. 10.—The citizens of Grenada assembled in mass meeting yesterday and resolved that "inasmuch as the relief committee of Grenada, whose names are John Powell and Robert Mullen, have for weeks past absented themselves from Grenada and utterly neglected to attend the sick or bury the dead or provide for the destitute and suffering people, and have resisted all appeals to return to the city and perform their duties, it is the sense of this meeting that the necessities of our community demand the appointment of a sub relief committee, whose duty it shall be to solicit and receive contributions of money and provisions of all kinds from sympathetic people of the country and disburse the same for the benefit of those who are suffering from the prevailing epidemic.

The committee appointed by the citizens' meeting is composed of the following well-known gentlemen: Rev. Wm. C. McCracken, chairman; J. H. Campbell and A. Sweigert, Oursers, all over the land are requested to send such contributions by express to Rev. Wm. C. McCracken, chairman Grenada sub relief committee.

The fever has carried off four of our citizens in the past twenty-four hours, and during the same period seven new cases were announced.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—The weather today was clear; mercury 89°. The death list includes thirty-four sinners, nineteen being under seven years. Among the deaths are Miss Harriet Barnes, daughter of the late E. W. Barnes, of the Western Union Telegraph. New cases—Dr. Cullen, Justin M. Holland, Convallescing—Major Nat Burbank, of the Picayune; Paul L'oupp, telegrapher.

Twenty seven cases of fever and five deaths have occurred at Pilotown.

The Young Men's Christian Association report 111 new cases of fever to day. The Howard Association reports 207 cases to-day, the larger number being cases of destitution.

A correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphs that the fever still numbers among its favored victims the young, the hearty, and robust; in fact, it is a dainty monster, and always shows a singular preference for fat, healthy food. It touches lightly the old, sick, and weak, but the fat, hearty gourmand it always devours with an especial relish.

The strongest, hard, heavy drinker, however, is the choicest morsel in its bill of fare. In this, at least, it is an article of temperance. There seems to have been an unusual tendency to relapse in patients suffering from fever this year. One physician in the Fourth district yesterday had six calls in the space of an hour, all from relapses.

MEUBUS, Sept. 10.—Early this morning rain commenced falling and has kept up incessantly to noon. Fifty-nine deaths have been reported up to noon, making 115 since yesterday noon. Among the number are Mrs. Pannie Matthews, Gen. C. Wadler, J. B. Fair, Wm. Chandler, John J. Connelly, telegraph operator; George Lane, employee of Southern Express Company; Fred. S. Schafer, city tax collector; the father of O. H. P. Piper; Mrs. M. J. Gleason, Mrs. S. M. Gales, J. M. Kerr, and Charles M. Smith, printer. Among those in a critical condition is J. J. Sullivan, of Flaherty & Sullivan. The Howard Association report 151 new cases. Ninety-nine deaths are reported for the past twenty-four hours ending at six p. m. One undertaker failed to report.

VIKESBURG, Sept. 10.—The weather is clear and warm, the thermometer standing at 89°. The indications are that the fever is decreasing in new cases, but the mortality is fearful, the deaths yesterday numbering 46 and to-day 44. Among the deaths to day are Cash Martin Keary, county treasurer, and J. W. Alvis, of Chattanooga, a telegraph operator, who came here three weeks ago. Bishop Elder's condition is more favorable to day. Drs. Robbins and Lalour are out again. Dr. O'Leary is sitting up.

CANTON, Sept. 10.—The total number of cases to date is 234; deaths, 38; new cases in the last twenty-four hours are 25, with one death. The number of cases is increasing daily, and our physicians are on the go all the time, night and day. Dr. J. J. Lyons, of New Orleans, is still with us and affording valuable assistance. No one who has not been through an epidemic can appreciate the situation. It is horrible.

CAIRO, Sept. 10.—One member of Thomas Porter's family, above this city, died last night. Two physicians express the opinion that it was yellow fever.

JACKSON, Sept. 10.—The fever continues to increase at Vicksburg. Nearly 3,000 are now prostrated. Among the recent deaths is Dr. Gottlieb, the Jewish Rabbi. General Featherston is very low.

PORT GIBSON, Sept. 10.—Four hundred and seventy five cases of fever to date, and eighty-five deaths.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Sept. 10.—Fourteen deaths during the last twenty-four hours in the town and suburbs, but only four new cases. The weather is rainy, cold and gloomy.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 10.—Mrs. M. P. Martin, one of the refugee patients at the infirmary, died this morning of yellow fever, contracted at Martin Station, West Tennessee. Louis Hollman, colored, aged 45, died to day. He came here from Mississippi, via Memphis.

MOBILE, Sept. 10.—There was a fatal case of yellow fever here this evening.

HONESDALE, Pa., Sept. 11.—Two hundred dollars were raised here yesterday for the yellow fever sufferers.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Sept. 11.—Over one thousand dollars have been contributed here in the last two days for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. The total contributions of the town to date amount to \$2,500.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A concert was given here last night by citizens, assisted by Herr Benno Soback, for the aid of the yellow fever sufferers. The proceeds amounted to \$304.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 11.—There was another death from yellow fever at Gallipolis, O., yesterday, that of Joseph Martin, who was a watchman on the Steamer Porter. He was taken sick on Saturday. His body was not permitted to be removed from the house, and the neighbors would not allow his wife to leave her home. Physicians will make an effort to bury him to-day. There is a pretty general scare in that region over these deaths. Three new cases are reported. All the public schools were closed yesterday, and from 6 o'clock to 10 o'clock the term report every street opening on the river. Many citizens are leaving, and business and travel are almost suspended.

CANTON, Miss., Sept. 11.—In the last 24 hours fifteen new cases and four deaths have been reported. The deaths are as follows: Mrs. Dr. Reid, John Reid, R. Gout and Wm. Welsh. The weather is cloudy with some rain, thermometer stands at 82.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 11.—By direction of ex-Mayor Judson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons, in this State, Grand treasurer Sotherly, in New York, has forwarded to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in the South sums of money as follows: To Tennessee \$2,000; Louisiana \$1,000; Mississippi \$1,000; in addition to the \$1,000 previously sent to Mississippi, and \$1,000 to Louisiana, makes the New York State Masonic contribution, thus far, amount to \$6,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The weather to-day is cloudy, cool and windy. To-day's yellow fever report shows two hundred and fifty-three new cases, with ninety deaths.

Twenty-two tons of fine silver, \$800,000, were shipped this morning from the United States assay office in New York to the Philadelphia mint for coinage into 412½ grain silver dollars.

The President on the Currency. In his speech at Madison, Wisconsin, yesterday, the President said:

Some of our good friends think that our currency is not cheap enough. They tell us they want a currency cheaper than gold and silver, and of such quality that it will be good at home, although it may not be good abroad. Truly that must be a very desirable quality in a currency—a currency that will always stay by you.

The champions of this currency tell us what they ought to have—a species of paper which by act of Congress should say one dollar upon it and be worth one dollar in this country. "Of course we do not want it counterfeited," they say; but I am afraid it would not be a great while after it was issued before it would not be of sufficient value to be counterfeited. They would have the dollar printed on good paper—a good looking picture, showing good engraving. What does such a dollar cost? They say they want good currency. With us that means a coin dollar. We know what such a dollar costs. That represents a day's work or a bushel of wheat. Does a paper dollar represent any such unit of labor? No. The cost of its production is less than one cent for each dollar bill. Herein we certainly have a great saving—a saving of ninety-nine cents in labor over the silver or gold dollar, that costs a bushel of wheat or a day's labor, as we have seen.

Now, as it costs no more to print the word "two" than the word "one," let us improve the opportunity to make 193 cents. Now, my friends, if we were to undertake to make two dollars out of gold it would cost two days' labor, or two bushels of wheat. The advantage, my friends, appears to be on the side of the paper currency; and let us improve the opportunity offered us and make our bill read \$10, instead of two or one, as the cost is only one cent, instead of ten days' labor or ten bushels of wheat—multiples of ten, with no more cost than for the single dollar. We are doing well, but not wisely. I fear, for we might not choose well; and now we will pay off the national debt with it, and then, Mr. Senator and Mr. Congressman we will pay you off in the same, and I fear they might turn on us and say, "Well, Mr. President, we will not pay you off in the same kind of money." My friends, does it not begin to dawn upon you that there is some mistake about this; that this is really inflation, and if Congress passes a law for such currency, which will not be good beyond the boundaries of the Union, why may not Wisconsin adopt such a currency, and why may not this city of Madison adopt a currency which would not be accepted elsewhere, or John Smith issue a dollar in the words, "One dollar, John Smith?" It would certainly stay at home and that may be an argument in its favor.

My friends, we would do well to isolate ourselves from the rest of the commercial world in all our measures for the improvement of our own financial condition. We should remember that the necessities of trade with foreign nations require that our financial condition should be such as to attract foreign trade, and without foreign trade, we may surely predict that we are about to welcome better times; but we must not forget that the surest foundation of a restored financial prosperity is a sound constitutional currency and the national credit unimpaired.

Foreign News. The thirty sixth Austria Division on Sunday captured Kijava on the river Sava, after a stubborn engagement, in which they lost two hundred and sixty men killed and wounded. General Szapary announces that the insurgents in the engagement he had with them on Thursday lost six hundred men.

Mehemet Ali Pasha's return was not as expected. In the fight between the troops defending Mehemet Ali and the insurgents the men killed on both sides numbered four hundred. On the evening preceding his death Mehemet Ali Pasha telegraphed to the Porte that he was surrounded and could not escape.

M. Bourcier, representative of France at Constantinople, has strongly censured Savel Pasha, Grand Vizier, to follow the recommendations of the Berlin Congress concerning Greece.

Abmed Moultar Pasha has invited the Cretan Assembly to send representatives to Constantinople to negotiate with the Porte. The Cretons have accepted the invitation.

It is reported that Greece yesterday dispatched a circular, asking the interference of the Powers in the matter of the Times Green frontiers.

A Vienna dispatch says thirty conspirators have been arrested at Scajova who had intended to fire the town on all sides.

The Dutch Indian Budget shows a deficit of ten million florins, whereas the sum of nine million florins was expended in the Acheens war. The Budget estimates the deficit at eight hundred and thirty thousand florins, and the probable price at forty eight cents (Dutch) per killogramme.

The Paris authorities have documents proving the existence of an international propaganda, and they intend to prosecute the persons arrested at the recent Socialist Congress for connection therewith.

The Paris National says the Prefect of the Seine has reported to the Ministers in favor of a Paris municipal loan of \$65,000,000.

The receipts of the Paris Exposition for entrance up to the 1st of the present month amounted to 7,412,219 francs, \$1,482,321.

The assassin Nabing died yesterday from the effect of his wounds. The immediate cause of his death was paralysis of the lungs.

LOSDON, Sept. 11.—The Times this morning states that there is not a single encouraging feature in the cotton trade of North Lancashire. The condition of the market is worse than ever and the outlook most gloomy. Goods are not only being piled up in Manchester warehouses but are fast accumulating in the mill storehouses. Small manufacturers with limited means are obliged to shut almost as a sacrifice, and before the crisis is passed there is no doubt many of these firms will succumb.

LOSDON, Sept. 11.—Later advices from Constantinople give further details of the circumstances attending the death of Mehemet Ali Pasha who was sent by the Porte to restore order in Albania. It seems that at Gusungie Pava and Kelskie, even before the arrival of Mehemet Ali, complete anarchy had gained the upper hand, and upon his arrival in Jakova he found the greatest anarchy prevailing among the inhabitants. He was valiantly opposed with having come to Albania to head over the land to the divisions. The agitation went on increasing, fighting was continually being done, and the Albanian Pasha, Mehemet Ali's adjutant, the house attacked by Mehemet Ali for his having been set on fire by Albanians of Jakova and Ipek. There a fight between the two divisions and Mehemet Ali's escort in which twenty men of the latter fell. Towards evening through the intervention of some Ulama the outbreak was suppressed, the insurgents promising to observe a peaceful attitude. About six o'clock in the evening however in Jakova, where Mehemet Ali still remained the struggle broke out afresh, resulting in the death of Abdulhak Pasha with several officers of the escort, and the house in which they took refuge was fired. Mehemet Ali succeeded in escaping from the burning building, and in concealing himself in a shed close by, but his hiding place was soon discovered and he was cruelly murdered.

The Albanian League is said to number 45,000 well armed and equipped men, determined to resist the occupation of their territory by any Christian power.

There is much talk of Serbia and Montenegro cooperating with Austria.

It is thought possible at Varna that the assembly in Albania may compel Austria to occupy that province also.

There are 20,000 insurgents with forty cannon in Old Buda. They have an advance guard six thousand strong between Greece and Hun Karonvok. They have fortified Buda, Zernovik, Puzla and Foly. After the defeat of the Austrians at Bihars the insurgents invaded Austrian territory at Laskovaz, but were driven back.

LOSDON, September 11.—The Doncaster September races were continued to day when the chief event of the meeting, the race for the St. Leger stakes, took place. The winner was Lord Palmerston's bay filly, Junette. The bay colt Childers, also belonging to Lord Palmerston, came in second, and Mr. P. Kenney's chestnut colt, Master Kidder, third.

ALEXANDRIA, September 11.—An unusually heavy rise in the white and blue Nile is reported from Khartoum. The rains are incessant and an inundation is apprehended. The government is adopting measures of precaution against disaster from a flood.

Secretary McCrary's Speech. Mr. McCrary, Mr. Hayes' Secretary of War, in a speech delivered at Keokuk, yesterday, said it was true that the republican party deserved success, notwithstanding the fact of which we are so often reminded by our democratic friends that the war is over, the Union saved, and slavery dead. It is true, notwithstanding the fact, if it be a fact, as I think it is, that no considerable number of persons, North or South, would revive slavery, reconquer rebelled, or dissolve the Union, if they could. We know that blessings are bestowed for our selves, and preserved for those who come after us, only through the adoption of the grand principles for which the republican party stands—the principles of equal rights, equal protection and justice, and an equality of chances in the race of life for all citizens, high and low, educated and ignorant, rich and poor, black and white. We oppose the democratic party because, as an organization, it is in spirit undeniably hostile to them.

No doubt there are individual democrats who would gladly see the most simple justice done to the colored race, and who sincerely desire protection, education, improvement, and perfect freedom for that people. But such democrats are out of harmony with the democratic party as a whole, and are in harmony with the republican party. It is ill to expect the democratic party of the nation to become the sincere and reliable friend and champion of the rights of the colored people. This is a fact which every intelligent person understands, and which must be taken into account in considering that party's claims upon the people.

Congress is expressly authorized to provide by appropriate legislation for the enforcement of the three great amendments to the Constitution, and is by necessary implication empowered to provide for carrying into execution all the provisions of that instrument. The republican party is in favor of exercising this power just so far as may be necessary to secure to all citizens alike the benefit of every provision of our national charter.

But if any State fails or refuses to afford such protection, is the national government powerless and the citizens defenseless? I say, No! Whatever is a crime against the United States or a violation of the national Constitu-

tion, may be provided against by national law. When the States of the South, of their own accord, protect all citizens, without discrimination, as the States of the North do, we may expect to see and welcome the return of peace and fraternity; but without this, the only peace we can have is the peace of slavery—the peace which the oppressed can always secure by submission. The South is now on trial. There is surely no excuse now, even by their own confession, for a continuation of the process by which, prior to March 4, 1877, all the Southern States but three, and nearly all the congressional districts, many of them having exceedingly large republican majorities, were carried over to the democratic party.

When another election comes we shall see whether, when left to themselves, the Southern democrats will allow a free ballot and guarantee a fair and honest count of the votes cast. If the process of "balldozing" is continued, or if the plan of systematic fraud be adopted, in lieu of that of systematic outrage, the whole country will understand that it is because the white democrats of the South do not intend to repeat and they the amended Constitution, and are resolved that they, whether in the majority or in the minority, will rule in all that section. If, unhappily, this purpose should be made manifest by the logic of events, you may rest assured that the people of this country will find a peaceable and constitutional remedy. We know that we can, in time of peace, exercise our strictly lawful powers; and it is a fact, which we are sometimes inclined to admit with regret, that there are many crimes which the United States cannot punish. It is not long since the country looked with horror upon the awful massacre of the Christian family in Mississippi, and the public indignation was justly increased because the United States could not, and Mississippi would not, punish the guilty wretches who perpetrated it. Ordinarily the crime of murder is not within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

But the right of Congress to provide for a faithful execution of Federal officers, and for the due enforcement of those provisions of the Constitution which guarantee the right of suffrage and civil rights to the freed people, is beyond dispute. We know that the two parties in this Union are the republican and the democratic, and the republican rule this jurisdiction will, if necessary, be exercised under democratic rule it would be. That the freedmen in the South have in the past been maltreated and proscribed, and that a large extent denied their rights as free American citizens under the Constitution, is a matter of history. The South itself has suffered thereby, and the country which follows lawlessness, outrage, and the oppression of the innocent and helpless.

Harry Newitt, a son of Mr. John Newitt, living at Broad Creek Neck, near St. Michael's, Father county, Md., in a fit of morbidness, Sunday night, cut his throat almost from ear to ear with a table knife. Young Newitt was about twenty years of age, and had been suffering with a nervous disease for some time, which made him very melancholy. He fell into his bed last Sunday. At dinner time he told his mother he "wished to die," but no heed was taken of it. He went to the kitchen shortly before 7 o'clock, followed by his mother and father, who thought his actions strange, and, seeing a knife, cut his throat, and died instantly.

The National Local Preachers' Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was to have been held in Corvinton, Ky., will meet in Trenton, N. J., next month, the change of place having been made in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever in the South and Southwest.

Such B. Cole, trader and attorney; Ezra B. Watkins, non-prosecutor and trustee; and John H. Ellis, formerly bookkeeper of the Rockland Savings Bank of New York, have been arrested for complicity in the fraud by which the bank was ruined.

Information from Louisiana is that the yellow fever has had the effect to interfere very seriously with registration, and it is calculated that the republican politicians that there will be a falling off in the white registration of not 100,000 votes, and they are building largely on it.

Early on Saturday afternoon, on the North-west wharfe, about eight miles east of Norfolk, Va., J. Charles Howard Jones, lately a member of Baltimore, shot himself through the head with a pistol, and died in an hour or two from the effects of the wound.

Virginia News. James Cannon and Tom Spratt, while engaged in unloading a Boston ice schooner at Atlantic City, near Norfolk, yesterday, became involved in a quarrel. Cannon invited Spratt ashore to have a drink, and in the fight the former seized an axe and struck his antagonist such a blow on the head that he killed him instantly. Cannon then fled and escaped to the country before the astonished bystanders could think of pursuit.

J. Linnehan, of Richmond, made an attempt to commit suicide yesterday by cutting the artery in his wrist with a razor. He left a note for the millman, stating what he had done, and requesting him to put a rope on his door and notify his friends. The police found him lying in a large pool of blood. He was conveyed to the city hospital, where he is doing well, and will probably recover. Business troubles had made him mad.

To-morrow the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia will elect a professor of natural history. The emoluments of the position are \$2,000 a year and a house.

Fatal Accident. WALTHAM, MASS., Sept. 10.—This afternoon Mrs. Mary B. Baldwin and Mrs. Phoebe H. Shedd, of this place, Mrs. Thomas White and her daughter, Miss S. E. White, of New York, drove to Belmont with a horse and carriage. After visiting Cushing Gardens the party started for home, and while driving down Lombard, between Belmont and Waverly, the horse suddenly started and ran. Mrs. Baldwin was driving, but when the horse started a team in the road in front, endeavoring to turn the horse off to one side. She turned the horse short, and the carriage was tipped down the steep embankment.

Mrs. Baldwin was struck on the head by one of the hind wheels of the carriage and instantly killed. Mrs. Shedd had her hip broken and sustained other injuries. Miss White was injured, but not seriously, about the head, while Mrs. White escaped unhurt.

A Sad Confession. NEWBURY, Sept. 11.—Mrs. Katy Mason, better known as the female detective, died here yesterday. To her sister, while her life was fast ebbing away, she confessed all and bequeathed her convey to her mother and her brothers and sisters, the pain and anguish which she felt at the discovery which she had brought upon them and upon herself. She was willing to die and bury the past with her. Slowly and with the consciousness of knowing that she was about to die, she confessed that, while a happy school girl, scarcely sixteen, with home and friends, and everything to her for, she had been wronged, cruelly wronged, by a resident of Newbury, who was the father of a family and who was old as her own parent, now dead. She told the story of how he had taken her to ride, and the means he had resorted to in order to accomplish his purpose.

To-morrow will be the sixty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Baltimore.

Lead, Bismuth and Zinc are immensely useful in the industrial arts; and as immensely injurious when applied to the skin to beautify it or to remove Pimples, Blisters, etc., from it. Dr. Bell's Blood Mixture is the great purifying agent of the blood, giving clearness of complexion and removing Pimples, etc.

Highway Robbery. HOT CREEK, W. T., Sept. 10.—The stage coaches in both directions were stopped about 12 o'clock last night, between Lightning Creek and Chocoma river, by three armed men. The top coach contained two passengers and had one messenger along with it. They first halted the down coach, robbed all the passengers and were engaged on the mail sacks when the north bound coach arrived, which they also stopped, and after robbing the two passengers, proceeded to rob the mail. They broke open the treasure boxes and took the contents, but it is thought they got less than one hundred dollars in money from the passengers, from whom they took jewelry and watches; also one watch from the driver and one from the messenger, Smith, who remained in the coach after the passengers got out, intending to stand. One of the thieves placed a passenger in front of him and marched up to the coach and compelled Smith to give up or kill the passenger. They also took away Smith's arms. They took all precautions by tying the passengers' hands behind their backs. One of the thieves, who was not masked, was recognized as James E. Johnson, commonly known as "Locusty."

Public Schools. To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette. FARRAR, C. H., Sept. 10.—I have a recent issue of your paper I am reported as saying, at Falls Church, that I attributed the failure of the State to support the school and to the decision of the Court of Appeals. What I intended to say was, that the Auditor, in settling his account, placed to the credit of the school fund the coupons received for State taxes, and turned over to the school trustees, and showed that the deficiency was made up of coupons, and that the Court of Appeals had sustained him. So far as the coupons received were applicable to the payment of the State school tax, I found no fault with the decision, because I could not see how they could decide otherwise. I did object to the determination of the judges in pronouncing general education a "luxury," as I deemed it a general duty.

But the point which I wanted particularly to make and impress upon my audience was, that the absolute necessity of an increase of local taxation to pay teachers if we intended to keep the system of public education in operation.

To this end I asked that some action might be taken to petition the Legislature to allow each school district to tax itself, somewhat upon the plan adopted in Alexandria county. Yours very truly, P. M. CHAMBERS.

New Hampshire Republicans. The New Hampshire republicans, at their State convention yesterday, adopted a resolution giving conditional support to Mr. Hayes, as follows:

Resolved, That we will give to the present administration our cordial support, and all measures tending to purify and elevate the public service, to secure and perpetuate the State unity and confidence, to guard and maintain the political rights of individuals and classes, to preserve impartially, and to execute the responsibility of the nation, and to heartily commend the management of the finances under which the last fragment of the premium on gold is disappearing, the lowering rate steadily diminishing, and the depression in business and industry vanishing before the sure return of confidence and prosperity.

They also adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That we tender our profound and hearty sympathies to our pharisean brethren in the South in the funeral and widespread visitation of the disease which is now being universal, and sorrow to their homes, as well as to their spiritual aid as Providence may direct.

Gold. NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The market for gold declined yesterday to 100 1/4 and two days' interest, the lowest price since the beginning of the war. There has been no speculation in gold for a long time, and the gold room has for a long time been a quiet place. Two or three operators here transferred the little business that has been done. The only demand for gold has been on account of purchases of bonds and for duties. The demand through duties is removed by exchange of silver dollars for greenbacks.

Another Broken Bank. RAILWAY, N. J., September 11.—The Union National Bank of this city closed its doors yesterday afternoon and its affairs have been placed in the hands of Robert Brewster for the benefit of depositors and directors. The suspension was caused by shrinkage in values and depreciation in real estate. Its capital was \$100,000 and it is thought that all creditors will be paid 40 per cent.

Inspector McDermott, of New York, was informed last night by Garrigue Scheider that Emily Le Brun, to whom she was engaged to be married, had absconded with money, jewelry and other things belonging to her, and valued at \$600. A general alarm called for his arrest was sent out.

American Pianos Abroad. A CLAIMING BALTIMORE FIRM ESTABLISHES A BRANCH HOUSE IN LONDON. [From Baltimore Daily Gazette.] It is interesting and gratifying to note the fact that Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., one of Baltimore's leading manufacturing firms, have been solicited by a great London firm to establish an agency in that city for the sale of their pianos throughout Great Britain. The London firm referred to is the leading manufacturer of the English metropolitan, Messrs. Moore & Co., of Great Marlborough street, whose establishment is familiar to all Americans who travel abroad. This gives to Messrs. Knabe & Co. an agency covering all of Great Britain, and also an outlet for their instruments throughout continental Europe. It is, of course, unnecessary to speak of the excellence of the Knabe pianos; but why they are so widely known throughout the United States, their reputation abroad and the demand for them in other countries than ours, to such an extent as to prompt the leading London firm to purchase them directly, is an event in the piano trade of America worthy of special mention. Baltimore is to be congratulated upon the enterprise of such a wide-awake and patriotic spirited house as that of Knabe & Co., through whose efforts our manufacturers have gained an enviable reputation in other countries, as well as in the United States. Messrs. Moore & Co.'s representative visited Baltimore a few days ago and closed the final arrangements with Messrs. Knabe & Co., leaving with them large orders and bestowing an extensive business in the early future. A large illuminated grand and upright pianos—the styles most desired in European cities—were made during the present work, and it is probable that Messrs. Knabe & Co. will find it necessary to increase their force of employes, and to make extra demand, as their large force is now directed to its fullest capacity in supplying the home trade for their instruments.

DEED. In Memphis, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878, of T. A. M. of yellow fever, FRANK RIDGER, L. E. Y. PLUMMER, youngest son of B. T. and Annie C. Plummer, aged eighteen years, six months and nine days.

At Charlottesville, Va., July 19, 1878, the residence of her grandmother, HATTIE, aged 75 years, 2 months and 10 days, daughter of W. H. Crockett and the late Hattie Tobbs.