

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the Old World.

THE EX-SULTAN'S DEATH.

Medical Report on the Mode and Manner of His Demise.

NATIONAL HONOR TO HIS REMAINS

Mourad Effendi Asks Recognition by the Foreign Governments.

BREADSTUFFS AND MONEY MARKETS.

The Question of the East Exerting a Marked Influence on the Food Trade and Finance.

FRENCH WORKMEN FOR PHILADELPHIA

The Chinese Government to Punish the Murderers of Mr. Margary.

TURKEY.

THE CAUSE OF THE EX-SULTAN'S DEATH ATTESTED BY NINETEEN PHYSICIANS—NATIONAL HONOR TO HIS REMAINS—MOURAD DEMANDS RECOGNITION BY THE FOREIGN POWERS.

It is officially announced that a report has been drawn up and signed by nineteen physicians of different nationalities, which certifies that the death of Abdul-Aziz resulted from the opening of the veins and arteries below the bend of the left arm and the veins of the right arm.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5, 1876. The All the Ministers attended the funeral of the late Sultan.

THE PORTS have officially notified the foreign ambassadors of Mourad's accession and demanded recognition.

ACNOWLEDGMENT BY THE POWERS ALMOST CERTAIN.

A VIOLENT LUNATIC JUST PREVIOUS TO HIS DEATH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6, 1876. Constantinople journals report that Abdul-Aziz had several violent fits of madness after his deposition, particularly on the evening before he committed suicide.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE. Mubal Pachha has been appointed President of the Council of State.

MADRID BY THE RETURN OF HIS PRIVATE TREASURER. The Standard's special despatch from Athens says the Turkish Minister there has received an official telegram stating that Abdul-Aziz committed suicide because he was maddened by the seizure of 30,000,000 Turkish pounds, his private treasure.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE STANDARD represent that at Paris the story of the Sultan's suicide meets with contemptuous incredulity.

AT Rome the journals generally express the belief that Abdul-Aziz was murdered.

THE SECRET ORDER AGAINST SERVA. The Standard's Vienna correspondent reports that the last decree signed by the late Sultan was a secret order for the invasion of Serbia, and the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople succeeded in having the order withdrawn.

CHINA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GROSVEGOR INVESTIGATION OF THE MARGARY MURDER—SOLDIERS OF THE CELESTIAL ARMY THE OFFENDERS.

LONDON, June 5, 1876. A special despatch from Calcutta to the Times says Mr. Grosvegor's mission arrived at Rangoon on Friday last.

It is expected that Leeetabeh, the Chinese General, will be executed from complicity in the affair.

THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES await Mr. Grosvegor's report before carrying out the executions of those implicated in the murder.

ENGLAND.

A WEEK'S REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE—EFFECT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION ON THE FOOD AND MONEY MARKETS—SUPPLIES FROM ABROAD—CONTINENTAL DEMAND.

LONDON, June 5, 1876. The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British corn trade during the past week, says harvest prospects are fairly hopeful despite some drawbacks.

THE EASTERN QUESTION INFLUENCING THE FOOD AND MONEY MARKET.

The state of political affairs in the East is beginning to exercise a marked influence in both monetary and commercial circles. It cannot be denied that the possibility of war may become at any moment a stern reality.

FRANCE.

WORKINGMEN ABOUT TO EMBARK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

PARIS, June 5, 1876. The depatriation of French workmen to the Centennial Exhibition are expected to proceed to Philadelphia on the 17th inst.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1876. Five dollar counterfeit notes of the Hampden National Bank of Westfield, Mass., have appeared in considerable numbers at the Redemption Division of the Treasurer's office lately. They appear mainly in resemblance from New York banks.

AUSTRALASIA.

THE PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA IN RECESS—GOLD FIELDS' DISAPPOINTMENTS—THE AGRICULTURAL REPORTS GENERALLY FAVORABLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1876. The steamship Colima, which arrived here to-day brings advices from Australia to May 6.

Parliament will not likely meet before July. Favorable reports had been received from the gold fields in various parts of the colony.

QUEENSLAND. The Hodgkinson River gold fields, which were reported to be so rich, had proved a failure, and in consequence, there was much distress among the miners.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Mr. Bousquet in a speech outlined a proposed plan of giving assistance to immigrants by paying their passage to the colony and providing them with lands under certain conditions.

NEW ZEALAND. Nine shocks of earthquake had been felt north of Canterbury and the eastern part of Otago.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE. Custom house returns show largely increased exports to Australia and reduced imports thence.

TERMINAL SOLIDARITY. Considerable interest was being manifested on the question of the unification of the colony.

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND LODGES OF RED WARRIORS ENGAGED ON THE ROEBUCK.

OMAHA, Nebraska, June 5, 1876. Three herdsmen were killed by Indians twenty-five miles south of Sidney, in this State, last Saturday.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO PUNISH THE MURDERERS OF MR. MARGARY.

GOLD DUST FROM THE BLACK HILLS—NO INDIANS ON THE FORT PIERRE ROUTE.

YANKTON, Dakota, June 5, 1876. A large party of men returned to-day from the Black Hills, bringing \$20,000 in dust. They report no Indians on the Fort Pierre route, and look on the order of the military suspension of the route as an outrage.

THE BRAZILIAN EMPEROR.

SEMI-SUSPENSION OF PRODUCTION IN THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE FIELD—PLANS OF THE COMBINED CORPORATIONS TO KEEP UP PRICES.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 5, 1876. The summer programme of the great coal combination went into operation to-day, and there is a general suspension of production throughout the entire anthracite region.

COAL MINING.

THE STRAWBERRY DISPLAY.

THE STAMPEDE DISPLAY.

WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1876.

MR. BLAINE'S VINDICATION OF HIMSELF IN THE HOUSE—A DRAMATIC AND EXCITING SCENE—CHANGE OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THE SPEAKER'S FAVOR—RESPONSES OF MR. HUNTON AND PROCTOR KNOTT.

When the House had nearly dined through the morning hour, with its tedious and uneventful call of the States, Mr. Blaine was asked to converse for a moment with Mr. Cox, who was in the chair. Mr. Cox nodded assent, and as Mr. Blaine returned to his seat he motioned to a page, who presently brought him a glass of water. At this some of the older members pricked up their ears, and some one said: "Hello, look out now, Blaine's going to speak."

The warning flew around the House very quickly, and by the time he said "Mr. Speaker," the House and galleries were on the alert. He rose to a question of privilege and at once plunged into the subject which has been the topic of conversation here for the last week, the famous letters. He asserted and defended his right to them; his determination to keep them; his belief that in so doing he was defending not his own rights alone but those of the whole public against unreasonable censure and attacks.

He contended that the committee had no right whatever to demand the letters, and he declared that he conceived himself to be the object of an unreasonable and, by some persons, a vindictive prosecution. He spoke without notes and with but little excitement, and therefore the more freely and effectively, but as he spoke the question which everybody was asking his neighbors was, "Will he read the letters?"

At last he took up from the desk where it had been, a small bundle of papers, and holding it up, said:—"These are the letters; they are my property; I have a right to them; no man has a right to ask their contents; the Judiciary Committee of this House has no more right to interfere with them than with the private and admission of my children." Here he paused and then said with some solemnity:—"But I propose now to take \$4,000,000 of my countrymen into my confidence. I will let them judge whether it is true that those letters ought to disgrace and ruin me."

He added:—"They are private letters; remember they cover a number of years. I shall not read them to you without a sense of humiliation that I should feel myself forced to do so. But they contain nothing that disgraces me." Thereupon he began to read, saying, "I shall make a few words of explanation in reading some of these letters in order to make them intelligible, and I ask the reporters of the House to follow me carefully, for I have made no notes of what I shall say."

His explanations were few and very brief and mainly confined to the fact that he was not a member of Congress and at certain times was not a member of the House; another that a ruling he made as Speaker was made before he or any friend of his had any connection with the Little Rock road, and that the ruling was correct and in its manner in accordance with custom; which is true.

Since it became known that Mr. Blaine had taken the letters from Mulligan the air here has been dark with reports of what these letters, if published, would reveal. Persons here who have been pushing the promotion of Mr. Blaine have circulated very wild rumors of nefarious schemes, of successful jobbery, which the letters would disclose. Washington, always a gossip town, has been the paradise of gossips since the seizure of the letters, and even cautious and unimpressed people began to believe that there must be some truth in what was so confidently reported. Mr. Blaine read these letters himself, and from the original, and they were listened to with the most eager interest, but with an evident and increasing amazement and disgust at the huge difference between what had been reported and what they actually revealed.

When he was done he said, turning to the House:—"Now there, there are the letters. They were selected by Mr. Mulligan, my bitter enemy, out of my whole bundle of correspondence during my fifteen years. They were the worst he could pick out, the most damaging to me and had the whole of my correspondence and he chose the worst. I ask any member of this House, all of whom are presumably men engaged in affairs, what his judgment is?"

There is no doubt that his appeal was effective. The members of the House are mostly men engaged in affairs and they felt the force of what he said, and the phrase, "He picked out the worst of them—these are the worst," was repeated on the floor in conversation.

It was supposed that this would close the contest, and men's minds had already turned to something else when the most startling and dramatic scene of the day suddenly came on.

Mr. Blaine still held the floor, and, after a slight pause, said that he had not spoken without reason when he said that he felt himself the object of a bitter and even an unscrupulous persecution. "I asked the chairman of the Judiciary Committee," he said, fixing his eyes upon Mr. Proctor Knott, who sat upon the opposite side of the House, "whether he has not in his possession for several days a despatch from Mr. Josiah Caldwell, in London—a despatch exculpating me so far as his knowledge goes of guilt of the charge which has been brought against me in the Judiciary Committee."

Mr. Knott rose to his feet in evident embarrassment while Mr. Blaine was speaking. He was clearly taken by surprise, and his eyes were fixed upon Mr. Blaine. The House and galleries were now very greatly excited. They saw that Mr. Knott had not answered the question. There was a breathless silence as Mr. Blaine walked down the aisle into the vacant space before the Speaker's chair and said again:—"I ask the gentleman for an answer. Did he not, so long ago as last Thursday morning, about eight o'clock, receive a despatch from Mr. Josiah Caldwell, in London, completely exculpating me, and has he not held that despatch in his private possession, without putting it into the possession of the committee?"

There was a momentary pause and deep silence, and then Mr. Knott, evidently entirely disconcerted and thrown off his guard, asked:—"How did you know?"

At this admission the whole gallery and almost the whole House broke into long and irrepressible clapping of hands. Mr. Blaine answered a specific answer, but Mr. Knott stood down, and Mr. Blaine thereupon offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report to the House at once whether such a despatch had been received by its Chairman, what it contained and the reasons why it was kept back. The demagogue was now very much embarrassed. Some of his leading men gathered before the Speaker's desk for consultation, and presently Mr. Hunton took the floor. He is chairman of the sub-committee which has been carrying on the Blaine investigation, and he made what every one felt to be a very ineffective speech, reciting in elaborate detail what had passed before the committee, taunting Mr. Blaine with the Mulligan testimony and repeating what Aldrich and Fisher had said.

Only one incident was worthy of notice. He remarked upon Mr. Blaine's having gone to see the witness Mulligan. Mr. Blaine said:—"Not until I found that the gentleman himself was privately seeing witness; asking them beforehand what they could testify to against me and coaching them for the witness stand," and he read a letter which he had received from the witness, Robinson, which complained that Mr. Hunton had, on his arrival in town, taken him aside and closely questioned him in advance as to what he could testify to against Mr. Blaine. This produced an evident sensation, and has, it seems this evening, made a lasting impression.

Mr. Knott followed Mr. Hunton, and made a witty stump speech which even his best friends thought out of place, but some of the points of which even Mr. Blaine enjoyed, for Mr. Knott is a wit, towards the close he spoke of the despatch he had received. It was dated London, and as it gave no special address, poor Mr. Knott thought it a fraud. Here again, as in the Keokuk case, is seen the blunder of one member of a committee keeping an important matter to himself, for almost anyone would have explained to Mr. Knott that the London office had kept the address, and that the receipt of the despatch was prima facie evidence that it was not a fraud, as he suspected. The resolution was then pressed to a vote, but it was of no importance. On the yeas and nays, however, several democrats voted with the republicans.

Meanwhile, the whole affair was discussed on the floor by members and others, and has been the topic of conversation incidentally every day. There is a general sense of relief and satisfaction that Mr. Blaine has rescued himself from a painful position.

THE EXHIBITION.

Disgraceful Condition of the Centennial Grounds.

AN OCEAN WITHOUT A CHART

The Game of Lacrosse To Be Played.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1876.

Unlike the fast train to the Pacific, an hour or a day does not count much with the Exhibition. It has five months yet before it and it looks now as if the managers think that it is ample time to finish the work. The fast time of the Exhibition was made before it opened, and the rapidly with which the buildings were erected is certainly wonderful. They rose like exhalations in a night. But since the opening there seems to be a lethargy in the direction. Nearly a month has passed and yet the grounds around the Main Building and Agricultural Hall, the Art Gallery and the Fair States Government Building are an unfinished and to some extent a slovenly condition. Even at the main entrance the impression made upon the visitor is one of neglect and imperfection. If there were evidences of energetic, systematic effort to remedy these deficiencies no criticism would be needed; but there are none. Surely a month would be time enough to put all the main walks and esplanades in perfect order, and a week would be enough if the Exhibition had a head. The Market street bridge a few months ago was entirely destroyed by fire, and in eighteen days Colonel Tom Scott had built another structure better than the old one.

We learn now that he has undertaken to make a Presidential candidate out of himself as a bridge for the railroad, he proposes to make two. If his administrative ability and executive force had inspired the Commissioners the Exhibition grounds would be in a very different condition. Instead of a few old gentlemen with shovels and rollers patching walks which should never have been patched, he would have had a thousand, who would have put the roads in complete order in two or three days. But the Commissioners, who appear to have taken the full control of the enterprise, move slowly, as all large bodies are said to move. It is to be hoped they will also move surely. But they are mistaken if they suppose there is any time to waste. Every day that the grounds remain as they are is a disaster to the managers and a misfortune to the public.

The planing and building hardly contrast with the poverty of their surroundings, like a man in a common farm.

A SEA, BUT NOT A CHART.

It must be regretted that there is no grasp of details shown in the direction of this vast Exhibition. It has been opened a month, and yet it is a labyrinth without a clew. To learn where to go or how to go the visitor must purchase a map, or else wander aimlessly about, asking his way from one policeman to another, like a pilot in a fog, sounding his course from time to time by the heaving of the lead. Signboards are few and far between. After a few days one can easily comprehend the plan of the grounds, but when any special department or building is reached there is the difficulty begins in another and really a more annoying form. The planing and building hardly contrast with the poverty of their surroundings, like a man in a common farm.

Arrangements for a grand lacrosse tournament between a club of twelve picked men from the Ottawa Indians and rival clubs of like number, composed of Canadian gentlemen, are in contemplation by several prominent Canadian visitors and exhibitors. A thorough inspection yesterday by a party of amateurs from Canada demonstrated that sufficient space for this purpose cannot be had within a Continental enclosure. The tournament will therefore take place in the Park within convenient distance of the Exhibition grounds. The Indian club, which will probably be invited to play, is a party of six or seven men, including several requests to play before the Prince of Wales and the royal family.

THE STRAWBERRY DISPLAY.

THE STAMPEDE DISPLAY.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.

FRENCH PLOT TO DEFRAUD AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.

FRENCH PLOT TO DEFRAUD AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.

EX-GOVERNOR BULLOCK.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY—A LETTER FROM THE EX-GOVERNOR.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 5, 1876.

The Spy of to-morrow will publish the following letter from Ex-Governor Bullock in response to an official notification of his election as delegate to the Republican Convention at Cincinnati:—