THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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THURMAN.

Speech of the Great Democratic Senator, Delivered at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, August 31.—It having been understood that the reports of Senator Thurman's speech, owing to the lateness of the hour at which he spoke were imperfect, a revised report has been furnished the Ohio *Statesman*.

He considered, first, the claims of the administration to the support of the country on the ground of having restored the rebellious States to their proper relations to the Government. So far as the Republican party in Congress have done their work, the effect has been to retard the work of reconstruction, in support of which, he referred to the act compelling the formation of a new Constitution. On the New Departure, he said: "Now, my friends, it has been common for the Republican party of this country to say that the Democrats have taken a New Departure, and that New Departure, they allege, consists in saying that we have been wrong and the Republicans have been right. I say that there has never been any such confession as that. We are as much opposed to what has been done as when we gave our votes against it. Why, if I should see a man strike another in an unlawful and brutal manner in the street, throttle him and knock him down, and trespass upon his rights, and I should see his wounds and bruises, and see him bleeding, I should be compelled to say that he was down and bleeding, but who would call that a confession that the villain who outraged him had done what was proper. [Laughter.]

So when these men throttled the Constitution and ruined the peace of the country; when they made the South almost as ruinous as in the midst of the war, we remonstrated and opposed them; and now because we cannot deny that they have done it; because we cannot deny that the thing has been accomplished; because we are compelled to admit the fact that the reconstruction laws have been executed, and that the amendments to the constitution are fastened upon us, we are told, forsooth, that we admit that the Radicals were right and we were wrong. That's logic for you. The Fourteenth amendment to the constitution was passed, and we opposed it. Why did we oppose it? Because it proposed that all people in the United States should be equal before the law? There is not one Democrat from the Ohio river to Canada, not one in the United States, opposes it upon any such ground. That has always been the law in Ohio; that has always been the law in the Northern States.

The Democrats, he did opposed the Fourteenth amendment—first, because of its disenfranchising clause; because it disfranchised the men of intelligence, of intellect, of education, whose aid was most necessary to restore peace to the South.

Second. Because the language was ambiguous, and was such as would enable an ambitious President and Congress to usurp the powers that belonged to the individual States, and to overthrow every one of the reserved rights of the people of the States; and were we not right? for it is understood the ambiguous and loose language of that amendment and of the infamous Ku Klux bill, was passed under a pretense of authority, derived from it that loose and ambiguous language.

If this interpretation were correct the President would have power in the State of Ohio to displace the Governor, dethrone the Legislature, turn out of office our Judges, and establish martial law from one end of the State to the other whenever he thinks, or pretends to think, that it is necessary for him to take marshal possession of the Ohio in order to protect the rights of individuals. We were right, then, in opposing that amendment thus framed and thus phrased. The Fifteenth Amendment we opposed because, first, it was a fraud upon the people in the way the thing was proposed and carried out in a direct violation of the solemn pledges of one of the dominant party made in the platform at Chicago; we opposed it for stronger reasons than that. We said it was perfectly monstrous that you should turn over at least one half of these Southern States to the control of a race, not one in ten of whom could read, much less write, and of whom not one in a thousand had the least idea of the Government under which he lived, and under which they were now to discharge the duties of law makers. If the time should come when they should be educated to a proper standard to enable them to exercise this right, with intelligence and to the welfare of the country, we said it would be right. Now what has been the effect of this in the reconstructed States down South, with their preponderance of negro voters? The result has been that they are the worst governed part of God's globe this day. These States have been delivered over to the tender mercies of the carpet baggers and adventurers of the North, and of the meaner men, the scalawags, of the South, and with the negroes in combination with them they govern almost every one of these States. And how do they govern them? When the war ended these States were prostrated to a degree we can hardly realize. Ravaged by their own armies as well as ours, the people were prostrate, their currency was worth nothing, thousands and tens of thousands of their farms lay desolate under the scourge of the war; they were ruined in fortune, humbled and prostrate in spirit. That was a time when it behooved us to take them by the hand and help them up. Just at that time this Republican party, these carpet baggers and scalawags took hold of the government in the States, and to the Thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery, I say Thurman said they had never made any objection to it, and that no man could point to any act of the Democrats in the Northern States that even approved slavery. The rest of his speech was devoted to a review of the finances of the administration and the Ku-Klux acts.

Two Calves—Nillson's Diamonds Found.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—It will be recollected that Christine Nillson, while coming to this city from Memphis last April, accidentally dropped four thousand dollars' worth of diamonds from the window of a car on the Iron Mountain Railroad. Parties searched several days for the jewels, but without success, and Miss Nillson gave them up for lost. Yesterday Mrs. Flynn, the wife of a laborer on the railroad, found the gems opposite her door, just outside of Desoto, they having been unearthed by a frantic calf that she had tied to a stake near the railroad track. Miss Nillson was telegraphed to at Newport of the recovery of her treasure, and she replied that she would present the Flynn family with five hundred dollars.

The diamonds will be expressed to their owner to-morrow.

A Famous Family Master.

HARMONY GROVE, TRAININGHAM, MASS., August 31.—Over three thousand members of the Howe family have gathered here to-day, including representatives from every State in the Union, and from several foreign countries.

New York Yearly Cotton Statement.

The yearly cotton statement gives the total receipts at all the ports at 3,986,894 bales. Exports to Great Britain 2,376,805, and to the continent 788,893.

The Physician of the Insane Asylum, Blackwell's Island, New York, was stabbed in the neck by one of the patients, yesterday.

EPISCOPAL.

The Case of Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, vs. Rev. Mr. Cheney.

CHICAGO, August 31.—Bishop Whitehouse publishes in the *Tribune* this morning, a column and a half in reply to the recent communication of the Wardens of Christ Church, in which they seek to disabuse the Bishop of the statement that he has caused to be made public, that the officers of Christ Church had receded from the position taken by the Wardens in their letter to the Bishop, of the 12th ult., and that they had consented to an absence of the Rector from the chancel of Christ Church on the occasion of an Episcopal visitation, and that candidates prepared by him for confirmation, and by him admitted to the communion, shall be presented for the rite by some other clergyman. In his reply, Bishop Whitehouse quotes an extract from the letter of Mr. Crane, jr., written to the Bishop, naming the day when they would be glad to receive him at Christ Church. The extract is as follows:

"In the absence of the Rector of this parish, the Wardens give notice that the Rt. Rev. Bishop of this Diocese will hold an Episcopal visitation and administer the sacred rite of confirmation in Christ Church, Chicago, on the fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, being the 10th day of September, to meet at the usual hour of morning service—the Bishop having been pleased to change the time from the 13th to the 7th of September. I beg you to believe me,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT CRANE,
Warden of Christ Church."

The Bishop insists that the first fourteen words of the extract warranted him in the statement that Mr. Cheney would be conveniently absent on the occasion of his visitation. The Bishop also, in his reply, gives quite a lengthy account of an interview which he had with Mr. Crane subsequent to the writing of the letter above quoted, in which he says that Mr. Crane assured him that Mr. Cheney would be absent.

The Bishop also asserts that Dr. Kelly, during the preceding week, came to him to ask his consent to officiate at Christ's Church, on the following Sunday, at the invitation of the Wardens; that Mr. Cheney had been to see him and Dr. Kelly to urge him to do so, Dr. Kelly replied in substance to Mr. Cheney, that he could not compromise himself by any services recognizing Mr. Cheney. To this Mr. Cheney replied by declaring that he did not wish any clergyman to be compromised through him with the Bishop; that Dr. K. would observe that the invitation was from the Wardens alone, and he was only the bearer of it; that he (Mr. Cheney) expected to be absent, but if by any chance he should be in the church, he would not appear or interfere, but would take his seat in a pew among the congregation.

The Bishop also says that during his interview with Mr. Crane, allusion was made to my obtaining possession of the property and the embarrassment I might entail in the administration of it in consequence of its heavy encumbrances, and the failure of the income to meet expenses. I took occasion to correct, emphatically, the latter misconception on that subject, that I had nothing whatever to do with the said property, as a reality, and would not consent to touch it in any way if it were offered to be freely conveyed to me, even as a trust, and stated that any ecclesiastical action of himself or of the diocese must be limited to the simple vindication of the right of administration. The *cestui que* trust being inseparably in a corporation attached to the doctrine and worship of the Protestant Episcopal church, and under the constitution and canons of the diocese of Illinois, and subject to the ecclesiastical authority of his diocese. The rest of the letter of Bishop Whitehead is a general statement of his rights and duties as Bishop of Illinois, and his design to vindicate them. He says in conclusion: "You must know that the church in my hands will never voluntarily be submitted to such an anomaly, and that any indignity which, in consequence, may result, must be at your own responsibility alone. You may not, perhaps, appreciate that by thus rejecting the authority of the Bishop and badgering the laws of the diocese, and setting at naught the Catholic discipline, you virtually claim exemption from the Church in this diocese of Illinois, arrogate a partial independence which, in principle, involves the whole; place yourself as an isolated body, and thus furnish a proof, that cannot be overlooked, of malfeasance in the trust of the property corporate. I beg you to ponder over the weighty words of the supreme bench, next to the diffusion of Christian faith and morals. The Church has in view the promotion of union and harmony, and order and subordination through every part of the great association, for whose government they were intended. The separating body cannot by its own will, nor by assuming an internal organization, be confirming to the rules and discipline and usages of the Church, nor by placing over it a preacher of his own choice, nor by claiming to be the true and only society of the Church."

A Fearful Storm Sweeps over St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, August 22, via HALIFAX, August 31.—Another hurricane has swept over this unfortunate island, overturning every house, and laying the place in ruins. Yesterday, about 4 a.m., a gale broke from the east, shortly afterward shifting to northwest, from which point it blew more fiercely until at noon, when the wind veered around slowly to the north, and fell upon the island in a terrific hurricane. It then shifted to northwest, and blew with great violence until 5 p.m., when there came a lull, which lasted until 6 p.m. At this hour the hurricane again swept over the island from south, but its duration was not so long as on the previous visit, nor was its violence so great. Its term of greatest fury lasted only two hours. Closely following in wake of the hurricane came a gale from south and southeast, which lasted for several hours. During the hurricane in the afternoon, several shocks of earthquake were felt, rendering still more dreadful the situation of the people.

People, who were housing overhead the crash of roofs torn by the hurricane, were obliged to feel at the same time under foot for the foundation of their shelters, shaken by earthquakes. Hundreds of dwellings have been swept away, and not a house has been left standing undamaged on this dismessed island. Some 6000 people have been left houseless and destitute, and nearly one hundred and fifty persons have been killed and mangled or disabled by houses blown down or bricks or tiles, flying thickly all around during the hurricane. Thirty corpses have been dragged from under the ruins, which, in the shape of trees, fences, shattered houses, and heaps of bricks and tiles strewn throughout the streets, offer a sight of perfect desolation. There are no casualties to report about the shipping, with the exception of a British bark loaded with sugars, and riding at anchor at the mouth of this harbor, which broke loose and went adrift toward the rocks in the channel, and is said to have become a total wreck. Two French steamers, recently arrived here, drift about and got fast aground; but the English steamers Corsica, Tyne and Delta, as well as the American steamer Florida, are at anchor here.

A dispatch from Gumbinnens, a town of East Russia, says that in the small village of Chimoctow, with a total population of 489, there has already been 79 cases of cholera, 46 of which terminated fatally.

RADICAL FRAUD.

Further Particulars as to the Louisiana Imbroglio.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31.—During the absence of Gov. Warmoth, Lieutenant (acting Governor) Dunn pardoned a convict and notified the Governor of his action. A spicy correspondence ensued, which has just been published. The Governor disapproves of the action of the Lieutenant Governor in taking charge of the executive office, and repudiates his acts. The Secretary of State will be instructed not to record them. He continues: "When I intend absenting myself from the State under such circumstances as render necessary the services of the Lieutenant Governor I shall do myself the honor to officially inform you, until such time can but regard any act performed by you, in the capacity of acting Governor, as an intrusion calling for immediate revocation and rebuke. Harry Hews, whose pardon you inform me you have granted, will be immediately rearrested and recommitted to serve out the sentence imposed upon him by the court. Your interposition being regarded as officious and wholly uncalled for." Lieutenant Governor Dunn replying, says: "In the future, as in the past, I shall fearlessly assume and conscientiously perform the duties devolving upon me under the constitution. The ordinary courtesies that obtain among gentlemen and State officials, should have induced you always to have notified me of your intended absence from the State, but your neglect in this particular, while very damaging to you as a gentleman, in no sort relieves me from the obligations imposed upon me by the constitution in your absence, nor invalidates any act performed by me as acting Governor. Harry Hews, in my judgment, has been legally pardoned, and if your Excellency will not consider it officious for me to express an opinion, I would respectfully suggest that you are acting outside of the constitution and the laws whenever you attempt, without additional offense, to deprive him of his liberty; and such an attempt on your part would justly subject you to a rebuke from the sovereign people of Louisiana. In conclusion, permit me respectfully to decline accepting your Excellency's my exemplar in either modesty, courtesy, propriety or official duty."

The *Times*, commenting on the recently developed evidences of fraud regarding the waterworks, says: "Every day brings its quota of confirmatory evidence in proof of the charges long since brought against the leagued cohorts of corruption who have fattened themselves upon the body politic in this State. No stronger testimony is needed of the rapacity of our rulers than that furnished by the rival factions, who have combined against each other, under the respective leadership of Warmoth and of Dunn. The picture drawn by the Governor of his opponents are worthy of exhibition in every rogue's gallery, and the pictures drawn by the artists of the rival faction present a feature no less strongly marked by the characteristics of moral hideousness."

POLITICAL.

The Virginia Democratic Convention.

RICHMOND, August 31.—The Business Committee of the Conservative Convention reported a plan of party organization throughout the State, which was adopted. The Committee not being prepared to report a platform, were allowed to sit during the session of the Convention.

A resolution inviting Governor Walker to a seat on the platform, which was tabled yesterday, was taken up, and after a spirited discussion was adopted with only two dissenting votes.

Two Radicals Snarling.

HARTFORD, August 31.—General Hawley published the following card:

"General Butler, in his Worcester speech, fixes upon my change from the army of the James to Chief of Staff under General Terry, in North Carolina, at the time when he was placed in my confidence and incompetency. He was relieved from command and sent to Lowell, January 17th, 1864. I did not make that change till more than two weeks afterward, when General Ord was in command of that army and Butler had nothing to do with it.

"JOSEPH R. HAWLEY."

The Chicago Cheney Speaks Out.

CHICAGO, August 31.—Rev. Dr. Cheney, of this city, has prepared a card in reply to one sentence in Bishop Whitehouse's communication, which appeared in the papers this morning.

He quotes the following sentence from the communication: "Dr. Kelley, during the week preceding, came to ask my consent to his officiating at Christ Church on the Sunday following. Dr. Kelley had before received for my guidance substantially the following facts, that Mr. Cheney had been to see him, and bore a note from the wardens, in which they said they would be pleased to have him (Dr. Kelley) officiate in Christ Church on the next Sunday, if he could do so. Dr. Kelley replied in substance to Mr. Cheney that he (Dr. Kelley) could not compromise himself by any services recognizing Mr. Cheney. To that Mr. Cheney rejoined by declaring that he did not wish any clergyman to be compromised through him with the Bishop; that Dr. Kelley would observe that the invitation was from the wardens alone, and that he was only the bearer of it; that he (Mr. Cheney) expected to be absent, but if by any chance he should be in church he would not appear or interfere, but would take his seat in a pew among the congregation. To this statement Mr. Cheney replied to a man who knows me that he could not believe that I could take so absurdly an inconsistent a position as that indicated by the closing sentence of the above."

Had any contingency occurred to have enabled me to spend Sunday in the city, I should certainly have informed Dr. Kelley that such was the case, and that I should not need the services he so kindly consented to give. Upon calling upon that gentleman this morning he informed me that he never represented me as making such a statement, but only told the Bishop that he (Dr. Kelley) supposed that in the event of my being in the church I would absent myself from the chancel. How far the statements of the whole letter are reliable, can be judged by this specimen.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railroad has been completed. The road will soon be formally opened for business, under a lease held by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.

Hon. Francis Corwin announces that he is not, nor will he be, a candidate for Congress in the Sixth District to fill Hon. Benton C. Cook's vacancy.

A Learned Conclave.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 31.—This was the third and last day of the Syracuse University Convention. About sixty ministers, lay delegates, were in attendance. The Convention adopted the report of the Committee on Education. It recommends, among other things, a female professorship for the benefit of the young ladies at the St. Lawrence University. The constitution of the General Conference was formally ratified, and the Convention adjourned.

The corner stone of the new Syracuse University was laid to-day, with imposing ceremonies. The University is to be religious, but not sectarian. Students will not be excluded on account of color or sex.

MEDILL.

The Editor of the Radical Chicago Tribune Delivers Himself at Columbus, Ohio

COLUMBUS, O., August 31.—Hon. Joseph Medill addressed the Young Men's Republican Club to-night. Reviewing the Ohio Democratic financial new departure, as set forth by Gen. Ewing, he contrasted the financial plank in the State platform with the plank in Vallandigham's platform, showing that while the latter was to return to the ancient faith of Democracy and willing to pay the national debt, the latter means repudiation. Not the least remarkable thing connected with this new financial departure is the fact that only the Ohio Democracy have taken it. The Democratic organization in no other State, West or East, South or North, are advocating in their platform the payment of the debt in irredeemable rates, or a material expansion of this distinct currency. The Ohio Democracy must think they hold a mighty good hand to play this greenback game alone. The effect of General Ewing's scheme would be to destroy the value of the currency. A note or a bond, said the speaker, is worth to the holder that in which it is to be paid, provided the maker is known to be solvent and punctual; if it calls for gold, wheat, cattle or iron, it is worth what they are worth; if it calls for chips or chaff, it is worth so much, no more; if it is to be paid in another promise, and that promise is redeemable only in the first promise, then it is worth nothing, because it is merely wind redeemable in wind. The interest on such a bubble bond might as well be 30 or 35 per cent. as 3 per cent., as it will cost the maker no more to pay any rate of bubble interest.

It is obvious that the authors of the Democratic financial plank have discovered the science of political economy, and treat the experience of mankind with contempt. They cooly and contentedly brush away and reject the universal conception of the difference between capital and credit, value and promise, money and notes, the nature and functions of gold and that which gives value to a promise to pay. They leave entirely out of sight payment and redemption, and teach that the Federal Government has the power to stamp actual value on that which in itself has none; that can put forth an almighty fiat that will transform an airy nothing into an equivalent of all values, or give that which is now worthless, the purchasing power of solid coin. The Democratic Convention propose to make the greenback read something like this: "The United States promise to pay the bearer ten dollars, payable at the Treasury of the United States at Washington." But this promise is made in a Pickwickian sense, and is never to be redeemed in any tangible substance, especially not in gold, silver or greenbacks. This is the idea, if that word the form of words may be, is impossible to conceive any scheme more preposterous. The speaker then considered the questions of political economy and finance involved in the propositions in the light of experience and accepted principles of the world, to show how the proposed New Departure is at variance with these, and what the effect would be on the business of the country. He said the Democratic financial plank sets forth the reason for paying the bonded debt in new issues of irredeemable, and, as I have shown, worthless notes, namely: that the public creditor is entitled to be paid in the same currency he loaned the government; that when he loaned greenbacks he should be paid in greenbacks, unless the contract otherwise provides, and when he loaned gold he should be paid in gold. Gen. Ewing, who heartily indorses this proposition, seeks to create the impression on public mind that the government only realized forty per cent. of gold value for its bonds, therefore the present holders, regardless of what they paid, should be forced to yield from forty per cent. back upon receiving forty per cent. of what they call for. This he shows was a misrepresentation of fact. During 1861 the currency was at par, and the first $150,000,000 of greenbacks issued under the act of February 25, 1862, realized to the Government almost par. The first issue of bonds, in 1881, realized nearly gold value to the Government, the amount sold was $283,000,000, and the average realized during the four years of war was 72 per cent. It is true, at one period only 40 per cent. was realized, but that was during the darkest period of the war, in 1864, when the Democrats in the National Convention declared the war a failure and by their acts tried to make it no longer possible to deal with the original purchasers of bonds; and even most of the present holders paid between 90 cents and par for them. I desire Gen. Ewing or some one to rise and explain what they mean by the expression "paying bondholders in greenbacks." Are greenbacks, worth 40 per cent., to be tendered to the holders of bonds that originally realized the Government 99 per cent., or 86 or 70 or any other sum above 40 per cent.? How is the present holder of a bond, who paid par for it, to be forced to receive a note worth 40 or 50 cents on the ground that it was sold in 1864 for that amount? By what process can the Government impart to one irredeemable note the commercial value or purchasing power of 40 per cent. and to another 50, 70, 80, 90 or 100 per cent? for, unless this can be done, the whole proposition falls to the ground. Is a greenback ten cents on the dollar to be be considered as payment for a bond costing holders the ninety-eight per cent General Ewing had paid? He said that an increase in the currency will establish a moderate and nearly uniform rate of interest. The speaker said a greater financial fallacy never was uttered by man, entitled to a respectful hearing. The proposed bonds, not being paid in gold or other valuable thing, will be nothing more than one form of irredeemable notes. This issue will inflate the currency just the same as an issue of notes. Inflation always increases the rates of interest, as all experience has demonstrated. Before the war the ruling rates of interest were far lower than after the inflation, and a consequent depreciation set in. The inflation causes an expansion of prices, and speculation watering process goes on dealers seem to gain large profits. This stimulates speculation, and there is a reckless rush to borrow money. The dealers advance their rates on account of the extra demand, and the probability that the principal will be paid in a less valuable currency. This inflation always results in high rates of interest. A contraction, on the contrary, if not too sudden produces a reduction of interest rates, because, as the dollar becomes more valuable, fewer dollars will transact the exchanges of the country, and the chances of being repaid in a better currency make capitalists anxious to loan money on the best attainable terms.

That Mystery Cleared Up.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The identity of the victim of abortion is now settled beyond question. In examining some clothes in the house of Rosensweig, a handkerchief was found marked A. A. Bowlesby.

In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Sutherland issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, produced on Rosensweig, making it returnable to-morrow.

A young man named Frank Tripp, of Paterson, is said to be the author of the seduction of the deceased, and of her subsequent death at the hands of the abortionist.

The last rail on the Chicago and Southwestern railroad was laid yesterday at Cameron, Missouri.

WASHINGTON.

A CIRCULAR FROM THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The following was issued to-day:

TREASURY DEPT., Sept. 1, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein now designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the United States Treasury, in the city of Washington, on or after the first day of December next, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day; that is to say: The coupon bonds known as the first series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, numbered as follows: 1 to 30,699, inclusive, $50 each; 1 to 43,572, inclusive, $100 each; 1 to 40,011, inclusive, $500 each; 1 to 74,151, inclusive, $1000 each; and the registered bonds of the same act, 1 to 505, inclusive, $50 each; 1 to 4108, inclusive, $100 each; 1 to 1899, inclusive, $500 each; 1 to 8900, inclusive, $1000 each; 1 to 2965, inclusive, $5000 each; 1 to 2968, inclusive, $10,000 each. The amount outstanding, embraced in the numbers as above is $100,000,000. The coupon bonds of the act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. The bonds of the first series, embracing those described above, do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds. United States securities for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office.

J. V. HARTLY, Acting Secretary.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 24.—The press announces the breaking out of a revolution in Oaxaca against the State government, and that Diaz is in the field with several hundred men.

In the riot against the Protestants in Moravia, seven persons were killed.

Contest of the agrarian law are scatterer all over the country inciting discontent among the ignorant.

The election of Juarez is more doubtful than ever. Many official positions are freely offered Congressmen for their votes. Congress will act independent of the vote of the people.

MONTEREY, August 24.—A local revolution is imminent. Gazamola is the successful gubernatorial candidate. Oceni has been imprisoned. The present Governor charges him with perjury. He is unable to obtain a trial, and has appealed to the people. He is sustained by a party of revolutionists, who are recruiting.

MATAMORAS, August 25.—A revolution is deemed inevitable. There is division among the Liberals.

The Reactionists are taking past and their leaders are organizing for the impending struggle.

England.

LONDON, August 31.—The conference at Gastein has confirmed the treaty between Austria and Prussia on some important principles of policy. The details of the treaty were arranged in accordance with the nature of the treaty, but not a formal treaty as the functionaries whose service would have been necessary in drawing up a formal treaty, were not present; thus the secret of the exact terms is better kept. The statement of the policy made by the Vienna Cabinet December last, created a situation between Austria and Prussia which called for a more accurate definition of their relations than could be secured by the mere exchange of a diplomatic note.

The Gastein Conference enabled two chancellors, by private conversation, to reach an understanding exactly how the interests of the two powers could be realized to their mutual advantage; how their good understanding might be utilized by holding together against other powers. The Roumania difficulty has thus received a solution. It augurs for the application of similar joint action in future difficulties. Leagues for maintaining peace means war against any power that can be provoked to disturb peace; Russia knowing this understanding, makes preparations for war.

Funeral of a Distinguished Victim of the Great Railroad Disaster.

BOSTON, August 31.—The funeral of Rev. Samuel R. Merson, D.D., a victim of the railroad disaster, took place this evening in the Baptist church at Cambridgeport. The flags on the public buildings were at half mast, and many places of business were closed. The remains were deposited at Mount Auburn.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The steamship Java, which left Liverpool on the 19th of August, ran into the Norwegian bark Minta, on the night of the 23d of August, and sent her down with eleven lives on board. The Minta was making a trip from Portsmouth and Quebec. She had on board twelve hands, of whom but one was saved by the boats sent out by the Java. The Java was but slightly injured. When she was out four days, a sailor fell overboard and was lost.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Grant is in Washington.

Russell, the member of Parliament for Limerick, is dead.

Queen Victoria is dying of mortification and of the dropsy.

Garibaldi telegraphs from Caprian his health is better. Bully for Old Gar!

The New York Italians are going to abolish organ-grinding and peanut business.

Large breaks are reported in the Delaware and Hudson canal, owing to heavy rains.

It is reported from Paris, that the deputies who left the Assembly, will resign in a body.

The revolutionists under Cabral, in Santa Domingo, have formed a provisional government.

Chas. Borger, the best known mining superintendent of the silver region died of paralysis in San Francisco this morning.

Clews, Habicht & Co., of London, have been appointed bankers for the State Department in Europe, in place of Barring Brothers.

The International Industrial Exhibition commenced yesterday. A new building, 96x30 feet, for the exclusive use of the store department has been erected.

The Pope in receiving the homage of the Papal Guards said: "I cannot name the day of our deliverance, but the time is not remote when we shall issue together from our prison."

Ground was broken, yesterday, at Columbus, Illinois, twelve miles from here, on the Cairo & St. Louis narrow gauge railroad, and a large force of men immediately put to work.

An agreement has been drawn by which the difficulties of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette and the Cincinnati & Indiana railroads are to be removed. It provides for the sale of the road and a reorganization of the company.

The Secretary of Navy received a consignment of battle flags, captured by our naval forces at Corea, with the names of the captors, some of them being presents to individual friends. One, sent to the President, is of blue silk, with a woven representation of a dragon, and that to Secretary Robeson is of similar material and color, with a winged serpent.

THE BROWNE CASE.

Preliminary Examination Before Justice Moore—Testimony of Several Witnesses Taken.

Owing to the fact of 'Squire Winters being engaged on the Cannon case, Recorder Scales made the warrants for the arrest of Browne et al. returnable before 'Squire Moore, who took up the case at half-past eleven o'clock in the room of the First Circuit Court.

T. J. Beasely was the first witness called.

Does business at Seessel's; is engaged there; the number is 239 Main street; does not know Browne; knew Adams; he was employed in the store with witness; saw Mr. Browne come into the store on Tuesday morning, 29th; he asked for some lawns; showed them to him and he priced them; I told him they were 12½ cents; he called for some domestic; I invited him up stairs, and as we passed to where Adams was I asked him to lay the gun aside till we came back, and he said no, he would rather take it along; I heard him (Adams) cry out, "Don't shoot," and when I turned round I saw Browne in the act of shooting, and immediately after I heard the shot; I supposed Adams was prepared for him; I got out of the way, and did not see Adams shot; I was behind the front counter when Mr. Browne came in; it is about 135 feet from the door to where Captain Adams was standing; I did not see the defendant approach any one else before he spoke to me; he approached me first.

Q.—What was the air and manner of the defendant?

A.—Perfectly cool, sir; he talked as if he were occupied alone in looking after goods; I did not converse with him only about a minute or two before we proceeded to go up stairs; the defendant was a little behind me; my attention was attracted to him by Adams shouting "Don't shoot me;" I did not see the defendant again until I saw him going to the station-house; there was a gentleman on each side of him; there were, perhaps, thirty customers in the store at the time; a number of them were ladies; Captain Adams was waiting on a lady at the time; I don't know who she was; she was dressed in black; Mr. Ashner was behind the next counter to that at which Captain Adams was; I should say that defendant was eight or ten feet from Captain Adams at the time I saw him.

Cross-examined by Governor Harris.—It was not more than four or five feet from the floor where I talked to Gen. Browne first; having raked for the domestic involved the necessity of going to the rear of the store; he raked for several pieces, and I was taking him to the wholesale department up stairs; there are three breaks or spaces in that counter through which we can pass in and out; Captain Adams was behind the western section of that counter; he was five or sixty feet from the western wall of the store; I was within ten feet of the foot of the stairs when my attention was attracted by Captain Adams calling out; I looked back and saw the defendant with his gun drawn and in the act of shooting, I suppose; the gun was pointing in the direction of Captain Adams.

Q.—How long after that was it when the gun fired?

A.—I expect it was a minute; I don't exactly know; it was a very exciting time.

Q.—How did it happen that you saw a man in the act of shooting and you so close to him that you did not continue to look on?

A.—Well, I thought if there was shooting I would be in as much danger as Adams.

Q.—Then Adams had arms?

Well, he had arms the previous day; I wanted to take care of "no one;" I hurried back, past Browne going east; I did not see Captain Adams at all; I don't recollect very well whether there were one or two ladies attended by Captain Adams; there were two ladies about three and a half or four feet west of that.

Dr. Rodgers was next examined. He testified that he knew Captain Adams; saw him last on Tuesday in front of the Worsham house; they were taking him out of a wagon or ambulance, and then carried him up stairs to his room; he was suffering from a wound in his leg; from which he died three or four hours afterward.

Cross-examined by Governor Harris.—I was among the first physicians that examined him; Drs. Lynch and Hatch were there also; I did not examine his leg at all; I think the shot was below the knee; I bent all my energies to bring about a reaction; I found he would not rest, and I did not pay much attention to the wound; I think if he received prompt and proper medical attentions the shot wounds were not necessarily fatal; the man died from loss of blood; a very few minutes were yes, important in wounds of that character; if I had an clamp and stopped the hemorrhage, that would have given him a good chance; in my experience the majority of cases that are amputated below the knee succeed; I think he would have had the same chance in similar cases of amputation; we should have to amputate in this case above the knee, because there was not time enough at hand the joint to cover the amputation. I think at not fifty per cent. of amputated limbs above the knee ought to recover. The removal to his room in a spring wagon and carrying up stairs would have the effect of increasing the hemorrhage and prostration. There was a number of doctors within a square of Seessel's; there is Dr Hatch, Dr. Maury, Dr. H. Otey, Dr. Lynch and others. One of Seessel's clerks called for me. I went to the store first and was told he had been removed.

Redirect examination by Col. Young.—Doctor, do you think that if you knew a man was going to be killed and were close to the scene of the shooting and could have your instruments, that you could have given him a chance?

A.—I think I could, sir. The ordinary effect of a rupture of that artery the victim would certainly die under loss of blood. There is no doubt about that. I believe men are as robust after losing a leg as before it was lost. Some men have presence of mind enough to stop the bleeding themselves. When I saw him first he said to me, "Dr, you must amputate my leg at once; I have examined it and find it shattered; there is nothing else for it." He had presence of mind and physical ability enough to stop the bleeding; he was the coolest man I ever saw. The cause of death was hemorrhage and nervous shock; I don't know that he knew where the artery was. Men who are not surgeons do not generally understand where to apply pressure to stop blood.

Mozart Sarotini—Have resided in the city seven or eight years; have been cashier at A. Seessel & Son's about two years; knew Captain Adams; was at the store on the 29th; saw the defendant there on the 29th; he was coming from the front of the store in company with Mr. Beasly, going toward the rear; Browne had a gun; it appeared to me to be a shotgun; he held it in his hand, grasping it a little at over the trigger; I was standing behind the desk; they passed my desk going west; I did not take notice of Beasly any more; I advanced Browne bring his gun to a "present," and I did not want to see any more, and I made myself scarce; I heard the report; Adams was shot; I saw him lying behind the counter; when I came side of the house to my desk; I saw Browne walk out of the store; he seemed to be quite composed; took Adams out on a shutter; I recollect one of the persons who carried him out was Tommy Ryan, one of the clerks in the store; I don't know who the others were; I was so beside myself that I could not take much notice.

Cross-examined by General Harris.—I did not see Browne shoot; I did not see Adams shot; I saw him ten or fifteen minutes afterward; I do not know of my own knowledge whether he was shot or not; the reason I took my eye off Browne when he raised his gun; it was because I thought some one might shoot from the opposite direction; I was fearful that I got down behind the gate that is to my office; the position of the safe was between me and danger.

Q.—Which way did you face when you got behind that fortification?

A.—I don't know which way.

Q.—How long did you remain there?

A.—It might be five minutes. Adams was a salesman; it was his custom to go out of a morning to see his friends at the hotels, and of course he waited on them when he brought them in; I don't know whether he was there on Monday; if he was there and made sales I can learn from the books.

At this point the court adjourned one hour for dinner.

On application of Col. Venable the two accessories were admitted to bail in the sum of $2000 each, their own recognizance.

The court resumed the investigation in the afternoon and continued to go into the particulars of the shooting in the store, which brought out nothing new. It was continued apparently with the view of ascertaining the names of witnesses.

The court adjourned at six o'clock to resume the investigation again to-day.

BROADWAY, Fifth Avenue, Trade and Young Gents' Style Silk Dress Hats now ready at Wheaton & Co's, sign of the Tiger.

THE latest fall Dress Hats at LEIDY'S.

COTTON LEDGERS, COTTON RECEIVED and DELIVERY BOOKS, and WAREHOUSE BOOKS, manufactured at short notice and warranted by H. WADE & CO., 297 Main street.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Susie Silver	New Orleans
A. J. White	Napoleon
George W. Cheek	Friar's Point
Phil Allin	Friar's Point
City of Chester	St. Louis
Julia	Vicksburg
Andy Johnson	St. Louis

DEPARTURES.

Susie Silver	St. Louis
City of Chester	St. Louis
Julia	St. Louis
Andy Johnson	New Orleans
George W. Cheek	Friar's Point

IN PORT.

Phil. Allin. A. J. White.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

St. Louis	R. P. Walt	5 p.m
Vicksburg	City of Vicksburg	5 p.m
Arkansas river	Celeste	5 p.m
Napoleon	A. J. White	5 p.m
Friar's Point	Phil Allin	5 p.m

RIVERS, WEATHER AND BUSINESS.

Weather clear and warm, with the river still on the decline. At St. Louis the river is rising slowly. At Cairo it is falling, with 5½ feet in the channel between that point and St. Louis. The Ohio is receding from Pittsburg down, with 30 inches on French Island bar. Arkansas river is receding, with 28 inches on Rob Roy bar. Business on the levee was quiet, with few boat in port receiving and discharging.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—The river is stationary, with 4 feet in the channel.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 31.—Weather clear and cool. Mercury 70°. River has risen 1 inch. Business fair.

CAIRO, August 31.—Port list: Mary Miller, Evansville to New Orleans, 2 a.m.; St. Joseph, Memphis to St. Louis, 6 a.m.; Carrie V. Kounts, St. Louis to New Orleans, 4 a.m.; J. L. Hyatt, Memphis to Cairo, 11 a.m.; City of Cairo, St. Louis to Memphis, 7 p.m.; Capital City, St. Louis to New Orleans, 7 p.m. River stationary. Weather clear. Mercury 69°.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31.—No arrivals or departures.

VICKSBURG, August 31.—Down: M. J. Wicks, 8 a.m. Up: John Kyle, 6 p.m.; R. P. Walt, 8 a.m.; Southwestern, 11 a.m. Weather warm and clear. River falling.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—Arrived: Henry C. Yeager and Henry Ames, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Colorado, Vicksburg. Departed: Emilie LaBarge, Vicksburg. River still swelling slowly. Weather cloudy and pleasant. The LaBarge is taking Vicksburg freight to start. Tons of freight received here per river this month 67