THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

The Sanborn Contracts and Secretary Richardson Ventilated in the House.

Removal of Causes from State to United States Courts—The Arkansas Investigating Committees.

The Political Disabilities of Admiral Raphael Semmes Removed, Etc., Etc., Etc.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Immediately after reading of the journal the house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on ways and means in regard to the Sanborn contracts, and Mr. Niblack, a member of the committee, addressed the house. He regarded all the developments as showing a most remarkable case of maladministration.

Mr. Clymer denounced the whole proceedings under the Sanborn contracts, and said the secretary of the treasury had sat at the treasury department incompetent and imbecile. A line of secretaries commencing with Hamilton and ending with Richardson was like a race of giants ending with pigmies. He regretted the committee's report did not recommend the impeachment of the three chief persons stained in the matter, one for incompetency and inefficiency, and the two others for complicity. It was an astounding thing that the President had not yielded to public opinion and removed these officials instead of acting in defiance and disregard of it. It was only within a day or two that the President had removed a district official for attempting to tell the truth.

Mr. Garfield related briefly the circumstances under which the clause on which the Sanborn contracts were based, and expressed the belief that if it had been administered within the restrictions provided, none of the great evils complained of would have resulted.

Mr. Kellogg believed that Secretary Richardson was pure and honest, now as ever; and the committee on ways and means thought he ought to be punished. Let that committee report articles of impeachment, and not undertake by denunciation and defamation to draw black lines around his character, nor come into the house with baby resolutions of censure. If the secretary of the treasury had the brains of Alexander Hamilton and Daniel Webster combined, he would still have to depend on his subordinates.

Mr. Ellis H. Roberts closed the debate. The vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Beck, prohibiting any senator, representative or delegate in congress from acting as general attorney, proctor, advocate, solicitor or counsel for any person in connection with the relation of customs or revenue laws, and it was adopted without division. The bill which repeals the law on which Sanborn's contracts were based was then passed without division and without objection.

The remainder of the day's session having been assigned to the judiciary committee, Mr. Butler [Mass.], chairman, stated that under this call the civil rights bill and the Geneva award bill would not be reported to-day. Mr. Butler then reported the bill introduced by himself yesterday, providing that the pay of a deceased member shall be given to his widow or heirs-at-law up to date of election of his successor, whose pay shall commence from his election. The bill passed, after a statement that later in the day a special bill would be introduced covering the case of Mr. Mellish.

Also, a bill investing general courts-martial with jurisdiction concurrent with that of State or Territorial courts, of crimes of murder, manslaughter, mayhem, rape, arson, robbery, burglary, assault and battery, and of all attempts to commit on persons in land or naval forces. Passed.

Also, a bill providing that all colored persons, residing within the limits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, at the time when the thirteenth amendment to the constitution took effect, and their children, are declared a part of these tribes, with all the rights to hold office, to send their children to public schools, and unite in all other rights and privileges now enjoyed by those Indians, and providing that a denial of such rights to colored persons shall be a misdemeanor.

Mr. Butler accepted the amendment offered by Shanks, that no provisions of the Choctaw and Chickasaw treaty of 1866 shall be affected by this act.

After debate as to the right of the government to force these negroes upon the Indians, Shank's amendment was adopted, and then the bill was passed by a strict party vote. Yeas 140, nays 67.

Mr. Butler also reported a bill removing the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, of Alabama. Passed.

Also a bill regulating the removal of causes from State courts to United States circuit courts. He explained that the change proposed to be made was to authorize a defendant residing out of a State where a suit is, to remove a case into a United States circuit court, although there may be another defendant residing in the State.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Potter, Eldridge and E. R. Hoar, as unconstitutional, and as being a revolution of the judiciary system.

Mr. Poland defended the bill.

Mr. McCreary questioned the policy of the measure.

Mr. Scudder, [N. Y.] opposed the bill, and showed how it would operate in the city of New York, where there were forty thousand firms, with their members having their residences in New Jersey and Connecticut. Ordinary suits for collection against any of these firms might under this bill be removed to the Federal courts, which would be utterly unable to transact the business that would be forced upon them. It would be a denial of justice in more than half of the cases.

Also a bill providing that no person shall serve as a juror in the United States courts who cannot read and write the English language.

Mr. Conger opposed the bill, contending that many foreigners who understood and spoke the English language could not read and write it, and suggested that juries could not be obtained with these qualifications in New Mexico. The bill passed.

After further discussion the first section, allowing a cause to be removed where one of the defendants is a non-resident, was stricken out, and the bill, as then amended, regulating the details for the removal of causes under the existing law, was passed.

Mr. Poland also reported a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into the disturbed condition of governmental affairs in Arkansas, and to ascertain the facts relating thereto, and whether that State has now a government republican in form, the officers of which are duly elected, and which, as new organized, ought to be recognized by the government of the United States, with power for the committee to send for persons and papers, or to proceed to Arkansas, and to report at any time.

Mr. Eldridge desired to offer an amendment to include South Carolina, but Mr. Poland refused to yield for that purpose, and moved the previous question, which was seconded. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 129; nays, 84—nearly a party vote.

Mr. Frye [Me.], from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to enable the Central branch Union Pacific railroad company to submit its claims against the United States under existing laws.

The point of order was made by Mr. Speer, backed by Messrs. Holman, Randall and Lawrence, that the bill involved bonds and lands to the amount of eight million dollars, and should receive its first consideration in committee of the whole.

The speaker sustained the point of order, on the grounds, first, that it referred the claim of a railroad company to the court of claims; second, that it extended the time for the completion of the road. Such land bills, extendings and grants, had always been held to be subject to the rules to which the original bill had been subject.

The bill was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Frye reported a bill to provide for the taking of land by the United States government for public uses, and for just compensation to the owner.

After discussion and amendment the bill passed.

Mr. Frye also reported a bill to provide stenographers for the United States courts. Referred to the committee on the whole on the state of the Union.

Also, a bill to make valid assignments of wages or salaries of government officers in the military, naval, and civil service, and making it the duty of pay officers to pay assignees. Passed. Also, adversely to the bill to abolish capital punishment. Laid on the table. Also, a bill to provide for holding terms of the United States circuit court at St. Joseph and Kansas City, Missouri. Also, adversely to a bill to define a legal day's work in certain cases, and to fix a minimum rate of compensation therefor.

Mr. Ward [Ill.] moved as a substitute a bill providing that a day's work of conductors and drivers on street-cars in the District of Columbia shall not exceed ten hours. Passed.

Mr. Eldridge, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the court of claims act. Passed.

Mr. Tremain, from the same committee, reported back the senate amendments to the bill to repeal the bankrupt law, and moved non-concurrence, and the appointment of a conference committee. He said that the judiciary committee had been anxious to perfect the senate amendments as far as possible, but that the more it was examined, the more confused the majority of the committee had become in its original conclusion, that every effort should be made to procure the repeal of the law. Mr. Tremain then proceeded to notice some aspersions affecting his honor and integrity in respect to his connection with the bill, and to charge that it had been reported in the interest of Jay Cooke & Co. He challenged and invited the fullest scrutiny and investigation in relation to his action in connection with the bill, and declared that there was not the slightest foundation for any charge, accusation or investigation whatever against him.

No action was taken on Mr. Tremain's motion.

Mr. Maynard, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, gave notice that he would to-morrow morning ask the house to consider the currency bill. He would renew substantially the motion which he had made Monday, to pass the bill without further discussion and without further amendments than those suggested by the committee on banking and currency.

Mr. Coburn, chairman of the committee on military affairs, gave notice that he would ask to-morrow for a vote on the bill to reduce the army.

The house then took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session being for the consideration of the tariff bill.

TELEGRAPHIC CLIPPINGS.

Another rebellion has broken out in Paraguay.

Henri Rochefort passed through Omaha yesterday.

The Sioux Indians are reported again on the war path.

The investigation in the Mill-river disaster is not yet concluded.

Vasquez, the notorious California robber, is safe in prison at San Francisco.

Another big fight between the Carlists and republicans in Spain is imminent.

The Ellsworth monument was unveiled at Mechanicsville, New York, yesterday.

The annual parade of the Sunday-schools of New York city, took place yesterday.

Lawrence Horrigan yesterday received the appointment of chief of police of St. Louis.

Henri Rochefort, on his arrival at New York, will depart immediately for Switzerland.

The anti-liquorites have captured eleven of the fifteen elections recently held in California.

The Kansas Democratic convention to nominate State officers will meet at Topeka on the tenth of August.

On yesterday, the second day of the Baltimore races, Bingamon, Carolina, Business and Eolus carried off the purses.

The police commissioners of New York have issued orders authorizing the arrest of all street musicians under sixteen years of age.

Dispatches state that the distress from famine in India is increasing. Nearly three millions of people are dependent upon the government for food.

The monument to the memory of the mother of Washington at Fredericksburg, Virginia, is to be completed at a cost of twelve thousand dollars.

It appears that the Grand Duke Constantine, son of Nicholas, gave the diamonds belonging to his mother to Miss Phoenix, a beautiful American. The circumstance of the theft, together with the fact that he had deposited a large sum of money with his bankers to make provisions, as he says, against the necessities of old age, leads to the conclusion that he is insane.

Captain J. McLaughlin, of the clipper-ship "Herald of Morning," just arrived at New York from Liverpool, reports that on the twenty-third ultimo he passed the pilot-house of the French steamer Europe, which was abandoned by the captain and crew and subsequently by the salvage crew put aboard by the captain of the English steamer Egypt, which rescued the passengers. The pilot-house bore the name "Europe," and must have been detached as the vessel went down.

The mother of the lost son, George Gordon, the eccentric fellow who shipped as a sailor and disappeared, has given sixteen hundred dollars to the American Seamen's Friend society, to buy libraries for American sailors on foreign-bound vessels. Each set is to be marked: "Sent to sea by his mother, in memory of George, earl of Aberdeen, a sailor, and lost at sea January 28, 1870, aged twenty-eight." And it may be that she has some hopes that he still lives, and may thus be brought to think of home, and return.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Thursday, announces the arrival of more Arkansas travelers. Among them are "John M. Clayton, State senator, and fresh from the Brooks ranks; Colonel J. M. Brooker, the officer who captured the steamboat Hallie; Captain Ed. Stowell and Captain Pinckney, valiant men-at-arms under Brooks, and Hon. J. L. Hodges, the *devant* Little Rock postmaster, who leaves the State on a flying visit. Several of the party bring with them their wives, and all such personal effects as could be conveniently packed. They represent the condition of affairs as being very unsettled and unsafe." Upon this the Little Rock *Gazette* says: "We are sorry the *Republican* insists on calling them refugees in any good sense. The wicked flee when no man pursues. If they had anything to fear it was the just punishment of the law for crimes of which they are guilty, and not violence from their neighbors. They have simply absconded."

THE ITALIAN PICNIC.

A Beautiful Day and a Large Attendance at James' Park—Grand Procession.

Full Report of the Oration of Major Winchester—Dancing and Delight, Etc.

The fifth annual picnic of the *Societa di Unione e Fratellanza Italiana* at James's park was one of the largest and most delightful of the season. In the forenoon the grand procession was formed, in the following order:

Chief Athy, Captain Weatherford, Sergeants Arnatta and Braun on horses.
Squad of police on foot.
Old Memphis band of music.
Mounted marshal.
Societa di Unione e Fratellanza Italiana.
Carriages containing the queens, Misses Cordona and Podesta.
Carriages containing orator and officers, children, ladies and gentlemen.

THE ROUTE OF MARCH

was from Court square up Second street to Market, thence to Main, down Main to Beale, and thence to the park. The procession presented a very fine appearance, and caused the sidewalks to be thronged with interested and admiring spectators. The society banner was at the head of the procession, while farther back in the line were the flags of the Union and of Italy.

THE ROYAL CHARIOT

was occupied by Miss Cordona, representing sunny Italy, and Miss Podesta, representing progressive America. The chariot was tastefully canopied with wreaths of evergreens and roses, and decorated with miniature Italian and American flags. The queens were dressed in appropriate style, each wearing a glittering crown and sparkling jewels, equalled only by the lustre of their own bright eyes. The display yesterday was worthy the character of the great society, which in every respect is one of the best organizations in the city.

The procession was excellently conducted by the chief marshal, Charles Galina, and his assistant marshal, Captain James Badinelli, both of whom were equally efficient in contributing to the enjoyment of the visitors at the picnic, which, though but slimly attended in the day, afforded much pleasure to every one.

Six o'clock being the hour designated for the speaking, the president, Mr. A. B. Vaccaro, mounted the stand, which was decorated with the society's banner, and the American and Italian flags, introduced Miss Victoria Cordano in the following language:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Allow me to introduce Miss Victoria Cordona, representing sunny Italy. This fair queen will do honor to Italy, and to this occasion.

MISS CORDONA'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Again have we assembled to commemorate the anniversary of the freedom of Italy. Time, in its resistless rounds, brings us to this the third year of her independence; and I gratefully appreciate the high honor which has been conferred in again selecting me to represent the country whose enlightenment even in the dark ages of the past illumined the world. A land of song and poetry, of arts, bright skies and everlasting hills; the home of him who, by his daring, gave to the new world a bequeath to his race. Then how appropriate the blending of those stars and stripes with our tri-color, the sharing with me of the honors of this day by a fair queen, representing this, the land of our adoption. Thus may it ever be as the name of your organization so beautifully expresses it, *Societa di Unione e Fratellanza Italiana*, a society of unity and brotherly love. The many changes that have occurred within the past years bring to our minds the few who have departed. The memory of those who were present at our last celebration who now sleep beneath the shadows of Calvary should be revered by us. Heroes of a dreadful pestilence, their lives were sacrificed upon the altar of duty. Marble monuments, raising their hights toward heaven, could not speak their praise more eloquently than the simple story told of how they died. We drop a tear, and yet rejoice that they have gone to that better land above. But friends, we have gathered here to-day for joyous scenes; we breathe the pure air; our spirits go forth in joyful gladness. Oh, what joy would be ours were our relatives and friends in that far off sunny land present to witness and to mingle with us in our pleasures of to-day, to inhale the pure air of freedom that sweeps this broad continent—this our land of adoption. Italy! America! Sister countries—the home of brave hearts; we revere the former; we pay allegiance to the latter, and as we clasp hands in token of friendship, may we ever cherish with pride the land of our birth and always honor the land of our adoption. Kind friends we bid you welcome; cast aside dull care; the past, 'tis done; the future, 'tis blank; the present claims our attention, and to-day we will be happy, no matter whate'er the morning brings.

Miss Cardona delivered her address with a clear, distinct voice, and in a graceful manner. It was attentively listened to and heartily encored by the appreciative audience.

MISS LOUISE PODESTA'S ADDRESS.

The president next introduced Miss Louise Podesta, who was representing Progressive America. She spoke as follows:

CHILDREN OF THE FREE—We come once more with the bright sun, singing birds, the green fields and glad tidings, to twine fresh flowers upon the sacred altar of freedom. We bring the glad song of cheerful hearts to bless the land where freedom dwells. Up with the banner, and loud and long let the wildest shouts of happy hearts greet once more your glorious queen. Born of no nationality, claiming no land as the birthright, speaking all languages, and bowing to all divine creeds, I come to greet you with blessings, and to sweeten every day of your lives with health, with happiness and prosperity, that you may live long to remember with grateful hearts, your loving queen.

I have no costly palaces, no splendid temples, no costly thrones. I dwell in the hamlet of the poor, I rest in the cot of the lowly, and I rule over the vast million of those who love me with a gentle voice, and those who love obey me. Though monarchs and despots denounce me; though enmity my vast domains with fierce implements of war and tyrants fetter me with chains, yet I rule the enemy. I paint their guns, and on every field of battle the dying soldier shouts my name as the victim with his last expiring breath. I love my people, and they who love obey me. But the few have fired the world with courage, and to-day it is registered on every sparkling blade of grass, on every grain of sand swept by the sea of human destiny; it is chanted by every silver-tongued bird of the greenwood, echoed in the deep thunders of the mountain cataract, and of the gentle rippling of the laughing waters that leap through the vale, and swell spontaneous to every human heart, "Man is, and must be, free." Let us to-day enjoy the growing fervor, this precious gift. Italians, you have come to be grateful, and to celebrate with rapture the new reign of your native land; for to-day Italy is united and free. Long and loud to your noble Victor Emanuel, and to your gentle queen, let your warmest praises rise.

This beautiful address won unbounded applause, and the highest praise for the fair queen.

MAJOR J. P. WINCHESTER

was next introduced as the orator of the day. This gentleman said:

Mr. President and Trustees of the Italian Brotherhood, Ladies and Gentlemen:

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Your organization, as I learn from the "act of incorporation," in plain English, is "for the purpose of charity, benevolence, and the mutual aiding and assisting of its members and their families when in sickness or distress." These are commendable purposes, and address themselves to all the higher and better sentiments of our nature, as tending to foster and highten those gentler qualities which shine with so mellow a light in our domestic and social life, and hallow and cement these blessed relations; but it is in another, not less beautiful, aspect we would contemplate the influence of associations like yours: They keep alive the sweet memories of the land of your birth; they commemorate your national holidays and festivals; they transmit your national songs and the lullabies of the cradle and nursery to generations yet unborn, who, however identified with the land of their fathers' adoption, are yet taught by those appliances to cherish the holy sentiment of love for that of their birth.

In later years, when around this little *nucleus* of an "Italian brotherhood" new friends shall gather, and its numbers, wealth and influence shall demand, as ere long they will, the erection of a suitable structure for its meetings and the exercise of its functions; when its beautiful colonades shall be draped with your national ensigns and surmounted with the eagles of "Imperial Rome;" when the symbolic trophies of your ancient victors, shall adorn its walls, and when the statues of her Cæsars and Cicero, her Tully and Tacitus, her Petrarch and Plinies, her Virgil and Horace, her Titian and Corregio shall look down from their lofty nicnes, and when the copies of the great masters whose splendid *chef d'oeuvres* have made the cities of Italy, the world's grand galleries of art, shall challenge admiration from every panel and casement, then, sirs, will you have erected a shrine where you may renew the holy sentiment of love and devotion to the land of your birth, and your sons and daughters, catching the holy flame which burns upon its altars, may rekindle the hereditary principle in their own hearts.

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You suggest to me in these beautiful allegorical figures "Sunny Italy" and "Progressive America," fit themes for the remarks which I might be expected to make upon an occasion like this; and while I might speak of America, which is only a broader name for our Union of States, * * * * I might speak to you of the progress of the American people in political science and the ethics of government; show how they improved upon the knowledge of its founders, and have practically illustrated that "all men (of whatever kindred, tribe or tongue) are equal;" of the tendency of our confederation of States to solidify, and thus counteract the centrifugal forces which have of late been discovered in certain refractory members. I might speak of the "credit mobilier" and the "back-salary grab," as illustrations of the improvement of our men of to-day upon the simple arts of the founders of the government, but I forbear.

Progressive America needs no advocate, no eulogist; she treads proudly the path of her own high destiny, beloved at home and respected abroad. She is eminently the land of the brave and the home of the free, and the asylum of the oppressed of every land and country.

But what shall I say of "Sunny Italy?"

"Thou art the garden of the world, The home
Of all art yields, and nature can decree,
Even in thy desert, what is like to thee?
The very weeds are beautiful, thy waste
More rich than other climes' fertility;
Thy wreck a glory, and thy ruin graced
With an immaculate charm which cannot be defaced."

Her history is the most remarkable recorded of any nation or people in the annals of time; and in the very wealth of the material which this history affords to statesman, philosopher, orator or poet, for the illustration of political science or metaphysical science; for lofty declamation or impassioned verse, I stand appalled. Who shall rashly venture upon ground which Gibbon has explored, or speak of scenes which Byron has crystalized in the glowing and imperishable cantos of *Childe Harold*, or Rogers painted in the fervid verse of his beautiful *Italy*, and DeStael in *Corrinne*. * * * * * * *

There is a profound lesson of wisdom inculcated in every deeply traced line of this history, which it would be well to apply to individual life. It is not in the quiet, unruffled current of human experience that the exalted qualities of manhood are developed, or achievements worthy a respectable ambition attained. If the foundations of ancient Rome were laid in fierce conflict with the barbaric tribes, who then inhabited the country; if through centuries, her kingly government, amid scenes of rapine and violence, gradually softened and shaped the nude and flinty elements, out of which the future structure of an empire was to be fashioned; yet she has reared a collossal pile, at the ruins of which, covered with the dust of a thousand years, the nations of the earth now look in wonder.

When in the tide of time shall we witness a government so grand in its proportions, so absolute in its dominion, so splendid in its wealth, as the Roman empire during the reign of Augustus; while language fails us to depict the architectural grandeur of the Eternal City "enriched with the spoils of a hundred nations, and the treasures of the most potent monarchs poured into its coffers?" Its mighty army held subject nations docile at its feet, while its powerful fleet darkened all the sea. With one hand it reached out and gathered the hoarded treasures deep in Spanish mines—with the other it freighted its Argosy in Indian seas, with gold and precious stones; and "blest Araby" yielded its tribute of frankincense and myrrh.

* * *

Italy was the foster-mother and cradle of our blessed religion—

"Whom the wide nations
Have knelt to for the keys of heaven;"

and whether Catholic or Protestant, we must alike subscribe to this important historical fact. Here Paul and Peter established the apostolic church, which, through the long night of the middle ages, survived the assaults of infidelity, and the throes of revolution; and while the churches of Asia and the east went down in the "blackness of darkness," preserving the precious word of truth as a "pearl of great price," and holding fast to the traditions of the fathers, it has transmitted the glorious faith, sounding down the line of ages, until the Master's heralds, in every clime, have caught the echoes, and now send them ringing through the earth.

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In conclusion, then, it is a subject worthy of the highest congratulation to every Italian citizen that, after a period of fourteen hundred years, and since the fall of the empire, his distracted country is once more united under our government, and destined, under the wise and beneficent administration of Victor Emanuel and his immediate successors, as we humbly trust, to attain to that rank and position in the galaxy of States as *United Italy*, to which her geographical position, the wealth of her resources, the prowess and genius of her people, and above all, the grand *role* which she has played in the world's history entitle her.

Hail, United Italy! youngest in the sisterhood of States—thy loyal sons and daughters greet thee on thy accession to the dignity of an independent State, and bid thee God-speed in a career of usefulness and honor.

REMARKS OF H. CLAY KING.

This gentleman being urgently called for, at last appeared and made a few happy remarks. He gave great encouragement to the Italians, whom he admired for their honesty, their energy, and undaunted efforts. Honest labor always has its reward. The Italians, with laudable energy, were fast securing, as many of them already have attained, the proudest positions in the land. Mr. King's speech was warmly received and very much enjoyed.

SIGNIAGO'S IMPROMPTU.

J. A. Signiago, of the Grenada (Miss.) *Sentinel*, and a former president of the society, being loudly called for, was finally placed upon the rostrum, and said:

I have been sick over eight months, and came here unprepared to talk; but this occasion is one to fill the heart with love and enthusiasm. While I love Italy, I also love this country as well as I do the land which gave me birth.

The speaker next alluded to the land of Italy as referred to by the previous speakers. He also spoke of the science, art and literature of Italy, the enlightenment of her people and the achievements of her citizens. He also spoke of the honesty of the Italian citizens of Memphis. Politically the Italians would be united here and in every other city of America. They were American citizens, and as such would demand the same rights as native Americans. While a native of Italy, he loved that country with all his heart. His wife was an American, and as he loved her, so he loved this land. Should he cease to love this land, he deserved to be forgotten by his God. Should an Italian forget to love the land of his birth, he would deserve to be forgotten by his God.

This speech was frequently *encored* and very much enjoyed.

The dancing was then resumed, and soon after dark a very large crowd was present to enjoy the amusement. The dancing continued until a very late hour, and all went home unusually delighted. In fact, yesterday's picnic was one of the best ever given in Memphis, and did full credit to the Italians of our city.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Fifth Day's Proceedings of the Assembly in Session at Columbus, Mississippi.

COLUMBUS, May 27.—In the fifth day's southern assembly Rev. Dr. Plume, chairman, presented the report of the committee on the subject of a general federative Presbyterian council. The report recommends that this assembly co-operate in the formation of a general advisory council.

The judicial committee through its chairman, Rev. Dr. Plumer, reported that no business had been placed in the hands of the committee.

Rev. Dr. Marshall presented the report on evangelicism labor, showing that our whole territory is one vast field for this kind of labor. The contributions are less than seven thousand dollars, an average of six and one half cents per member. Rev. A. T. Stewart, of the reformed church, was heard as the delegate from that body. He said: "Our attachment for you is in one word. Push on your purity of doctrine. No Presbytery in your body would for one hour tolerate that the preaching now known as actual as distinguished from formulated theology, as to the place of co-operation agreed upon by the joint committee. I say nothing. Your assembly and our synod will each carefully and independently consider its provisions. The general outlook to me is that all barriers will be removed and the two churches will become one. We can wait for this union. It is too good and glorious to be spoiled by haste. Our standards and yours emanated from the same source—the word of God. The union will be the outgrowth of love founded on truth." Mr. Stewart spoke with great power and earnestness and was frequently applauded.

The moderator, Dr. Girdeau, responded in a happy manner cordially reciprocating all expressions of love and honor. The death of Rev. T. C. Dewitt, was feelingly alluded to, and we ask the privilege of being mourners. As to the union, any remarks from me at this time would be imprudent and immature.

Rev. J. W. Pratt presented the report on theological seminaries, and a very earnest debate arose on the minority report of the committee in regard to the Columbia seminary. The minority recommend the repeal of the regulation requiring the students to attend the chapel Sabbath morning. The students have complained of this, and some have left the seminary, claiming the right to worship God where they desired. A vote had not been taken at the hour of adjournment. Nearly all the speakers seemed to favor the repeal of the rule.

The meeting in behalf of foreign missions will be held to-night.

SIXTH DAY.

COLUMBUS, MISS., May 27.—The Southern general assembly met, the moderator in the chair, and opened with prayer. It was made the first order of the day to-morrow to hear Rev. Alexander McLean, of New York, secretary of the American bible society. The report of the common education committee was read by Rev. E. M. Richardson and was placed on the docket. Delegates were appointed to the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Rev. W. K. Marshall, Associate Reformed Presbyterian church south, Rev. J. W. Hoyte, and Rev. H. Alexander, presented the report of the committee on the conference report with the Reformed Dutch church. It recommends the adoption of the plan of co-operation. Placed on docket.

The committee on bills reported favorably on the assessment plan of ten cents per member to pay the expenses of the commissioners to the general assembly and for the contingent expenses of the assembly. Placed on the docket.

The committee on the records of the States of Texas, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia reported recommending their approval. Adopted.

A warm debate is in progress on the rule adopted by the faculty of the Columbia theological seminary January, 1874, requiring the attendance of all the students upon the services at the chapel of the seminary. The students wished to worship as they had been in the habit of doing, at the Presbyterian church in Columbia. The question is: "Shall the rule stand?" The interest is very great on this subject.

The report on sustentation includes evangelistic labor, invalid fund, support of ministers and sustaining feeble churches.

The total receipts are forty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven dollars. Of this five thousand five hundred and twenty-five is from the southern aid society, to which the hearty thanks of the assembly were tendered.

At St. Louis Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—The subject of freedmen was taken up at the morning session of the general assembly, and discussed until recess. Rev. Mr. Colt, colored, of the Adkin presbytery, replied to the statement of Rev. D. Glannett, made yesterday, that the south objects to freedmen communing. It did not. He believed, however, that if the work was consolidated with home missions, it would suffer. Rev. James A. Fifa, colored, of the Cataba presbytery, did not want any consolidation. He told the people in the south that he worked under the Presbyterian church, north, because of the great work it was doing; if communion was dropped the work must be dropped, and the colored people left to their own resources.

Rev. Mr. McCook, of Philadelphia, urged that a committee of freedmen be exalted into a board. It must be headed by a man of ability, who can give all his time to his work. The work in the south, he said, was much the same as among the heathen.

Rev. J. H. Wilson thought there was no special emergencies now calling for a change to carry it on under the board of home missions. It would necessitate a revolution in the board. He introduced a resolution looking to the merging of the committee in ten, seven or five years, and continuing the work so long.

Dr. Nelson, of Cincinnati, said that if the committee could not sustain the work, he favored Dr. Wilson's amendment. If the board of home-missions could not do the work as now constituted, give them another secretary and let him have charge of the work. He did not say he would not be a candidate for the office of secretary; but if Henry Highland Garnett was his opponent, he thought his chances would be slim indeed. They were specially called to the freedmen's work by God, and if they neglected it they would be criminally responsible.

Dr. Clark, of Boston presbytery, had forty years experience in the work, and was the first colporteur in the west, and said the subject of freedmen could not be adequately cared for unless whoever took hold of it, gave all his life and soul to it.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Beginning of the End in Nashville—An Example for Memphis.

NASHVILLE, May 27.—In the board of aldermen, McGavock moved to suspend the rules in order to pass the following:

WHEREAS, The civil rights bill having passed the senate of the United States, will in all probability pass the house and become one of the laws of our country; and,

Whereas, It is generally believed and conceded that it will materially interfere with, if not entirely destroy our system of public schools; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Mayor and City Council of Nashville, That the school committee is hereby directed to immediately suspend further work upon the new school building, now in process of erection on the Hume lot, corner of Broad and Spruce streets, until further advised by the city council of Nashville.

A motion to suspend the rules was agreed to, when Alderman McGavock moved the adoption of the resolution. Alderman Cheatham moved to refer to the school committee, with instructions to report at a special meeting of the board next Thursday. He fully indorsed the spirit of the resolution, provided the civil rights bill finally passed and becomes a law of the land. Alderman McGavock withdrew his motion and the resolution was referred to the school committee.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—WITT—At the Central Baptist Church, by Rev. Dr. Landrum, at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, Mr. J. A. BAILEY and Miss LAURA W. WITT, both of this city. No cards.

The editorial corps of the APPEAL, who were so kindly remembered by these two happy people, join their numerous friends in well wishes for a future full of realizations of their young dreams.

GERMAN CASINO.

THERE will be a meeting of the German Casino this (THURSDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock; and as business of importance will be acted upon, all members are urgently requested to attend.

By order of J. A. GRONAUER, Pres't.
THEO. KREEL, Secretary. my28

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

YOU are hereby notified that I will not be responsible for, nor pay any bills made out against me, unless the same were contracted by me in person.

May 27, 1874. BENJAMIN L. BRANCH.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MEMphis Woodworks will hold their annual meeting, JUNE 1st, at three o'clock p.m., 356 Second street.

T. J. LATHAM, President.
my28

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

EXTRA CLASS.

Morning—Class No. 45.

42 | 60 | 16 | 31 | 49 | 69 | 51 | 23 | 74 | 48 | 45 | 52

Evening—Class No. 46.

67 | 39 | 14 | 72 | 48 | 76 | 60 | 24 | 27 | 78 | 1 | 2

Memphis, this 27th day of May, 1874.

[OFFICIAL.]

NOTICE.

Public and Official Notice relating to the locality known as Happy Hollow.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, TENN., May 28, 1874.

AN ORDINANCE condemning all wooden houses and other buildings in Happy Hollow.

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the General Council, held on May 25, 1874, a resolution was adopted declaring all that portion of the city known as Happy Hollow a nuisance; and,

Whereas, The Board of Health have by a communication to this General Council, urged the immediate necessity of destroying all the wooden buildings in said locality; therefore,

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Memphis, That all of said houses, booths and other buildings are hereby condemned; and the Mayor is authorized to appoint the necessary appraisers, and to proceed at once to enforce this ordinance as prescribed by the charter and ordinances of the city of Memphis.

In accordance with the requirements of the above ordinance, and with the hope and intention that strict justice may be meted out to all parties, the city of Memphis and the poor people living in the locality which has been declared a nuisance, and that the property be condemned and destroyed, I, John Logue, Mayor, do hereby appoint and request that the parties named do act as appraisers; and, inasmuch as all the citizens shall have to bear a part of the expense, and desirous that all be represented, one appraiser is selected from each Ward, viz:

First Ward—John Maloney.
Second Ward—Phil J. Mallon.
Third Ward—I. M. Hill.
Fourth Ward—W. H. Eader.
Fifth Ward—P. Twohig.
Sixth Ward—W. L. Marsh.
Seventh Ward—John Johnson, ex-Mayor.
Eighth Ward—John W. Cochran.
Ninth Ward—Gus Reeder.
Tenth Ward—J. H. Smith.

And the parties interested, either by themselves or through counsel, are requested and are hereby notified to meet the above appraisers to-morrow afternoon, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock.

The appraisers will select, after meeting, from among themselves some one to act as Foreman, and one to act as Secretary, and will address their report to the General Council of the city of Memphis. Respectfully,

my28 JOHN LOGUE, Mayor.

FIRST

GRAND PICNIC

GIVEN BY THE

MEMPHIS FIRE RELIEF

ASSOCIATION,

At Exposition Building,

—ON—

THURSDAY, JUNE 18,

DAY AND NIGHT.

THE public are cordially invited to attend. The best of Music has been engaged. The strictest order will be maintained. No pains or labor will be spared to make this the Grand Picnic of the season.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Ed. Cunney, Frank Egan,
A. B. Weaver, Pat Connell,
John Sullivan.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

John E. Randle, Thos. F. Dunn,
John Spellman, Esq., Victor D. Fuchs,
H. T. Tomlinson, P. J. Mallon,
John Trabucco, John Walsh,
J. W. Heath, Ed. Brenhett,
C. Caleher, James Doyle,
W. C. Woodruff, John Gibson,
Pat Duffy.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

Chas. Piaggio, W. F. Carroll,
W. J. Crosbie, John Sullivan,
M. Hart, M. Athy,
Pat Connell, M. Clarke.

DOOR COMMITTEE.

P. McElroy, Bernard Lynch,
F. Egan, Tim Ryan,
P. Scott, A. Dwyer,
Mat Shelby, C. H. M. Smith.

Admission, Fifty Cents. Ladies Free.

☞ No improper characters allowed in the building.

BIDS FOR THE PRIVILEGES

Of Confectionery Stand, Shooting Gallery, and Restaurant, will be received till Monday, June 15th. Address the Committee of Arrangements, Enginehouse, corner Second and Adams streets. my28

SILKS FOR THE MILLION!

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF NEW

SPRING and SUMMER SILKS

EVER SHOWN IN MEMPHIS,

—AT—

PRICES HERETOFORE UNPARALLELED

ARE NOW BEING OFFERED BY

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

☞ Having recently made extensive purchases in the above-named goods, under unusually favorable circumstances, we are enabled to place them before our Patrons and the Public at such prices as will give persons of moderate means an opportunity of purchasing these most desirable of all dress materials.

WE ARE SELLING

Green Silk, 18 inches wide, at 50c. per yard; worth $1 00
Green Silk, 21 inches wide, at 75c. per yard; worth $1 7
Green Silk, 24 inches wide, at $1 10 per yd.; worth $2 50
Green Silk, 24 inches wide, at $1 25 per yd.; worth $3 00
Gray and White Spring Silks, all pure Silk, at 50c. per yd
A beautiful assortment of Colored Striped Spring Silks, at 75c. and $1.
Raye Grisaille Striped Silks, greatly reduced.
Solid Colored French Foulard Silks, greatly reduced.
Bl'k Taffetas and Gros Grain Silks, unprecedentedly low
All colors in Trimming Silks, at prices ranging from 75c. to 95c.

IN OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT!

We are showing some charming Summer Novelties in

EMBROIDERED LINEN AND LAWN COSTUMES,
EMBROIDERED SWISS COSTUMES,
EMBROIDERED SWISS POLONAISES,
EMBROIDERED AND BRAIDED LINEN AND LAWN POLONAISES

AND AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SUMMER SUITS!

Which, on careful examination, will be found much lower in price than the cost of manufacturing these garments. We are this week showing some exquisite and attractive novelties in

Parasols of elegant finish and design,
New styles of Trianon Fans,
Novel designs in Sleeveless Lace Jackets,
Ribbons, Ruchings, Ruffings and Ties.

☞ Our DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT, under the direction of one of the most competent French Modistes in this country, is now producing some of the most elegant and stylish garments ever manufactured on the continent, and prices will be found lower than the average charges for merely mediocre work.

B. Lowenstein & Brothers

242 & 244 Main Street, cor. Jefferson.

WHITE, LANGSTAFF & CO.

HARDWARE,

234 Front St. and 299 Main St.

—AGENTS FOR—

AMES ENGINES,

EAGLE, NEEDLE & CARVER COTTON-GINS

Belting, Hose, Etc.

The Greatest Sacrifice of the Season!

**I am determined to close out my Spring and Summer Stock at sacrifice.