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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875 VOL 35, NO 108

MEMORIAL DAY and the union of the soldiers of the north and the south over the graves at Elmwood monopolizes public attention.

THE trade between Memphis and Vicksburg is growing. The Illinois, of the Cheek line, is just the boat for that trade, and Captain Cheek is the man to work it up.

THE trade between this city and Fort Smith is worth looking after, and we hope, under the liberal freight arrangements of the Little Rock railroad, that our merchants will endeavor to capture it. It can be had almost for the asking.

NASHVILLE has recently been greatly honored by the medical fraternity. Dr. Bowling, one of the most scholarly and ablest of the physicians of the Union, has been elected president of the American medical association, now in session at Louisville, and Dr. Paul F. Eve, the great and renowned surgeon, has been selected to deliver the centennial address on surgery at Philadelphia in July, 1876. Patient work and waiting are always thus rewarded.

THE Kentucky Democratic State convention, which has been in session the past two days, and which nominated Hon. James B. M'Creary for governor, adjourned yesterday after nominating Hon. John C. Underwood, of Bowling Green, for lieutenant-governor. A series of resolutions, holding that "the several States shall be maintained in all their rights, dignity, equality," etc., were passed unanimously. A notable feature of the convention was the active participation of the venerable Cassius M. Clay in its proceedings, who also pledged himself to canvass the State for the Democratic ticket.

THE police commissioners whose selection we indorsed as promptly as their election was announced, notwithstanding our views in regard to the charter, have done well in their initial work. Two better officers than Atby and M'Fadden it would be difficult to find anywhere. If the commissioners will follow up and be equally successful in their selection of the rest of the "rank and file" of both departments and then make a stringent rule that no man employed on either shall take any part in politics, they will deserve well of their fellow-citizens. The purpose, as we understand it, of the appointment of the commissioners, was to take the police and firemen out of politics. If that is accomplished, we have a great gain, and the forty-four candidates for mayor may write down their first defeat. So.

THE APPEAL is satisfied with the work done by the meeting held last night at the cotton exchange. We feel that our endeavors in behalf of North Carolina and the dead signers of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence have been taken at their value, and that we have succeeded in arousing public attention to a proper appreciation of the great event which helped to precipitate the independence of these States. We heartily indorse the action of the meeting, and hope the committee appointed (as they no doubt will) will make arrangements for a centennial celebration worthy of Memphis, and such as will make our cousins in the "old mother State" feel that we are worthy of our ancestors. Let us rejoice as if, indeed, "independence day has come," and for once speechify and glorify as in the old days we used to, on a high key, and with all the ardor of sky-scraping patriotism. We must have a hearty celebration of the Mecklenburg centennial.

THE general council at a called meeting yesterday very properly, and in a spirit that every large-hearted citizen of Memphis will indorse, passed appropriate resolutions and appointed a committee to meet Vice-President Wilson at the Louisville depot to-day, and escort him to the Peabody hotel. The mayor's message, together with the resolutions of the council, are before our readers in another column. The one will be found the complement of the other, and both are in good taste and quite in keeping with the generous, patriotic feeling which just now is finding the most liberal and latitudinarian expression north as well as south. The past is being apotheosised. The north and the south have again joined hands. What congress and the Radical party would not do, the people, through the press, have done. They have wiped away the blood stains and cleaned the national slate. They have resolved upon a fresh start, and insist not that the north and south shall forget their battles and their soldier dead, but that they shall claim the prowess and successes of both as the common heritage and common property of the republic. The deeds of the dead of the north are our heritage; the brave survivors of the north are our brothers—our fellow-citizens. Mr. Wilson is our Vice-President; he is our servant—our fellow-citizen. If we do not agree with him politically, as Americans, remembering Mecklenburg, and Lexington, and Concord, we are proud of him as a man who is the architect of his own fortune, a self-made man, a man of principle, and a gentleman of unswerving integrity of purpose. As an eminent citizen, and as the second officer of the Union, we bid him welcome to Memphis. We bid him welcome to a city famous in the late struggle, and one destined to fill a yet larger place on the map and a higher place among the cities of the Union. Our citizens, many of them with names of national import, will to-day do honor to our guest and sustain the credit we have everywhere for an unstinted and whole-hearted hospitality.

LAW REPORTS.

Second Chancery Court—Walker, Chancellor.

Cases set for Monday: 859, Gaylord vs Park; 1862 to 1069, Anderson vs Polk et al; 1071, Vansyckle vs Smith; 1072 to 1078, Anderson vs Williams et al; 1079, Wilkinson vs Lane; 1080 to 1083, Anderson vs Eddins et al; 1084, Galsman vs Tillman; 1085, Jones vs Watson; 1086, Raggio vs Raggio; 1088 and 1089, Neil & Phillips vs Spiro; 1090, Sale vs Johnson; 1094, Young vs Newkirk; 1099, Morehead vs Morehead; 1101, Stull vs Waddell; 1103 and 1104, Morrow vs Hardin & Brinkley; 1105, Avant vs Hayden; 1148, O'Connor vs city of Memphis. On Tuesday the city taxes on demurrer will be heard. Counsel engaged are notified that this order is peremptory.

STORMS NORTH AND SOUTH.

One of the Worst Snowstorms of the Winter and Spring in Michigan—Sleighs Take the Place of Wagons.

Ravages of the Storm King in Middle Georgia—Over Fifty People Reported Killed and Many More Wounded—Immense Destruction of Property.

Snow Storm in the Northwest.

Saginaw Courier, 5d.]

May first this year was a surprise to even the oldest inhabitant. The day was ushered in by a snow storm which in severity has not been exceeded by any that occurred during the winter. The wind blew a perfect gale, and the driving, blinding snow which came down thick and fast rendered out-door exercise extremely unpleasant, and only those whose business was urgent ventured forth. About eight inches of snow fell here, and wagons gave place to sleighs, which flitted to and fro right merrily. About seven o'clock in the evening it stopped snowing, but the night was cold, and nature had a wintry and cheerless appearance. The trains on the lines of railroads were not delayed materially by the storm, but on the street railways locomotion was impeded. The storm extended all over this portion of the State, as will be seen by the following received about five o'clock p.m:

ORIENT, May 1.—About five inches has fallen, and it is still snowing.

CHIPPEWA, May 1.—It is snowing hard and has been all day.

GRAND BLANC, May 1.—The snow was four or five inches at noon, but is raining slightly now.

HERSEY, May 1.—Snow fully eight inches deep here and still snows like fun.

MIDLAND, May 1.—The snow is six or seven inches deep here, and still snows hard. It is getting to be splendid sleighing.

REED CITY, May 1.—It has snowed all day, is about five inches deep now.

LUDINGTON, May 1.—It still snows fearful but not as fast as this noon. Only about four inches deep here.

SANFORD, May 1.—About four inches of snow here and still storms hard.

FARWELL, May 1.—The snow is six or seven inches deep at least, and snowing hard as ever.

CLARE, May 1.—Snow is about seven inches deep here, and still snowing.

EVART, May 1.—The snow is five or six inches deep and snowing yet, but is warmer now.

FLINT, May 1.—A fearful storm here; snow was five inches deep at noon and snowing ever since hard. The worst storm we have had this winter.

ALPENA, May 1.—The snow is at least five inches, and still snowing hard and blowing a gale.

TAWAS CITY, May 1—8.30 p.m.—It has snowed hard all day. A perfect gale blowed. The steamer Sherman is here and may not leave until midnight. It has stopped snowing now.

OSCEOLA, May 1.—We are having a heavy snow storm. The wind is blowing a heavy gale from the northeast, and the snow has drifted three feet deep in some places.

MARQUETTE, May 1.—Wind fresh, northwest; cloudy and cold. Ice unchanged. It has been snowing all day.

CRAWFORD QUARRY, May 1.—The weather is cold; wind traversed the compass, blowing brisk now, is north, blowing heavy. Commenced snowing at ten o'clock this morning and continued all day. The snow is about six inches deep and snowing hard. The steamer Marine City between here and Alpena, bound down.

BAY CITY, May 1.—A bad snow storm as any last winter set in this morning, and continues unabated at six o'clock. Nearly eight inches have fallen, and it is impossible to see three blocks.

MANISTEE, May 1.—The first of May was ushered in with a heavy snow storm commencing at eight o'clock this morning, and still continuing, the thermometer standing at about freezing point.

OXFORD, May 1.—Snow fell this forenoon to the depth of four inches. We are not dancing around the May-pole to any extent.

The Cyclone in Georgia.

Atlanta Herald.]

COLUMBUS, May 2, 1875.—Harris county was visited with the fifth tornado since the twentieth of March, on last Saturday. The cyclone was terrible. Upon entering the county it scattered all the dwellings, outhouses, fences and everything else on William Henry's place, wounding several of his people. Going directly east it played havoc with the farm of Henry E. Morse (better known as Hal Morse), two miles south of Whiteville. There is not a house of any kind left on his place. Six negroes were killed by the falling timbers. Mrs. Morse is wounded, it is feared, fatally, and several others of the family slightly. After going about a mile and a half further east, John Booker's place was crossed and all his tenants were scattered to the winds. The report of the number of killed and wounded there is conflicting. W. C. Davis's house, about three-quarters of a mile further, was the next house that chanced to be in the track of the wind storm. His house was blown down, his leg broke, his wife's leg broke and three or four children injured. Two miles further, and Judge Spence's place blocked its passage. After beating against the house for a while, it gathered unusual strength, and, hurling a tenement house from its path, attacked the Baptist church, which is on his place, and utterly demolished it; in fact, "one stone was not left on another." It then tackled his dwelling house and blew one-half of it away. Four negroes were killed, and six or seven wounded by the falling of the building. Scattering fences and ruining crops for about three miles, it struck Murray & Spencer's mill, and did not leave a timber standing. Jourdan Reiley, the negro miller, was killed, and three white men were wounded.

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 3.—The storm here on Saturday was of short duration, and did but little or no damage. The hail did some little harm to gardens and window glass. It passed about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon.

CONYERS, May 3.—Great excitement prevails among our citizens on account of the cyclone which passed within a few miles of this place on Saturday last. Contributions are being taken up to assist the afflicted. A large posse of citizens and ladies are going out to replace fences and houses, and relieve the injured. The damage is greater than at first supposed. More anon.

GRIFFIN, May 3.—Saturday's storm was very destructive. From M'Connel's, a farmer in Clayton county, two miles from Jonesboro, it swept down Cotton and Indian creeks, through Clayton and Montgomery counties, crossing the road between M'Donough and Decatur, destroying every house on Mr. Johnson's place, then on Hightowers and three other plantations, names not known, all torn up. The last heard of the tornado it had passed the Goodwyn place, in the direction of Covington. In one instance a fence-rail was driven through a tree, and rocks were driven into trees like minnie balls. One child blown off has not been found, and Mr. Johnson was injured.

Mr. R. H. Hightower, at Stockbridge, had his leg broken; Mrs. Livingstone and her three-months old baby were blown one hundred yards into a gully. The four-mule team of Cowan & Bro.'s saw-mill, at Whitesburg, were blown helter-skelter, and Cowan was blown seventy-five yards. Cowan had to cut his team loose to get them from the wagon. It is rumored that thirteen persons were killed in Harris county on Saturday. About eight large plantations were devastated in the track of the storm. Dr. Hightower is in a critical state. At Matthew Johnson's a large shade tree fell on the house, just as the wind tore the house down. The family escaped into the kitchen, of which all but four or five logs were blown away. Mr. Johnson, in attempting to run from the house to the kitchen, was hurled against the smokehouse and seriously injured. The negro cook was mortally wounded and several children were hurt.

COLUMBUS, May 3.—Up to this evening it is ascertained that seventeen lives were lost, among them five whites. Hon. J. M. Mobley lost about one hundred and fifty dollars. The people of Columbus are giving their aid with provisions and clothing. About thirty-five persons were wounded, and a large number of mules and cows killed outright. Fences and houses were blown entirely away, and the crops along the route are entirely destroyed. Portions of houses were blown a distance of fifteen miles.

WEST POINT, May 3.—A very destructive hurricane passed one mile north of West Point at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. It demolished all the outhouses on ex-Mayor Reed's place. A large wagon was picked up and carried across Chattahooche river. At Collier's farm, in Alabama, three miles from the city, all the outhouses were destroyed, and three negroes killed. The tornado came from the west and passed on to the east. Another hurricane passed south of here—ten miles—through Berlin, Alabama, destroying houses of all kinds on the places of John Booker, where it seriously, if not fatally wounded the wife of the proprietor, and killed all his mules; P. G. Collins, where it wrecked everything but killed no one, and J. J. Benton's, where it tore down all the outhouses, and killed one negro.

RUTLEDGE, May 3.—The worst victim was Mr. J. Hill Davis. His house was literally demolished, and he was considerably bruised. Mrs. Davis had her jawbone broken and her little girl is not likely to live. All the buildings and fences are gone from his place.

THE A. AND C. ROAD.

The Purchase of it by the First-Mortgage Bondholders for $1,200,000.

Mobile (Ala.) Register.]

At the sale which took place on Monday, Judge Grandin, who appeared for the trustees of the bondholders under the first mortgage, made a bid in writing, as follows:

The undersigned, trustees of the first-mortages, in pursuance of the powers given to them in and by said mortgage, and in and by a decretal order in said cause, made by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, dated August 24, 1874, do hereby, as such trustees, for the protection of the bondholders secured by said first-mortgage, bid for the railroad and other property of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company, put up to sale, the sum of $1,200,000; said bid is subject to the lien of the receivers' certificates issued in said cause under the decree of August 26, 1872, and to that of the legal costs and charges, and compensation of trustees and receivers, and other liens having priority to said first-mortgage bonds, according to the final decree in said cause, dated January 23, 1874, as reported by J. W. Burke, Esq., master, and as may be confirmed and sanctioned by said court. Dated Mobile, Alabama, May 3, 1875.

E. H. GRANDIN,
Of Counsel for and in behalf of said trustees.

There being no other bid, the railroad, etc., was struck off to the trustees. The bid is payable in first-mortgage bonds at par. The sale is subject to the approval of the court, which will meet first Monday of next month. It is proper to say that R. H. Smith, Esq., of counsel for some of the foreign bondholders, protested against the sale on Monday. More litigation is threatened, and the property may be wholly wrecked before the end. If this sale is permitted to stand, the bondholders will have to pay off or compromise prior liens to the extent of about a million dollars in excess of their bid. How the State of Alabama will come out of the imbroglio is an interesting question which we will not take upon ourselves at the present moment to solve. We give the above information to satify public curiosity, which craves all there is to know in respect to this most formidable and seemingly everlasting litigation.

Spelling Match at Collierville.

From our Special Correspondent.]

COLLIERVILLE, TENN., May 7, 1875.—The spelling match of which I wrote you formerly came off last night. A large and eager crowd witnessed the contest and were greatly interested. Captain Strickland was dictator, Dr. Plummer and Dr. Somers were the judges, B. F. Young and Robert Mass captains of classes, and J. T. Biggs commander-in-chief. The following persons engaged in the "batterrial"—Messrs. B. F. Young, Robert Moss, S. T. Fleming, E. Brooks, Benny Perkins, Frank Biggs, T. H. Cannon, M. R. Brown, Richard Dean, A. S. Stratton, G. W. Stamps, J. H. M'Ferrin, J. H. Clark, Beverly Thompson, Polk Persons, J. C. Marshall and Hord Biggs; Mrs. M. E. Stratton, and Misses Frankie Brooks, Susie M'Kay, Ella Sills, Emma Dean, Maggie Plummer and Susie Dill. Straws were drawn by the captains for the first word, and Captain Moss drew the longest. The school girls repeated each word before spelling. I presume they do so in school. The first word missed was "recite." Mr. S. T. Fleming spelled it with an "s" on the first round—probably on purpose. He was presented with a primer according to programme, amid much cheering. To his regret A. S. Stratton missed "regrettable." As no prompting was permitted, Miss Emma Dean could not be restrained from missing "restrainable," and being the first to miss three words, was presented with a half-gallon tin cup, of latest finish. Messrs. Brown and Bibb went to grass on "reversible," spelling it with too much "a" and "e." Miss Maggie Plummer thought "salable" needed an additional "e" and added it after the first "l." She was allowed to retire. The ranks were thinned by the word "resiliency" as by a tornado. Mrs. Stratton permitted it to pass, calling it a miss, rather than attempt to spell. A word which means "that which remains," was missed by Dr. Stratton, and he was not allowed to remain longer in the lists. The word is "relic" and he added a "l." The contest was at last narrowed down to B. F. Young and Mrs. Stratton. The battle was fierce for a while, but Captain Young was finally snuffed out on "chastisable," having one "e" too much. The field was left without a foe to Mrs. Stratton, and a new unabridged dictionary was presented her for her valor. The assembly dissolved with cheers, and the congratulations of friends were given to the victor.

A telegram from Berlin says the Prussian police have redoubled their vigilance, having received alarming notices of plots against Prince Bismarck and Minister Falk. A special staff of fourteen detectives have been formed for their protection. The Federal counsel meets Monday next to consider the question of extending laws controlling the administration of ecclesiastical property, and abolishing religious orders throughout the whole empire.

Voltigeur, in the first; Arizona, in the second, and Ballankeel in the third race, were the winners on the Nashville course yesterday.

BOWEN AND BEECHER.

Conclusion of the Testimony of the Former Newspaper Piety Partner of the Great Pastor.

Nothing Very Special Elicited—An Immense Crowd Present Yesterday—Court Adjourned—Speculations.

NEW YORK, May 6.—After recess Bowen's cross-examination was continued. Witness said the subject of the award was not announced in form; I will state positively nothing of the kind in relation to the burning of the scandal papers was said there; nothing was said about the tripartite agreement, until after the settlement. Mr. Evarts read from the testimony of Storrs and Claflin in relation to witness asking for Woodstock's letter, and the witness said nothing was said to me about this letter, nor was there any conversation about it; I got this letter the next morning, and on Saturday night when I made the Monday engagement with Mr. Tilton and Mr. Johnson, there was present at the office some of the editors of the *Independent*, Mr. Spear and Dr. Eggleston; I don't remember Dr. Eggleston coming to my house that night and found Mr. Tilton and Mr. Oliver Johnson there; I do not remember Mr. Eggleston coming when I was putting on my boots and saying if Tilton was as bad as we thought, he talks exceedingly well; I do not remember telling Mr. Eggleston to go down and see a certain lady about something I told him and report to me the result; I do not remember telling him that I had a letter, tapping my pocket, from Tilton to Beecher; I don't remember that Mr. Eggleston returned from the lady's with a message, or that I told him that I had been to see Beecher, and he was a good friend of mine and Eggleston's, and that he had said Mrs. Tilton was a saint on her way to heaven, and that Beecher had said horrible things about Tilton, but I would not swear that this did not occur; I wrote a note to Freeland asking him if he could appoint an hour for an interview; the only answer I got was "Yes," or "I will attend to it;" think I named four or five o'clock in the afternoon; I went there at a certain hour, but I am not certain that Mr. Beecher was sent for; I think he was there; I gave him the letter from Mr. Tilton, which he read and put in his pocket; I asked him what reply he had to make, and he said the man was crazy; he asked me if I was friendly to him, and I answered that I was not unfriendly; he asked me if I knew anything about the troubles in Tilton's family; I said I had heard some things about him, but not about his family particularly; he said he or his wife had received some letters from the west from Mrs. Tilton, which he would like me to call and see; next morning I was to call and see his wife, so I said I did not care to call then; I referred to some matters between me and Mr. Beecher, but he said he would make all that right, and I promised to go there the next morning. After this we talked about Mr. Tilton and some of his acts, and the names of some women were mentioned which were strange to me; I knew some of the names by reputation; I said I was aware that there were damaging reports about Mr. Tilton in that relation; I only alluded to them in a general way and told him something I had heard; I said I had reasons which induced me to sever his connection with the paper, and said these stories told me by Mr. Beecher were new to me and a surprise to me, coming as they did after his removal; Beecher gave me no opinion about what I should do, as I already had decided to remove Tilton; my mind was made up without Mr. Beecher, and he did not change it; Mr. Beecher urged me to come to his house and hear the contents of these letters or papers, and I believe this was all; I saw Mrs. Beecher next day and had about half an hour's interview with her; I do not think I saw Beecher on New Year's day; I made an ordinary call on him; I stated to him that on the previous Saturday I severed Mr. Tilton's connection as correspondent of the *Independent* and editor of the *Union;* I don't think any other parties heard this; I was one of the founders of Plymouth church, and am connected with it still; the sale of pews took place on the Tuesday following the Monday on which I made my New Year's call.

Redirect examination—I don't know what became of the draft of the tripartite agreement which I refused to sign; I handed it to Mr. Claflin, but I do not know where it now is; my recollection is that the paper did not come to me till the money was paid; I said that when myself, Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher had settled our difficulties I saw no reason why I should sign this paper. [The witness was here shown a paper marked "D., 113."] I believe this to be the first paper shown me. [The witness indicated what he refused to sign in the paper. Portions of it were marked and others stricken out.]

Mr. Fullerton—I propose to read what is crossed out, and what is substituted in its place. The words crossed out are "as follows." I will read what is erased first, and then read the context. The words stricken out are as follows: "I declare that these charges, imputations and innuendoes are without any foundations, in fact, to the best of my knowledge and belief." What is substituted in place of this in lead pencil is as follows: "I regret having made any imputations, charges or innuendoes unfavorable to the Christian character of Mr. Beecher."

Mr. Fullerton to the witness—Look at the alteration at the head of page 3 on this paper, and say whether you intended to erase the word "disavow." A.—I did.

Q.—What did you substitute in its place? A.—Withdraw.

Q.—Withdraw all? A.—Withdraw all.

Mr. Beach—Still the word "disavow" is retained in the paper, which was subsequently executed.

Mr. Shearman—Well, "disavow" occurred twice, and instead of repeating it, the word "withdraw" was substituted for it the second time.

Mr. Fullerton—The original read, "And I expressly disavow the charges, imputations and innuendoes imputed as having been made and uttered by me, etc." The word "disavow" is erased; Mr. Bowen says it was intend to be, and the words "withdraw all" substituted in its place.

Q.—Look at the original draft, Mr. Bowen, and state whether you struck out this after the words? A.—I know nothing.

Q.—Did you strike out the words "to his reputation as a clergyman or a man?" A.—I did.

Q.—Did you insert in their place anything else? A.—I did.

Q.—If so, what? A.—Those words [indicating in the paper.]

Q.—These words [reading]: "Which should prevent me from extending to him my most cordial friendship, confidence and christian fellowship?" A.—Yes.

Q.—At the time of the arbitration did you know anything about the existence of what has been known as the apology, or the letter of apology? A.—I did not, that I remember. Witness continued: I think Mr. Tilton called the attention of the arbitrators to section six of the contract between us, and also to section three with regard to his payments, or as to the dissolution of the contract.

Q.—Call your attention to the letter of February 7th, 1871, from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton, and ask whether you knew of its existence either at the time of the arbitration or the time of the signing of the tripartite agreement? A.—I have no recollection of it, sir, whatever.

Q.—I now call your attention to the letter of the same date to Mrs. Tilton. Did you know of that? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know anything of the existence of a letter commencing, "The blessing of God rest upon you?" It has no date, I believe. A.—No, sir.

Q.—I call your attention to a letter of February 5, 1872, and ask you the same question with regard to that, commencing there (indicating). A.—(Looking at the letter) I have no recollection of it whatever.

Mr. Beach—Is that the Morse letter?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, that is the one.

Q.—Did you know anything at that time of the charge which Mrs. Tilton had made against Beecher in writing; or did you know anything of the existence of any charge which Mrs. Tilton had made against Beecher at that time? A.—I did not.

Q.—Nor of any retraction of that charge? A.—I did not.

Q.—Nor of any recantation of the retraction? A.—I did not.

Q.—Now, Mr. Bowen, I understand you to say that you informed Beecher on the Monday following, January 1st, that you had then discharged Mr. Tilton? A.—I did.

Q.—What time in the day was this? A.—It was in the evening; it was after four o'clock, I should judge.

Q.—Was it before or after this letter was written to you which is marked "Ex. 44"? A.—It was after that letter was received.

Q.—You had received that letter before you told Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, sir; I received it in the morning, and I told him in the evening.

Q.—Did you at any time state to Mr. Beecher any charges which implicated his moral character?

Mr. Evarts stopped the witness with an objection, and an argument ensued. The court ruled out the question.

John N. Longhi, a man employed by the Delmonico, testified for the plaintiff in reference to the room in which the colored witness Woodly, Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull lunched. His testimony was to the effect that there was no restaurant on the upper floor at the time Woodly swore he saw Mrs. Woodhull and Tilton lunching there.

Adjourned.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, May 7.—A dense crowd of spectators were in the Brooklyn city courtroom this morning. The attendance of women was largely in excess of previous days. Mr. Beecher and wife were in the court before the proceedings opened, which were delayed by the late arrival of some of the counsel. After the formal opening, Mr. Evarts said that Mr. Beach and Mr. Shearman were compelled to be absent, and as the case was now reaching its close, the difference of adjournment for a day or so would not matter very much. He suggested, therefore, that the court should adjourn for one day. Judge Neilson entertained the suggestion, and the court adjourned until Monday next.

SPEECHES TO COME.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, in speaking of the probable duration of the Beecher trial, says that the testimony yet to be introduced in behalf of the plaintiff will, it is expected, be all in by Tuesday, and then the remainder of the week will be taken up by the counsel for the defendant in placing their last testimony before the jury. Judge Porter will continue his address on Monday, the seventeenth instant, and will take the whole of that week in presenting his views in the case in behalf of the defendant. The address of Mr. Evarts, which will be commenced on Monday, the twenty-third instant, will probably occupy the remainder of the month, and run over into June, and if nothing unforeseen takes place, the whole of the summing up, including the address by Mr. Beach on behalf of the plaintiff, will be finished by the end of the first week in next month. Mr. Beach does not expect to take up more than three days in presenting the plaintiff's side of the case to the jury. Then will follow the charge by Judge Neilson, and the deliberation of the jury, and the verdict may be looked for about the middle of next month.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

One Day's Work of the Patriots in the Jurisdiction of Sagua la Grande.

New York Sun.]

A private letter, dated April 17th, from an American on a sugar estate in the jurisdiction of Sagua la Grande, gives the following list of estates burned in his immediate vicinity on the previous day, April 16th:

Estate.	*Owner.*	*Burned.*
Luisa	Leon Oleo	Buildings, fields, 900 bxs. sugar.
Resolucione	Florido	Buildings, fields, 1750 bxs. sugar.
Progreso	O'Campo	Buildings, fields, 630 bxs. sugar.
Venecia	Mora	Buildings, fields.
Mercedita	Navarro	Buildings, fields.
San Fernando	Solis	Buildings, fields.
Santa Fe	Arredondo	Buildings, fields.

The letter continues: "In all seven estates were burned from about noon to midnight. Besides the above, the insurgents burned three large country stores, filled with all kinds of goods, and any number of well-stocked sitios or farms. No resistance was offered to the Cubans, and only one man has been reported killed. All day we have been expecting them here, but up to this hour, midnight, nothing more has been seen or heard of them.

"Eighteenth, morning.—It is reported that the insurgents have moved south toward Macagua. None of the volunteers, or troops of any kind, either followed them or molested them in any way while they were here.

"The Government has been collecting all the horses they could find. The order was to send all the horses to Quemado at once. I sent five, but I am not disposed to send any of my own, as I may need them."

TENNESSEE NEWS.

Henderson wants a bank.

Nashville is organizing military companies.

The Henderson Advocate calls us "emphatically the Thunderer of the Mississippi valley."

John Williams, aged thirteen, was married to Lucinda Martin, aged fifteen, in Henderson county.

Jordan Holt, the Shelbyville negro, who was convicted of rape, has been sentenced to death by hanging.

Nashville Banner: The "enfant terrible," A. J., is on the move again. He was registered at the Lamar house, Knoxville, yesterday.

Nashville Union and American: Colonel Leon Trousdale, State superintendent of public instruction, has returned from Trousdale county, where he delivered the first address of an educational campaign last Monday.

Nashville Banner: The indications now are that Ben Hill will be the next congressman from the Ninth Georgia district. But just think of Ben Hill and Alexander H. Stephens in the same body. Wouldn't a wire screen be in order?

The Tennessee historical society held its annual meeting in the capitol last Wednesday. Letters were read from Colonel Wm. Garrett of Alabama, Prof. Eaton of Washington and Hon. Lyman C. Draper of Wisconsin. The following delegates of the society to the centennial celebration of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence to take place at Charlotte, North Carolina, on the twentieth of May, were appointed, to-wit: Ex-Governor John C. Brown, Colonel J. B. Killebrew, Colonel J. George Harris, John M. Bass, Dr. Wm. A. Smith, Hon. H. L. Davidson and Governor James D. Porter. Colonel John M. Lee, General E. Kirby Smith and Dr. R. C. Foster were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the Mecklenburg centennial at the Nashville fair grounds, on the twentieth.

WASHINGTON.

Kelly and Wilson and the Radical Press—A Warning to the Confeds—Douglas and Pratt—The Third Term.

Indians Brought Back from Mexico—Department Reform Postponed—Unstamped Check Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The published declarations of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, in regard to the condition of affairs in the south, excites the anger of the third-term schemers. The kitchen organ of the White House yesterday morning speaks very disrespectfully of Judge Kelley, and two members of the cabinet in speaking of him to-day were still more severe. But Judge Kelley is not the only prominent Republican who has returned from a visit to the south with his eyes opened. Henry Wilson bore equally strong testimony to the loyalty and fealty of the southern people to the Union, and to their disposition to deal justly by the colored man. The truth is, the Republicans have no other issue than the bloody shirt on which to make the fall campaign.

THE ONLY HOPE.

The only hope the prominent leaders of the party hereabouts have is that the fifty or sixty Confederate generals elected to the forty-fourth congress will make egregious asses of themselves. This at the best is a very slim thread to hang heavy hopes upon, for as a rule soldiers are not so radical and irrepressible as the politicians, who are always valiant when there is no enemy in sight. The only two southern men in the last congress who were at all indiscreet in their utterances were not soldiers, while every Confederate general in the last congress was conspicuous for his conservatism.

DOUGLASS AND PRATT.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—There has been universal talk to-day over the resignation of Commissioner Douglass, and the appointment of Senator Pratt as his successor. Whatever reasons have led to this change, it is impossible at present to obtain them. The secretary of the treasury is not in the city, and Mr. Douglass himself seems not to be fully aware of the causes which have operated it. Senator Cameron is here, and much stirred up on the subject. His friends argue that this was a blow at him, because the Pennsylvania convention pronounced against a third term, and is to do it again, and he is powerless to prevent; and so the best office credited to that State is taken away from him. Others argue with as much earnestness that this is only one more step in the attempt to redeem Indiana through appointments, and those of Orth, Tyner, New, Shank, and lastly this of Pratt, are called off rapidly in support of this position. Another class of thinkers have evolved this solution. Secretary Bristow is attaching Senator Morton and his friends to himself, so that in case Morton cannot secure the nomination for President he will be more apt to throw his strength for Bristow. The fatal facts for these last two theories are that the President himself selected Senator Pratt, and not on account of locality, but because he had before been urged, by a number of senators, upon him for two other offices, both of which he had promised. A number of Mr. Delano's friends pretend to see in the move a blow aimed at him by the secretary of the treasury, they claiming that the latter is restive under the knowledge that so many of the combinations in the internal revenue office were formed when Mr. Delano was commissioner. The absurdity of this position appears from the fact that the President himself selected the successor.

INDIANS BROUGHT BACK FROM MEXICO

Colonel H. M. Atkinson, of the Kickapoo Indian commission, has completed his labors in Mexico and has recently returned to Washington to take charge of the pension bureau. The commission to remove the different tribes of Indians from Mexico to their respective reservations consisted of Colonel Atkinson and Colonel Thomas G. Williams. In dividing the work, the task of removing the Kickapoos devolved upon Colonel Atkinson, and that of gathering the Lipans, Muscaleros, and others, upon Colonel Williams. The former were living principally in the State of Santa Rosa, and the remainder in Chihuahua. The Kickapoos, being the more accessible, have been nearly all removed, the few remaining being so scattered through the country as not to be easily found, and some of them, having married Mexican women, claim to be citizens of that country, and are unwilling to leave it.

DEPARTMENT REFORM.

Boutwell's senate committee may possibly recommend some changes and reforms, especially in the interior department, the investigation of which has just closed, but both houses of congress are likely to be so busy over political questions next session that they will hardly agree on any very radical system of civil service reform. Indeed, the general tendency in Washington, for the past three or four years, has been against reform in the departments, except in the two or three cases where the head of the department has, in opposition to the general drift of the administration, undertaken to make honesty and efficiency rather than political service the measure of a clerk's standing.

THE UNSTAMPED CHECKS INVESTIGATION.

Some misapprehension seems to exist among the managers of State and private banks in regard to the arrangement made between the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue by which the duty of examining national banks for the discovery of unstamped checks was delegated to the bank examiners. This arrangement does not affect State or private banks, which will still be examined by supervisors of internal revenue, collectors or their deputies. By the arrangement referred to the internal revenue bureau did not relinquish its right to make the examination through its own officers, but as the inspection of national banks could be more economically made by the bank examiners, and the banks themselves could thus be saved from the visitation of two sets of officials, the new plan was adopted. To impose the duty of making this special examination of State and private banks upon the bank examiners would greatly increase their labor, while the commissioner of internal revenue knows of no reason why this duty should not be as well performed by the officers of his bureau as by those under the direction of the comptroller of the currency.

The Little Rock Railroad.

Fort Smith Herald.]

Speaking of this road, says the Ozark *Banner*: "Mr. Hughes, engineer on the railroad, has moved to town, and, with his assistants, were attending to the surveys. We have no definite information as to whether the contracts have been let, or when it will be done, although rumors are current that building and grading will commence soon. We hope the rumors are true. Every one is anxious for the early completion of the road and telegraph line. As soon as it is settled that they will go on, it will enliven business all through the country." On the same subject, we learn from Mr. Sheldon that the surveying party under Major Leavitt had arrived at Van Buren, and were now in camp there. It is supposed that one survey will be made, crossing the river at Van Buren, to Fort Smith on the south side, and another on the north side to a point opposite this place. We may learn something definite about the working of this road after a while; when we do we will tell of it. Selah.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Preparations Being Made by the Ex-Federal Soldiers of Chicago to Receive their Guests—The Confederates Expected.

Special Correspondence of the Nashville Banner.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The engrossing topic of the day here at present is the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, and how best to receive them. The various committees are making vast arrangements, and our citizens are sure to give the boys a generous reception. The public enterprise of our citizens is well known. We never do anything by halves; we beat all others, even in the greatness of our fires, and this time our reception of an army of over one hundred thousand officers will be a big thing. Of course you are aware that an invitation has been extended to all Confederate soldiers accepting the stars and stripes as the flag of their country. This means business, and should be accepted by you in the spirit in which it is given. I can assure you that it is the wish of all Union officers here to bury the hatchet, and to meet all southern officers and men on neutral ground, and begin a new era by a grand jubilee of peace and reunion. As a southern man myself, I would urge on every Confederate soldier to take advantage of this invitation. It will be the death-knell to all political tricksters, and will have such an effect on the minds of the people that these miserable dogs who have been bartering on the poverty and misfortunes of the south will have to seek their hole. When the officers of both armies unite and meet to renew pledges of esteem and regard for each other, and recount over a peaceful bottle their deeds of heroism on many a hard fought field, then, indeed, well might our carpet-baggers begin to pack up; then, indeed, we would have that peace which Mr. Grant's policy never gave us. I would advise you to do all you can by pen and word to urge the Confederate officers to attend this re-union. I know the sentiments of the people here, soldiers and citizens, and I know that the boys in gray will be more cordially and enthusiastically received than their own boys in blue. Let us for once see the two colors together on our streets and in our hotels, and I assure you it will be the death blow to the present radical rule of the land. I have not read of any opinion uttered by "old Andy" on this subject, but I know he is sound, and I am satisfied he is counselling this re-union. General Beauregard's letter to Governor Porter is generally discussed, and I have heard only one opinion regarding it, that is, that it was a manly vindication of his policy during the war. The resolution here, which called forth that letter, has done some good. That resolution to tender special invitations to the most distinguished of the Confederate officers was certainly offered in the most friendly and kindly spirit, and was indorsed by every soldier present. Of course the general of the stay-at-homes here is not looked upon as a soldier, but as a busy intermeddler, and General Beauregard should take no notice of the narrow-mindedness of this man Sherman, who ignobly bears the name of a brave general and noble soldier, who would feel honored by shaking the hand of Beauregard and all such soldiers. This is the real feeling of nearly all who ever smelt powder, and the admirers and friends of General Beauregard here will be very much disappointed by his absence. It is to be hoped the general will forego his resolution and sink self for the good of his own people. Our own gallant Frank Cheatham, of course, will be with us. I hope Tennessee will be fairly represented here by the east as well as the west. General N. B. Forrest and others of our Memphis boys will be here sure. Headquarters are already being prepared for them at the Central hotel, one of the best arranged in the city, and can accommodate over three hundred guests. The southern officers should be all together. Make one headquarters for the Confederacy, where they could hold their own levees and receive their own old friends. The proprietor of this hotel is a perfect gentleman, of rather strong southern sentiments, and J. J. Sullovan, head clerk, is well known to all southern men as the genial fellow of the United States, Louisville. In conclusion. I would urge on you again to use your best endeavors in forwarding the objects of this peace