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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1 a.m.

For the South Atlantic and gulf States and Tennessee, generally cloudy weather and areas of rain, with east to south winds, and stationary or falling barometer.

The Ohio river will continue to fall rapidly at stations above Paducah, and fall slowly during Saturday night at this station. The Mississippi river will fall slowly at Cairo and St. Louis, and rise very slightly at stations between Memphis and Vicksburg, and probably reach the danger line, thirty-four feet, at Memphis.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR GRAHAM.

Ex-Governor William A. Graham, of North Carolina, was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, in 1804. He was the son of Joseph Graham, a revolutionary soldier, who was during the latter years of that war, actively engaged in South Carolina and Georgia. As adjutant of the Mecklenburg regiment the elder Graham was engaged in a desperate encounter with Tarlton's troops at Charlotte, where Graham was raised. In this engagement he was severely wounded. He was subsequently sheriff of Mecklenburg county. In the Creek war, 1814, he commanded a body of North Carolina militia. His son, William Alexander, was a lawyer by profession. He entered public life in 1833 as a member of the lower branch of the State legislature, of which he was several times elected speaker. He was in the United States senate from 1841 to 1843. In 1844, he was elected governor of the State, and re-elected in 1846, retiring in January, 1849. He was secretary of the navy under Mr. Fillmore until he received the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, on the ticket with General Scott, when he resigned the secretaryship. He was for a short time in the Confederate States senate. His last public effort was in maintaining the genuineness of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Panola Oil-Mill.

EDITORS APPEAL—Without inquiring into the question of your authority for stating that the Panola oil-mill is in danger of falling into the river, you will save us from answering innumerable questions from our friends, whose apprehensions you have aroused on the subject, by saying that there has been no change of late years in the position that the mill occupies. W. B. MILLER, Secretary.

Gratitude.

EDITORS APPEAL—Having once been a citizen of Memphis, I take great delight in reading your valuable paper, the champion of equal rights before the law. I have noticed your editorials regarding the rights and privileges of citizens, both white and black, and am glad to acknowledge your magnanimity and appreciation of the efforts of the late freedmen, of which I happen to be "one." Allow me, then, on behalf of my countrymen, and in the name of the colored citizens of this locality, to send our appreciation of the Memphis DAILY APPEAL, to whose future success we gladly contribute, by taking the paper and reading its contents, as sure as Uncle Sam's carrier makes his appearance with the daily mail. Not wishing to monopolize too much space in your columns, permit me to subscribe myself, ***

HOLLY SPRINGS, August 10, 1875.

RADICAL RIOT.

Fight between Negroes and Carpetbaggers—Two Negroes Killed.

Jackson (Miss) Clarion.]

For some months past a furious war has been in progress over the spoils between two wings of the Radical party in Holmes county, the one led by negroes and the other by carpetbaggers, O. S. Lee, of the governor's staff, being prominent among the latter. Of the particular merits of the controversy we are not apprised, only that the strife, which has waxed fierce and hot, was over the offices. On Thursday last it culminated in a terrible shooting affair, in which the carpetbaggers aimed with the usual Anglo-Saxon precision when business is meant, and two of the leading colored politicians were slaughtered outright, their antagonists escaping with the smell of blood on their hands, but with no smell of fire on their garments.

The *Pilot* calls this slaughter of colored men by their best friends from God's country, simply "a fatal shooting affray;" but if they had fallen by the hands of native white citizens, no matter what the provocation, it would have been heralded far and wide as a "terrible Ku-klux outrage," and all that. The Durant *Advertiser* gives the following account of the bloody affair: "Our information is, that at Shady Grove church, last Monday night, W. H. Hill, then negro assessor and candidate of the Holmes faction for State senator, charged Lee and Pacher with the responsibility for the death of the negroes killed at Vicksburg, and indulged in severe remarks about Mr. J. G. Mills, in a speech delivered by him on that occasion. As we understand the case, Captain Lee was not present when the speech was made, but that on last Wednesday there was to have been a special meeting of the executive committee of that party at Lexington, and the parties named, except Packer, were present. Lee, Mills and friends on the one side, met Hill, Simmons and friends on the other, in the circuit clerk's office, and a demand was made, it is said, that Hill should retract. This lead to a wordy contest, and then to a lively fusillade of small arms; and when the smoke of battle had somewhat cleared away, Hill lay dead on the office floor, with four wounds on his body, either of which was supposed to have been sufficient to have produced death, while Tom Ballard, another colored man, was so badly wounded that he died soon afterward."

The Cotton Crop.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The returns of the department of agriculture for the first of August show an improvement in the cotton crop of four per cent. in North Carolina, one in Mississippi and four in Arkansas. The States were largely forward with the same exhibits of growth which has secured their high average of July. Texas maintained her previous figures, the growth in some counties being counterbalanced by fine weather in others. Tennessee loses two per cent., mostly on account of injuries to bottom-land crops from excessive rains. In Louisiana the average declines six per cent. on account of local drouth, although several parishes report very promising crops. This injurious influence cut down the average of Georgia eleven per cent., South Carolina fifteen per cent., and Florida sixteen per cent. The August averages were as follows: North Carolina ninety-nine, South Carolina eighty-four, Georgia eighty-eight, Florida eighty-five, Alabama ninety-three, Mississippi one hundred and four, Louisiana ninety-four, Texas ninety-three, Arkansas one hundred and eight, Tennessee one hundred and seven.

Sir Edward Watkin, chairman of the stockholders and bondholders' committee of the Erie railway in England, started last evening on a tour of inspection of the Erie road, and on his return will make a thorough examination of its books and affairs.

CENTENNIAL ADDRESS,

"To the People of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana"—A Stirring and Patriotic Appeal.

The Southern States Invited to Contribute to the Centennial on a Basis of State and Popular Reconciliation, and State and Popular Equality.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Perhaps it may be already known to many of you that the undersigned have a recognized official connection with the Centennial exhibition, the one as a member of the board of finance, and the other to act as the agent for certain purposes with the States mentioned above. Among other things it is their duty to invite our people to take the whole or a portion of the amount of the subscription to the Centennial stock, to which they are entitled under the act of congress authorizing the issue of the stock, and as it was afterward fairly apportioned among the States. In doing this, candor requires it to be said in the outset that the losses and general impoverishment of the citizens in this section of the country now constrain them to practice habitually the closest economy; but it is proper all should be informed that by the act of congress approved June 1, 1872 incorporating the board of finance, and establishing it in absolute control of the Centennial exhibition, financially, with the authority "to receive subscriptions of capital stock to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars," the States embraced in the area described, each have a right to subscribe several hundred thousand dollars of the stock, should their people feel the inclination or ability to avail themselves of this privilege. The question is, shall they avail themselves of this privilege or not. In thus considering, as briefly as possible, the nature and extent of the part to be taken in it by the people of these States, the whole subject of the Centennial celebration should be divided and carefully regarded under three heads: Historical, Industrial and Political. Under the historical head, you must pardon us for thinking and respectfully saying here at once, that one cannot rationally perceive how the New England States, or New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, seven of the thirteen States which announced the world-famous Declaration of Independence, can possibly either feel, or have the right to feel, a greater degree of interest in that illustrious event than the six States of the south—Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. We must bear in mind, in grasping the full import of such a fact, that on the next Fourth of July, a hundred years will have passed since our great forefathers made that day an immortal measure of time. The declaration was formally presented on that day to the congress by the committee appointed to prepare it, and at the close of the ceremony of reading the grand proclamation, the bell of independence announced, in triumphant tones, the startling and wonderful truth that the American colonies were no longer inhabited by the mere subjects of the British crown, but by the citizens of free and independent *States*, with all their allegiance absolutely canceled and disowned, and all political connection with Great Britain totally dissolved. The announcement of the declaration was received with as much serious joy and enthusiasm in the six southern colonies—then become States—as in the middle colonies or in the east. It was as important to the people of the southern States then, and afterward during a long war, and is *now* quite as important to them, in every respect, as it is to their northern compeers. Indeed, subsequently, in the armed struggle which lasted for seven long and weary years, Thomas Jefferson, a southern-born man, was recognized as the pen, while George Washington, the "Father of his country," another southern-born man, was regarded as the sword of the revolution. Patrick Henry had previously embodied the great cause of the revolution in his renowned resolutions; while, after the successful ending of the contest, and after the articles of confederation had proved a failure as a plan of government, on a call for a convention of the States by the Virginia house of burgesses, to advise a new plan of government, James Madison, the fourth President of the United States, is generally acknowledged by all of us to have been, probably, the foremost statesman in fashioning the constitution of the United States as it was finally framed by the convention thus initiated. In mentioning these incidents, or in referring to the statesmanship, or to the armies of the revolutionary epoch, there is of course not the slightest disposition to do injustice to, or even to withhold an unalloyed admiration from the statesmen and soldiers of the New England or Middle States, so efficiently and patriotically participating in the perilous and trying era that witnessed the first celebration of the declaration of independence. But, nevertheless, the whole record distinctly proves that the six States of the south, affiliating with the other seven of the old thirteen, and producing a common government of liberty and true republican independence for all, cannot surrender in the face of mankind, as it were, either directly or indirectly, the historical place they ought to claim and to occupy in the Centennial celebration of American independence, without manifesting an inexcusable insensibility to their own moral character, and a want of national and rational pride in the generous deeds our ancestors assisted in such a courageous and enlightened spirit to consummate. It is true that only one of the commonwealths, the people of which we now address, Georgia, was of the six of the noble confederacy of "free and independent States" that met at Philadelphia. But those of the southern section, since created States under the constitution, are all of close consanguinity, sympathies and interests with Georgia, and her ancient cotemporaries of the declaration and the Union. They were settled by people of the older communities of the south, and their public record is associated with these communities for many years past, with consequences, as it is known, of the most significant character. All of these States, therefore, cannot fail to possess a common sentiment of pride in what honorably affects those from which they have principally derived their population and existence. In truth, it must be admitted that the States which engaged, by priority of birth, in the extraordinary proceedings which led to the foundation, life and unexampled growth and power of the United States, were but the nucleus around which the rest crystalized, and gathered in their peaceful prosperity and strength. Is it not, consequently, a high duty they owe to themselves, and to their posterity, to take the most eager, evident and ample care that they are thoroughly identified at the Centennial celebration, and properly recognized and appreciated as those who have in part constructed this powerful republic? Should they not struggle, by every moral consideration, and with the most intense and intelligent efforts, not to be ignored or overshadowed by any who may appear in the midst of the many different nations at Philadelphia in 1876, in attempted monopoly of rivalship as the chief actors in a glorious history, whose first prophetic chapters of approaching unequaled splendor and power it is thought have scarcely yet been written? Nor is this a visionary or sentimental, but a practical view of the question. When the nations shall meet next year at our vast Centennial celebration, and the States of the Union be there assembled, it would certainly manifest a strange feebleness of character, and a fearful demoralization in point of intellectual energy, should the people of the southern States, on an occasion so grand and vital both in moral and political effect, content themselves with appearing at Philadelphia as but little better than sight-seeing strangers and curiosity-hunters, and not as earnest, active, zealous, indisputable and powerful proprietors, in large part, of the mighty historical drama sought to be commemorated by the unusual assemblage. May it not be asked, without offense, in what way this historical and reasonable interest can be shown, except as joint corporators and owners of a proper portion of the Centennial stock? By virtue of the first act of congress passed upon this subject, creating the Centennial commission, and described as "an act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mine, in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six," the broad industrial features of this celebration are seen. In these, the southern States, are, assuredly, most directly and intimately concerned. It is impossible that they can do more than this by any form of advertising agency, to bring their extraordinary advantages of soil, and climate, and productions, on a large and effective scale, to the beneficial observation of the capital of the world, much of which, we are told, seeks investment in this country. Their exhaustless coal and iron beds, their magical cotton belt, so to speak (a treasure held by them alone on the western continent), their fertile corn, rice, sugar and tobacco fields, and their unequaled climate and soil can only thus be seen and valued by millions as a matter so nearly approximating to ocular proof, as to be presented in the shape of conclusive evidence, unless the narrowest and most mistaken ideas of State economy shall unhappily intervene to obstruct or to prevent it. Next to quiet self-government, now attained by most of our States, industrious and thrifty emigration, to be as rapidly developed as possible, is confessed to be the most pressing need of all others. We should, and do wish to turn the hitherto constant and resistless stream of immigration from the uninviting places of a comparatively cold and arid west, so miraculously populated as much of that unpleasant country has been, to the rich and productive soils and genial climate of the southern States. Unquestionably we should wish to exhibit to capitalists from all quarters of the globe specimens of our rich and various products, and of our inexhaustible mountains of valuable metals. For this purpose nothing could have happened more opportunely and providentially than the uncounted throng of the Centennial gathering; and further, that the celebration should have assumed the peaceful and profitable shape of an exhibition of international industries. Whatever of art, manufature, or of soil and climate Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana or Tennessee can exhibit on the occasion from their designated places in the Centennial buildings, will be literally seen and examined carefully by hundreds of thousands of visitors. These States may not be especially attractive for arts and manufactures, but for soil, climate, and their natural productions they are certainly unequaled. Not *only*, therefore, should Alabama and Georgia and their sister southern commonwealths make liberal appropriations to show their resources in the best light at Philadelphia, as it is presumed they will do, unless their governors and legislatures (what we do not anticipate) are struck with judicial blindness, and seek to settle a heavy account with an outraged people hereafter, and may unfortunately hinder them, but the people themselves should testify a warm interest and sympathy in the movement by readily subscribing, to the extent of their means, the stock which the board of finance has issued, or is ready to issue, under the immediate auspices of congress. In a strict political sense, we are invited to assemble in Philadelphia next year, looking to a thorough renunciation of all bitterness growing out of the fierce struggle between the States, on a basis of State and popular reconciliation and State and popular co-equality. If we are to live in the American Union, let us enjoy as many of the blessings it can afford as possible, and escape as many of the evils as possible. We have already discovered that the most disastrous and unenviable positions for our States is to be rewarded and treated, in the administration of the government by the strongest sections of the Union, as political enemies. In this condition we have found, and will always find, congressional legislation to be too often a curse and not a benefit. Let us see if we shall not profit by being friends and equals. Such a result is certainly to be strongly desired. It is plainly evident that we must be either virtual slaves in our own country, or friends with those who possess the influence and will to dominate our destinies, and in this view nothing could be devised, consulting the prejudices, feelings and interests of the whole people of the United States, in relation to late hostile occurrences, so well calculated to awaken, to encourage and to establish the good will and confidence of those who have been, more or less, estranged from us for more than ten years past, as the common sympathies, common glories, and common fraternities of the Centennial. No matter what we may have accomplished in most of the southern States in preservation of liberty and civilization, we have yet to re-establish ourselves on principles of manly reconciliation and co-equality of States and people in the Union, in order to avoid unnecessary prejudices, and in order that we may enjoy the favors of a good and equal government. We must act, then, like men of common sense on the facts of the case. In this conviction, we think it would be, of course, an act of unconditional folly and shame, if, under the circumstances, the intemperate and unwise counsels of any should endeavor to persuade our citizens to be willing, with their places assigned, and even *occupied*, in the midst of the distinguished galaxy of American States and foreign nations in Philadelphia, in 1876, not only to lose by a mistaken policy all the apparent advantages of which they may avail themselves through the Centennial, but by presenting beggarly and disgraced aspects there to subject themselves to the injurious criticism of those whose offers of forgetfulness of past differences had been thus substantially treated with comparative indifference. It would be better to have no part in the Centennial celebration of the Fourth of July than such a part. If, on the contrary, we wish to show distinctly, not only to the rest of the people of the United States, but to the world itself, what we have been and still are; and if we have a right to boast of our favored section as peculiarly blessed by heaven in its productive capacity; and if we desire to manifest that what we most require are peace, self-government under the constitution and laws, the development of our coal and iron, and the cultivation of our cotton, corn, sugar rice and tobacco lands, with a thrifty and vigorous labor, we must venture on a truly economical use of our opportunities next year, and make the most in our power of the Centennial, in all its historical, industrial and political benefits. This we shall not do, unless we see in it more than a gold mine for the south, and unless we enter upon the work with an intelligence and zeal not easily to be mislead or fatigued. We cannot give as the Middle States, and the east and the west are prepared to give in their wealth, for the purpose of expressing and embodying their enthusiasm and patriotism, but the citizens of the southern section, unless we have misconceived their duty and their rights in this matter, should, without doubt, by State appropriation and individual subscriptions, freely do all in their power. Very respectfully,

ROBT. M. PATTON,
Board of Finance of Centennial Exhibition.
ROBERT TYLER,
Centennial Agent.

GENERAL JAMES R. CHALMERS.

He Declines the Nomination for Congress from the Second District of Mississippi.

YELLOW SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 9.

Hon. Samuel Powell:

SIR—I have received a copy of the *Press* containing the proceedings of the late Democratic county convention over which you presided, and in which a complimentary resolution was passed recommending me as the nominee of our party for congress in the second district. Such a testimonial, coming from the true men of DeSoto whose friendship I have always valued highly, was exceedingly grateful to my feelings, and I regret that I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me, and that I must therefore decline to be a candidate for the nomination. The protracted ill-health of my wife demands my personal attention, and I could not do justice to myself or the party if nominated. Under other circumstances I would cheerfully have undertaken the contest even against fearful odds. You will please communicate this in the way you think best to the friends who so kindly expressed a preference for me. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES R. CHALMERS.

REVOLT IN KHOKAND.

Flight of the Khan—His Army Joins the Insurgents—Scene of the Revolt.

LONDON, August 8.—Dispatches from Central Asia report that a revolution has broken out in Khokand; the khan has fled and his forces have joined the insurgents.

THE SCENE OF THE REVOLT.

Khokand, the scene of the revolt in Central Asia, is a part of the independent Turkistan, governed by a ruler called the khan. The principal towns are Khokan, Khojend, and Tashkend. The country is elevated, being part of the lofty region west of the great plateau of East Asia. The khan has an army of about ten thousand men. Regarding Russian influence in Central Asia, which is generally at the bottom of these troubles, the London *Times* recently said: "The progress of the Russian arms toward India is an old story, and Mr Baillie Cochrane and Mr. Hanbury told it well. It has not, indeed, been greater than the unceasing progress of our own outposts in India, and as the way of Russia has lain through immense stretches of desert, she has gained none of the splendid triumphs that have fallen to our arms. But the very difficulties of the route have in some respects made her progress more striking. Baffled in 1839 by the obstacles of the steppes and the storms of winter, when General Peroffski led an expedition toward Khiva, she made use of the future only to prepare the means of success with Russian silence and patience. Scientific exploring parties were sent to great distances from the frontier; long lines of wells were dug in the desert; ships were placed in the Caspian sea and the Sea of Aral; armed outposts were planted far from the Orenburg line; and when the time came to punish the persistent outrages of the khan of Kiva, the plans of the Russian commanders were as scientifically complete in a small way as those with which Count Moltke began the invasion of France. The only difficulty lay in the march through treeless, waterless, and often pathless deserts. When the journey was over, the power of the khan fell like a house of cards, and now he is the vassal of the czar. Nor can the Russian army stop at Khiva, even if its own leaders and the rulers in St. Petersburg were willing. Year by year it will creep up nearer to Herat, that position which some Indian soldiers hold to be the key of our dependency, and which is certainly the key of Afghanistan. It may pass the boundary line of Afghanistan, if we permit it, and, if we are careless, the advancing troops might in time find themselves at Kandahar."

Call for Bonds.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—A call for ten million dollars worth of bonds will be issued by the treasury department today, the syndicate having made another subscription for that sum. This leaves but $3,835,755 of the new five per cent. bonds in the hands of the secretary, and the syndicate has until November 15th to take this amount.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 13, 1875.

By virtue of authority given by 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 bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the treasury of the United States, at Washington, on and after the thirteenth day of November, 1875, and that interest on said bonds will cease on that day, that is to say, bonds of sets of March 30, 1864, and June 30, 1864, as follows: Six per cent. registered bonds, act March 3, 1864, $100, No. 1 to 72, both inclusive; $500, No. 1 to 43, both inclusive; $1000, No. 1 to 253, both inclusive; $5000, No. 1 to 1366, both inclusive; total, $9,460,600. Acts of June 30, 1864, coupon bonds, $50, No. 1 to 750, both inclusive; $100, No. 1 to 3700, both inclusive; $500, No. 1 to 4300, both inclusive; $1000, No. 1 to 16,200, both inclusive; total, $5,000,000 registered bonds; $50 No 1 to 30, both inclusive; $100, No. 1 to 25, both inclusive; $500, No. 1 to 500, both inclusive; $5000, No. 1 to 800, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 1 to 1520, both inclusive; total, $3,553,400; grand total, $10,000,000,000. Of the amount outstanding, embraced in the numbers as above, $5,500,000 are coupon bonds, and $4,500,000 are registered bonds. United States securities, forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the loan division, secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the secretary of the treasury for redemption.

C. F. BURNELL, Acting Secretary.

Close of Parliament—Queen's Speech.

LONDON, August 13.—Parliament was prorogued to-day until the twenty-ninth of October.

The Queen's speech, at the closing of the session, says her relations with all foreign powers continue cordial, and she looks forward with confidence to the maintenance of European peace. The visit of the Seyed of Zanzibar has led to the conclusion of a supplementary convention, looking to a more complete suppression of the East African slave trade. With regard to the attack on the English expedition and the murder of Mr. Margary, on Chinese territory, she says: "No effort will be spared to secure the punishment of the instigators and perpetrators of the crime." The colonies are generally prosperous. Referring to the preservation of the peace of Ireland, her majesty expresses her gratification at the adoption of a measure which, while relaxing the stringency of former enactments, is calculated to beget tranquillity there. Regarding shipping bills, her majesty rejoices that parliament has been able, by temporary enactment, to diminish the dangers to which British seamen are exposed. She has every reason to hope that the progress of the revenue which has marked recent years will be fully sustained in the present one.

A Case of Jealousy.

DETROIT, August 13.—John Hoffner, of the firm of Hoffner & Mayes, ship chandlers, this morning shot his wife through the breast, inflicting a mortal wound, and then shot himself through the head, producing instant death. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause of the tragedy.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

Split in the Radical Party—The Dirty End in a Hopeless Minority—A Chance for the Decent People.

[Special to the Appeal.]

HOLLY SPRINGS, August 13.—Last night the postoffice wing of the Republican party, under Dewitt Stearnes, and the courthouse wing, under N. G. Gill, met in the courthouse at this place for political purposes, and had a lively conflict, lasting for hours, which finally resulted in a decided victory for Stearnes, who is supporting G. Wiley Wells for congress against Howe. When Gill found that Stearnes had defeated him, he bolted the convention in a raging passion, and assembled his followers in the courthouse yard. He made a fiery speech, denounced the postoffice wing, and said violent words. While this was going on below, Stearnes and his disciples were triumphantly shouting over their hard-earned victory in the courthouse above. Ben Nabers and Wells addressed the Stearnes faction, amid great enthusiasm. This is Gill's third defeat by Stearnes in the county in the primary conventions of his party, from which he has bolted fairly. Monday next the Radical county convention will meet here for the purpose of nominating delegates to the congressional convention, which meets at Senatobia on the eighteenth instant. Ames, Hill, Bruce and Howe are billed to speak on that occasion. Lively times are looked for. Wells is confident of his triumph over Howe, Gill and Ames. This is their battle-ground, and Howe is urging all the Radical elephants into harness to pull him through. The Radical party is now divided in Marshall county, right in the middle.

AUSTRALIA.

American Commerce with the Island Continent—How Melbourne has Thrown Her Opportunities Away.

Trade with New Zealand—A Prosperous Empire—Intercolonial Free Trade—Great Things Promised at the Other End of the World.

Correspondence Chicago Times.]

MELBOURNE, June 25.—We look forward here to the signing of a contract between the New South Wales (Australia) government and the Pacific Mail company, under which the latter will undertake the transport of the Australian mails from Sydney and the New Zealand mails from Auckland to San Francisco, Chicago, New York and London. The connection established between the Pacific Mail company and the Pacific railroad companies renders it extremely desirable that the Australian contract should fall into such hands, thus forming an unbroken line of communication from New York to Honolulu, New Zealand, and Sydney. It is to be regretted that Melbourne, the capital of the south, should have exhibited so much apathy in regard to the American mail service, and have allowed Sydney to become the terminus. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, while premier of our colony, Victoria, was anxious to make the city of Melbourne the terminus of the Pacific service, by agreement with Sydney to allow that city to remain the terminus of the Suez route; but the commercial men in Melbourne were too strong the other way, and thought it all important to have Melbourne the terminus of the Peninsular and Oriental company's steamers, taking the English mail *via* Galle, Bombay and Suez. Inasmuch as the jealousy between Melbourne and Sydney would never admit of one city being the terminus for both routes, Sydney took away the real prize, as we are beginning to see at this time of day. American goods and passengers for Melbourne have to tranship at Sydney, which has taken an undeniable start through this advantage. New Zealand offers a scope for American enterprise well deserving of more attention. People on the spot here, well able to take a comprehensive view of the relative prospects of the Australasian colonies, look to New Zealand as far and away the most hopeful. It is like a chip off America in its vast resources, with a handful of population, but immigrants are continually pouring in, under the liberal encouragement afforded by the government agents in England. Its ports are free. The vigorous city of Dunedin, in the south island, may be regarded as the infant New York of this zone, while Auckland, in the north island, may be styled its Boston. The town of Wellington, like Washington, holds the balance as the seat of government. Hositika, occupying a sand bank on the west coast, south island, and Christchurch, on the east coast, are the other considerable towns, the latter the most promising. American tourists, on the search for something new, should do New Zealand. Its wonders equal those of the Pacific slope, with features unique all the world over. The traveler encounters forests through which a path is cut at the rate of a quarter of a mile a day, so close are the trees and densely laced together with the supplejack. In other regions he encounters miles of glacier, with occasional lava plateaux of entrancing beauty, the lava being entirely pink under the sunshine, like coral. Here are the natural hot baths, of all temperatures, varied with lakes of boiling mud, fumaroles, miniature volcanoes, hissing with steam, and volcanic mountains, crowned with pure white sulphur. A submarine telegraph cable is being laid between New Zealand and Sydney, one thousand two hundred miles. The soundings were taken by the English man-of-war Challenger, under command of Captain Navres, now in charge of the Arctic expedition. Another submarine cable is linking the Austrian continent with the French island of New Caledonia, the prison home of Communistic exiles. From the point of view of American manufacturers, it will be interesting to know that the protective tariff of Victoria is likely to undergo modifications, if not extinction. Negotiations are in progress with the island colony of Tasmania for reciprocal free trade. This will be followed by free trade with New South Wales, and gradually with all the Australian colonies. Intercolonial free trade must be a step to federation, and when the colonies are federated they will find it necessary to adopt a common foreign policy, which can be nothing but free trade. The arguments by which protection has been supported in the United States cannot be extended to Victoria, a small country, almost destitute of resources within itself except the gold. Melbourne, with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, is a field of export which enterprising Americans have taken up largely, although not with a tithe of the business practicable even under the present hampering conditions. Business men in America should make it a point to know more about Melbourne, Ballarat, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Hobart Town, and the cities and towns of Australia. In Victoria there is a keen appreciation of everything American, and the same feeling pervades, although perhaps less strongly, in other parts of Australia. Our population has an American rather than an English cast, though running in the American groove of modern ideas and freedom from tradition and prejudice. American precedent is emulated before any other. In nothing is this more evident than in the system of education adopted, free, secular, and compulsory at State schools, on the American model. They now abound all over the land; fine and commodious edifices, the proudest results of our Democracy. As one instance of what is open for Americans to effect here the Melbourne omnibus company may be referred to. It was started six years ago, entirely by Americans, and now it is one of the most profitable enterprises in Australia, the company owning about sixty 'buses and three hundred and fifty horses. To go further back we might mention also Cobb's American coaches, which have enjoyed a monopoly, except the railways, of the whole interior traveling in Victoria for the last twenty years. The State railways have just imported sample carriages from Troy, New York. The sewing-machine interests maintain a larger business here than any other branch of American manufacture. The protective tariff, by encouraging local manufacturers of clothing, boots, etc., etc., has been an immense stimulus to the importation of sewing-machines. Singer and Wheeler & Wilson, with the rest of the competitors, are quite as lively here as in America, and do an extensive advertising. The Waltham watch company has just begun skirmishing through the press, and its "ads" appear in the leading papers. Some of the American agents are probing this market with circulars. Undoubtedly the business will start vigorously in a little time, and many branches of manufacture will find new avenues. It is worth almost every man's while to consider whether he cannot send his electro in this direction. An original line has been started by a New York publishing house and they have got up *The Australian Magazine*, a periodical of tale and adventure, principally Australian, under the editorship of George Emmett. It is entirely made up in New York, and forwarded here monthly. Among our most welcome visitors are the wool-buyers from America, some of whom bring over their wives, and circulate plenty of the medium. The direct purchases of wool here for America increase annually. Turning to another branch of trade, we hear from Manilla that American buyers have been particularly active over there with sugars. It would be a fine notion, after establishing inter-colonial free trade, to have free trade between Australia and America. Raise the question all along the line. We are going to do great things at this end of the globe, but the most important point of all is to knit our relations closer and closer with America.

Western Freight Rates.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The new freight tariff to the west, an advance on previous rates, went into operation this morning over the four trunk lines—the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore and Ohio railroads. The passenger rates were made uniform more than six weeks ago. Freight agents are not permitted to make contracts for more than ten days, under the new arrangements. The following are the rates at which freights will be taken over the great trunk lines from New York and Boston to the leading points in the west on and after to-day:

	1st Class.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Buffalo	55	40	35	30	20
Chicago	50	40	30	25	20
Cleveland	40	30	25	20	15
Cincinnati	46	37	28	23	19
Louisville	60	49	39	34	28
St. Louis	67	55	43	38	32
Toledo	40	31	25	20	16
Detroit	40	30	25	20	15
Milwaukee	50	40	30	25	20

The conference between the vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio, at Baltimore, had reference to the above schedule only so far as they had a mutual understanding as to minor details in regard to freight going west from Philadelphia and Baltimore, the Erie and New York Central railroads having already agreed upon the details affecting New York and Boston.

Business in London.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The *Telegram's* evening dispatch from London says the improved tone in financial circles continues, and all fears of further depression or disaster passed away. The improvement is more marked in American government securities. New five-twenties are now quoted at one hundred and four and seven-eights; New York, Central and Hudson river shares have advanced one-half per cent. and is now strong at ninety-three and one-half. Consols share in the general improvement and are quoted at ninety-five per cent. With the exception of the above changes the market for all classes of railway securities is steady.

Good Crops in Texas.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

LAMAR, August 9, 1875.—I drop you a few lines from Lamar, the land of plenty for ourselves and all who may come to settle among us. We have a fine crop of wheat, oats, corn and cotton; never better at this season of the year. Cotton now lapping over with grown bowls; very little opened yet. We have not had rain as we thought we needed it, but we should be satisfied, for we have made more than the same hands can gather in good condition. Our fruit plenty, and will compare with the best. As to melons, no country beats us, and as to garden vegetables she has beat herself this year. The health of our county is good. Yours, as ever, E. BRAY.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Affairs.

NEW YORK, August 13.—A statement of the affairs of Duncan, Sherman & Co. has been prepared for the public, from which it appears the liabilities of the firm are $4,872,128, and the assets $2,112,740. This statement is not official, and can be taken as representing only the approximate amounts. It has been prepared to answer many inquiries regarding the probable condition of affairs, and with special care to avoid making a better showing than may be justified by final results. All doubtful assets have been reduced or entirely stricken out. The amount of liabilities given in the statement on account of travelers credits and circular notes is $237,975.

Church Matters

LONDON, August 13.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the bishop of Guzen, who has been acting to some extent for Archbishop Ledochowski, has been expelled from his diocese by the governor.

NEW YORK August 13.—A London dispatch states that the pamphlet of Gladstone has elicited a reply from Cardinal Manning, in which he says the ex-premier is among the chief apostles of the revolution against the peace of the christain church.

A Failure as a Swimmer.

NEW YORK, August 13.—A special dispatch from London says that Webb, the Englishman who undertook to swim from Dover to Calais, without a life-saving apparatus, failed. He started at five o'clock yesterday evening, and at midnight, when half-way across, owing to increasing roughness of the waves, it was thought prudent to take him on board the attending sloop. He was apparently not fatigued.

Grangers to Meet at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—Louisville has been selected as the place to hold the convention of all Grange purchasing agents on the first of October. The national executive and all State executive committees will be present for the purpose of adopting a plan by which business can be conducted on a uniform system throughout the United States.

Very Properly Discharged.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Frawner, who recently fatally shot a war-department clerk named Kennard, because of the intimacy of the latter with Frawner's wife, was to-day brought before Judge Wylie on a writ of *habeas corpus* and discharged on his own recognizance.

Yellow-Fever.

CHICAGO, August 13.—A dispatch from New Orleans, received at General Sheridan's headquarters to-day, says: "All the patients at Barrancas are recovering. The fever is very bad at Pascagoula. A case in this city died yesterday; no new ones reported."

Scandal Case.

NEW YORK, August 13.—In the Brooklyn court to-day a warrant was granted for the arrest of the German consul, named Max Hallheimer, in an action brought against him by Moses Swartz, charging him with criminal conversation with his (Swartz's) wife. Damages laid at five thousand dollars.

TELEGRAMS.

New York, August 13: The steamship Neckar, from Bremen, arrived to-day.

Queenstown, Ireland, August 13: The steamship Russia, from New York, arrived to-day.

Toronto, Canada, August 13: Kerr & Wilson, wholesale grocers of this city, have assigned.

London, August 13: The steamship Faraday sailed to-day, to repair the United States cable.

Paris, August 13: The heat in this city is excessive. Fourteen cases of sunstroke were reported to-day.

New York, August 13: The Brooklyn *Argus* states that John G. Schumaker intends to resign his seat in congress.

Indianapolis, August 13: The Mississippi editorial excursionists arrived here this evening on the half-past-six train.

London, August 13: The *Echo* records some further failures in this city, among them Donegrie & Sons, and H. J. Cravan.

Knoxville, August 13: John Webb was hanged for murder here to-day. He protested his innocence to the last moment.

Berlin, August 13: Heinrich Adolph Von Zastrow, a general in the Prussian army, died to-day, aged seventy four years.

Rochester, August 13: Owing to the heavy rain-storm last night, the races are postponed till half-past one o'clock to-morrow.

Berlin, August 13: Hertling, the Ultramontane candidate, has been elected to the German parliament for Coblentz by eight thousand majority.

Helena, Montana, August 13: Wright W. Wheatley was hanged for murder here to-day. He neither confessed the deed nor asserted his innocence.

Detroit, Michigan, August 13: The American association for the advancement of science is now holding its twenty-fourth annual meeting in this city.

Madrid, August 13: The government intends sending ten thousand men to Cuba, that Captain-General Valmaseda may execute his plans for the reduction of the insurrection.

Detroit, Mich., August 13: An excursion party of two hundred and ten Free Masons, from Cincinnati to Portland, passed through this city to-day, over the grand trunk railway.

New York, August 13: The four men arrested charged with forging the California and Oregon railroad bonds, were before court to-day, but examination was postponed until Monday next.

New York, August 13: The detectives, while investigating the California and Oregon railroad bond forgeries, discovered four forged real estate bonds of the New York Central railroad company.

Washington, August 13: The President directs that Dodd county, Georgia, now embraced partly in the second and partly in the third internal revenue districts, be included in the second district.

Little Rock, August 13: The suit pending in the Federal court in reference to the ownership of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, and which was set for trial to-day, has been postponed.

Springfield, Massachusetts, August 13: Patrick Fitzgerald, of this city, real estate broker and builder, failed for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. His assets probably are seventy-five thousand dollars.

Columbus, Ohio, August 13: James Taylor, a resident here, was drowned today while bathing in the Scioto river. Papers found on the body showed his former residence to have been Lancashire, England.

New Orleans, August 13: The steamship State of Alabama, which has been on Pass-a-l'Outre bar for two weeks past, was pulled off to-day, and towed inside, the greater part of her cargo having been discharged.

Albany, N. Y., August 13: Superintendent Chapman, of the insurance department to-day cancelled the certificate of authority of the Teutonia life insurance company of Chicago to do business in this State.

Montpelier, Vermont, August 13: