THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1876. VOL 36. NO 66

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton 12¼c; Memphis, 12¼c. New York, gold closed at 114¼; Memphis, 113¾.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rain and severe local storms, with variable winds, falling followed by rising barometer, and stationary or falling temperature.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY in the morning to-morrow.

THE committee on foreign affairs made public their correspondence with the secretary of state, which embraces, among others, a communication reciting the events in the Emma-Mine-Schenck swindle already given to the readers of the APPEAL and more at length, and which resulted in General Schenck's resignation. In concluding this letter Secretary Cash says: "There has been no correspondence whatever with her Britanic majesty's government, or with or from any agent or representative of that government, in reference to General Schenck, either before or since my communication to you of the nineteenth of February."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Proposed Celebration in Albany, Ind.—A More than Usually Magnificent Procession Promised.

NEW ALBANY, IND., March 15.—The St. Patrick's benevolent society of this city has made most extensive arrangements for the celebration of the natal day of their patron saint, the seventeenth instant. The societies of Louisville, Kentucky; Jeffersonville, Indiana, and delegates from various other points, representing twenty-two associations, have signified their acceptance of the invitation extended, and it will unquestionably be one of the largest parades of the several organizations ever held in the Ohio valley. The grand marshal and deputies have already been selected, a half dozen or more bands of music are engaged, and a number of distinguished gentlemen are invited to be present, both clergymen and citizens, among them Bishop De St. Palais, of this diocese, who has already arrived in this city. Addresses will be delivered by Governor M'Creary, of Kentucky; James B. Bryant, Hon. David Turpie, Attorney General Bokirk, of Indiana, and Alex. Dowling, Esq., of this city. Mass will be celebrated by the bishop in Holy Trinity church, assisted by distinguished Catholic clergymen. A panegyric on the life and death of St. Patrick will be pronounced by Rev. Father M'Barron, of St. Mary's, Viga county.

MISSISSIPPI.

Bill to Prevent Cattle Stealing—Ames's Impeachment—Ship Island Railroad—Davis Won't Resign.

[Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., March 15.—*Senate.*—The senate failed to pass the bill over the governor's veto making it a penitentiary offense to steal any kind of stock, cattle, hogs, etc., regardless of value. The bill abolishing the levee board in district No. 1 was passed; also the general registration and election bill.

The impeachment court, for the trial of Ames, which was to have been organized to-day, was postponed, owing to the sickness of Chief Justice Peyton.

House.—Several employes were discharged and the salaries of clerks reduced. A resolution cancelling the land scrip warrants loaned the Vicksburg and Ship Island railroad was passed. It is the intention to convert the fund back into the State treasury. The county site of Bolivar county was changed from Floreyville to Rosedale.

The Republicans are making strong efforts to induce Lieutenant-Governor Davis to resign, but he has so far refused. The effect would be to give Governor Ames an opportunity to appoint a lieutenant-governor, and prevent, in case Ames refused, the Democratic president of the senate succeeding to the gubernatorial office.

FROM 'FRISCO.

Suit Against the Central Pacific Railway.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—J. R. Robinson, of this city, by his attorneys, A. A. Cohen and Delas Lake, will today file a complaint in the fourth district court against the Central Pacific railroad and Contract and Finance company, Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins and C. C. Rocker, and all corporations controlled by them. The complaint alleges that plaintiff is a stockholder in the Central Pacific railroad; that defendant, in building said road, fraudulently made contracts with themselves in the name of the Contract and Finance company, at excessive rates, and by other dishonest practices themselves absorbed the gains arising from subsidy, land grants, ect.; reiterates at length many instances of fraudulent practices of defendants, and generally charges fraud and embezzlement in the conduct of the affairs of the corporation. Plaintiff alleges that the amount of stock held by him would properly entitle him to twelve hundred thousand dollars in money and one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, prays for the appointment of a receiver and the removal of the present board of directors, and that all their property except that held by them previous to obtaining control of the railroad, be decreed the property of the corporation. It is asserted that the suit will be pressed to trial, and that the evidence adduced will form a valuable addition to the inside history of the Central Pacific and Contract and Finance affairs.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

The difficulty between Japan and Corea has been settled.

Twenty barges of coal foundered in the Thames during the storm, Tuesday.

The Seine is above the high-water mark of 1872, and continues to rise.

Sir Henry Parkens, the British minister in Japan, is seriously sick and will probably be obliged to relinquish the service and return home.

In consequence of the recent damage by hurricanes steps have been taken to lay subterranean telegraphs from Halle and Berlin. Hereafter all telegraph lines will be laid under ground.

Senor La'orre has telegraphed to the Brazilian foreign minister that he has assumed the direction of the Uruguayan government, and assuring the minister of his special desire to maintain friendly relations with Brazil.

The mail service between Boulogne and Folkstone is interrupted by reason of a storm. No mails have reached the Channel islands, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, etc., since Saturday last. Almost all the rivers in France have overflowed their banks.

The German government contemplates a postponement of the proposed demonetization of silver on account of its depreciated value, which will involve a loss to the treasury of several millions of marks.

The programme for the celebration of St. Patrick's day at Quebec, as arranged by Rev. Father Burke, has offended the Irish national societies, and the Hibernian benevolent society and Knights of St. Patrick have decided not to participate in the parade.

FAILURES.

London, Glasgow and Liverpool Announce their Quota to the Suspensions of the Day.

The Union Savings Bank of Cedar Rapids Follows the Example of the Bank of New York.

Business Stagnation—Signs of Increased Trade at the South and West—Figures Worth Studying.

LONDON, March 15.—To day is payday, the last and most critical of fortnightly settlements. The stock exchange is disturbed and excited, and a feeling of uncertainty and anxiety prevails. Six failures have already been posted in the house. Five are trifling, but one, that of William Upward, stock broker, No. 15 Throckmorton street, is believed to be for a considerable amount. Further failures are considered certain. A number of failures are also reported at Glasgow and Liverpool, at the stock exchange, but it has not yet been made known whether these will have any serious effect here. The weather continues boisterous, and the telegraph lines are still deranged and dispatches from all quarters are seriously delayed, to the detriment of business.

Two additional failures have been posted up in the stock exchange. Business is almost nominal, the settlement absorbing attention. The changes in prices of the different securities and shares do not show that there is any excitement, though they are mostly downward. Still further failures are expected, but none of any great importance.

One more small failure is announced at the stock exchange, making nine for the day and sixteen on this fortnightly settlement. The stock market closes firmer and with a better feeling than at any time since Saturday.

IN DAVENPORT, IOWA.

DAVENPORT, March 15.—A failure is authoritatively announced here of the Union savings bank of Cedar Rapids, this State. This bank has been in operation some ten years, and had a nominal capital of about four hundred thousand dollars. Its president and manager was Judge George Greene, formerly president of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota railroad. The bank was started mainly to do the banking business of this road, which amounted to several millions annually, but when the change in the management of the road took place the railroad deposits were taken from the Union bank. This crippled the institution. The Greenes, who controlled the institution, are among the best citizens of the State, and are concerned in many large interests in Cedar Rapids, none of which it is thought will suffer. It is stated that there will be no material losses, and that the bank will simply retire from the banking business.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The suspension of the United States reflector company of Conet, Jacobsen & Co., manufacturers and importers of reflecting chandeliers, was announced yesterday. Their liabilities amount to over $100,000, and their assets are considered good. The immediate cause of suspension was the difficulty in making collections.

The *Evening Post* says no receiver has been appointed for the Bank of the State of New York, and it was learned this morning on the best authority that the comptroller of currency, John Jay Knox, is making an effort to have the bank go into voluntary liquidation. The bank officers are willing to adopt this course, and believe they can carry it out successfully. The doors of the bank building were open this morning, and the officers were in attendance to answer the questions of depositors, who visited the institution in large numbers. Vice-President Patrick said nothing could be done by the managers until the decision of the banking department at Washington was announced. He also said in regard to overdrafts and loans which have been censured that the reports of these had been exaggerated. Mr. Reed, one of the directors of the bank, said there was no foundation whatever for the statement that he had made an overdraft of $200,000. There is some trouble between persons who yesterday gave original checks certified by the Bank of the State of New York, and a meeting of the governing committee of the stock exchange will probably decide their difficulties. Among the visitors to the bank to-day were several persons who made deposits only a short time before the bank was closed. They were informed that all deposits made yesterday were kept separate, and were deposited with the Bank of Commerce in trust for the Bank of the State of New York. Wall street was quiet this morning, and stocks were higher than yesterday.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State of New York, which suspended yesterday, the resignation of the old board directors was accepted, and following the new board appointed Augustus Belmont, R. G. Ralston, G. F. Falman, D. D. Withers, Lawrence Turnure, Jno. R. Marshall, Danl. Drake Smith, Adrian Iselin and Henry Morgan. Mr. Belmont was elected president. The new board meet to-morrow to appoint other executive officers and reorganize affairs, and give a bond to the comptroller of the currency that the bank's assets will be applied to the liquidation of its debts. The institution will resume business at an early day. The ex-president, Mr. G. W. Duer, remains with the bank in a advisory capacity.

BUSINESS STAGNATION.

[New York Public.]

In what sense is there improvement in business? Railway earnings look well; the returns of twenty-five roads, elsewhere given, show earnings of $9,308,674, for certain weeks of 1876, against $7,646,651 for the corresponding weeks of 1875, a gain of nearly 22 per cent. Nor is this gain confined to a few roads. Of those reporting, every road except three returns larger earnings thus far than during the corresponding portion of last year. This is not the only encouraging sign. Grain receipts at lake ports, from August 1st to February 26th, flour included as wheat, aggregate 110,656,203 bushels, against 102,731,308 during the same time last year. Shipments from lake and river cities since August show an increase of more than 33 per cent. compared with shipments during the same time last year. Cotton receipts at all ports, from September 1st to March 7th, aggregate 3,533,604 bales, against 3,012,662 during the same time last year, and exports since September 1st, are 2,244,812 bales, against 1,869,095 last year. At New York receipts of almost every important article are larger this year, thus far than for the corresponding weeks of last year, and reports from other cities give like evidence of improvement. But a glance at the barometer of modern commerce warns us not to indulge as yet in too sanguine estimates. The clearing-house returns at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and Chicago are given elsewhere, and these indicate that there has been as yet little if any increase in aggregate transactions, as the following comparison of clearings for January and February in 1876 and 1875 will show:

January Clearings.

	1876.	1875.
New York	$1,784,586,607	$1,981,881,788
Boston	214,167,846	221,965,002
Philadelphia	201,457,674	———
St. Louis	103,858,697	105,604,793
Chicago	93,713,226	88,702,444
Totals (except Phil.)	$2,195,828,216	$2,401,554,087

February Clearings.

	1876.	1875.
New York	$1,672,465,720	$1,753,156,651
Boston	176,063,065	183,773,643
Philadelphia	161,283,761	———
Chicago	84,381,731	82,974,149
St. Louis	83,884,940	79,102,857
Totals (except Phil.)	$2,016,798,538	$2,099,987,300

The importance of these comparisons, in guarding against erroneous conclusions to which statistics of particular branches of business might lead, will be readily appreciated. The facts show that while there is a slight improvement at the west, the clearings at all eastern cities are somewhat smaller than during the same months of 1875. The transactions of February approach nearer than those of January to those of the preceding year, but there is as yet no evidence in clearinghouse returns that the volume of all business has increased, as measured by amounts paid, though there are signs of increase in the quantities transferred. In short, it does not yet appear that the general tendency toward lower prices and narrower profits has been arrested.

IN CONGRESS.

A Dull Day—Both Houses Engaged on Unimportant Work.

Speech by Atkins, of Tennessee, on the Texas Pacific-Steinberger's Case.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The bills presented and referred were as follows:

Senator Kelly presented a petition from the citizens of Kansas in relation to Indian depredations. Referred.

Senator Wright, from the committee on claims, reported adversely on certain claims for damages arising from McGann's raid, and asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration on the subject. Agreed to.

Senator Cochran, from the committee on claims, reported adversely on the claim of Thos. P. Jourdan. Adopted.

The bill to incorporate the Citizens' building association, of Washington, was taken up, when Senator Ingalls explained the provisions of the bill, and said that the general law of ordinary partnerships would not meet this case and could not accomplish the object; the incorporators were perfectly willing to have the liabilities clause added. After considerable discussion the amendment of Senator Ingalls were agreed to and the bill was passed.

A bill was passed to exclude Missouri from the provisions of the act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States; also, a bill to further the administration of justice in Colorado.

Senator Allison, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported, with amendments, a bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux Nation in regard to a portion of their reservation, and for other purposes. Ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Walling offered a resolution instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the non-assessment of the personal tax in the district authorized by act of March 3, 1875. Adopted.

Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution instructing the committee on foreign affairs to inquire into the powers conferred on A. B. Steinberger, as special agent of commissioner to the Samoan or Navigators islands. Adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the legislative appropriations bill, and was addressed by Felton in favor of retrenchment and reform. Speeches were also made by Atkins in favor of the Texas Pacific railroad bill, by Cochrane in the advocacy of reform and economy; by Miller in favor of sound specie currency, and by Jenks in favor of the transfer of the pension bureau from the interior to the war department. The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL.

Testimony of Colonel Grafton—What he Said to Boynton—His Impressions from Kiddo.

No Justification for the Slander on George H. Pendleton—Important Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—William Ernest, treasurer of the Kentucky Central railway company, was examined and testified that all the parties interested in the Central railroad assented to the arrangement with Mr. Pendleton for collecting the claim of that company, and so far as he knew, no one dissented from the terms of the settlement. He did not know of any portion of the money being used improperly by Pendleton, or anybody else, to influence the payment of the claim. They regarded the claim as eminently just and proper; there was nothing doubtful in it, but it was difficult of settlement.

Colonel Grafton was examined to-day before the committee on expenditures in the war department. The chairman said to him that a telegram appeared in the New York *Herald* of the eighth instant containing certain information concerning the committee and himself, and that Nordhoff, the author of the telegram, said he obtained the information from General Boynton, who yesterday testified that he obtained his first information from Mr. Wilson, thence from Mr. Shallabarger, and next from Colonel Grafton. The witness in reply said the conversation he had with General Boynton was a week ago last Saturday. He thought he did not tell General Boynton in the conversation that Mrs. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Clymer traveled together in Europe, and that some of the parties became acquainted with the main facts alluded to in the telegram affecting Mr. Pendleton. The witness related the conversation he had with General Boynton, which the latter repeated yesterday. He did not think he stated to General Boynton that General Kiddoo told him Mr. Clymer refused to investigate the Pendleton matter, but that he said he had not sufficient data. The witness did not tell General Boynton anything that reflected on the committee. He derived from General Kiddoo the impression that there was an indisposition on the part of the committee to examine into the facts; General Kiddoo never stated that Mr. Clymer traveled in Europe with the parties above named; General Kiddoo said he met Mr. Clymer in Europe, but that he never met him with those parties; General Kiddoo never said that Mr. Clymer attended a meeting at the Arlington hotel with Mrs. Marsh and Mrs. Belknap, nor did the witness say the same to General Boynton. He stated that General Kiddoo had informed him some time previous to the morning upon which the resolution of impeachment was reported in the house, he (Kiddoo) had told Mr. Clymer that if he pulled down Belknap in this matter, he must pull down his friend Pendleton also, in the matter of the Kentucky Central railroad. Mr. Clymer said that he did not have the proper date to investigate that charge. He, the witness (Grafton) further said that Kiddoo had told him that he (Kiddoo) had said to Mr. Clymer that Mrs. Marsh would testify to what Mrs. Belknap had said to her in relation to this Kentucky railroad claim, in an interview at the Arlington house. Grafton further said that General Kiddoo told him that he said to Mr. Clymer that if this was not investigated he would give the matter to the press. Grafton, however, said that he did not think that General Kiddoo had any intention whatever of giving it to the press.

Mr. Blackburn offered a resolution that everything done as agreed to by this committee shall be accepted as the action of each member present at a meeting in which such action is had, unless a dissent therefrom be entered upon the records by the disagreeing member or members. The resolution was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Clymer, Blackburn and Robbins. Nays—Messrs. Bass and Danford. Mr. Bass entered his protest against the resolution as being unnecessary and unheard of.

WASHINGTON.

Dana Called to Answer the Charge of Literary Plagiarism—Marsh to be Brought Back to Answer.

The Bill to Redeem Fractional Currency in Coin—The Black Hills-Bill to Prevent Straw-Bidding for Mails.

Grant's Cabinet Officers—The Historic Bronze Adventurer from Louisiana—Blesler Clymer's Courage.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Previous to taking final action on the nomination of Richard H. Dana, jr., to be minister to England, the senate foreign relation committee will hear him in reply to charges made against him by General Butler, of literary piracy, etc. Next Tuesday's session has been assigned for the purpose, and Dana so informed. One of the members authorized a denial of the report that the committee had requested the President to withdraw his nomination.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President has signed the bill to provide for the purchase of material and for the continuation of the work on the building for the customhouse and postoffice at St. Louis; also the act authorizing the purchase of additional grounds for the customhouse at Nashville.

RAILWAY EXPORTION TO BE ESTOPPED.

The house committee on the Pacific railroad to-day agreed to report and recommend the passage of a bill to compel the reduction by the Union Pacific railroad company of the present charges of fifty cents per passenger and ten dollars per car-load for transportation over the Omaha bridge.

THE BILL TO REDEEM FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Secretary Bristow and Mint-Director Linderman were, by invitation, before the house appropriation committee today to furnish further information concerning the readiness of the treasury department to begin the redemption of fractional currency in silver coin. After hearing their statements the committee voted to report the bill for this object back again to the house to-morrow, and ask its immediate consideration.

THE BLACK HILLS BILL.

The bill reported from the senate committee on Indian affairs to-day providing for an agreement with the Sioux Nation for the relinquishment of the Black Hills, is, with a few amendments, the measure introduced by Senator Allison.

THE BILL TO PREVENT STRAW BIDDING FOR POSTAL ROUTES.

The house committee on postoffices and post-roads has authorized Mr. Luttrell to report for passage a bill designed to prevent straw bidding, the main features of which are these: It provides that in cases of a failure of bidders or contractors, the postmaster-general shall not be obliged to run up the list of bidders until he finds some one able and willing to perform the service, but after giving the second lowest bidder the preference, if his bid is not considered too high, the department may offer the contract to any outside party at a price not exceeding the next to the lowest bid on the list. The bill will also provide that no bonds shall be accepted which do not explicitly embody satisfactory answers to the various prescribed interrogatories relating to the location, value and freedom from incumbrances of the real estate alleged to be owned by bondsmen.

GRANT'S CABINET.

[New York World.]

The cabinet selected and maintained by Grant has been the worst, and in some respects the most ridiculous, known in any country in modern times. It has included:

Cresswell, the hero of the Chorpenning contract and other jobs;

Williams, the attorney-general from Oregon, whose use of the public money in providing his wife with a private landaulet and misapplication of the funds of his department for electioneering uses in the southern States compelled the people to demand his resignation;

Delano, who was forced to retire by unrefuted charges of corruption in connection with the Indian supplies;

Boutwell, the Groton grocer, and as addle-pated a meddler with finance as we read of;

Richardson, Boutwell's scandalous successor, who was rewarded for his compelled resignation by an appointment as judge of the court of claims;

Borie, the good-natured old Frenchman, who found himself too much out of his depth and comfort to stick in the navy department, even to please Grant;

Robeson, who succeeded Borie, and whose maladministration of the navy and navy-yards has occasioned a continued series of ugly charges and constant public discontent;

Mizzer *Chandler*, of Michigan; and

BELKNAP!

The only man of established character except Mr. Fish, who has been appointed by Grant to the cabinet was Cox, of Ohio, who, early perceiving that the reforms he was disposed to start were stoutly and shamelessly opposed in the very heart of the administration, resigned in sorrow and disgust. Bristow and Pierrepont are still on trial. The ugliest reports are afloat concerning the action of Judge Pierrepont in respect to the Babcock case. He will have to dispose clearly of the charge of assisting the President's military secretary in his defense before he can be rid in the public nostrils of the taint of Grantism.

"MUSIC IN THE AIR."

From the Special Correspondent of the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The air in Washington is so thick with the Belknap and kindred scandals that even such important legislation as the conclusion of the long Pinchback serial is passed by, almost without notice; and yet its importance as a precedent and principle in this final settlement, adversely to the claimant, can hardly be overestimated. For three long years this now historic bronze adventurer, with his bogus credentials, has been hanging on the ticklish verge of the highest legislative body on the planet, and he was prevented from effecting an entrance only through a coalition of a handful of Republican senators with the Democratic minority, most prominent among whom was Zach Chandler's worthy successor, Senator Christiancy, of Michigan. This State, by the way, seems anything but friendly to the notorious claimant; his fate had no sooner been decided by adverse vote than Senator Ferry, of Michigan, the Vice-President, gave orders to the doorkeepers that he should no longer be admitted upon the floor. In taking final leave of Pinchback we see depart perhaps the smartest mulatto that he ever appeared in American politics, Fred Douglass not excepted. He may not have been in any sense a great man, perhaps never would have developed into a statesman; but he had the talent, energy, courage, and sublime egotism which elicit the admiration of men, and half blind them to his faults and the barrenness of his cause. He left making threats to appear again with new papers and a more powerful backing, but it is too late; he will have to confine his ambition to local State politics, or retire upon his fortune, which is at least a quarter of a million. Rumor is loud in reference to exposures of fraud and corruption in the different departments, and your correspondent has the best of authority for saying that the investigations now pending are every day bringing to light theft, peculation, and every species of official malfeasance; these will all be bulletined that the world may know them in good time. The Democrats feel that their policy of secret investigation has been triumphantly vindicated in the success of Mr. Clymer's committee. The criminals they are after have not committed their dark deeds in daylight, or on housetops, and there could be no more absurd farce than to investigate them with banners and tom-toms. It is not probable that any future discovery will possess the unique enormity, and be followed by the tragic denouement that made the Belknap "horror" so conspicuous. In the camp of the enemy every effort is made to distract attention from the real trail. The same tactics of intimidation that were employed by the whisky-ring, are now employed here by what was supposed to be the more respectable portion of the press and statesmen of the party of "moral ideas." In their frantic desperation, they catch at such straws as the departure of the witness Marsh, and invent baseless lies about gentlemen of the investigating committee, and especially about the chairman, Mr. Clymer, who has been the conscicuous and able leader of this investigation. There has been a powerful effort by press and party to intimidate him into silence or lax pursuit, with no other result than to elicit his latent strength, courage and determination, as well as a sterling ability as a speaker and debater, which a contempt for average notoriety has prevented him from displaying. Never was man placed in a more trying and delicate situation than Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Reading, Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on war claims, and the gentleman to whom the country is indebted for the Belknap *expose*. He was not only a college mate, but a roommate at Princeton of the fallen secretary of war. They then, and have ever since, maintained the most friendly relations, and the conflicting bitter emotions of the man, when he was called upon in this double or leal of statesman and friend, may neither be imagined nor described, they could be felt only by him. How manfully he did his whole duty, ignoring individual ties and recognizing only his moral responsibility to the millions, was an exhibition of antique virtue too rare in these evil days to be overlooked.

FOREIGN.

M. Ricard Elected.

PARIS, March 15.—M. Ricard, secretary of the interior, has been elected a life senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. Rochette. He received one hundred and seventy-four votes out of two hundred and seventy-three cast, M. DeLessups, of Suez canal fame, obtaining eighty-four.

The Republic Increasing in Favor.

PARIS, March 15.—The *Temps*, in reviewing the recent ministerial statement, says the government has acquired the support of a very large republican majority through its excellent tone and undeniably good intentions. The *Bien Public* says the moderate left and left center have decided to unreservedly support the ministry if it acts in accordance with its statement.

Comments of the French Press on the Ministerial Address.

PARIS, March 15.—A majority of the papers are of the opinion that the ministerial statement published yesterday has made a favorable impression, and believe it will be well received by the public. The *Republique Francaise*, M. Gambetta's organ, partly approves of the document, but regrets that it is explicit in some respects. It perceives therein traces of reactionary tendency; nevertheless it is content to wait and judge the ministry by its acts.

Recovery of Stolen Money.

BRUSSELS, March 15.—Advices report that the police authorities hope to recover a considerable amount beyond what Kindt, the defaulting secretary-general of the Banque De Belgique, had in his possession when he was arrested at Queenstown. Kindt is stated to have dispatched beforehand to New York a box which is supposed to contain valuables and securities, and which will probably be secured by the police.

Servia Promises to Maintain Peace.

BELGRADE, March 15.—The Turkish troops massed upon the Servian frontier, having committed depredations, the Servian militia have been mobilized and ordered to march to the frontier. A cabinet council, under the presidency of Prince Milan, was held last night which discussed the policy of the government at the present junction. The members of the late conservative cabinet were also requested to attend. The general impression is that peaceful counsels prevailed.

The Religious Question in Spain.

MADRID, March 15.—Don Calderon Coblantes, the foreign minister, speaking in congress relative to the religious question, said that the government trusted to the wisdom of the pope and his affection for Spain. They hope that the province will prevent so eminently a Catholic nation from being divorced from the head of the faithful. Later on, Senor Sagasta, in an opposing address in reply to the speech from the throne, defended religious toleration, which, he declared, the vatican would never consent to grant, though it would accept accomplished facts.

Reorganization of French Political Parties.

VERSAILLES, March 15.—The chamber of deputies have elected Duke D'Harcourt, of the right center, to the vacant secretaryship. He polled two hundred and forty-six votes against one hundred and fifty-three for M. Legrand, Bonapartist. Gambetta is reconstructing the party of republican union, which will be distinct from the left and left center. Eighty members have given notice of their adhesion to the reconstructed party. The reconstruction is believed to be due to the fact that the extreme left is not entirely satisfied with the government programme. The left center has been reorganized under the presidency of M. Bethmout, and the left under that of M. Jules Favre.

Pork-Packing in the West for 1875-6.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—The *Price-Current's* twenty-seventh annual statement of pork-packing in the west is sufficiently near completion to enable that paper to-morrow to offer reliable indications as to what the final results will be for the past winter season. The calculations are made upon returns representing 4,760,000 hogs, which show an average of 217 97-100 pounds net, or an increase of 8 1-15 pounds net as compared with last year—equal to 3 9-10 per cent. The average yield of lard is 35 53-100 pounds per hog—over 1 1-32 pounds more than last year. The total number will not vary over twenty-five thousand from 5,566,000, or a decrease of about 700,000. This would be a decrease of over 100,000,000 pounds net weight, or about 9 per cent.

A Back Salary Grabber Successful.

OMAHA, NEB., March 15.—Judge Savage, of the district court, this morning delivered the opinion in the case of Geo. Frost vs. the Credit Mobilier of America and the Union Pacific railroad, in which suit was brought by Frost to compel pay additional, or back salary, while purchasing agent for them. The court allows Frost five thousand a year salary, and compels Durant to convey the property held in trust by him to Frost on the payment of three hundred and one dollars.

Mr. Scott "Whacked Again."

RICHMOND, VA., March 15.—In the house to-day the competing reports in relation to the Texas Pacific railroad, one favoring the adoption of the senate resolutions against the scheme, and the other deferring action on the subject, came up, and resulted in the rejection of the senate resolutions, known as the "Daniel resolutions." The other report was tabled.

It is believed that the attorney-general has sent a man to Canada after Marsh under a promise of safety, and that he will be back in a day or two.

DEMOCRATIC.

The Payne Bill Agreed to as a Finale on the Financial Question.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Democratic financial caucus was in session until nearly twelve o'clock to-night, and finally agreed upon the Payne bill by a vote of sixty-nine to forty-six. This bill provides for a gradual resumption of specie payments by making it the duty of the secretary of the treasury annually to retain in coin an amount equal to three per cent. of the legal-tender notes outstanding, to constitute a resumption fund, and also requiring the national banks to set aside an amount of coin equal to three per cent. of their circulating notes. The bill, in addition, provides for the repeal of so much of the specie resumption act of Janday 14, 1875, as designates the first of January, 1879, as the date of resumption. Many amendments were voted down, including that of the minority of the caucus committee for a simple repeal of so much of the act of 1875 as fixes the first of January, 1879, as the time for resumption. This received only forty-two votes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Full Returns Give the Victory to the Radicals by an Increased Majority.

CONCORD, March 15.—Returns from 215 towns and wards give Cheney 36,399; Marcy, 32,526; Kendall and scattering, 332. Last year the same towns gave Cheney 34,553; Roberts, 33,620; White and scattering, 642; a Republican net gain of 2253. The representatives elect from 219 towns and wards are: Republicans, 169; Democrats, 154; a Democratic net gain of 9. Meager returns have been received on the vote on the constitutional convention, but it is undoubtedly carried.

The victory of the Republicans seems to be overwhelming. They have a good majority in the house—probably twenty or twenty-five—and claim to have nine out of twelve senators, and four out of five councilors. Full returns of the State have not yet been received, but enough to seemingly justify the claim.

Returns from all but ten towns give Cheney 41,240; Marcy, 37,477; Kendall and scattering, 419; Cheney's majority, 3347. The towns yet to hear from gave last year Cheney, Republican, 514; Roberts, Democrat, 602, and White, Temperance, 8. The Republicans elect nine out of twelve senators. The council stands four Republicans and one Democrat. In the house there are two hundred and seven Republicans and one hundred and seventy-eight Democrats. The Republican majority, it is thought, will be twenty-five or thirty in the house. The vote is increased about twelve hundred over last year, being nearly 81,000, and it is the largest ever cast in the State.

GREENBACKERS' GRIEVANCES.

Convention of the Paper Pelters of New York—Attack on Tilden and the Democracy.

Platform Adopted—A Movement in Aid of the Belknap Republican Party—Etc., Etc., Etc.

SYRACUSE, March 15.—The Greenback convention met at Witeing Operahouse this morning, and was called to order in behalf of the executive committe by Hon Gideon J. Tucker, who nominated Ex-Speaker M'Guire temporary chairman. On taking the chair, Mr. M'Guire briefly addressed the convention, reviewing the political course of Governor Tilden and the Democratic party. Alfred F. Ransom, of Warren, and George W. Madex, of New York, were appointed temporary secretaries. A committee on permanent organization was appointed, and a recess was taken until three o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The State greenback convention reassembled at three o'clock this afternoon. There was a large attendance. Richard Schell was made president, with a list of vice-presidents and secretaries. The platform protests against the resolutions adopted by the New York Democracy for the past two years for several reasons, among others because the said resolutions are in conflict with the principles laid down in the platform adopted by the last National Democratic convention held in the city of New York in 1868, that being the last genuine national Democratic convention had in this country, the convention in Baltimore in 1872 being only a ratification meeting, for the nominations and platform were Liberal-Republican. The convention, therefore, recommends the several assembly districts to send delegates to a State convention in order to select delegates to the National Democratic convention at St. Louis, and ask their admission into that body as the true representatives of the Democracy of New York. The resolutions declare opposition to any repudiation of the national obligations, but assert that the act of congress, March, 1869, promising to pay the five-twenties in gold, is a gross violation of the contract whereby said bonds were issued, and said bill passed by fraud; that the effort now making by the secretary of the treasury to pay fractional currency in silver should be immediately prohibited, as silver is worth less than currency; that there should be no further funding of government bonds until the exact number of bonds outstanding is ascertained and the amount due from the syndicate is settled; that legal-tenders are the standard of value, while gold constantly fluctuates, for various reasons; that the amount of money required by the people depends on their intelligence; that the advocacy of contraction of the currency and reduction in the price of labor is to be wondered at; that legal-tenders should pay the bondholder his interest, and all other debts, including duties on imports; that the act pledging resumption in 1879 is a failure, and its immediate repeal demanded; that congress should enact laws for the encouragement of labor, agriculture, and all other industrial interests, and for the development of the nation's resources and wealth by the people to the exclusion of monopolies.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. After several speeches a letter from Franklin Landles, the greenback candidate for governor of Indiana, indorsing the purposes of the convention, was read. Adjourned *sine die*.

Compounder's Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 15.—The Western Druggists' association met here to-day, and organized with the following officers: President, James Richardson, of St. Louis; vice-presidents, Robert Browning, of Indianapolis; Thomas Lord, of Chicago; George A. Kelly, of Pittsburg; secretary, A. B. Merriam, of Cincinnati; assistant-secretary, W. H. Collins, of St. Louis. After selecting the various committees the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Attention, Knights of Innisfail.

MEMBERS WILL MEET AT THEIR Hall this (THURSDAY) night, March 16th, at 8 o'clock sharp, for drill.

mh15 JAMES F. RYAN, Com.

Clarksville Plow.

WE are now agents for this celebrated Plow, which we believe is the best in use, and keep a full stock always on hand. Send orders. PORTER, TAYLOR & CO., No. 35 Union street.

fb12

Petit Gulf Cotton Seed.

800 BUSHELS GENUINE ARTICLE FOR sale. Consignment.

mh14 ...ON & WELLFORD.

DIED.

PULLEN—At the residence of her father, No. 415 Orleans street, Wednesday, March 15, 1876, at 6 p.m., LULU HUMPHREYS, infant daughter of Ben K. and Mary A. Pullen, aged 4 years, 6 months and 12 days.

Funeral this (THURSDAY) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINES, AND NEEDLES FOR ALL MACHINES. 217 SECOND ST.

Removed to No. 272 Second street.

College Grove Nurseries AND GREENHOUSES,

At South Gate of Elmwood Cemetery

Henry Moore, Proprietor.

I have a very large, fine and healthy collection of Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, all of which I offer at New York prices. Also, a large and varied assortment of Wire and Rustic stands, Vases, Baskets, Etc. Bouquets and Cut Flowers at all seasons. Gardens laid out, Cemetery Lots and Graves graded and sodded, and taken good care of at very cheap rates. Bulbs in variety; Caladiums, Cannas, Etc. Any person purchasing $5 worth of plants at one time, I will deliver and plant them anywhere in Memphis without further charge. Hernando street cars run to the Greenhouses every ten minutes. mh15

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

No. 1775, R. D.—Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, etc., vs. George B. Peters et al.

Pursuant to a decree for sale entered in this cause on the 10th day of March, 1876, and recorded in Minute Book 14, page 88, etc., I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the courthouse, in the city of Memphis, on

Saturday, 8th Day of April, 1876,

within legal hours, the following real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge the taxes adjudged against said property and all costs as shown by said decree, to wit: A parcel of land lying in the 16th Civil District of Shelby county, immediately south of the "State Female College," and described as follows: Lot 17 and part of lot 16, of the Witherspoon subdivision of lots 1 to 4 and 9 to 16 of the Kerr tract; said lot 17 fronting 185 feet on the east side of an avenue (College avenue) and running east from said avenue, with a like width, 392 feet to Fowler avenue; and said part of lot 16, lying north of lot 17, fronting 185 feet on east side of the avenue first mentioned, and running back east, with same width, 347 feet; the said lot 17 and part of 16 containing 1¾ acres, and being all of said lots 17 and 16 not heretofore sold and conveyed to Mr. Shaw and Mrs. Glover.

Also, part of lot 132, in the city of Memphis, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Main and Winchester streets; thence north 25 feet; thence east 50 feet; thence south 25 feet to Winchester street; thence west 51 feet to Main street, the beginning.

Also, part of lot 146, in the city of Memphis in said city: Beginning at the southwest corner of Main and Winchester streets; thence south with west side of Main street about 25 feet to the center of partition wall; thence west through middle of said wall, parallel with Winchester street, 55 feet; thence north and parallel with Main street about 25 feet to the south side of Winchester street; thence 55 feet to the beginning. This March 16, 1876.

B. P. ANDERSON,
Commissioner of Revenue, Etc.
John Johnston, Attorney.

No. 1189, N. R. D.—Second Chancery Court Docket—B. P. Anderson, Commissioner of Revenue, etc., vs. Bridget Cooney.

Pursuant to a decree of sale,