THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 13⅛; Memphis, 12 11-16c. New York, gold closed at 114¼; Memphis, 113¼.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1 a.m.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, increasing cloudiness, warmer weather, southerly to easterly winds, falling barometer and light rains, except in the eastern portion of the Gulf States.

OUR State Democratic executive committee meets at Nashville to-day. Particulars to-morrow.

WHAT has become of the ordinance creating a board of public works? Has it been smothered between prejudices?

TREASURER New says although he desires to resign the first of April, he has not yet spoken to the President on the subject.

SCHENCK is in Washington, and will likely appear before the house committee, charged with an investigation of his case, to-day.

A NEW YORK letter on our second page is interesting for what it contains in regard to the relatives, friends and partners of two of our largest dry goods houses.

THE grangers will find in to-day's APPEAL a letter from Postmaster Maxwell, and a synopsis of Commissioner Wright's experience in Europe that will interest them.

CALEB P. MARSH gave his testimony before the committee on war expenditures in Washington yesterday, stating that his testimony as hitherto printed is in the main correct.

THE people are beginning to take some interest in the abatement of the sidewalk nuisance, and city officials may make up their minds to know no peace until uniform and good sidewalks are the rule.

IN order the more perfectly to unite the north and the south, a "traveling man" nominates Prof. David Swing, of Chicago, Illinois, for next President, on an independent ticket. Meantime, we fearfully await what is George Francis Train to do?

THE Little Rock *Herald* is of opinion that so far as the southwest is concerned, the story is told. Missouri, Arkansas and Texas will all give their electoral vote to either Tilden, Hendricks, or any other good Democrat on a reasonable Democratic platform.

THE Chattanooga *Commercial* is agitating the compulsory education question, and agrees with the APPEAL in the position it long ago took, that "our system of small, dead-and-alive colleges is a false one. A good common-school system would be worth more than a small college on every hill."

THE Democracy of Pennsylvania fairly offset the work of the Radicals of New York, by the adoption of a platform which, so far as it touches on national affairs, is all that we would have it. Our friends of the Keystone State have done well, and set an example we hope to see followed by all the other States.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* defends Mr. Pendleton, and says in regard to the charges implicating him in turpitude in connection with the Kentucky Central railroad claim, that having looked into the matter it finds that it was all in the family, and being satisfactory to the parties concerned, outsiders have no business to complain about it.

THE New York *Evening Post* publishes a dispatch which avers that Governor Tilden knows of a letter from Mr. Boutwell, when secretary of the treasury, addressed to Henry Clews, "which affords ground for the impeachment of General Grant." We are hungry for that letter. We want it bad. "Fetch" it, Mr. Tilden, "fetch it out."

IN the South Carolina legislature, Tuesday, Montgomery Moses, judge of the seventh circuit, was found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and formally dismissed. The committee to investigate the case of Butts, of the Charleston circuit, made a majority report of high crimes and misdemeanors, and recommended impeachment.

THE Jasper correspondent of the Chattanooga *Times* says the Democrats of Tracey City are going to put Colonel W. E. Colyar up as their candidate for floater, against F. V. Brown, of Jasper, mentioned as Republican or opposition candidate. The two leading planks in Mr. Colyar's platform are that the dog law and the lease of the penitentiary are beneficial to the State and should be upheld.

THE house yesterday adopted, by the decided vote of 173 yeas to 8 nays, a bill prohibiting any officer or employe of the government, or any other person, from giving or receiving, directly or indirectly, any money or property or any other thing of value, for political purposes, on pain of fine and imprisonment. It is an important bill and will receive the hearty indorsement of the whole country.

DANA will not withdraw his nomination; he treats the senate committee with contempt, and yet the senate itself has not spirit nor independence enough to defend itself by an immediate rejection of the man who thus defies and insults its most important committee. We admire Dana's pluck, and begin to believe that Grant, notwithstanding Belknap and the other rogues of the administration, is the strongest man of his party.

WE PUBLISH to-day a short communication from Rev. Geo. C. Harris, dean of St. Mary's (Protestant Episcopal), which shows that Bishop Quintard has all along been treated in England with the deference and respect of which he is every way worthy, and that the Bishop of London has been particular in his attentions. We are glad to chronicle this contradiction of a rumor which we found repeated in papers we know to have been friendly to Bishop Quintard. However misrepresented and misunderstood, we know him to be one of the most untiring laborers of his church, whether in England, her colonies, or the United States.

COLONEL JOHN H. SAVAGE made a speech at Smithville the other day, in which he is credited by the M'Minnville *New Era* with advancing the boldest repudiation doctrines, commenting on which the Chattanooga *Commercial* thinks "it is barely possible that the colonel is trimming his sails for the congressional race in this district, and believes that such doctrine is more popular with his party than it was with the people two years ago, when forcibly presented by his old political competitor, General Stokes." Colonel Savage would do better to await events. It is just "barely possible" he may have to whistle another tune.

THE New York Republicans have sounded the tocsin of war, and war it is. They indorse Conkling, the friend of Grant, and indorse Grant, the friend and harborer of thieves. War issues are to be revived and "loyalty" is to be the shibboleth of the grand army of thieves and robbers, who have wrought the ruin of the Republican party and have no use for honesty. Evidently, from the proceedings yesterday at Syracuse, the roughs and rowdies of New York—the worst elements in the country—had possession of the convention, which gives the cue to the Radicals throughout the Union. "Hate, malice, and all uncharitableness" toward the south particularly, are to be the animating spirits of the presidential canvass. In the Union and of it, let us give them as good as they send, and damn them by exposing their infamies.

BARRETT.

Condition in "Mind, Body and Estate" of the Runaway Bankrupt.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Rumors in regard to the business transactions of Wm. C. Barrett continue, but nothing of a definite character has yet been made known. Just before Mr. Barrett sailed for Europe, he committed his business affairs to Nevin W. Butler, to whom he gave a power of attorney. This morning Butler, in reply to a reporter of the *Evening Post*, said that he was aware some time ago that Barrett had been engaged in some speculations outside of his profession, and that he was financially embarrassed. Barrett's health became so much impaired that his physician ordered him to drop all business and make a voyage to Europe. Barrett left this city in a condition bordering upon insanity. All the business papers of Barrett, except a few, were in his [Butler's] possession, but they were in such a mixed condition, and had been kept in so untrustworthy a manner that he was utterly unable to at present form any definite idea of Barrett's affairs. He doubted if any one could ascertain the condition of his affairs accurately without the assistance of Barrett himself. Mrs. Barrett had promised him that her husband should send him a full statement of his affairs as soon as he arrived in Europe, if he should then be in a condition to do so.

STEWART.

Statement by Ex-Senator Stewart—He is Very Severe on Lyons.

Defense of Schenck—Wide-Spread Corruption in England.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Ex-Senator Stewart was again before the committee on foreign affairs to-day in relation to the Emma mine. It appeared from his testimony that after negotiation was made with Albert Grant for putting the stock on the market, it was agreed that General Schenck should have some of it, he having said he had money and would like to invest. He gave a circumstantial account of the appointment of secretaries of the company, and remarked it was not by acquiring any interest that General Schenck became director. The salary was twenty-five hundred dollars, and General Schenck had time to attend to the business. He had no knowledge as to whether the general paid for the stock himself, but supposed that Park had arranged to carry the stock for him. He could not, however, state in what way. Witness read from Lyons's testimony, and denied several statements contained therein, and detailed the terms of the contract with Lyons by which he relinquished his interest in the Emma mine. Stewart said the commissions, or English pulls as they are called, were demanded by all the bankers, and nearly everybody with whom they came in contact. Jay Cooke & Co. demanded two and a half per cent. on the sale. Pulls were also paid to Baron Grant, Lewis & Sons, and others. Coates and Hankey, the parties who introduced them to Baron Grant, demanded ten thousand pounds for the introduction, but it was not paid. He was surprised at the amount of money they had to pay to a number of people in England. He denied Lyons's statement that they gave Schenck five hundred shares of the stock.

Witness devoted his time to day mainly to the emphatic denial of many points of Lyon's testimony, and to show that General Schenck was an owner of stock long before the organization of the company, and that he did not become a director until after the sale of the mine. He said it could not be true that Baron Grant went into the affair mainly on the statement that General Schenck was a director, for the reason that General Schenck did not become a director until after the sale of the mine. He said that General Schenck's name was first suggested on the second or third of November, long after the company was organized.

Adjourned.

The members of the Irish rifle association have unanimously voted to accept the invitation of the National rifle association of America to compete for the championship of the world. They have also agreed to challenge the Americans through the Amateur rifle club of New York to shoot a return match at Creedmoor in September, after the Centennial match, on the same terms as the Dollymount matches.

A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday says: "At an early hour this morning a body of armed men came to the coal banks at Silver Creek, in Tuscarras valley, and compelled the miners who had gone to work at a reduced price to quit work. Several miners attempted to go into the mines and were beaten. It is supposed the armed force was composed of striking miners from the Massillon district."

The unexpected departure of the Bishop of Paderborn from Holland was occasioned by a demand from the Prussian government to the Dutch government for either his extradition or expulsion. The demand was promptly acted on, the Dutch minister of justice giving the necessary orders at once to the state procurator, who called upon the bishop, and without stating any reasons, asked him to quit the kingdom within a fortnight, and threatening extradition if he failed to comply. The bishop left on Saturday, and proceeded to England, whence he has already formally declared that he intends continuing to conduct the administration of his diocese.

CONGRESS.

Consideration of Morton's Bill Providing for Counting the Votes for President and Vice-President.

The Petition of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce—The Bill Prohibiting Contributions to Election Funds.

A Warm Debate, in Which Blaine is Again Worsted and Governor Wise is Remembered—Bill Adopted by a Decided Vote.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Senator Frelinghuysen, from the committee on foreign relations, reported favorably on the petition of the New York chamber of commerce in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, and reported a bill in relation to the payment of said fund.

Senator Edmunds introduced a joint resolution providing for amending the constitution of the United States, which was referred.

The morning hour having expired, the senate resumed the consideration of senate bill No. 1, providing for counting the votes for President and Vice-President.

Senator Morton asked the senate to remain in session to-day until the bill was disposed of.

After debate by Senators Whyte and Thurman, Senator Johnston briefly discussed the amendment offered by himself, which read: "If the senate should vote for counting one certificate, and the house of representatives for another, a joint meeting of the two houses shall finally determine which shall be counted by States, the representation from each State, including senators therefrom, having one vote; but if the representation of any State shall be equally divided, its vote shall not be counted."

After which the question was taken on the amendment and it was lost—yeas, 11; nays, 39.

The question was then taken on Senator Cooper's amendment, which reads as follows: "And if the two houses do not agree as to which returns shall be counted, then the vote shall be counted which the house of representatives, voting by States in the manner prescribed by the constitution when the election devolves on the house, shall decide to be the true and valid return;" and it was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 35.

The question then recurred on the following amendment, proposed by Senator Maxey: "But if the two houses fail to agree as to which of the returns shall be counted, then the president of the senate, as the presiding officer of the two houses, shall decide which is the true and valid return, and the same shall be counted." After debate the amendment was lost—yeas, 7; nays, 38.

After a short executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Rice, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill providing that all pensions on account of death or wounds received, or diseases contracted in the service of the United States since March 4, 1871, shall commence from the date of death or discharge, and for the payment of arrears of pensions. Referred to the committee of the whole and made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Young presented the petition of the chamber of commerce of Memphis asking to have the signal service enlarged.

Mr. Hopkins offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for all correspondence on the subject of the change of officers in the customhouse at Pittsburg; and also for a statement of all the influences which induced the revocation of his request for the resignation of the surveyor of the port of Pittsburg. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Atkins, the senate amendments to the bill to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for certain Indian tribes were non-concurred in.

The house took up the bill reported yesterday from the judiciary committee, prohibiting contributions to the election fund by officers of the United States government, the question being on the amendment offered by Blaine to extend the application of the bill to senators, representatives and delegates in congress.

Mr. Blaine proceeded to address the house. He regarded it as a very significant and very gratifying circumstance that the judiciary committee, composed of a majority of Democratic members, and presided over by a strict State-Rights Democrat, had reported unanimously a bill proposing to give congress the right to take cognizance of local elections, even in counties and districts. He regarded that as a surrender of the doctrine heretofore held by the Democratic party on that subject. It was admitted everywhere that there was as great a necessity for legislation to secure an honest vote and fair count as there was to guard poor clerks from five-dollar contributions for election purposes. With that part of the bill he sympathized. He did not think there had been, under the Republican *regime* in Washington, any coercion of clerks or any dismissals for not contributing; but both parties were in the habit of receiving assessments and contributions from office-holders. That was something altogether too well known and too notorious to be denied. It might have run into a great evil. He thanked the judiciary committee for preparing a remedy for that evil, and he thanked the house for the very large majority with which it had yesterday indicated its purpose to strike an evil far greater than that. He undertook to say that the contributions made on congressional elections both by successful and defeated candidates, exceeded by many times over at every election the contributions by persons holding State or Federal offices. He thought it was equally notorious, and if the house designed to correct that evil and tear it up by the roots, the bill would have to be so amended as that neither a senator, representative, delegate nor candidate for such position could safely use money for the purpose of securing his election.

Mr. Brown [Ky.] replied to Mr. Blaine's suggestion as to the Democratic party surrendering its States-rights principles, and said that the substitute proposed by himself was not open to that criticism.

Mr. Goode also replied to some remarks made by Blaine, illustrating the mode by which some election frauds are perpetrated in Virginia, and which Blaine had described as playing dice for an election, with one side using loaded dice.

Mr. Blaine referred to a distinguished Democrat from Virginia as his authority, and mentioned the name of Governor Henry A. Wise.

Mr. Goode [energetically]—We don't recognize him as a Democrat in Virginia.

Mr. Blaine—Very well, he certainly is not on our side, and, to use Governor Wise's own words to me, "The fraud was one which out-Kellogged Kellogg; which out-carpetbagged the carpetbaggers, and which out-scalswagged the scalawags." [Laughter.]

Mr. Stowell—And that was in reference to an election case in which my colleague [Goode] was one of the parties.

Mr. Blaine—I don't say that; I have not made any suggestion.

Mr. Goode—I will be prepared when that case comes up to meet you or any one else.

In the further course of his remarks Mr. Blaine quoted the testimony given by Cornelius Wendel, a former congressional printer, to the effect that fifty-three per cent. of the gross amount appropriated for printing purposes had been used for the purpose of carrying Buchanan's Presidential election.

Mr. Holman reminded Mr. Blaine that the supposition that government officers had participated in such frauds had produced a political revolution which had brought the Republican party into power. Did the gentleman suspect that a similarly well-founded supposition at the present period would not produce a corresponding effect?

Amendments were suggested by Messrs. Townsend [Penn.], Hoar and Reagan.

Mr. Holman expressed the opinion that both sides of the house were willing to participate in any measure that would secure purity in elections, but the proposition of the gentleman from Maine seemed to go far beyond the scope of the bill. He asked Mr. Blaine whether he was ready to go to the extent of interfering with the legislation of the States as to the mode of managing elections.

Mr. Blaine—I hold the government of the United States has a perfect right to prescribe the time, place and manner of holding elections for representatives in congress.

Mr. Holman—Undoubtedly that is right.

Mr. Blaine—Is the gentleman in favor of exercising it?

Mr. Holman—I am in favor of exercising it with proper regard to the legislation of the States.

Mr. Blaine—Is he in favor of exercising it so that it will achieve its end?

Mr. Holman—So far as its legislation applies to members of congress, I think it is proper; but I think that the gentleman from Maine will hardly go so far as to attempt to cure evils of State legislation.

Mr. Blaine expressed the belief that the colored voters in the south had not a fair chance at voting. It was not enough to destroy bribery outside so long as the spectre-ghost of rascality stood within. He moved the previous question.

The house refused to second the previous question. Ayes, 73; nays, 91.

Mr. Goode said he sympathized with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maine, but he considered it open to the constitutional objection that it would have the same effect as an impeachment, in so far as the penalty was removal from office.

Mr. Blaine suggested that he would modify his amendment.

Mr. Goode remarked that the proposition to modify the amendment had not been made until after his criticism of it. This was an important bill, intended to apply a remedy to a most flagrant outrage and wrong, and the gentleman from Maine ought not to be allowed to encumber it with grave constitutional difficulties. As the gentleman from Maine had thought proper to go into his [Goode's] district, he would tell him that at the Norfolk navy-yard no man could get any employment without a recommendation from the Republican executive committee. As to his colleague, so-called, that gentleman [Stowell] hailed from what was called the black district of Virginia, where there were not enough white Republicans to furnish judges who could read and write. The election judges have therefore been Democrats. He asked whether those Democratic judges were not exceedingly fair and honest in returning to congress the gentleman from Vermont. He begged pardon—the gentleman from Virginia. [Laughter.] There had not been a single Democratic delegate in the legislature from the eleven counties in that district until recently. A friend and partisan of his [Stowell] an American citizen of African descent, named Ruffin, was expelled from the house of delegates for petty larceny, and an honest Democrat elected in his stead.

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Goode under whose training it was that the colored people of that district were unable to read and write.

Mr. Goode replied that the gentleman from Massachusetts was trying to bring up the ghost of slavery, but he did not intend to discuss those issues with him; they were dead, and they belonged to the dead past. In the words of the proverb, "Surely, in vain the net is spread in sight of any bread."

Mr. Harris [Va.] repelled what seemed to be a reflection by Mr. Blaine on the legislature of Virginia, which provides for disposing of an excess of ballots when found in the ballot-box, and went on to show that the code of Virginia in which the legislation is found was established by the Republicans at a time when the Democratic people of the State were deprived of their political rights.

Mr. Cox, who had been occupying the speaker's chair, came down to the floor and rushed into the fray, striking first at Blaine, who he accused of shedding crocodile tears over this subject; then aiming his shafts of ridicule at a California member, Page, and exhibiting what he called tapeworm ballot that was used by employes at Mare island navy-yard to compel them to vote the Republican ticket, and owning up generally that one political party was about as bad as the other in regard to election frauds.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Luttrell, Caulfield and Southard. Finally the house proceeded to vote on the bill and its various amendments. The vote was first taken on Townsend's amendment, "providing the expenditures allowed by the laws of any State should not be construed as being affected by the act." Rejected.

The next amendment in order was Mr. Blaine's amendment, "including senators, representatives and delegates in congress in the provisions of the bill."

Mr. Blaine called for the yeas and nays, and the amendment was agreed to; yeas, 128; nays, 88.

Mr. Hoar's amendment, "providing that nothing in the bill should prevent voluntary contribution for the purpose of giving information," was next voted on and was rejected; 91 yeas to 129 nays.

The next vote was on Blaine's amendment to the substitute offered by Brown [Ky.], being the same amendment offered by Blaine to the original bill, and adopted; the amendment was now rejected by 102 yeas to 107 nays.

The next vote was on an amendment offered by Mr. Goode to Mr. Brown's substitute, making it "a misdemeanor for any person to use force, menace, violence or bribery to influence the elections of President, Vice-President, senator, representative or delegate in congress." Adopted—yeas, 242; nays, 3.

The next vote was on an amendment offered by Mr. Reagan as a substitute for a section of Mr. Brown's substitute, making it "unlawful for any officer, postmaster's clerk or employe of the United States, or for any senator or member of congress to solicit, ask, receive or accept any gift for election purposes." Rejected.

The next vote was on Mr. Brown's substitute. The first section is "That no officer or employe of the government shall require or request, give to or receive from any other officer, or employe of the same, or any other person, directly or indirectly, any money or property, or any other thing of value for political purposes; and any such officer or employe who shall offend against the provisions of this act shall at once be dismissed from the service of the United States, and also be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than one year, at the discretion of the judge trying the case."

The second section is the amendment offered by Mr. Goode and adopted. The third section gives "United States district courts jurisdiction over the offenses created by the act." The substitute was agreed to with the yeas and nays, and the bill, as thus amended, was passed. Yeas, 173; nays, 8. Adjourned.

The steamship Ohio arrived at Philadelphia Tuesday evening from Liverpool, with three hundred and eight cases of goods for exhibition in the British section of the Centennial exposition.

NEW YORK RADICALISM.

The Party of Theft, Corruption, Intrigue and Malfeasance, in Convention, Indorses Conkling.

Honest George William Curtis, Editor of Harper's Weekly, Rebuked by a Decided Vote.

Grant, the Chief Corrupter, Indorsed—The War Issues Revived—Hate and Malice for the South—Etc., Etc., Etc.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 22.—A. B. Cornell, chairman of the State central committee, called the Republican State convention to order to-day in Wieting hall. Mr. Cornell, in his speech, said: "For the first time in sixteen years the choice of the Presidential candidate is open to discussion; no distinct public sentiment points to the candidate whose nomination is conceded."

George H. Hoskins was chosen temporary chairman, with the usual number of secretaries.

A long discussion took place on the question whether the rules of the senate or assembly should govern the convention.

George William Curtis advocated the adoption of the senate rules, arguing that if the assembly rules are adopted it will be in the power of the gentlemen reporting the resolutions to the convention to move the previous question, and thus cut off debate on a very critical question to be decided by the convention. The Presidential candidate named here, we know, is to be the platform, and he urged that those who desire to have the voice of New York untrammelled in any way, should, on this vital original proposition, take such steps as shall insure the freedom of debate.

The call of the roll showed two hundred and fifty-eight ayes to one hundred and twenty nays for the assembly rules, and so they were adopted. This majority vote was regarded as showing the positive strength of Senator Conkling in the convention. The committees on permanent organization and resolutions were appointed, and a recess was taken till three o'clock.

On re-assembling, George Dawson was elected permanent chairman, with a long list of vice-presidents. Mr. Dawson addressed the convention at length. A. B. Cornell, Andrew D. White, Theo. M. Pomeroy and James M. Mathews were appointed delegates at large to the national convention, and A. E. Merritt, H. D. Garnett, George B. Sloan and Alfred C. Judson alternates. The following resolutions were reported:

WHEREAS, The Republicans of New York, in this centennial of the nation, reaffirm the sacred truths and principles of their fathers, and make the following declarations:

First—We are for the unity of the nation and just rights of the States; for the full reconciliation and enduring harmony of all sections; for the inviolate preservation of the results of the war and the constitutional rights of every citizen; for the grateful recognition of the brave soldiers of the republic; for thorough retrenchment and reform; for the unsparing pursuit of exposure and punishment of public frauds and official dishonesty; for the elevation of the public service and pure and efficient government; for the maintaining untarnished the national credit and honor; for sound currency of coin or paper convertible into coin, and for common schools absolutely free from sectarian influence.

Second—We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathised with treason and with making its control of the house of representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the national capital the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the government; with being equally false and imbecile upon overshadowing the financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation through the four months of its ascendency in the lower house of congress; with proving itself utterly incompetent to administer the government; and we warn the country against trusting a party alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

Third—Without regard to past differences we cordially invite all who believe that the direction of the government should not pass into the hands that sought to destroy it, and who seek a pure and economical government by honest and capable officers, to unite with us in fraternal and mutually considerate co-operation for the promotion of these ends.

Fourth—We emphatically condemn the dishonesty and treachery of every official who is faithless to his trust, and approve the injunction to let no guilty man, however high, escape. We believe that the virtue of the people which saved the nation through the storm of war will preserve it from the dangers of corruption. We commend the good work of the national administration in protecting the public treasury, punishing public offenders, and in laying down his trust at the close of the period for which he has been chosen. President Grant will carry with him the lasting gratitude of the American people for his patriotic services in war and in peace.

Fifth—As a statesman and a patriot of the highest ability and character, whose long and distinguished public career is without reproach; who has faithfully served in the cause of freedom and union through the great struggle of the past fifteen years; who has been steadfast to equal rights and financial honesty, and an unflinching exponent of republican principles, and who possesses the experience, capacity, courage and firmness which qualify him to give strength and honor to the government, we present Roscoe Conkling to the National Republican convention as our choice for nomination for President.

Sixth—As delegated representatives of a half million Republican voters of New York, we send cordial greetings to our patriotic brethren throughout the land, and are equally in earnest with them for the success of our common cause, and pledging ourselves to the faithful support of the Cincinnati nominations. We give especial assurance that the nomination of our candidate will secure beyond question the thirty-five electoral votes of New York for the Republican ticket.

Upon the call of George W. Curtis the fifth and sixth resolutions were again read, and Mr. Curtis moved the following substitute for them:

Resolved, That while we would rejoice with pride if the candidate for the presidency should be selected from among Republicans of a national reputation in the State of New York, whom New York most highly honor, yet, recognizing that the nomination should be the result of untrammelled deliberation of a national convention, we are willing to leave the selection of the candidate to the patriotic wisdom of that body, in full confidence that it will present the name of some tried and true Republican, whose character and career are a pledge of a pure, economical and vigorous administration of the government. [Applause.]

Curtis, in response to loud calls from the platform, proceeded to the stage amid applause and cheers, and made a strong speech in support of his substitution. After a long and sharp debate the substitute was rejected—yeas, one hundred and thirteen; nays, two hundred and fifty. So the amendment was lost, and the original resolutions were then adopted with dissenting voices, and the convention adjourned.

THE GRANGES.

What the Commissioner to Europe Accomplished—Union With the Co-Operatives.

LONDON, March 22.—Mr. Wright, the United States grange commissioner, has returned to England after an extensive tour on the continent. His report is, in the main, gratifying. He met with considerable success in Germany. While there, he had interviews with Herr Folk, the minister of education, and with Herr Friedenthal, the minister of agriculture, at which he was furnished with much reliable information relating to the German agricultural associations. In England, Mr. Wright conferred with the chamber of agriculture and other societies. He will remain here until after the Industrial congress, which holds its first session April 15th. Mr. Ruskin has written to him, saying that he approves the system of granges, and hopes they will take root and prosper in Great Britain. Mr. Wright is not sanguine of such result at present, but thinks the basis of a union will soon be formed between the British co-operative societies and corresponding grange societies in America.

DANA.

Grant Backs His Nominee for Schenck's Place—Text of Dana's "Impudent" Letter.

The Senate Committee in a Hobble—Consideration of the Nomination Postponed.

New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The President, it is understood, is to make a fight in behalf of Mr. Dana, nominated for the English mission, even at the expense of General Butler's friendship. The country has already seen in the confirmation of Mr. Simmons, collector of Boston, what General Butler, with the assistance of the President, can do in the United States senate. It is now to be shown what General Butler can do with the opposition of the President. The President has decided that he will not withdraw Mr. Dana's name, and that the senate must either confirm him or reject him. This is understood to be in accordance with Mr. Dana's desire. It is now settled that he will not appear in his own behalf before the foreign committee of the senate, but will be represented by Senators Boutwell and Dawes.

MR. DANA'S LETTER.

BOSTON, March 19.—A letter from Richard H. Dana, jr., to Senator Boutwell, in regard to the appointment to England, will appear in the Boston *Advertiser* to-morrow. Mr. Dana calls attention to the injustice toward him and the *ex parte* nature of the recent proceedings in the senate, and reconsiders his determination to go to Washington. The letter is as follows:

BOSTON, March 18, 1876.

To Hon. George S. Boutwell:

DEAR SIR—When I first heard that charges were to be made against me before the committee, my impulse was to demand a hearing, and I asked you to do so; but in my telegram of the fourteenth, I said that, if the question was upon my general fitness, I had nothing to say. But I could not believe that a committee would listen to charges affecting my honor from antagonists, and decide adversely to me, without offering some opportunity of explanation. I was careful not to ask for hearing, but only to express my belief that no committee would act adversely to me on an *ex parte* hearing. I did not then know what the committee had done, but only heard rumors that they had heard or intended to hear my antagonists. This morning I learn the facts authentically for the first time. I learn that the committee did give a secret *ex parte* hearing to two men known to be my enemies on personal grounds, and on that hearing alone came to an adverse decision and acted upon it. They had no intention of seeking information of me or my friends. They committed themselves to that decision, and requested the President to withdraw my nomination, with the understanding that if he did not they should report adversely. I understand it is only upon the urgent request of persons entitled to their attention, who have set before them the unfairness of their action, that they have consented to let the matter lie over until Tuesday, that I may be heard if I wish to be. The committee has never addressed me, but only made it known to others that I may appear before them if I desire to. I understand further that the objections made before the committee partly related to party politics, but mainly, perhaps, to charges made by my antagonist in a private civil action. I trust, my dear Mr. Boutwell, that you know me well enough to know that I shall not ask to be heard before the committee under such circumstances. I value highly the honor of the office tendered to me, and am grateful to the government for the distinguished compliment. When I saw the surprising unanimity, and I may even say enthusiasm, with which it was received by the press and public, altogether the most gratifying thing I ever experienced, I will say to you frankly that it removed every doubt arising out of my private circumstances, and that I determined to accept the office; but there is nothing in the gift of the government which should induce me to go to Washington and submit a question touching my honor to a committee which has taken the course which has been taken by the senate committee on foreign relations. I do not wish my nomination withdrawn. Under the circumstances it will not be withdrawn with my assent. If the senate reject it under the present circumstances, I trust I shall not fail of the grace to submit with equanimity. You may make what use of this letter you thing judicious. Yours, very truly,

RICHARD H. DANA, JR.

A BOSTON COMMENT ON THE CASE.

Boston Transcript.]

Mr. Dana has concluded not to appear in his own behalf before the foreign affairs committee of the United States senate. However honorable may be the position for which the President nominated him, Mr. Dana does not desire it enough to enter into any personal contest for its possession. The senate committee will have, therefore, to settle this matter without any of his assistance. They have chosen to hear an *ex parte* statement from one of his bitter personal and political enemies, and on that basis can form their judgment. Indeed, it is reported that the committee has already determined to report against Mr. Dana's confirmation simply on General Butler's presentation of the case. Mr. Dana has nothing to ask of the committee. Massachusetts, while heartily approving the dignified position he has taken, will as severely censure the course of the Republican members of the foreign affairs committee. These gentlemen must all share the responsibility of rejecting the fittest selection for minister to England that could have been made.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In a brief executive session of the senate, the nomination of Dana, with the adverse report thereon, came up in regular order of business, but was laid over for future action. No date was assigned for its consideration, but it will probably be acted on in [illegible].

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democracy of the Keystone State in Convention—A Sensible and Genuine Centennial Platform.

Civil Service Reform Demanded—Investigation to be Pursued—Amnesty—Retrenchment, Economy and Reform.

Non-Sectarian Public Schools—Hard Money Has the Old-time Democratic Ring—A Patriotic Outburst.

LANCASTER, PA., March 22.—The Democratic State convention met in Fulton hall. H. B. Wright, chairman State central committee, called the convention to order. Hon. Wm. A. Playford, of Fayette, was elected temporary chairman by an almost unanimous vote. Mr. Playford returned thanks for the compliment, counselled harmony and advised the exposure of corruption wherever it existed. He said there should be no hesitancy in declaring for right principles; corruption should be investigated even if it implicated the President of the United States.

The following resolution was adopted by a large majority:

Resolved, That one representative from each senatorial district be elected as a committee on credentials, on permanent organization and resolutions, and that the resolutions be referred to the convention without debate; that the convention select four senatorial delegates to the National convention, two representative delegates from each congressional district, and that the convention select a chairman of the State Central committee.

A call of the roll showed about fifteen contested seats, most of them from Philadelphia and Luzerne. After the appointment of a committee on credentials, organization and resolutions, the convention adjourned until three o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

On reassembling Robert E. Monaghan was elected permanent chairman; fifty vice-president's were chosen. The committee on credentials not being ready to report, recess was taken till half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

On reassembling the following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the National convention: Wm. A. Wallace, Hiester Clymer, A. H. Dill and H. M. North. Chas. R. Buckalaw was chosen to head the electoral ticket in Pennsylvania. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democracy of Pennsylvania reasserts its devotion to all the provisions of the Federal constitution and to a perpetual union of the States, pledges itself to a rigid fidelity to public trusts, to a pure and economical administration of the Federal, State and municipal governments, to local self-government in every section, to the honest payment of the public debt, and to the sound preservation of the public faith. They see with humiliation and alarm evidences of bribery, fraud and speculation in high places; the distress that prevails and widespread financial ruin that impends over the people of the State, and they charge that these evils are the direct results of a personal government, unwise legislation, a vicious financial policy, and the extravagance and corruption of the Republican party. They declare:

First—That the civil service of the government has become corrupt and is made an object of personal gain, and infidelity to the public trust has become the rule and not the exception. We believe that honesty, capacity and fidelity are the only tests of fitness for a public station, and that wholesome penalties should be used with rigor to enforce official accountability.

Second—That the recent and repeated exposures of fraud and corruption in the administration of public affairs call for a searching and thorough investigation of every branch of the public service, to the end that all corrupt practices may be brought to light, and all who have abused and betrayed their public trusts, whatever may be their station, may be exposed and punished; and we urge those in charge of this subject at Washington to prompt, thorough and exhaustive examination of their respective fields of labor.

Third—That retrenchment and economy are indispensable in Federal, State and municipal government as essential means toward lessening the burdens of the people, and we commend the efforts of the majority in the house of representatives for the reduction of expenditures of the Federal government to a just standard, and their determination to lessen the number of useless officials.

Fourth—That general amnesty to all persons implicated in the late rebellion against the government of the United States, who have not been relieved from their disabilities by the action of congress and of the President, would be an allowable and proper exercise of governmental power in the year of a Centennial celebration of American independence, and a recommendation of such a measure by President Grant in a public message, and its indorsement and passage by a Republican house of representatives at a former session, constitute full proof that such a measure is fit, judicious and timely.

Fifth—Approves of the provisions of the State constitution, which protect not only school funds, but other public money from appropriation to sectarian uses, and that they fitly illustrate that doctrine of separation of church and State which always has been a cardinal one with the Democratic party.

Sixth—That the statute for the resumption of specie payments on the first of January, 1879, is impossible; to execute it is a deliberate proclamation that at that date the United States will go into bankruptcy; it paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of work, is a standing threat on business men, and ought to be forthwith repealed.

Seventh—That gold and silver is the only true basis for the currency of the republic, and that congress should take such steps for the resumption of specie payment as will most surely and speedily reach that result without destroying the business interests of the people.

Eighth—The present depression of all our national industries, which checks the wholesome flow of capital through channels of enterprise, and denies to honest labor a decent livelihood, is the direct and inevitable fruit of the extravagance of reckless and dishonest Republicans tampering with the finances of the country, and we denounce the authors of that legislation as the officials who have unsettled the foundations alike of State and of home. We call on the people to aid us to halt them in this fatal career, and to set their faces on the detection of practicable measures which shall eventually enable the treasury of the United States to keep its plighted faith with the rich and poor alike. We demand legislation through the power of the Federal government which shall give us performance for promises, and restore solvency to the nation by restoring prosperity to the people.

Resolved, That in common with the people of our sister States, we rejoice in the opportunity to celebrate the Centennial of the proclamation of our emancipation from the government of the British crown, making, as it did, the greatest event in modern history, and feel a just pride that its celebration should be on the soil of our own commonwealth, and in the city where the independence was declared.

A resolution declaring that "this convention presents to the Democratic party of the United States the name of Hon. J. S. Black as a candidate for President," was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

Wm. M'Clellan, of Pittsburg, was chosen chairman of the State central committee.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Ames Impeachment—Cardozo's Resignation Allowed by the House—Another Month's Work.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., March 22.—Governor Ames's counsel filed a lengthy answer and plea to the articles of impeachment. The managers will file a replication Saturday, and the trial commences Tuesday next.

A bill passed the senate making stealing any personal property of the value of ten dollars grand larceny, and a bill authorizing Pike county to issue bonds to pay for the courthouse and jail.

A resolution passed the house giving Cardozo, superintendent of education, permission to resign, and instructing the managers to ask the senate to discontinue the impeachment proceedings against him.

Cardozo has filed his resignation with the secretary of state. The trial would probably be lengthy, and the resignation was accepted so as to shorten the session as much as possible.

Bills passed the house amending the charter of Corinth; regulating sales of lands under deeds of trust and mortgages; relating to the expenditure of the executive contingent fund; repealing the charter of the Homochitto and Old river navigation, drainage, levee and lumber company; to secure prompt settlement from justices of the peace with the State.

It is thought the session will not last more than a month longer.

TUNIS.

Frustrated Attempt to Kill the Judge of the Italian Consulate.

LONDON, March 22.—A private letter, dated Tunis, March 14, says: "We have had great excitement here yesterday in consequence of the attempted murder of Judge Paliga, of the Italian consulate, and the killing of the would-be assassin by the judge's dragoman. The body was brought, followed by an immense mob, to the Italian consulate, and the turmoil was so great that the troops were called out to guard the approaches to the