THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 13½c; Memphis, 13c. New York, gold closed at 114; Memphis, 113.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1 a.m.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with lower temperature than on Tuesday, rising barometer, and northerly to westerly winds, followed in the southwest by rising temperature and falling barometer during the night.

The danger will increase in the Mississippi river below Cairo. The lower Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers will continue to rise.

L. K. LIPPINCOTT, chief clerk of the land office and husband of Grace Greenwood, was removed from his position on Saturday. It is understood that charges have been produced against him. Who next?

YESTERDAY the senate was in executive session three hours on the nomination of Dana. No action was taken. One of the senators, while asserting that he has not made a canvass of the senate, says that Dana will be rejected, by at least thirteen majority. In this event, it is whispered in senatorial circles that E. W. Stoughton, of New York, will be nominated.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY WHARTON, by instructions from Secretary Bristow, has cited Reeves before the grand-jury of Louisville, which meets on the tenth of April, to tell all he knows in regard to the bribery and corruption of which he informed the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Reeves has got himself into business, and will be made to suffer as he ought to, if he has lied.

THE full house committee on judiciary held a meeting yesterday to receive the report of the sub-committee, who had heard the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. March and others in the Belknap case. The committee passed upon the articles of impeachment, and proposed to present them in the house on Thursday, together with the evidence in their support. It is the general view of the committee that this is sufficiently strong to convict him of corruption in office.

JUDGE BAKER, of St. Louis, attorney of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, denies the story of Woodward, that Senator Thurman, of Ohio, was the paid agent of that road, and says that, on the contrary, Mr. Thurman opposed bills of that road before the senate, and never had in any manner a connection with the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, and was never consulted about its affairs. Woodward is simply an unmitigated liar and should be punished as such.

THE New York *World* refutes the slander in connection with Governor Tilden's name, published originally by the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and says the connection of Mr. Tilden with the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute railroad company will be found to have been profitable to his clients, just to his associates, and honorable to himself. A lawyer who has never taken a contingent fee, and never argued any cause or claim before a public officer, bureau, or department, as being a possibly improper use of his political influence, may be trusted to have had as scrupulous a regard for any more tangible interests intrusted to his charge. For the fiftieth time the enemies of Governor Tilden "gnaw a file."

MEXICO.

Progress of the Revolutionary Movement in and near Matamoras.

GALVESTON, March 28.—A special to the *News* from Brownsville, Texas, yesterday, just received, says the government troops had two fights that morning—one with Navajo and one with Arasola, gaining the fight. There were five hundred of them. General Navajo had two hundred and fifty, and Arasola seventy. Arasola charged the whole party, and got nicely whipped. Navajo lost about twenty killed, Arasola about twelve, and the government force about twenty. They brought in about fifteen prisoners. The national guard of Matamoras commenced organizing Sunday. They had elected officers for four companies, when Generals Labarra and Toledo made their appearance and insisted upon their right to nominate officers. Senor Fuentes read the law to them and told them that the election was proceeding in accordance therewith. The result was the discontinuance of the election. The guard shouted death to Labarra, and hurrahed for Diaz, and then broke up in disorder and went home. General Gonzales is organizing and drilling the revolutionists. To-day some of Diaz's men came near Matamoras and fired into the town. The people are still moving to this side. General Fuero wrote to General Labarra to retire in the direction of Monterey, should he be unable to make headway against Diaz, but the avenues of retreat are now closed, and if Diaz acts promptly he will win Matamoros and then turn upon the column marching from New Lorace. An attack from Diaz is expected hourly. Judge Margaine and other prominent men left Matamoros to-day and came to this side.

Stage Robbed by Masked Men.

GALVESTON, March 28.—A special to the Galveston *News* from San Marcos, Texas, says that the Austin stage was robbed in the San Marcos bottom, about three miles from town, yesterday evening, by two masked men. The robbers attacked the stage about four o'clock, and compelled the driver to quit the road and drive into the woods, where the passengers, eight in number, were made to give up their money and watches. After robbing the passengers the robbers proceeded to rifle the mail. They permitted one of the passengers to retain his watch because he claimed that it was a family relic. For some distance this side, on the road, slips of white cloth were tied to bushes, indicating that it might have been a signal to confederates on the stage. The robbers took two of the stage horses, cut the telegraph wire, and left.

The Question of Religious Liberty in Spain.

MADRID, March 28.—In congress, yesterday, Prime-Minister Canovas del Castillo read the draft a constitution similar to that compiled last year. He also read the royal decree authorizing the ministers to submit the constitutional question to the cortes. The senate continued to discuss the address in reply to the royal speech. The question of religious liberty is forming the principal subject of the debate. The *Epoca* declares that the cortes will approve the principle of religious toleration. The various will be compelled to accept it. The *Espana* says it is authorized by the papal nuncio and the archbishop of Toledo to deny the statement that the vatican ever granted Senor Sagasta's ministry the least concession in relation to the liberty of public worship.

POLITICAL.

A Swing Round the Circle—What the Party and Independent Papers Have to Say About Men, Measures and the Prospect.

Wholesome Truths and Radical Falsehoods—Futile Attempt to Cover up Republican Rascality by Blackening Democratic Leaders.

The Strong Men of the Republican Party and What is Said for and Against Them—The Chances for Leading Democrats—Carroll—Etc.

The Radicals of South Carolina have gerrymandered the State, and the Democrats are crying out about it.

The party is now either to be reformed from within or smashed from without. —*Cleveland (Ohio) Herald (Rep.).*

The Murphysboro (Ill.) *Independent* favors the nomination of Hon. Wm. J. Allen for governor by the Democrats of the State.

The *Daily News*, of Raleigh, North Carolina, has had a suit for fifty thousand dollars damages instituted against it for exposing Radical rascalities.

William M. Evarts is the first citizen of the republic in many respects—a man who has honored every station. Why should not the Presidency honor him?

The fact that Governor Hayes has a good war record, and that, while no one supports no one opposes him, makes him a vital candidate.—*New York Herald.*

Wouldn't it be well for President Grant to lock the doors and fasten the windows of the White House, so that no guilty man can escape?—*Hartford Times (Dem.).*

How would moon-faced, frosty-pated Marshall Jewell, who, as Holmes would say, looks like a "rose in the snow," do as a Presidential candidate?—*New York Herald.*

Pinchback is trying to Morrionize the New Orleans negroes, in the plenitude of his gratitude to the war governor for his abject failure to place him in a senatorial chair.—*New York Herald.*

The New York *World* is highly pleased. "The Democrats of Pennsylvania," it says, "return to the Democratic doctrine of a sound currency, and say the right word at the right time."

In the tiara of gems which Republicans are now studying with a view to display, the crown diamond is Bristow, of Kentucky. He would make a good Koh-i-Noor candidate.—*New York Herald.*

A vehement effort is expected on the part of the canal ring and their friends to prevent Mr. Tilden from being adopted as the New York candidate for the Presidency.—*New York Evening Post (Ind.).*

The Louisville *Ledger* calls Blaine the "Bowery Boy of congress." More likely the "Bowwowery Boy," judging from the way he barks and gnaws the bone of political contention.—*New York Herald.*

Hamilton Fish, as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, would have a double advantage—as the descendant of a revolutionary hero as well as one of the Knickerbocker patriots.—*New York Herald.*

Several leading New York papers rather snappishly admit that Governor Hendricks will carry off the majority of delegates from the State in the National Democratic convention.—*Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.).*

Mr. A. J. Davie comes out in a letter from Fort Smith to Judge Wilshire charging Dorsey with bribing him (Davie) and others to vote for him (Dorsey) for the United States senate.—*Dardanelle (Ark.) Independent.*

One advantage of Charles Francis Adams, as a Republican candidate, is that it would be a comfort to Samuel Bowles, the famous country editor, and an encouragement to country editors generally.—*New York Herald.*

A noticeable feature of the platforms adopted by the county conventions of Ohio is a resolution saying nice things of Bristow side by side with another resolution commending Hayes as a Presidential candidate.—*New York Tribune (Ind.).*

The Chicago correspondent of the *State Journal* says Glenn is to be the regular nominee on the Democratic ticket for governor. Lew. Steward is to decline, thus giving Glenn all the benefit of the Independent vote.—*Cairo Bulletin (Dem.).*

There can be no longer a doubt that there is an organized conspiracy to destroy Mr. Pendleton. No sooner is one falsehood exploded than another is invented and spread over the country by the customhouse bulletins.—*Louisville Ledger (Dem.).*

General Sherman rightly says that General Grant did "enough to entitle him to absolute confidence" in military life. President Grant in civil life is a startling illustration of the lost Federal sense—the decent sense of shame.—*New York Post (Ind.)*

"If the President were to speak on this subject," says the *Herald*, "and indicate Mr. Conkling as his choice, it would be as decisive on the National convention as the wish of Jeff-reon for Van Buren."—*New York Herald.*

At Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the delegates to St. Louis, finally chosen, are understood to be mainly in favor of Governor Hendricks. Governor Tilden has only one supporter in the delegation, and Mr. Thurman and Governor Hancock only a few each.—*Philadelphia Times (Ind.).*

Once in a while Schuyler Colfax comes out into the front yard, and, putting his hand to his ears, listens intently to hear if his country is calling him; and then, unable to detect any sounds of that nature, slowly and sadly he goes back into the house.—*Chicago Times (Ind.).*

The California State senate has passed a bill permitting any citizen who feels himself aggrieved by assertions published in a newspaper to go into court and compel his assailant to prove the truth of the obnoxious charge, or, if it is incapable of proof, to print a retraction.

James G. Blaine has one strong point in his favor—namely, that he was an editor. There is a still stronger point against him—in this, that conscientious journalists should not encourage their brethren to lower their profession by descending even to the Presidency.—*New York Herald.*

John Jay is named for the Presidency by those Republicans who would honor the memory of the illustrious sire by honoring the virtuous and distinguished son. The name of John Jay, recalling, as it does, the times of the Revolution, is well calculated to invoke the spirit of the Revolution.—*New York Herald.*

At a meeting of the Boston Republican committees, held on Wednesday evening "for the purpose of taking action to procure harmony of feeling and a union of force," a resolution in favor of B. H. Bristow, as the Republican candidate for President, was received with derisive laughter, and laid on the table.—*New York World (Dem.).*

A dispatch of March 21st, from Jackson, says that there is nothing now, in the event Governor Ames is removed from office, to prevent the Democratic president *pro tem.* of the senate, Colonel J. M. Stone, from succeeding to the gubernatorial chair of the State. In that event, the State may heartily congratulate herself. Colonel Stone has been a State senator for six years, is a man of the strictest integrity, a reputation without the shadow of a blemish, and a man of brains and character. He is not a partisan in any sense of the word, and the rights of whites and blacks, as far as he is concerned, will receive equal consideration and attention.—*Grenada Sentinel (Dem.).*

There is at last a defense indicated in behalf of that great reformer, Sam Tilden, to the charge that he, with others of the directory of the St. Louis, Terre Haute and Alton railroad, embezzled the surplus bonds of that road to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, for which they are now sued. The defense, therefore, in short, is that by a trick Tilden and his associates, acting in a fiduciary capacity, got possession of the bonds and kept them. If Governor Tilden has got no better defense than this, he had better at once state it directly; that his defense is that he and his associates stole the bonds, for in morals, if not technically at law, that is what it amounts to.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON.

Irregularities in the New York Customhouse—Kilpatrick Still Ready to Sustain His Charges.

Charge of Conniving at Bribery and Corruption on the Part of President Grant—Ex-Senator Thayer.

WASHINGTON, March 28—The committee on expenditures in the war department to-day examined Alexander T. Gray, a clerk in the attorney general's office. He testified that B. G. Daniels was desirous of obtaining the post-tradership at Fort Stanton, and promised witness one thousand dollars if he would get it for him. Gray went to Senator Carpenter, who recommended Daniels, and the appointment was procured, but Daniels never paid him the thousand dollars.

First-Lieutenant Robert G. Carter, Fourth cavalry, testified that General Reynolds sent to General M'Kenzie fifty or seventy-five thousand bushels of corn, brought from Adams & Wicks, contractors at San Antonio, but General M'Kenzie, who was commander of the post, refused to receive it, on the ground that it was not fit for issue, and too high in price. General Reynolds ordered him again to take it, when M'Kenzie again refused and had an inspection of the grain. It was found weevel-eaten and musty, and, therefore unfit for issue. After M'Kenzie's second protest, Reynold's made a premptory order and the former was obliged to take the grain. M'Kenzie represented that Adams & Wicks were bad men; that they were monopolising the contracts of the department, and that other contractors offered to furnish good corn for fifteen or twenty cents per bushel less. The result was that Reynolds preferred charges to General Halleck against M'Kenzie for willful and obstinate disobedience of orders, but he was never tried. The witness said the damaged corn laid around the post for a long time, and was finally wasted, because the horses would not eat it.

J. E. Burrow testified that he was appointed posttrader at Fort Union, New Mexico, in 1868, through the influence of W. D. W. Barnard, a brother-in-law of General J. C. Dent. After trying other parties he went to Barnard and promised to give him one-third of the profits of the post. Barnard wrote a long letter to General Grant, who was then general of the army, telling him of the proposition made and detailing the conversation had between witness and Barnard; witness saw the letter; he filed an application for the appointment and got it direct from General Grant, through Barnard. After inclosing witness's application to Grant, he wrote to Mr. Grant, telling her of witness, of the proposition, and asking her influence. Witness says he read the letter, and that Barnard familiarly addressed her as Julia. Barnard is now bank examiner at St. Louis.

J. D. Woolley, post-trader at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, testified that he paid Ex-Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, two hundred dollars to go to Washington three or four times when attempts were made to remove witness. He contributed four hundred dollars to the Republican campaign fund during the last Presidential campaign.

Edward Welsh, post-trader at Fort M'Pherson, testified that R. F. Bowers, a wholesale grocer at Keokuk, Iowa, and brother-in-law of General Belknap, is his partner. He did not believe that Bowers ever wrote to the secretary of war about the place. He asked him to do so, but he refused. Witness subscribed three hundred dollars for the last Presidential campaign fund.

More and Fresh "Serious" Charges.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The *Evening Post* states that the treasury department has for several weeks been making an investigation of the charges preferred against Special-Deputy-Collector John R. Lydecker, for many years one of the best known officers of the custom-house. It is charged that Lydecker permitted serious irregularities, in order to show favoritism to his personal and political friends. It is understood that serious charges against several well-known officers of the appraiser's department are also under investigation.

Kilpatrick Ready to Swear.

BOSTON, March 28.—The *Post* publishes an interview with General Kilpatrick, in which he denies that he left Washington to escape testifying before the investigating committee, and says he is ready to swear that General Butterfield offered him twenty thousand dollars to assist him [Butterfield] in securing the New York collectorship, and that he can bring half a dozen witnesses who saw the offer in writing.

The Navy Department Investigation.

BOSTON, March 28.—The congressional sub-committee of investigation of the alleged navy-yard frauds in this section, finished their labors last evening and leave to-day for Washington. The committee accumulated a mass of documentary and other testimony.

MISSISSIPPI.

Senator M'Clure to be Expelled—Senate and House Bills—The Ames Case.

Special to the Appeal.]

JACKSON, MISS., March 28.—The committee to investigate the charges of bribery against Senator M'Clure submitted the evidence taken, together with a report and resolution that he be expelled, which were laid over till Monday. M'Clure has been absent about two months.

The senate passed bills to prevent live stock running at large, and authorizing Wilkinson county to issue bonds and fund its debt.

The house refused to pass the senate bill placing Lawrence and Jones counties in the seventh, and Kemper and Lauderdale in the sixth judicial districts.

The witnesses in the Ames case are arriving. About one hundred were summoned.

H. Hilzheim, a prominent citizen and proprietor of the Edwards house, is dead.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the papal brief addressed to the archbishop of Toledo denounces the liberty of worship in Spain as leading the State with a great crime, and paving the way to the persecution of Catholicism.

SCHENCK.

Our Late Minister to the Imperial Court of St. James Before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House.

He Presents a Written Statement of His Connection with the Emma-Mine Scheme, and Denounces Park and Lyon.

How he Joined the Company, and Became a Director—How he Bought and Sold his Stock—His Experiences as a Dupe.

WASHINGTON, March 28—Ex-Minister Schenck appeared before the committee on foreign affairs to-day, bringing with him a satchel filled with papers. He privately complained of being weak, not having fully recovered from his recent attack of sickness. Senator Stewart and other gentlemen connected with Emma-mine transactions were present. Schenck read the following paper:

"I desire respectfully to state to the committee, that since my arrival in Washington I have read the printed testimony of Jas. E. Lyon and Hiram A. Johnson, on which charges against me appear to be founded. The testimony of these witnesses has been taken in my absence, and without affording any opportunity for a cross-examination. This evidence is produced to show that the sale of the Emma mine by Park, Baxter and Stewart to the Emma company, of London, was a fraud, and that to the consummation of such fraud I knowingly lent the assistance of my name and official position. The charge is a grave one, and I ask for a most full investigation of it. For that purpose, although not invited to appear before the committee, I left London as soon as I learned from the newspapers what action had been taken, and came at once to Washington. I might rest my vindication upon the simple statement of my own connection with the transaction in question, which I propose to make, from which it will appear that under the sincere belief in the value of the mine, and the honesty of the sale of it, I bought and paid for the shares I hold now, and sustained large pecuniary loss; but as the committee have received the evidence growing out of the previous history of the mine, and intended to show that it was of little value, and the sale of it was fraudulent, and this evidence has been in, it was such that after their interest had been sold and paid for, some of them purchased largely of stock at high prices, and also loaned the company large sums of money; that the subsequent failure of the mine was owing to mismanagement in its working; that the mine is, to-day, if properly worked, in all probability as valuable as it was claimed or supposed to be; and finally, that, so far as I know or believe, the parties in England who were concerned in the original purchase have never claimed that any fraud or imposition was practiced upon them, that claim having been recently set up by those who have bought stock, since the alleged failure of the mine, at a nominal price, it will be apparent to the committee that this proof must involve the interrogation of a considerable number of witnesses; that evidence cannot be presented except through the means universally employed in judicial tribunals, the examination of witnesses by competent counsel acquainted with the case, subject, of course, to such further questions as any member of the committee may wish to put; that to conduct the inquiry by calling upon witnesses to examine themselves, or by such desultory and imperfect examination as must be made by a committee not informed, would be unjust to the party who relies upon the testimony, and would tend to obscure the truth rather than to elicit it. I have, therefore, to request of the committee that the usual privilege of assistance of proper counsel may be accorded as well as for cross-examination of witnesses who have testified against me. As for the examination of those whom I desire to produce, should the committee be pleased to accede to this my request, as I cannot doubt they will, I will be ready to proceed with the cross-examination of witnesses or on my own statement, as the committee may think most desirable. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

Mr. Faulkner said that Mr. Schenck mistook. It was the intention of the committee to invite him to appear before the committee.

Mr. Swann also remarked that the committee would give Mr. Schenck every facility with the aid of counsel.

Mr. Schenck then gave a circumstantial account of his connection with the Emma mine.

After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Schenck said that in October, 1871, he met at Edwards hotel, London, Ex-Senator Stewart and Mr. Park; it was at the table of William M. Evarts, of New York; he was not sure whether it was at the table or at a subsequent interview; Stewart said something about the purpose of his visit to London, and informed him that he and Park were interested in the property of the Emma mine, and were desirous of putting the stock on the English market, and they were then engaged in negotiations; in making this communication to him, either at the dinner table or after, his attention was directed to what Stewart called Little Cottonwood canon on Utah; he represented that when at the land office in Washington, just before he left the United States for London, calling there for the purpose of effecting the promotion of a clerk, the commissioner exhibited some rich silver ore found in Little Cottonwood canon. Reverting to his sojourn in London and to his there having met Park for the first time, and after hearing the object of the visit of Stewart and Park, and their conversation as to the value of the property, the suggestion was first made by Stewart to Schenck that the latter ought to become interested in this valuable property, the finest yet brought out. Schenck answered he had no means to invest, and if he had he would not go into the matter unless he could considerably add to his income by taking a considerable number of shares. This led to a conversation which increased his interest on the subject. He consented to look into the matter to see whether it was worth his while to invest, provided he could obtain means; he thought Stewart was exceedingly anxious he should have an opportunity to profit in the business; he told him [Schenck] that Park would assist him, and would give him time if he would take five hundred shares or make the investment of some degree of importance. Schenck wished to know the value of the property. They gave him diagrams of the mine and showed him statements of the working operations, the sales of ore at London, Liverpool and Swanza, and the balance in bank; they also told him they had a report on the mine from Professor Silliman showing the value of the mine; a day or two after this conversation they showed him Silliman's report, and Schenck finally made up his mind to invest in the mine if Park would let him have money on time, say for a year. Park having many shares, this matter was settled between Park and himself about the first of November, when their agreement was reduced to writing and executed; and it was not true, but utterly false, that an agreement was written or executed at any time prior to the date it bore. Schenck then exhibited an agreement for five hundred shares, Park promising to give Schenck two per cent. a month on the shares while they should be held by him, or take them back at par. Subsequently, at Park's request, Schenck agreed to a reduction to one-and-a-half per cent. Schenck had given his note to Park for £10,000 for thirteen months, and Schenck and the other stockholders received one-and-a-half per cent. a month. At the time he made this agreement there had been no organization of the company, and at the time of its execution there was no suggestion whatever that he should have anything to do with the management of the company. Afterward, however, Park and Stewart thought Schenck ought to be one of the managers or directors of the proposed company. Schenck dissented from this, but it was urged that they wanted somebody sojourning in London to protect their interests. This seemed to be a plausible reason, but he still objected, saying he doubted the propriety of having anything to do with the management while in his present active capacity, unless he could be satisfied there were precedents of this kind. If this should be done, another condition would have to be complied with: he must know the names of all the directors, as he had this far heard the name of only one person who had been asked or agreed to become a director. On the third of November the names of such persons were furnished him. He was not acquainted with any of them, but he learned that there were among them members of parliament and other gentlemen in high position. The precedent of the foreign minister holding office in a joint-stock company was found in the minister from Portugal, one of the oldest and most respected of the diplomatic corps, who was president of a tramway company in Lisbon, the stock of which was being put on the market. Schenck had nothing to do with the preparation of the prospectus of the Emma company. Schenck said that when he went into the business he did not know that there was such a person as Albert Grant, he not being acquainted in stock or financial circles. Schenck attended only two meetings of the board, on the twenty-eighth and thirtieth of November. Having resigned in December, he never went near the board of directors or company again. He took no part in the management of the company except giving proxy to vote against Gardner's scheme. He related how he and a friend bought 500 shares in open market at £30 or £31 a share, and arranged with Jay Cooke, M'Culloch & Co. to carry that stock, putting as a margin £2000 gained by the purchase and sale of previous shares. Eventually the shares were sold at £14 per share. In a subsequent part of his statement General Schenck calculated his losses in such speculations at $50,000 or $60,000. Of 500 shares that he originally obtained from the Park, he sold 25 shares to Mrs. Bates, receiving £20 a share. He would have sold the remaining shares but for the fact that he had been so much abused and criticised. This determined him to retain his shares, which he now has. In explaining the settlement with Park, Schenck said that he gave to him the £500 he received from Mrs. Bates, and £1894 in addition. There was a credit of £2500 on the note which he had given to Park, and which note had been returned to him. Schenck did not understand this till his final settlement with Park. It seemed Park made some arrangement with Grant for the payment of the commission to him on the shares, and that Grant gave Park a commission on the five hundred shares held by Schenck, of which Park said Schenck ought to have the benefit, as it belonged to him. As to the payment of the remaining indebtedness to Park, the latter told him he need not trouble himself, as he felt as safe without security as with it, as he knew it would be paid. Schenck then related how he paid the remainder of the amount due to Park in stocks, etc. Schenck then alluded to other matters of less importance in connection with the Emma mine, and read a letter from Sir Roundel Palmer, in reference to a lawsuit disproving the statements made against him. As to Lyon, some of whose statements he characterized as clumsy lies, he did not know he had ever seen him.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow, when Schenck will again appear.

KELLOGG.

Order from Louisiana's Radical Governor in Regard to the East Baton Rouge Troubles.

The District Attorney Ordered to Take Prompt Proceedings Against those Charged with Lawlessness.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28,—Governor Kellogg has addressed an order to the district attorney of Baton Rouge to take prompt proceedings in the courts in relation to the recent troubles there, and says: "I am definitely informed that Geo. P. Davis, parish judge, and B. T. Beauregard, State and parish tax-collector of East Baton Rouge, have been driven from the parish in open violation of the law. The parish judge is a constitutional officer, elected by a large and undisputed majority, and up to this time no charges have been substantiated against him which would affect his right to exercise his office; if he has been guilty of any such charge it is your duty to institute proceedings against him before the district court, now in session in East Baton Rouge. The tax-collector of the parish was appointed by me some three years ago; he is a colored man, who, before I appointed him, had served, I believe, creditably as United States collector of internal revenue. If he is a defaulter, or has been derelict in his duty, it is also your province to proceed against him before the grand jury now in session in East Baton Rouge. The sheriff of the parish, a constitutional officer elected by a large majority, was some time since driven away and compelled to resign, no offense being alleged against him that I am aware of, except that he was a colored man. I appointed in his place a white man, a native of the parish, and I perceive that a committee chosen at the meeting recently held at Baton Rouge, while expressing dissatisfaction with him on account of his political associations, recommended that he be tolerated for the present, thus disclosing the animus of those who have thus taken the law into their own hands to be directed against these appointees because they are Republicans—this, too, in a parish admitted to be very largely Republican. I do not intend to permit a resort to mob violence in East Baton Rouge or elsewhere in this State. To the end, therefore, that I may exhaust all civil remedies, I request you to immediately institute proceedings before the district court against all persons known to have been concerned in the recent unlawful disturbance in the city of Baton Rouge, and not only against these persons, but against any officers of the parish who may have been derelict in the discharge of their duties. Should the sheriff be called upon to execute any process of the court, you will cause him to be instructed to summon a *posse comitatus* of good citizens to execute this process, no matter by whom resisted; and if met with force, you will cause me to be informed immediately of the fact. I request you further to call the special attention of the district judge to these points, and to move in open court for instructions to the grand jury touching these matters."

The Republican State committee of Ohio meets at Columbus to-day. A telegram last night from that city says: "The hotels are crowded with delegates. There are six candidates for secretary of state, but it is impossible to predict who is the favorite. There is a nearly unanimous feeling here in favor of instructing the delegates to the National convention to support Hayes for President, and such a resolution will be adopted to-morrow by nearly if not quite a unanimous vote.

CONGRESS.

The Question of Pardon in the Senate—General Joseph E. Johnston Presented by Simon Cameron.

Substitute for Sargent's Bill—The Bill to Establish Judicial Courts—The Diplomatic and Appropriation Bills.

The House Refuses to Surrender Kilbourne—Punishment of Recusant Witnesses—The Steam Vessel Regulation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Senator Edmunds called up the bill for the relief of S. J. Shoffon, of Mississippi, of political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution.

Senator Cameron moved to amend by adding the name of Jos. E Johnston, of Georgia—a man who deserved a pardon just as much as anybody else.

Senator Edmunds said that probably the senator from Pennsylvania was not conversant with the method adopted by the committee in granting this relief. The committee insisted upon it, that persons should make application for pardon, and then if the committee found the applicant deserving, and that he had behaved himself since the war, they considered the matter. He asked Senator Cameron to withdraw his amendment, and when General Johnston should make application for pardon it might be taken up.

The amendment was withdrawn, and Senator White moved to amend by inserting the name of Walter H Jenifer, of Baltimore.

Senator Edmunds said this name was open to the same objection as the other.

Senator Whyte said the gentleman had made application early in the session, and the committee had as yet made no report upon it, and it would stay there until the committee got ready to take it up and consider it, and they would not take it up out of their order; when they reached it in the order of business, they would consider the gentleman's case. The question was tabled and the amendment lost and the bill passed.

Senator Edmunds said the application was with the committee on judiciary.

The finance committee reported a substitute for Senator Sargent's bill relative to silver coin. The substitute provides merely that the silver coin of the United States, except trade dollars, shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for any amount not exceeding five dollars in one payment.

The bill introduced by Senator Sargent and also by Representative Piper, proposed not only to repeal the legal tender power of the trade dollar, but to authorize the coinage of a new silver dollar and make it legal tender of amounts not exceeding twenty dollars; it was also proposed by their bill to double the legal tender power of other silver coin.

Senator Freilinghuysen called up senate bill 13 to amend the fourteenth section of the act to establish judicial courts of the United States, approved September 24, 1789.

A debate ensued, but the morning hour expiring, the bill went over, and the chair laid before the senate the consular and diplomatic bill as in regular order. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the diplomatic bill, the question recurring, in restoring Italy, which was stricken out by the house, and on a nay and yea vote it was restored. The next amendment on restoring several posts which had been stricken out by the house was taken up, Senator Sargent explaining that in these amendments the committee were only conforming to the existing laws. Senators Sherman and Hamlin urged the necessity of conforming to the existing law, and spoke against the general principle of engrafting new laws upon appropriation bills, pending which the senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Dunnell, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill establishing the Sheboygan (Michigan) post of delivery. Passed.

Mr. Holman offered a resolution fixing the compensation of witnesses summoned before the house committees, at two dollars per day and mileage of five cents per mile. Referred.

Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to permit the importation, free of duty, of books printed in any foreign language. Referred.

Mr. Gordon offered a resolution directing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of preventing the use of the United States mails in carrying lottery advertisements, which was adopted.

The speaker laid before the house two communications from the district-attorney for the District of Columbia, informing the house that the grand-jury had found an indictment against Hallet Kilbourne, the recusant witness in the real estate pool investigation, on five counts; and another from Thompson, sergeant-at-arms, informing the house that the United States marshal for the District of Columbia had come to him and requested that Hallet Kilbourne be given into his custody, which he (Thompson) had refused to do, and asking for further instructions from the house.

Mr. Glover offered a resolution instructing the sergeant-at-arms of the house not to deliver Hallett Kilbourne to the custody of any person or any tribunal until further orders of the house. Adopted.

Mr. New [Ind.] defended the action of the house in the case of the prisoner Kilbourne, and said that the answer of congress was as great in that respect as the power of any court.

The question whether the recusant witness should be re-surrendered to the judicial authorities of the district, to be tried under the judgment found against him for refusing to testify, was discussed at considerable length, and Mr. New contended that the penalty provided under the revised statutes was additional to the punishment for contempt, the right to inflict which was inherent and permanent in each house, and should only come into play after the adjournment of congress; while Mr. Kasson contended that whereas congress has provided a certain mode of punishing recusant witnesses, each house was thereby divested of its individual power to inflict punishment for contempt.

Mr. Glover, chairman of the select committee on real estate and pool, offered a resolution ordering the sergeant-at-arms to retain in custody Kilbourne, and not to deliver him up to any other officer or court until further orders of the house.

Mr. Hurlbut offered as a substitute a resolution directing the sergeant-at-arms to deliver Kilbourne to the marshal of the District of Columbia for trial for misdemeanor.

After considerable discussion, the house proceeded to vote on the substitute offered by Mr. Hurlbut, which was rejected; yeas, 32; nays, 92; and Mr. Glover's resolution was adopted with yeas and nays.

Mr. Atkins, from the conference committee on the bill to supply the deficiency at the Red-Cloud (Sioux) agency, made a report that the house should concur in the senate amendment increasing the amount from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The report was agreed to, and the house then took up the bill reported from the committee on commerce, to amend the law for the regulation of steam vessels, and an explanation of the bill was made by Mr. Reagan. The bill went over till Saturday next.

The house, then, on motion of Mr. Blackburn, an evening session being dispensed with on account of the inclemency of the weather.

ADDITIONAL RIVER REPORTS

NASHVILLE, March 28.—The river is rising, with 28 feet on the shoals.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—Weather clear, cool and windy. No arrivals. Departed: U. P. Schenck, Cincinnati.

VICKSBURG, March 28.—Down: Sherlock, 4 p.m. Up: Kinney, 10 a.m.; City of Vicksburg, 4 p.m.; Susie Silver, 11 p.m., Monday.

LOUISVILLE, March 28.—Weather cold and cloudy. Departed: Church, Cincinnati. River falling, with 13 feet 3 inches in the canal.

MARRIED.

PECK-MIX—In Denver, March 23, 1876, by Rev. John R. Eads, Mr. O. H. PECK and Miss GUSSIE MIX, daughter of the late Emmet MIX, of Memphis.

DIED.

NUETZEL—At her residence, No. 90 South street, at 11:25 o'clock, March 27, 1876, Mrs. HENRIETTA NUETZEL, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of Mr. J. R. Pendergrast, are invited to attend her funeral this (WEDNESDAY) afternoon, March 29th, at 3 o'clock.

LYTLE—At San Antonia, Texas, on Monday, March 27th, JAMES K. LYTLE, in the 25th year of his age.

Knights of Honor.

UNITY LODGE, No. 217, Knights of Honor, will meet this (WEDNESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in Knights of Pythias Hall, Vincent Block, Second street, for the purpose of adopting by-laws, etc.

By order D. F. GOODYEAR, Dictator.
K. J. BLACK, Reporter. mh29

CORD-WOOD.

500 CORDS BEST QUALITY STOVE-wood $3 50 on levee; $4 50 delivered. Call at levee, foot of Union street, or on JOS. ROGERS, No. 3 Howard's Row.

Intelligence Office,

TEMPORARY LODGING ROOMS AND TRACT DEPOSITORY, in charge of the Ladies Christian Association,

158 MAIN STREET,

next to the Temperance Lunch House.

HAMS!

FINEST FLAVORED

TABLE HAMS

—AND—

BREAKFAST BACON

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.

BANKRUPT SALE.

In the matter of W. M. Rootes, individually, and as one of the firm of Rootes & Co., Bankrupts.

BY virtue of the authority vested in me as assignee of said bankrupts' estate, I will sell, at public auction, on

Thursday, March 30, 1876,

in front of the courthouse, in the city of Memphis, all the right, title and interest of the said Wm. M. Rootes had at the date of filing the petition in bankruptcy in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 2, Inblock No. 166, with improvements thereon, fronting 75 feet on Raybura avenue, and running back 185 feet, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee. This property sold subject to a mortgage and homestead exemption. Terms of sale, cash. March 8, 1876.

mh8 wed S. C. DEPASS, Assignee.

PURE JAVA PROLIFIC COTTON SEED.

SUPERIOR to any other seed for early maturity, extra fine staple and quantity of lint, producing in some instances two and-a-half bales to the acre. Price, $4 per bushel, cash. References—Judge James A. Anderson, Memphis, Tenn.; Captain Kenneth Garrett, Withe, Tenn.; Mr. J. H. Schrader, Collierville, Tenn.; Mr. J. A. Owen, Des Arc, Ark., and many others who have tried it. For sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS & CO.,
mh28 222 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

Temple of Love, No. 1.

THE regular quarterly election of officers will take place on Friday evening next, March 31st. The Temple will meet at 8 o'clk.

By order JACKSON P. CREWS, T. S.
EDWARD L. RAWLINGS, R. S.

$250 REWARD.

JAMES D. PORTER, Governor of the State of Tennessee—To all who shall see these Presents—Greeting:

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that a certain BOB THOMAS, alias BOB WHEELER charged with having committed a foul and atrocious murder on the 29th day of March, 1875, upon the body of Ben. Bloomenstein, late of our county Shelby, has fled from justice, and is now running at large;

Now, therefore, I, James D. Porter, Governor, as aforesaid, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do hereby offer a reward of $250 to any person or persons who may apprehend the said Bob Thomas, alias Bob Wheeler, colored, and deliver him to the sheriff or jailer of our county of Shelby, in order that justice in that behalf may be had and executed.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Nashville, on the 24th day of March, 1876.

JAMES D. PORTER.

By the Governor:
CHARLES N. GIBBS, Secretary. mh26

COTTON GINNING.

STAR COTTON-GIN

68 Union Street.

After this date we will gin all cotton consigned to us or coming to our gin for

One Dollar a Bale and the Seed,

furnish bagging and ties, and make no charge for drayage. This one dollar a bale includes all drayages, insurance, etc. Our ginning establishment is the most complete in the city, being a brick building, covered with slate, and centrally located. We will furnish bags, free of charge, for shipping cotton in seed. Send in your orders at once.

mh5 PAINE & PATRICK.