State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 18⅛c; Memphis, 12½c. New York, gold closed at 113¼; Memphis, 112.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, southerly winds, clouds and rain, followed by colder northwest winds, and in western portions rising barometer.

The Mississippi river will continue falling at Cairo and Vicksburg.

ROHLANDT & MILLER, a cotton firm of Bremen, have suspended. Liabilities heavy.

THE Indiana Democratic convention meets at Indianapolis on Wednesday, the nineteenth.

THE Democratic State convention of Maine will meet at Bangor on the thirteenth of June.

DUBLIN specials say it is pretty certain that the emigration from Ireland for 1876 will be the smallest since 1851.

A TELEGRAM to London from Washington speaks positively of Schenck resuming the duties of minister to England.

THE university of Prague, one of the oldest in Europe, has had the bad taste to prohibit the attendance of women at lectures.

A PRIVATE dispatch from Columbia, South Carolina, says that fourteen delegates go to Cincinnati as Morton men, the entire number to which South Carolina is entitled.

IN THE house yesterday the senate amendments to the bill to supply the deficiency in the printing bureau of the treasury department silver bill, were concurred in, and the bill now goes to the President.

THE letter of Colonel George R. Phelan, which appeared in the APPEAL of yesterday, will also appear in the WEEKLY APPEAL, to be published next Tuesday. A few errors, overlooked in the first publication, will be corrected in the next.

THE general assembly of Ohio adjourned at nine o'clock yesterday, to meet again January 2, 1877, having been in session one hundred and one days, the shortest session in fifteen years. How grateful for this should the people of Ohio be.

STERNBERG, the American governor of the Samoan islands, and a great friend of Grant's, is in trouble, and has sent one Foster to Washington with dispatches to the President, praying the interference of the United States to help break down an attempt to establish English ascendency. Sternberg will have to subside, as Grant himself is in too much trouble to attend to him.

REPRESENTATIVE HOAR, in the house yesterday, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the judiciary committee to inquire if the Union Pacific railroad company has forfeited its charter, and whether the same should not be repealed, because the company has resisted the recovery in its behalf of its capital stock wrongfully withdrawn by means of fictitious construction contracts or unlawful dividends.

SENATOR SPENCER yesterday introduced a bill to prevent panics and give elasticity to legal-tender currency without impairing its value, by limiting its amount, together with the national bank notes and gold and silver coin in circulation, according to population; to make legal-tender notes equal in value to United States government bonds, with the consent and by the action of their owners, and to authorize the issue of legal-tender notes and the retirement of the same under certain circumstances and on certain conditions. Referred.

HERE is a sample of unblushing scoundrelism even in these days of Belknappery. In the course of the six million dollars suit against Boss Tweed, which is now in progress in New York, Ingersoll, one of the ring convicts, who was pardoned out of the penitentiary that he might give testimony against his chief, testified that Tweed spent fully one million dollars of his ill-gotten gains in Albany in corrupting legislators. He also testified that he (Ingersoll) received for himself and friends three million five hundred thousand dollars, and expressed the opinion, with unblushing confidence, that his thirty-five per cent. of the steal was justly retained.

AFTER quoting the opinion of the *Avalanche* that Shelby county will not sustain the platform of the State convention if a high tax platform is adopted, the Ripley *News* says:

Neither will Lauderdale, nor do we believe there are a half dozen counties in the State that will. A candidate for the legislature in this section who goes before the people as the advocate of an increase of taxation to the extent necessary to meet the wishes of the fonding organs and fine spun theorists in the high tax party, will certainly be invited to stay at home, no matter what party collar he may wear.

What State convention has the *Avalanche* from which we take the above, reference to? It certainly is not the Democratic convention. In that it can have no special interest, being as it is, a thoroughly independent journal, and in no way responsible for it.

THE APPEAL has printed the Chattanooga *Commercial's* dig at its local contemporary, the *Times*, relative to publishing *Avalanche* comments on Senator Key's speech. Here are a few lines from the *Times*, of the eighth, on the same question, which the APPEAL seems to have overlooked:

The Memphis APPEAL should have the manliness and courage to fight Senator Key fairly or quit. Its plan of attack on a speech it refuses to publish is cowardly; and its sycophantic references to the memory of Mr. Johnson, whose character it so fiercely assailed when he was a candidate for the senate, are nauseating.

Without indorsing the *Times's* bitterness, we deem it proper to say this: That a critic who refuses a hearing to the person criticised, so weakens his case as to destroy it in the estimation of all fair-minded intelligent men. Thus far no journal that denounces Senator Key's utterances, has, by printing them, enabled its readers to learn what he said.

The *Avalanche* of yesterday furnishes us the above. If that paper was disposed to be as fair to the APPEAL as it is unjust to the people of the south in defending Senator Key's indorsement of the Morton Christiancy investigation in Mississippi, it would have been careful to look through our issue of Tuesday, wherein we printed the extract from the *Times* to which it thus calls attention, and with comments, as we think, appropriate and just. But it is not the truth that the *Avalanche* is after so much as making a point against the APPEAL. Hit or miss, truth or falsehood, its all the same. It will try in any case to make a point against the APPEAL, and like the Radicals in congress—Boutwell for instance—who do not believe that an honest or good man was ever born in a slave State—the *Avalanche* assumes nothing good in the APPEAL, and presumes that its readers will take its statements for granted that we are not just to Senator Key because we do not burden our columns with a mass of wishy-washy stuff that affords no justification for his act.

TO-DAY the APPEAL testifies voluntarily that the schools were never in a more prosperous condition, and in a financial sense we believe this is so.—*Evening Ledger, of yesterday.*

Our cotemporary is mistaken. The APPEAL of yesterday said nothing, one way or the other, about the public schools, and all that the APPEAL of the day before contained concerning them was the report of the proceedings of the school visitors, for which we are in no way responsible. The APPEAL has not testified voluntarily that the schools were never more prosperous. On the contrary, it is susceptible of proof that with the expenditure of more money under the wise and economical management of the present school board, their efficiency might be greatly increased. And again—the APPEAL is not the organ of the school superintendent, nor or any other man, and any statement to the contrary is gratuitous.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Tank of Oil Struck by Lightning is Consumed with Much Other Property—Loss, $100,000.

PARKES LANDING, PA., April 12.—At half-past eight o'clock this morning, a twelve-thousand barrel oil tank, belonging to Grandin & Neyhart, situated at Bear Creek station, A. V. R. R., was struck by lightning, bursting the upper rings of the tank and throwing burning oil over two adjacent tanks of the Union Pipe company. At half-past two o'clock this afternoon the fire was still burning, involving a loss of forty-five thousand barrels of oil, ten thousand barrels of which belonged to Grandin & Neyhart, and the remainder to the Union Pipe company. Should the wind shift to another quarter, an additional tank, holding twenty thousand barrels, belonging to the Union Pipe company, will also be consumed. Persons having credit balances in the line, will be assessed *pro rata*, according to the loss sustained. The tanks now burning are valued at fifteen thousand dollars, and the oil lost will amount to eighty thousand dollars. Should the other tanks take fire, the total loss on tanks will be twenty-three thousand dollars, and one hundred and twenty-five thousand on oil. The Atlantic Pipe Co's twenty-five thousand barrel iron tank, at Beaver Pipe station, was also struck by lightning at half-past four o'clock this morning, and, after burning four hours, was extinguished by the agency of steam. The probable loss will be about two thousand dollars.

HERZEGOVINA.

The Situation Still Critical—Russia Intriguing, and Servia Preparing to Join the Fray.

LONDON, April 12.—A dispatch from Vienna states that the Turkish ambassador has had an interview with Count Andrassy, in which he declared it impossible for the porte to concede the conditions demanded by the insurgent leaders in Herzegovinia, and that the reforms proposed by Count Andrassy, which the porte accepted unconditionally, were the utmost concessions which the Turkish government could, with self-respect, grant to the rebels.

LONDON, April 12.—A Vienna dispatch says it is expected that Nicsics will be compelled to surrender by famine Sunday. An emissary of Prince Gortschakoff at Suttarine took a cordial farewell of the insurgent chiefs, distributed presents, and promised to act in support of their demands. It is feared hostilities will soon break out between Servia and Turkey.

LONDON, April 12.—A Berlin dispatch says that the situation is still critical. It is admitted that the German government is apprehensive that the good relations between Austria and Prussia will not continue, and is actively laboring to prevent a rupture. A denial of the statement that Baron Rodlick had warned the insurgent chiefs to distrust Russian promises, removes the only source of difficulty. It is reported from Pesth that Servia will certainly take the offensive, and that a military staff has already been ordered to report upon the plan of operation.

BELGRADE, April 12.—The militia of this city are about to start for the frontier. The voluntary national loan has proved unsuccessful, and the government has resolved to levy a forced loan of ten dollars a head.

CROOKED.

St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee Whisky Rascals Done for.

CHICAGO, April 12.—In the United States court this morning, the jury in the Fitzsinger and Seavern's whisky case, returned a verdict of guilty. The sentence of the two men was postponed until after all the whisky trials have been completed in this court.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—The motion for a new trial in the case of Allen and Furst, recently convicted on fifty five counts in the indictment against them in the United States district court, at Jefferson City, was overruled by Judge Krekle; also the motion in arrest of judgment. The bondsmen of these parties offered to give them up to-day. Sentenced will be passed in all the cases tried before Judge Krekle Saturday next.

MILWAUKEE, April 12.—Judge Drummond pronounced sentence this morning on C. F. J. Mueller, ex-gauger, convicted of making false returns. He was sentenced to one years imprisonment in the State prison and a fine of twenty-five hundred dollars. Reynolds, rectifier, convicted of conspiracy, was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the county jail and a fine of twenty-five hundred dollars.

CHICAGO, April 12.—A *Times* special from Dubuque, Iowa, says a distillery owned by Jas. Cusing, ex-mayor, and operated by Isaac Beckman, has been confiscated by the government for alleged illegal traffic in highwines. The fullest proof of the guilt of the owners is in the hands of the revenue officers.

Paper-Mill Man Killed.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—The bursting of a wheel in Hill's paper-mill, at Middletown, Ohio, at eight o'clock this morning, injured Peter Nuscum, an employe, so badly that his life is despaired of.

Joined the Pool.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Alton and St. Louis railroad, which has hitherto been opposing the Iowa pool in the competition for Iowa and San Francisco freight, has at length joined the pool, and will adopt their schedule.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Gossip of the Independents, Republicans and Democrats—Discounting the Chances.

Bristow's Backers—The Literary Independents Plotting Against Both Parties—The Rads at Cincinnati.

The Literary Move.

[Washington Special to the New York Graphic.]

As near as can be gathered, the following seems to be the impression among astute politicians here: It is asserted that Carl Schurz, Horace White, Murat Halstead, Samuel Bowles, Colonel Grosvenor, David A. Wells, George William Curtis, and about thirty other noted *litterateurs* and amateur politicians, have been quietly organized for the last year and a half, and that they have pushed out wide ramifications through the principal States of the Union. It is not their design to figure conspicuously before the public as yet; they are working energetically in secret. They will hold no open convention, for they know the moment they issue a call for a convention, and allow anybody who wishes to take part, that the trained politicians of both the old parties would get possession of their organization, and manipulate it as they did the Liberal movement at Cincinnati four years since. Therefore they have picked their men in every important State in the Union, and the first fruits of this new movement were seen in the Worcester convention. The significance and importance of this conclave have not been recognized, but it is a movement inside the Republican party to control the organization, and, failing in that, to arrange for a tremendous bolt in the Republican National convention at Cincinnati, nominate a candidate of their own, and force him on the Democratic convention which meets in St. Louis a fortnight after. The resolutions lately passed in the Union League club were a part of this programme; and it was deemed best by the organizers of this movement to allow the New England elections to go against the Democratic party; hence the result in New Hampshire and the cutting down of the Democratic vote in Connecticut. The object was to give the Republicans a false sense of security, so that some candidate like Blaine, Conkling or Morton, would be nominated on a platform which would give the bolters a chance to come before the country as reformers *par excellence*. The arrangement, it is true, partly broke down in Connecticut, where the Republican vote was not quite so large as it ought to have been to suit the purposes of the new "Liberals," but still the general aspect of affairs they consider entirely favorable to their purposes. These people have no notion that they can succeed in "reforming the Republican party from inside." They do not indeed, desire so to do. They wish that party to present the most objectionable candidate to the country in order to give them an excuse for getting rid of the present leaders and putting "good reformers" in the high offices of the government.

The Bristow Quartet.

[Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).]

The Bristow movement is apart from this wire-pulling and personal jugglery. It is a simple outgrowth of the times. It is the yearning of the people for an honest man who is not a fool.

[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).]

The name of B. H. Bristow, by reason of his public acts as secretary of the treasury, has become prominent in connection with the approaching Republican nomination for the Presidency. This is simply a tribute to his efficiency and integrity, and it indicates that he is one of the men prominently mentioned in that connection who would be elected if nominated.

[Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.).]

The Republicans to assemble in national convention in Cincinnati must nominate a man who can carry New York and her flankers, New Jersey and Connecticut, and it is not intelligent to speak confidently of either Morton or Hayes in that connection. Bristow is the man.

[Springfield Republican (Ind.).]

Thus far the only effect of the efforts of Mr. Bristow's enemies to pick flaws in his record has been to give him a securer place in the confidence of the people.

Taft Talked Of.

[Cincinnati Enquirer's Washington Correspondent.]

There is a squad of Ohio members working up Taft for the Presidency. They are doing this for several reasons: First, they want a man outside of Ohio nominated, and are trying to get up a division among the Ohio delegation to weaken Hayes. Judge Griswold, of Cleveland, is here. He favors Taft because he is a man of national reputation and infinitely superior to Hayes in all qualifications that fit a man for the great office. There is a strong and growing feeling here among a certain class of Democrats, who are not burdened with Presidential favorites, that General Hancock is the most available candidate the Democrats can nominate for the Presidency. It becomes more evident every day that the bloody shirt will be Republican stock in trade for the next canvass, and some Democrats think that there is no chance to win with a man like Hendricks, with his Shelbyville speech; or Thurman, whose relations rendered too much aid and comfort to the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase. With such records as these, the Democrats would have to conduct a defensive campaign on a war prejudice, but with a man like Hancock at the head of the ticket, who smelled powder, the Democrats could nullify the war cry, and make an aggressive canvass on the Republican rascalities.

The Man at Cincinnati.

[New York Tribune's Washington Correspondent.]

Sifting out exaggerated and improbable claims of strength, we may make up the following statement of what from present indication promises to be the result of the first ballot at Cincinnati:

For Mr. Blaine—Maine, New Hampshire, part of Massachusetts (say eighteen votes out of twenty-six) Rhode Island, ten votes from New York, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, California, Oregon, Nevada, and the nine Territories—in all two hundred and fifty-six votes.

For Mr. Morton—Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Georgia, Florida, and the District of Columbia—total, one hundred and eighty-eight votes.

For Governor Hartranft—Pennsylvania's fifty-eight votes.

For Governor Hayes—Ohio's forty-four votes.

For Mr. Conkling—About fifty votes from New York, and possibly the eighteen votes of New Jersey.

For Bristow—Vermont, Connecticut, part of Massachusetts, a few votes from New York, South Carolina, if the Chamberlain party controls the convention, and the Kentucky delegation—less than seventy-five votes in all. This is a very small showing, but it must be borne in mind that the above estimates in the case of the other candidates are based upon the probable success of the organized efforts being made in their behalf, while Mr. Bristow's candidacy depends entirely upon the breaking down of these organizations by the force of public opinion. He is not around trying to bag delegates like Mr. Blaine or Mr. Morton, and if he succeeds it will be because the snares of those experienced fowlers will be swept away by the rising gale of the popular will. Mr. Bristow will therefore prove either a very weak candidate or an irresistible one. It seems certain that he has broken in upon Mr. Blaine's forces in New England, and if he can do the same thing in Illinois and the northwest, and can get two-thirds of the Ohio delegation on the second ballot, the tide might set in his favor too powerfully to be turned. It must be admitted, however, that the prospects, as viewed from a Washington level, strongly favor Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Morton is likely to maintain his maximum strength on the first ballot. There is no possibility of growth, and his nomination is an almost impossible contingency. Some of the oldest Republicans in congress declare that it would disrupt the party. A New York member, very much respected for his good judgment, said to-day that at least twenty of his fellow Republicans had told him if Morton were nominated they would refuse to support him. As for Mr. Conkling, no one here, unless it be the senator himself and Mr. A. B. Cornell, who is now in Washington, regards his nomination as a possibility worth taking into account. Governor Hayes is just a possibility, and a rather remote one at that. If Mr. Blaine should fail to get a majority of the delegates, if the Bristow movement should come to nothing, and if the Morton men, the Conkling men, and Mr. Cameron's Pennsylvania delegation should join the Ohio delegation, Governor Hayes could be nominated. But here are three ifs in a row—enough to vitiate any calculation. And perhaps, instead of going to Ohio, these forces would ask Ohio to come to them, and join them in bringing out a new candidate like Mr. Wheeler. The united Conkling, Morton and Cameron forces will make the mountain, and the Ohio Mohammed may have to go to it.

An Independent on the Democratic Chances.

Washington Correspondent New York Tribune.]

There is no longer any talk of an old-fashioned Democratic ticket. It was plentiful and noisy enough at the beginning of the session, but it has all died away, little by little. The Hendricks enthusiasm has evaporated; Bayard is only a fascinating dream impossible of realization. Of Thurman there is some solid residuum remaining, but it diminishes day by day. Tilden's strength may be great, but, if so, it is not well known to his party associates at Washington. The name of Judge Davis, spoken in a whisper a few weeks ago, is now on all men's lips. Nine Democrats out of ten in congress if asked to-day, not for their preferences but for their opinions as to who the St. Louis nominee is likely to be, would reply, "Judge Davis, or some new man." So it will be seen that the party is likely to try again its 1872 policy. The qualification it requires of a candidate is ability to draw off Republican votes. In one or two contingencies it is thought that a straightout Democrat, if untainted with Bourbonism, and possessed of an unassailable record, might accomplish this—such contingencies as the nomination of Mr. Morton or Mr. Conkling at Cincinnati. If the Republicans should put either of these objectionable statesmen forward, the Democrats would perhaps venture to run Mr. Thurman, but it now appears certain that they will not take the risk of nominating Mr. Hendricks, and in all probability they will choose Judge Davis or some man not mentioned at all as yet, whose record will have the merit of being short and good. The tendency to turn aside from the expectant line of old party hacks and find a fresh man is very marked. If the Republicans take the only sensible and safe course open to them, and select a candidate in no way tainted with the vices of Grant's administration, the Democrats will have to make a bold bid for Republican votes or lose the fight, and from the talk of their leaders here it would look as if they were prepared for such an emergency. Indeed there is nothing they are not ready to do to save themselves from another defeat. They might even nominate Charles Francis Adams if they could thereby double their chances of success; but a much more probable step would be to run some one with a brilliant war record like General Hancock, with the view of taking the soldier vote away from a civilian like Mr. Blaine. It will be seen that the St. Louis convention offers a field for endless speculation. All movements for controlling that body are still in solution, and the most influential Democrats, mean, if they can, to keep them so until the Republicans do their work at Cincinnati.

Saved for Home and Friends.

HALIFAX, April 12.—The American schooner Lizzie, K. Clark, arrived today, bringing Captain Wm. Greenleaf and four men of the schooner Henrietta Greenleaf, of Gloucester, which upset in a squall Friday last south of La Have bank. Franklin Greenleaf, Alfred Olsen, James Peats and George Connors drowned in the vessel; five left in one dory and six in another, the latter were picked up by Clark; one man, Freeman Crawford, of Westport, Maine, died from the effects of exposure after being rescued. In the missing boat were Joseph Gardner, George Roer, B. Jewett, Charles Pattie and a Newman.

"Chinese Cheap Labor."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The senate committee, appointed to investigate the Chinese question, commence work to-day. Governor Low, ex-minister to China, stated that the Chinese guilds or emigration societies in Hong Kong, were formed when a demand for cheap labor arose on this coast. They exercise almost absolute power over emigrants, and have an arrangement with the Pacific Mail company by which the steamers will not take the Chinamen home who cannot show a certificate that they have fulfilled their contract with these companies. It was resolved to open correspondence with the American minister to China concerning these emigration agencies.

Sale of Short-Horned Stock.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The *Tribune's* Galesburg, Illinois, special says that the herd of short-horn cattle, owned by Mrs. E. Bryan, of Abingdon, Illinois, was sold there to-day. The total amount of the sales was twenty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars, an average of three hundred and fifty per head. The most remarkable sales were second Mazurka, of Hickory Grove, to J. W. Moore, of Beverly, Illinois, for eleven hundred dollars; Peppey's Duke of Airdrie to George W. Dunlap, of Abingdon, Illinois, for ten hundred and twenty dollars.

Women's Board of Missions.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—The fifth annual convention of the Women's Presbyterian board of missions of the northwest, convened here to-day, some three hundred delegates being present from abroad. The exercises to-day were mainly devoted to the discussion of questions connected with missionary work. Chicago was selected as the next place of meeting.

The American Criminals.

LONDON, April 12.—A warrant for the surrender of Charles Brent, the Louisville forger, should have been issued today, but was not, his case and that of Wm. E. Gray, the New York forger, must await, like Winslow, the sanction of the legal question pending.

The Pope Angry with Spain.

LONDON, April 12.—A *Times* Madrid letter says that the government of Castellar is assailed in the press and in the pulpit with boundless virulence and violence. The pope threatens the immediate withdrawal from Madrid of the papal nuncio, if article eleven of the new constitution is adopted.

Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—James M. Lambert, proprietor of the Ray house, hung himself this morning. The cause is supposed to be financial troubles.

WASHINGTON.

More Strong Testimony Against Babcock—President Grant's Eyes Opened—Purman's Case.

General Hedrick's Evidence—Park and Emma—Blaine's Denial—National Bank Tax—New Mexico in 1877.

Kilbourne Still in Jail.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The sergeant-at-arms of the house informed Chief Justice Carter to-day that he held Kilbourne subject to further orders of the house, and the judge postponed further proceedings under *habeas corpus* until Saturday.

New Mexico to Come in in 1877.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The house committee on territories voted to amend the bill making New Mexico a State as to provide that an election for the adoption of the State constitution shall be held in June, 1877, instead of not later than January, 1877, as the senate proposed. This will prevent the new State from taking part in the next Presidential election.

Purman's Case.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The committee on civil service continued their investigation into the case of Representative Purman. They sent to-day for B. H. Livingston and Henry Crews, of Florida, and both testified that they were appointed timber agents in Florida. Purman obtained the appointment for them. He told them they would get forty-one dollars per month and have nothing to do. Neither of them ever performed duty as timber agents, and neither of them knew where the timber reservation was.

The National Bank Tax.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A delegation representing the national banks, including Fall, of Cincinnati, and English, of Indianapolis, appeared before the committee on ways and means to-day, and advocated the repeal of the provisions of the national bank law imposing taxes on capital and deposits. They spoke in favor of legislation prohibiting the imposition of municipal and State taxation at a greater rate than the par value of bank shares, and argued for the repeal of the two cent stamp tax.

Another Bribe-Taker.

James Trainer, a post-trader, was recalled by the Clymer committee, and he reiterated the charge that he paid Simon Wolf, recorder of deeds of Washington, two hundred and fifty dollars for assistance in getting his post.

Babcock Denies Again.

General Babcock pronounces false the story of Miles, a convict in the Windsor (Vt.) prison, published to-day, in which he declares that the general was acquainted with all the details of the safe-burglary.

Additional Testimony by Park.

Trenor W. Park was recalled before the house committee on foreign affairs to-day. He testified that his acquaintance with General Schenck did not begin until after the commencement of his negotiations with Coates for the sale of the mine. It was not true that Baron Grant was induced to take a part in the undertaking by information that General Schenck would become a director. Park also said he would have treated with Schenck just as he did whether he had been American minister or not.

Grant's Eyes Opened.

[Chicago Tribune's Washington Correspondent.]

There is good authority for the statement that the President has discovered that he has been deceived by Babcock and others in very many things during the entire course of his administration, and that he will soon take occasion in some decisive way to convince the public of this fact. Those who recently conversed with the President say that he has become keenly conscious that he has been grossly deceived and betrayed by those around him, and that he has never been fully aware of this until Ex-Attorney-General Williams was asked with reference to the report concerning his action in dismissing the suits against Whitely, Harrington and Nettleship, and the discharging of Riddle, the assistant attorney-general.

More Strong Testimony Against Babcock.

NEW YORK, April 12.—An interview with George E. White, *alias* Miles, the Barre, Vermont, bank robber, now in Vermont State prison, is published. Miles appears to have been very communicative. He says he was instructed by Whitely to call on Nettleship for a job, and was taken by Nettleship to Washington, where he was first informed that said job was cracking a safe in the district-attorney's office. They struck a bargain and Miles employed Benton to assist him. He was introduced to Harrington by Nettleship, and had an interview on the subject with Harrington, at the latter's home, which General Babcock was present at. The latter assured Miles that Harrington's promises should be carried out. Miles speaks of a prominent official who knew what was going on, and who gave additional assurance of security to the burglers. The name of this official was given to the reporter in confidence, but not printed. Miles also hints at a knowledge of other parties connected with the plan, whose identity he accidentally discovered.

Blaine's Denial.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The story credited to the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, of yesterday, has been in circulation for some time past in private political circles. Mr. Blaine was made acquainted with it, and promptly denied it, stating it entirely sensational and unfounded. The story, as repeated in Washington circles, was, that a draft was paid for Mr. Blaine's benefit by Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York, and was afterward taken up and paid by E. H. Rollins, treasurer of the Union Pacific railroad company. In taking measures recently to correct it, Mr. Blaine received the following letter:

NEW YORK, April 6, 1876.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR—In answer to your inquiry we beg leave to say that no draft, note or check, or other evidence of value, has ever passed through our books on which you were known or supposed to have any interest of any kind, direct or indirect. Very respectfully,

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

Also the following:

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO., BOSTON, March 31.

Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR—In response to your inquiry, I beg leave to state that I have been treasurer of the Union Pacific railroad since April 8, 1871, and have necessarily known of all disbursements made since that date; and during that entire period, up to the present time, I am sure that no money has been paid in any way, or to any person, by this company, in which you were interested in any manner whatever. I make this statement in justice to the company, to you and to myself. Very respectfully,

E. H. ROLLINS.

Testimony of a Post-Trader.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—General Hedrick was examined by the Clymer committee to-day. His evidence was to the effect that he was interested in post-traderships at Fort Buford, Fort Lincoln and Fort Fetterman; has one-third interest in each, but never put any capital in either; he helped to secure these post-traderships, and was a personal friend of Secretary Belknap; it was no part of the consideration for a one-third interest that Hedrick should use his influence with Secretary Belknap about appointing Layton; he said he would not have interested himself in this matter, if he had not a personal interest in the business; he had received nothing from Fort Lincoln; from the others, perhaps ten thousand dollars.

General Hedrick was examined at great length as to the capital invested at several posts, but could not give any information. He said he had not drawn out all of his profits, but did not recall now how much it was in business prior to the Fort Fetterman affair; he and Layton secured the posts at Fort Griffin and Fort Conchan; they were equal partners, and got out of the posts about two thousand dollars; never got any profit out of Fort Laramie; he secured the appointment at Camp Supply for his brother-in-law and self, and Reynolds took him into partnership with one-third interest in the profits, and got about two thousand dollars out of this post; he never received any money from any one for the appointment of post-trader, other than those mentioned; from all his post-tradership business he had received less than fifteen thousand dollars; he could not recollect asking General Belknap for a post-tradership when he was refused; his influence with Belknap was due to serving in the same regiment with him for four years, and his applications were strongly indorsed; General Belknap never knew that he (Hedrick) was interested in any of these posts; Belknap had never received any benefits, past, present or prospective.

RADICAL POLITICS.

Result of the South Carolina Convention—The Virginians Commence in Bad Temper.

LYNCHBURG, VA., April 12.—The Republican State convention met today. The State was fully represented. Peter J. Carter (colored) was elected temporary chairman. There was an angry discussion over the committee on credentials, and no result has yet been reached.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 12.—In the Republican State convention last night, the committee on credentials made their report, excluding all contesting delegates. A minority report in favor of these delegates was submitted by Governor Chamberlain. The question was discussed all day with great acrimony and much personal abuse, and the majority report was finally adopted by an overwhelming majority. The delegates to the National convention will be unpledged.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

To Close on Good Friday.

NEW YORK, April 12.—It has been agreed to close the stock exchange on Good Friday, and from the first to the fifth of July.

Three Men Killed and Five Injured.

ALLENTOWN, PA., April 12.—The explosion of fire-damp in the coal mines this morning, killed three men and seriously injured five others.

Communists Pardoned.

PARIS, April 12.—President MacMahon pardoned several inhabitants of Marseilles, who were imprisoned for participation in the commune.

Jersey City Municipal Election.

NEW YORK, April 12.—In Jersey City to-day, the election resulted in the choice of Charles Zeidler for mayor, the first Republican elected to that office for years.

Died.

LOGANSPORT, IND., April 12.—John Hallahan, who was injured by the premature explosion in the water-works trenches last Monday, died from his injuries to-day. The other injured parties are recovering.

A Colliery Strike.

LONDON, April 12.—Upward of twenty thousand colliers are on a strike in South Yorkshire, against a fifteen per cent. reduction of wages. The Miners' union agreed to a reduction of ten per cent. but the masters insist upon fifteen per cent.

Pacific Mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—An attachment on the Pacific Mail steamer City of Panama, was temporarily released to-day on account of the claim of ownership filed by Lum & White, who allege that they have a bill of sale both for her and the China, on the way from New York.

Assignment.

MONTREAL, April 12.—M'Donald, Moody & Co., wholesale hatters and furriers, assigned. Liabilities, about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The firm alleged that their assets exceed their liabilities by over fifty thousand dollars, but their capital is locked up in outside speculations.

European Stock Exchange Heavy.

LONDON, April 12.—The stock exchange is in a state of collapse. Continental bourses are uneasy, and heavy selling orders are received from Paris, but it is almost impossible to make sales.

A Good Character Cleared.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—The grand jury have ignored the indictment found a few days ago, charging E. B. Brown, superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph with perjury. It is understood that Mayor Overstolz will reinstate Mr. Brown.

$5,000,000 Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—A dispatch from San Diego says that a suit has been brought against the Texas-Pacific railroad for the recovery of lands deeded from the San Diego to the Colorado river company, which has failed to comply with the conditions of the grant. The property involved is valued at five million dollars.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Arrived: Steamship Gilbert, from Hamburg; Bostonia, from Liverpool; Bolivia, from Glasgow.

LONDON, April 12.—Arrived: Steamship Holland, from New York.

Terrific Storm.

CRESTON, IOWA, April 12.—A most terrific wind and rain storm, accompanied by hail, passed over this town late Monday night, and five dwelling-houses and a large number of sheds and outhouses were blown down and demolished. The total damage is from seven to ten thousand dollars. No lives lost.

Sad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—This morning an old wall on Delaware avenue, against which lumber had been piled, fell as some of the lumber was removed, and three men were buried under it. Chas. Morris was killed, and Jno. Rodgers and Christian Steen were quite badly hurt.

The Pool Lines.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The committee of pool lines leading from Chicago met to-day, and agreed to reduce the rates on grain to New York to thirty-five cents; on flour, to seventy cents per barrel, and on fourth-class freight to forty cents. Rates to other eastern points are reduced correspondingly. This is a reduction of five cents per hundred.

Baptist Missions.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Women's Baptist missionary society of the west had a large and interesting meeting here to-day and this evening. The time was principally taken up with reports, which showed that the society is in a flourishing condition.

Mrs. Robert Harris was chosen president, with a large number of vice-presidents; Mrs. J. O. Drayman, recording secretary; Mrs. A. M. Bacon, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. R. Blackall, of Chicago, treasurer. After adopting resolutions and hearing reports, the society adj[illegible]

POSTAL MATTERS.

Text of the Bill Passed by the Senate Yesterday, Affecting all Grades of Third-Class Mail Matter.

Rates Set at One Cent for Every Three Ounces, or Fraction Thereof, and One Cent for each Two Additional Ounces.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The bill, as it passed the senate to-day, is as follows: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That mail matter of the third-class shall embrace all pamphlets, occasional publications and regular publication devoted primarily to advertising purposes or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal subscription rates, prices current, catalogues, annuals, hand bill posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books bound or unbound, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise, sample cards, photographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations, seeds, cuttings, roots, bulbs, scions, and all other matter which may be declared mailable by law as third-class matter and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law, which are not, by their form or nature liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure contents of mail bags or person of any one engaged in the postal service. All liquids, poisons, glass, explosive material, and obscene books or papers shall be excluded from the mails.

Section 2. That packages of matter of the third-class shall not exceed four pounds in weight, and shall be subject to examination and rates of postage as hereinafter provided. The postage on mail matter of the third-class shall be at the following rates, for all distances, one cent for each ounce, or fractional part thereof. Every package of the third-class of mail matter shall bear the post-mark of the office at which the same shall be mailed for transportation.

Section 3. That postages of third-class matter shall be prepaid by stamps; if, however, postage on third-class matter mailed at an office shall be less than the full amount above prescribed, in cases where the sender is known, such sender shall be notified of the fact, and the amount of postage due shall be collected from such sender before the same shall be transmitted by mail; and in case the sender is not known, and where it has not been the evident intention of the party so depositing the package to place less than the full postage thereon, such package shall be forwarded and double the amount of the deficient postage shall be collected from the party to whom it is addressed or delivered at its proper destination.

Section 4. That the sender of any article of the third class of mail matter may write his or her name and address thereon, or outside thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the same, or may write briefly or print on any package the number and name of the articles inclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers, the time to which such subscription therefor has been paid.

Section 5. That transient newspapers and magazines shall be admitted to and transmitted in mails at the rate of one cent for every three ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part thereof.

Section 6. That this act shall take effect on and after the first day of July, 1876.

$75,000 Lost by Fire at Fulton, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, April 12.—A fire at Fulton, Missouri, early this morning, destroyed some twenty business houses. No individual loss over eight thousand dollars, but the amount aggregate about seventy-five thousand dollars. No insurance.

Mr. C. W. Meade, late of the Northern Pacific and formerly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, has been appointed general superintendent of the Missouri Pacific railroad.

A Telegraph Suit.

NEW YORK, April 12.—In the suit of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company against George B. Prescott, Western Union telegraph, Thomas A. Edison and Lemuel W. Serrel, Judge Spier, of the superior court, to-day granted an injunction *ex parte*, restraining the defendants from prosecuting applications for patents for Edison's duplex instruments.

A bold attempt was made at one o'clock Tuesday morning to rob the express and mail train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad at Blue Jacket station, just over the southern border of Kansas, in the Indian Territory. Two of the gang were captured at Chetopa, Kansas, yesterday morning and lodged in jail, and it is thought that the others cannot escape.

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of Memphis Encampment, No. 39, will be held this (THURSDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the Degrees and other important business. All Patriarchs are cordially invited.

By order JOSEPH LOCKE, C. P.

HUGH B. CULLEN, Scribe.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of Ensley & Stephenson is and has been dissolved since the first of March last. No one is authorized to sign or use my name to any obligation, or in the purchasing of supplies or otherwise.

April 11, 1