THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1876. VOL 36. NO 109

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 12 7-16; Memphis, 11½c. New York, gold closed at 112¾; Memphis, 112.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 5, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, stationary or rising temperature, cloudy and rainy weather.

GRANT could not stand the pressure. Custer was yesterday ordered to resume his command.

THE Emma mine investigation is declared closed. "A sentence! Come, prepare," General Schenck.

A TELEGRAM last night from Washington states that about two million dollars in silver have been paid out at the treasury and sub-treasury since the nineteenth of April.

THE farce of Recorder Duff's impeachment will be brought to a close to-day, it is confidently expected, by an acquittal. The evidence so far adduced for the prosecution is as an idle tale.

THE Democracy of DeSoto county, Mississippi, meet in convention on Monday, the fifth of June, to elect delegates to the State convention to be held in Jackson, on the fourteenth of the same month.

THE Knoxville *Tribune*, promising to make future use of the speech of Mr. Bailey, published in to-day's APPEAL, says that gentleman has demonstrated most satisfactorily that there is no good reason for repudiating any portion of our obligations.

"THE people of Hamilton county on Monday gave hearty indorsement to Senator Key, in his recent speech and vote upon the resolution for Mississippi investigation." Well, we'll bet a brass button Hamilton is alone of all the counties in this or the adjoining States.

PRESIDENT GRANT has not yet done anything half so disgraceful and discreditable as relieving General Custer from duty, because he testified to the truth in the Belknap post-tradership investigations. Because he did not blacken his soul with perjury, the chief-magistrate of the republic has relieved him of his command.

MILLER, DOLHONDE & Co., of New Orleans, in their last Circular, say: "The new water way to the sea by the 'South Pass,' at the mouth of the Mississippi, in charge of Captain Eads, will prove successful from present reports, and already is creating better feeling in business and preparation for large foreign exports next fall."

THE Democrats of Knox county, the Knoxville *Tribune* says: "While giving "no instructions to the delegates to "Nashville, expressed a preference for "Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of "Indiana, as the nominee of the Demo-"cratic party at St. Louis for the Presi-"dency. We need hardly say," adds the *Tribune*, "that in this expression "we most heartily concur."

GRANT'S message to the house, in answer to Blackwell's inquiry into the frequent absence of the President from the capital, and whether any executive business had been transacted by him while so absent, is a sharp document, direct and to the point, and accompanied, as it is, by a long list of precedents justifying Grant's absence, will be, we suppose, a finale of the matter.

DEMOCRATIC State conventions for the election of delegates to the National convention have been held as follows, up to this date: Massachusetts, September 22, 1875; Louisiana, January 6; Texas, January 7; New Hampshire, January 11; Connecticut, February 23; Rhode Island, March 16; Pennsylvania, March 22; Indiana, April 19; Nebraska, April 19; Oregon, April 26; New York, April 26. In Georgia, conventions in the several congressional districts chose delegates April 26. Only one State (Indiana) has instructed (for Hendricks) and New York indorsed Tilden.

WE learn from the Nashville *American*, of yesterday, that a final settlement of the affairs of the Union bank was made in the chancery court Monday, and Joseph W. Allen was released from his bond as trustee of the bank. This case involved three thousand shares of stock, amounting to three hundred and eighty thousand dollars. In winding up the bank a number of the stockholders refused the settlement proposed by Mr. Allen as trustee, and the case was taken to the supreme court, where it was decided in his favor. The per cent. settlement belonging to each stockholder have been placed in separate envelopes, and are now in the hands of the clerk and master for distribution.

PERTINENT to Mrs. Meriwether's lecture on women to-night is the announcement in the New York *Evening Post* that on Saturday Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, of the lady into bear the name of her late husband, but Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, if she is to be spoken of by her official name, was appointed by Governor Tilden to fill the New York city vacancy on the board of State charities caused by the retirement of Charles H. Marshall. Governor Tilden had the pleasure of learning that the appointment was instantly confirmed by the senate, and that Mrs. Lowell is henceforth a commissioner of State charities. Mrs. Lowell is a daughter of Francis George Shaw, of Staten Island. Her husband fell in battle at Winchester in the late civil war. Her brother, Colonel R. G. Shaw, met with a like fate at Fort Wagner while leading his black regiment, the Fifty-fourth of Massachusetts volunteers. She lives in New York city, and gives her time and exertions to humane and useful labors.

THE most notable event in the senate yesterday was the presentation by Conkling of a petition praying the interference of the United States for the release of one Condon from an English jail, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. Senator M'Millan, from the committee on commerce, reported favorably on the bill to exempt all vessels engaged in the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries above New Orleans from entrances and clearances. Referred. In the house the post-office appropriation bill was under discussion in committee of the whole. A bill passed appropriating nine thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the Louisiana investigating committee. Mr. Blaine offered a resolution directing the committee on ways and means to consider at once some measure for the relief of the country from the threatened scarcity of fractional currency, which passed. The message from the President declining to furnish the house with information as to his various absences from Washington was read, and was received with cool disdain on the Democratic side and with evident enjoyment on the Republican side. Mr. Randall moved that it be referred to the judiciary committee and printed. So ordered. A resolution was passed accepting an invitation to attend the opening of the Centennial exposition, and adjourning the house from Tuesday, May 9th, to Friday, May 12th.

POLITICAL.

Louisville Radicals all for Bristow.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—The primary meetings of the Republican party in this city were all largely attended. There was a lively contest in some wards for the position of delegates, but all of the candidates were pronounced as Bristow men, and the city delegation is unanimous for his nomination at Cincinnati.

The Kansas Greenbackers.

TOPEKA, May 4.—In the State greenback convention to-day, twelve counties were represented by thirty-five delegates. Judge Beal was chosen president, and delegates elected to the convention at Indianapolis on the seventeenth instant.

The Maryland Republicans.

FREDERICK, May 4.—The Republican State convention met to-day, Washington H. Tuck presiding. C. C. Fulton and John Thomas, jr., of Baltimore, and J. B. Pugh Cecil and Edward Walker, of Kent, were elected delegates at large to the Cincinnati convention.

Republican Convention Fifth Massachusetts District.

WORCESTER, May 4.—At the Republican convention of the fifth Massachusetts district to-day Hon. A. H. Bullock and George F. Hoar, of Worcester, were elected delegates to the Cincinnati convention.

Democratic Convention Fifth Congressional District, Ohio.

TOLEDO, May 4.—At the Democratic convention of the fifth congressional district, held at Defiance, Ohio, to-day, General A. V. Rice, of Putnam county, was nominated for representative by acclamation. Resolutions were passed favoring the unconditional repeal of the resumption act, a gradual withdrawal of national bank paper and the election of Ex-Governor Allen for President.

South Carolina Democratic Convention.

COLUMBIA, May 4.—The Democratic State convention met this evening. D. W. Aiken, master of the State grange, was chosen temporary president, and General J. B. Kershaw, permanent president. Resolutions were introduced to confine the business of the convention to the election of delegates to the National convention and members of the State executive committee. The convention is still in session. The delegates will be unpledged.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Proposition to Postpone Argument Until the 15th Voted Down by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—After the morning hour the senate resumed the impeachment trial of Ex-Secretary Belknap.

Ex-Senator Carpenter, of counsel for respondent, said if the court was to adjourn next week as proposed, it would be in the middle of the argument, and he had no doubt it would be more convenient to both sides to have the arguments postponed until the re-assembling of the senate.

Manager Lord said the managers would prefer to have a consecutive hearing, but if the argument was to be broken by an adjournment the managers would prefer to have the argument postponed until the fifteenth instant.

After some discussion the senate refused to postpone hearing, by a vote of yeas, 24; nays, 38.

Mr. Blair, for the respondent, opened the argument on the question of jurisdiction, quoting at length from the Blount case. He denied the power of the senate to try private citizens on articles of impeachment. He contended that several United States judges had resigned and the impeachment proceedings against them stopped.

When Mr. Blair concluded his argument the senate took a recess of fifteen minutes.

Upon reassembling Manager Lord replied to the argument of Mr. Blair. He asserted that the senate had jurisdiction in the case, and in support of his argument cited numerous legal authorities.

When Manager Lord concluded, the senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned until to-morrow, and the consideration of legislative business was resumed and the senate soon adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Continuation of the Examination of Pompous Little Johnny Davenport, the Fool of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The committee expenditures in the department of justice to-day continued the examination of John I. Davenport. The witness was personally acquainted with every person who signed the vouchers, and knew all to be genuine; knew every man on the pay-rolls; received pay for services actually rendered; every paper produced was a *bona fide* voucher, covering money actually expended; these were all the vouchers he was now able to furnish, and they vouched for all the money he had received and expended, except some very small sums of no considerable amount. In reply to Mr. Conger witness said the result of this expenditure had been to suppress and prevent fraudulent voting; the fraudulent voting was decreased greater in the Democratic party than in the Republican party; the work was so completely done it could now be carried on at very little expense.

Mr. Conger—Has your expenditures of this money consummated the object which you supposed it would, and which he President had reason to believe it would when he authorized the money to be paid over to you for this purpose?

Answer—It has, sir.

Several questions of like import were asked by Mr. Conger, to which Mr. Caulfield strenuously objected. Mr. Conger insisted that it was important to show whether the President was justified in ordering the expenditure of this sum of money. After some time spent in discussion, Mr. Caulfield objected to the questions being answered unless the committee decided it. A vote showed four in the affirmative and three in the negative.

Mr. Caulfield—Well, you will see where this thing will lead to now.

In answer to questions by Mr. Candler, the witness said that the entire cost of his work had been sixty-five thousand dollars, the difference between that sum and thirty-four thousand dollars coming from another fund, for which vouchers were in the treasury department; that he charged the government for the labor on the books, and for the books themselves; that the government owned some of the books, but he himself owned the others, which he had copy righted. Adjourned.

THE MAIFEST.

Celebration by the German Citizens of Memphis — Grand Procession — Floats with Emblematic Scenes.

All the Teutonic Societies in Line—The Centennial — 1776 and 1876 — The May Queen and Her Court.

Speeches by the May Queen, General Gordon and Rev. Mr. Thomas—Songs by the Maennerchor—Dancing and the Sterm.

The weather yesterday was just the right temperature and general condition for the comfortable enjoyment of the great event appointed for the day by our German citizens, and consequently the procession was one of the grandest affairs ever attempted on the occasion of the celebration of May day. The picnic had been twice postponed, both times on account of the inclement weather, which tends somewhat to detract from what it would otherwise have been—at least in point of numbers participating in the procession. The arrangements in every particular could not have been more perfect, and the opportunities afforded for enjoyment could not have been more varied. The sidewalks were lined with spectators long before the hour for the procession to move, and throughout the day the street cars on the James park line were crowded with ladies and children, anxious to pay tribute to the advent of the month of flowers.

THE PROCESSION

started from Cochran hall, on Main street, at eleven o'clock, and, headed by Arnold's brass band, of thirteen pieces, marched down Main street to Vance, out Vance to Jam park. At the head of the procession were Chief Marshal Schaper, with Adjutants C. A. Bechn and Henry Schultze, followed by Assistant Marshals John A. Rousn, John Wendel, Thomas LaMalta, and Joseph Emerich. Following these was a carriage, drawn by four white horses, containing the orator of the day, General G. W. Gordon, and Rev. Adolphus Thomas, accompanied by Chairman William Miller of the committee of arrangements, and Secretary William Glaentzer, of the Teutonic association.

THE TURNVEREIN

association, numbering about sixty members, with rosettes of black, white and red ribbons, was the first society, headed by President Wm. Wesche. This society is composed of leading and most enterprising German citizens, and made a good appearance. Next came the Centennial wagon, representing the

COLONIAL CONGRESS OF 1776,

This represented Liberty hall, in Philadelphia, and the occasion of the reading of the Declaration of Independence. A number of prominent characters of that day and time were represented. Among them Master Wm. Voegli represented George Washington; Frank Wolff stood at the speaker's desk with the parchment from which was read the Declaration of Independence; Master Clyde Steinkuhl represented General Lafayette, and Master Walker Hollenberg, dressed in Continental costume, together with several other lads costumed in the day of 1776. A conspicuous feature of this float was the four Continental soldiers, in costumes, arms, etc., of the "times that tried men's souls," standing by the four supporting columns of the hall. Fifty-one lads seated in the hall, all in Continental costume, represented the members of the Continents' congress. The float was gotten up to represent a stone building, with six columns supporting the roof. On the wall back of the speaker's desk was a large painting representing the Goddess of Liberty and the American Eagle watching the great event transpiring on the occasion. The float was fourteen by twenty feet in dimensions, and said to be the largest float ever drawn through our streets in procession. The representations were excellently designed, and built under the immediate direction of Mr. John Roush. The painting was done by Mr. William H. Arnold, and was also good work in water colors.

THE GERMAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,

with about eighty-five members, headed by Vice-President Martin Bilger, followed next, with their elegant society regalia, the society banner being one of the most attractive in the line. It bears the emblem, "Faith, Hope and Charity," expressive of the noble work to which this society is devoted. Its membership is composed of the older German citizens, which makes it one of our most popular social organizations.

Next came

THE GRUETLI ASSOCIATION,

also a benevolent institution, which numbers about fifty members. The Gruetli is also one of the most prominent citizen organizations, numbering in its membership all the prominent representatives from the three cantons of Switzerland. Here followed the

GERMAN BRUDERBUND,

with a membership of about seventy-five, composed chiefly of young Germans, and representatives of all the prominent German families. This society is in a flourishing condition, and held in high esteem by all citizens of Memphis. These were the socities on foot in the procession. Then followed an immense float representing

THE GLORIOUS UNION OF 1876.

In the center of the float was an immense rock representing the stability and enduring character of our government, where our German citizens have adopted a home suitable to their ideas of liberty of conscience, freedom of speech and the enjoyment of religious liberty. Seated on this rock was the Goddess of Liberty, represented by a beautiful young lady, Miss Lilie Schultze, who was surrounded by thirty-seven little misses representing the number of States now forming the Union. The float was profusely decorated with garlands of evergreens and flowers, beautifully wrought, forming an attractive feature. Inscriptions here and there about the float gave the character it was designed to portray in the day's festivity. On one side was the inscription, in large figures, "1776-1876;" on another, "One Hundred Years Ago," and on another, "*E Pluribus Unum.*" This float was drawn by four splendid white steeds, and presented a beautiful picture. This was also a creation of Mr. John Roush's genius, who is entitled to much praise for the interest manifested in the getting up of these two attractive features of the procession. Here followed

A LINE OF CARRIAGES

containing the children of the various societies in the procession. The carriages were profusely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the children were in holiday costume, and as happy as larks. One of these carriages, drawn by four white horses, contained the May Queen, Miss Fannie Schultze, and her maids of honor, Misses Belle Goldbaum and Alice Schaper. Another prominent carriage, also drawn by four white horses, containing representatives of the cantons of Switzerland. Miss Emily Mollwo was the beautiful Goddess of Liberty, Miss Amelia Cohen, May Queen, and Misses Rosa Cohen and Nettie Mollwo, Maids of Honor. Eddie Webber represented William Tell. Other prominent characters of Switzerland were represented. In the carriage were also the national colors. On one of these was a picture of the three patriots, representatives of the three cantons of Switzerland taking the oath to devote their lives to the work of freeing their land from the thraldom of the tyrant's yoke. Little Beatrice Schultze, about four years old, dressed as a gentleman of the continental days, attracted considerable attention.

AT THE PARK.

Arrived at the park the procession disbanded, and with the vast assemblage of ladies and children already gathered there, gave themselves up to the enjoyments of the day, for which the arrangements were of the most complete character. Refreshment booths of every description were on the ground; Arnold's orchestra occupied the stand and discoursed sweetest strains, to which the merry throng tripped flying feet, and every face was wreathed with smiles and happiness, and good humor ruled the hour. At three o'clock the trumpet sounded the grand flourish, which collected a vast throng around the grand stand, where the speech by the May Queen was to be delivered.

THE QUEEN OF MAY,

(Miss Fannie Schultze) was escorted upon the stand by the two George Washingtons (Masters Walker Hollenberg and Clyde Steinkuhl), when Master Walker Hollenberg introduced the queen to her subjects with the following neat little speech, delivered in a clear, firm voice:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to introduce to you the Queen of the May, who will deliver her annual address."

The queen was received with applause, when she stepped forward, with true royal dignity and majestic bearing, and delivered her speech.

THE SPEECH OF THE MAY QUEEN.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Thankful for another glorious day of sunshine and gladness, I congratulate you that through the storm and a year of sadness and grief once more sweet eyed May comes to bless the earth with her green leaves, her fragrant flowers and her cheering smiles. Another year is passed and gone—another year with its many woes and its many sorrows, has left much cause for bitter tears and painful memories, yet when the tale of all our woes is told, and all our griefs are buried in our tears, now comes gentle May with unerring time to bring back once more the day of joy and renew the hope of life. Life is full of trials, and the past may have been full of painful disappointments, yet all of life is not sorrow, nor all our days days of grief. Look around you. Here are happy hearts, here smiling faces, here happy woods, green fields, and budding blossoms and flowers; here peace and plenty scatter their stores around the throne of beauty and bid you again be full of happiness. Then give to this bright May-day your whole heart and be happy and gay. Let the sweetest music bid you to the festive dance, and joy unalloyed flow sweetly through every heart. Long life and happy days to all, and I trust this bright May-day may be one of the brightest which the memory will point to in all coming time as one of its brightest when the sunset of life shall linger in life's declining shadow. We pledge to-day the ruby wine to the good old days of Fatherland, whence come pleasant thoughts of the dear old long ago. [Applause.]

The queen withdrew from the stand, accompanied by her attendants, and dancing and other amusements were resumed.

At five o'clock the trumpet again sounded the "attention," when Hon. John Roush announced that speeches would be delivered by General Gordon and Rev. Mr. Thomas, the first in English and the latter in German. General Gordon was then escorted to the stand and introduced to the audience by Chief Marshal F. C. Schaper, when

GENERAL GORDON SAID:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—I esteem it my duty, as it certainly is my desire, first, to acknowledge the honor of the invitation that brings me before you. I am deeply grateful for this unexpected manifestation of your courtesy and consideration. And, coming before you as I do, unknown to fame and unheralded by distinction, such a testimony of your regard is doubly valuable. And although I am neither personally nor publicly acquainted with but few of you, I am not a stranger to your history, nor an alien to your interests. And I am pleased at this opportunity to say so—pleased to meet and to greet the representative men and women of that nationality which has added, and is still adding, so much to the glory and prosperity of this great country. Though we do not all claim a common nationality; though many of you first saw the light beneath the soft skies of distant Germany, and plucked your first flowers along the banks of her beautiful streams, yet we are henceforth identified by a common history inspired by common hopes, actuated by mutual interests and bound together in a common destiny. There is nothing, then, that appertains to your prosperity and happiness to which I could be consistently indifferent; nothing in this great land of ours that is dear to your hearts that does not find a responsive chord in mine. Under such circumstances, then, it is with unmingled satisfaction that I meet you, and would here renew my thanks for your unexpected invitation to be with you to-day, and at the same time would ask you not to measure the value which I attach to the distinction you have done me by the brief, imperfect, unsystematic oration I offer you. I say brief, for it is not my purpose to detain you, and chiefly for two reasons: First, it seems to me that it would be almost a profanation to interrupt for any considerable length of time the pleasures and festivities of this beautiful occasion with so dull a performance as that of a speech. You have not assembled here to undergo in anywise the sense of labor, reflection or instruction, but to give your heads and hearts up to lightness, and merriment, and music and song, and to rejoice in the return of that day which has become so dear to the heart of the German, no matter under whatever part of God's beautiful concave he may be placed. And, second, I will not detain you because I have personally a sentimental horror of long speeches on all occasions, but more especially where

"Youth and Pleasure meet
To chase the hours with flying feet."

I pledge you, then, that if I do not entertain with what I shall say, I will at least not weary by the length of time I shall detain you. I congratulate you upon the return of this joyous occasion, and hope that you will enjoy the pleasures and amenities of this Centennial Maifest with more than ordinary susceptibilities, and to your hearts' complete satisfaction. I confess, my friends, that I do not know the origin of the Maifest, nor have I been able to ascertain the precise time at which it was first instituted, nor the circumstances which first led to its commemoration. We are informed, however, that it existed previous to the advent of the Saxons into Briton, and was taken by them to that country, but how long it had existed in Germany previous to that we do not know. I doubt not many of you could tell me. I believe tradition says its origin antedates the birth of Christ. At all events, its beginning is fixed at some indefinite time, far back in the dim past, and for century upon century its celebration has taken place, until time has consecrated it and custom given it a permanent place in German history. And whatever may have been the time or purpose of its adoption, it is a beautiful custom, and is not only celebrated in Fatherland, but wherever there are Germans enough assembled to constitute a festival. For nearly twenty years, I think, the Maifest has been annually commemorated in this city. And we are glad to see so beautiful a custom engrafted into our American institutions, and from which custom, I imagine, we have derived our own May festivals. And it was a beautiful idea, too, thus established such a custom at this peculiar season of the year—when universal nature seems to be rejoicing in the return of young spring, and intensifying all her vitalities; when the earth is clad in its sweetest scenes of loveliness and beauty; when the forests are vocal with the minstrelsy of birds; when the flowers, breathing their sweet fragrance upon the air, are "dreaming of the sunshine and the dew." The establishment of such a custom at a time like this must have had its foundation in a true sentiment of poetry, amid the fascinations of beauty and the spells of romance. The occasion of Maifest is emphatically one of mirth and pleasure, of relief from toil and care and business. Pleasure on this day seems to be made a duty of by those who peculiarly celebrate it. Indeed, the Germans are one of the few peoples who seem to make pleasure a duty, as I think all ought, provided (as in this case it is) their industrial activity is equal to their pleasure-loving spirit. And I repeat, then, that we are glad to see this refreshing, rejuvenating custom becoming one of the solid institutions of this country; and we would be glad, too, to see more here to-day to participate in this Centennial festival. And, my German friends, when you write to your countrymen in Fatherland, tell them about your Maifests here. Tell them to come; that they will be welcomed. Tell them that they can be as happy and prosperous here, upon the banks of our grand old river, as upon the vine-clad hills of their own classic Rhine. Tell them what splendid progress your countrymen are making here, and what German industry and enterprise have already accomplished in this country. Tell them that there is not a community, or village, or city in the United States, where the Germans are a dominant element, but what is vital, prosperous and progressive. And tell them that we gladly invite a people of such thrift, enterprise, industry and intelligence to our shores. Moreover (and I do not say it to gratify your national pride, but as a fact), not only are the Germans occupying the advanced positions in the commercial world, but they are to-day in the very front rank of the intellectual. They are the leaders of human thought in this age. Hear what Mr. Huxley, one of England's greatest scientists, and one of the intellectual monarchs of the present age, says about this: "Ask," says he, "any man who is investigating any question thoroughly and profoundly—be it historical, philosophical, philological, physical, literary, or theological—who is trying to make himself master of any abstract subject (except, perhaps, political economy and geology, which are intensely Anglican sciences) whether he is not compelled to read half a dozen times as many German as English books." And he proceeds: "The German universities are the most intensely cultivated, and most productive intellectual corporations the world has ever seen. The Germans dominate the intellectual world by virtue of the same simple secret that made Napoleon master of old Europe. They have declared *la carriere ouverte aux talents*, and every Bursch marches with a professor's gown in his knapsack. In Germany they do not leave the chances of his holding the office he would render illustrious to the tender mercies of a hot canvass, and the final wisdom of a mob of country parsons. Let him become a great scholar or a man of science, and compete for his services." Such is the testimony of the great Huxley to the intellectual superiority of the German race. And he implicitly tells us, too, that this superiority is due to the same principle that has given them their commercial ascendancy in many parts of the world—energy, enterprise of character and inflexibility of purpose. What German is not proud of the contributions which the genius and industry of his countrymen have made to the philosophy, the sciences, the literature and the poetry of the world. The philosophers, the scientists, the poets, the artists, the scholars and theologians of Germany, claim parity with all others, and rank second to none. We contemplate with pride the genius of her Humboldts, her Bismarcks, her Goethes, her Schillers and her Heines, her Luthers and Melanchthons, her Corneliuses and Karlbachs, her Beethovens, Haydens, Handels and Mozarts, and her illustrious men in other departments of science and art. Want spirit her ever surpassed, in his department, the wonderful Alexander Von Humboldt, whose love of wisdom and science led him through so many scenes of toil and danger; and at last to a point on Chimborazo's ice-clad hights where the condors "dare not build, nor insect's wing flit o'er the heriless granite." And coming nearer home, the great Carl Schurz invites our notice—the Bismarck of America. His ability challenges comparison with that of any American statesman, while the nationality of his sentiments, the conservatism of his public course, and the independence of his character have elicited the admiration even of his political adversaries. And while we belong to different political parties, he is a man whom I would like to meet, and I hope our German friends will some time induce him to come to Memphis. If we can get him down here, maybe we can get him more on our side. You know he is coming over; and you know, too, we want to get all the great men on our side. It would be a fitting time to have him come among us during this great harmonizing Centennial year. And here I am reminded that this is the anniversary of the year whose transactions led to one of the most important events in human history—the political and religious emancipation of the people of this country. And standing to-day on the summit of the mighty present and looking through the mists and shadows of one hundred years, what vast results appear since then—what thrilling events rise before the imagination and make us feel as if our very nerves would stop and hush, and dream and wonder. Think of it! From three million of subjects, we have grown into nearly forty million of women. From a few young villages in the east, a thousand populous and powerful cities have sprung proudly up, and to-day their spires reflect the sunlight from the Atlantic to the Pacific. From thirteen small colonies, we have expanded into more than forty great States and Territories, until now our geographical extent is only equaled by three nations of the earth—China, Russia and Great Britain; while they are many centuries old, and we but one. And if the population of this nation continues to increase during the next one hundred years in the same proportion it has during the last, she would then be able to gather the mightiest array of human strength that this vast earth has ever marshaled. She would then be five hundred million strong. But this cannot be. There will be wanting the same causes to produce such a rapid augmentation in her population. Nevertheless, unless she falls within herself, she will then be able to defy the combined powers of the world. And if peace and the blessings of liberty remain with us, who can predict the future power, glory and grandeur of this young but mighty and expanding empire? And now to the people of all lands, who will come with energy and industry and intelligence; who will come to identify themselves with us; who will unite with us in the maintenance of peace and the preservation of constitutional liberty, we offer an invitation to come to this broad land of ours, which—taken all in all—is perhaps the most favored land that marks the globe—a land too (we venture to predict) the splendor and greatness of whose future history can only be equaled by Oriental tradition.

General Gordon was frequently interrupted with the plaudits of the vast assemblage, showing that his address was well received, and the themes upon which he touched with such towering eloquence found responsive feelings among the large number of Germans present.

REV. MR. THOMAS'S SPEECH

followed immediately after, in the German language, and was listened to most attentively, and during its delivery the speaker was frequently interrupted with applause, showing that the talented gentleman was discussing a theme very dear to the hearts of the German people. Our reporter being unable to interpret the address, we regret being unable to give even an outline of what seemed to be such an intellectual treat to our German fellow-citizens.

THE MÆNNERCHOR.

After the speeches the German Maennerchor, with seventeen voices, under the musical direction of Prof. Winckler, sang excellently several selections, with instrumental accompaniment by Arnold's orchestra. The singing was enjoyed very much by all present, each selection being heartily applauded.

AN ABRUPT CLOSE.

During the afternoon several special features were arranged for the enjoyment of the little people, and passed off pleasantly and without a single occurrence tending to mar the pleasures of the day. Dancing, of course, ruled the hour, and for this Arnold's orchestra discoursed the finest selections of dance music. Toward evening the crowd had grown to enormous proportions, but vivid flashes of lightning began playing in the northwest, accompanied by distant muttering thunders, which was ominous of a coming storm which necessitated the bringing to a sudden close what promised to be one of the most pleasant evenings ever enjoyed within the James park inclosure.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Porte Consents to Renew Armistice but is Ready for an Exterminating War.

LONDON, May 5.—The Pall Mall *Gazette's* Berlin dispatch mentions the report that Count Andrassy comes to Berlin at the special request of Russia, who is anxious to resume the agreement with Austria on the eastern question. The Carls Ruhe *Zeitung* says that the Porte, at the instance of the powers, has consented to renew the armistice, and at the same time he has intimated his determination, should the insurgents refuse an armistice, to listen to no further proffers of mediation, but crush the rebellion by force.

Renken Escapes.

LONDON, May 4.—At the trial to-day of Renken, one of the ship Lennie mutineers, Justice Brett said doubtless Renken was a disgraceful criminal, and there was very strong evidence of his being accessory after the fact, but as he could not be convicted for that offense under the extradition treaty, and the evidence against him being insufficient to convict of murder, the charges against him must be withdrawn.

MARRIED.

SCRUGGS-BAILEY—May 4th, by Rev. W. D. Mayfield, at the residence of Mr. Pope, Memphis, Mr. R. W. Scruggs and Miss Q. A. Bailey, both of Germantown.

HENRY—GALLAWAY—At the residence of James F. Small, Esq., Corinth, Miss., Thursday, May 3, 1876, Mr. THOMAS E. HENRY and MISS LAURA ROSE GALLAWAY.

STEWART—WHITE—On the 2d instant, at Buntyn's Station, by S. Landrum, D.D., GEO. F. STEWART, M.D., and MISS IDA MAY WHITE, daughter of Col. Shelton White.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MOORE—The friends and acquaintances of Samuella S. and the late Virgil V. Moore are invited to attend the funeral of their infant daughter, LIZZIE LEE, from the residence of Mrs. E. A. Shepherd, No. 79 Pontotoc street extended, this (FRIDAY) evening, at 4 o'clock.

Attention, Knights Templar.

THE officers and members of St. Elmo Commandery No 15 are hereby ordered to meet at the Exposition Building this (FRIDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock, FOR DRILL.

By order B. F. HALLER, E. C.
R. W. SHELTON, Recorder.

Attention, Knights Templar.

THE members of Cyrene Commandery, No 4, K. T., are hereby ordered to attend in Fatigue Dress, this (FRIDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock sharp, at Exposition Hall, FOR DRILL.

By order. ED WORSHAM, E. C.
T. J. BARCHUS, Recorder.

To Whom it May Concern.

THIS is to certify, that the Merchants Insurance Company, through its Secretary, Mr. Wm. Gay, has this day paid us in full, and to our entire satisfaction, for all loss and damage sustained by us at the recent fire, which occurred on the 29th April, at our late residence, 267 Shelby street; and we take great pleasure in recommending said company to the insuring public.

S. E. VIGLINI.
P. A. VIGLINI.

Memphis, May 3, 1876. may5

CHANCERY SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

No. 1288, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—W. W. Humphreys vs. A. J. White et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the 4th day of May, 1876, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Courthouse Building, Main street, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, May 27, 1876,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in the city of Memphis, Shelby county, Tenn., and designated upon a plan of the extension of the northern part of the city of Memphis through the property of W. B. Greenlaw & Co., Saffarrans & Co., E. T. Keel, R. F. Looney et al., per surveys made by M. A. Kerr April, 1856, as lot 11, and bounded and described as follows: Fronting 74 feet 3 inches on the west side of Third street and running back between parallel lines at right angles with said street 185 feet 6 inches to an alley 24 feet 9 inches wide the south line of said lot being north line of Mill street—to be divided into two lots and sold accordingly.

Terms of Sale—One-third (⅓) cash; balance in six and twelve months; notes with approved security bearing interest at 6 per cent from date; lien retained till same are paid.

This May 5, 1876.

E. A. COLE, Clerk and Master.
By R. J. Black, D. C. and M.
L. B. McFarland, Att'y. may5 12 19 26 27

TRUSTEE'S SALE—By virtue of the power vested in me as Trustee by a deed made by William Morgan, colored, on 22d of December, 1865, to secure certain indebtedness thereby mentioned, which Deed in Trust is recorded in Chancery Book No. 9, page 448, of the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, I will, on SATURDAY, May 27, 1876, within legal hours, at the south gate of Court Square, on South Main street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following personal property: One Shelby Hack, No. 55, and Double Harness for same; one Bay Mare and one Black Horse. This sale is made at the request of the beneficiary in said deed, to secure the balance due on said indebtedness. The title is believed to be perfect, but I sell as trustee only.

J. J. DUFFY, Trustee.

Smith & Collier, Att'ys. my4

Democratic Executive Committee

THE gentlemen appointed on the Democratic Executive Committee by the recent convention, held at the Exposition Building, are requested to meet at the office of L. B. McFarland, Esq., 39 Madison street (Planters Insurance Building), Memphis, at 3 o'clock

Saturday, the 13th Day of May, 1876,

for organization and other business.

J. McBROOKS.
U. W. MILLER.
my4

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

OFFICE OF CITY TAX-COLLECTOR, MEMPHIS, TENN., April 29, 1876.

Judge Emmons having refused the application of the merchants for a stay of the collection of the tax levied upon their capital to pay the judgment of T. E. Brown, all parties owing this tax are requested to come forward immediately and pay the same and save additional expense.

FRED. C. SCHAPER,
City Tax-Collector.
ap30

SPECIAL BARGAINS

THIS WEEK IN

House-Furnishing Goods!

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS

Our recent importations in the above lines having given us the most complete and largest assortment of these goods ever shown in Memphis; and our facilities for their purchase in Europe and transfer to this port being unexcelled, we are enabled to offer

Steamboatmen, Hotel & Housekeepers

Extraordinary bargains in Linen Sheetings, Linen Pillow-casings, Spotteens, and Richardson's unrivaled Fronting and Family Linens, Bleached, Half-Bleached and Brown Linen Table Damask, Turkey-red and Madder Tollinettes, Tollinette and Damask Sets of Table Cloths and Napkins to match; Doylies, Napkins and Tray-Cloths, round, oval and square; all sizes and qualities Huck, Honey-comb, Damask and Turkish Towels, Damask, Diaper, Huck and Crash Towelling, Linen Carriage Robes, Printed, Embossed and Embroidered Table-Covers, Embroidered Piano-Covers, a choice and elegant assortment, at attractive prices. MARSEILLES TOILET QUILTS, an immense variety, all sizes and qualities, at low prices. We are also showing an exquisite line of new

EXHIBITION QUILTS

Honey-comb Quilts at 75c, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 each. Beautiful lines of ST. GALL LACE CURTAINS—the most attractive ever imported, at wonderfully low prices.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

242, 244 AND 246 MAIN STREET, COR. JEFFERSON.

NAPOLEON HILL. N. FONTAINE. JEROME HILL.

HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

And Wholesale Grocers,

360 AND 362 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS TENN

J. T. FARGASON & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS

No. 369 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

To Housekeepers & Families

IN NEED OF

Fronting Linens, Pillow Linens, Linen Sheetings

OF SCOTCH OR IRISH MANUFACTURE!

We are prepared to furnish the production of celebrated makes, and offer standard numbers of Irish Linens

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

JOSEPH COLL & CO.

273 Main Street.

STEAM ENGINES.

The J. C. Headley, Erie City, or Watertown Portable, or Woodbury Stationary, or Skinner's small Engines, with Horizontal Boiler.

THRESHING MACHINES OF ALL KINDS, especially Gray's Light Running. One or Two-Horse Railway (Tread) power THRESHERS, SEPARATORS and CLEANERS, at $200 for One-Horse power, and $275 for Two-Horse Machines, and freight from factory. The One-Horse Thresher will thresh and clean seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat in day; the Two Horse Machine, from two hundred to two hundred fifty bushels wheat and double that quantity of oats in a day. Planters are invited to send in their orders at once. Prices furnished of any other Thresher and separator desired; Reapers and Mowers, or any kind of Machinery or Agricultural Implements wanted. Goods shipped from factory direct to any point in Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, or any southern state. Be sure to write us before buying elsewhere and you will save money by it and get reliable machinery in every case. Address,

G. D. BUSTAMANTE,
Mississippi Machinery Depot, Jackson, Mississippi.

W. W. GUY. J. B. M'CLELLAN. E. C. PARK.

GUY, M'CLELLAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Grocers, Cotton Factors

—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Nos. 260 and 262 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

Hams, Hams, Hams.

A SMALL lot Henry Ames & Co.'s celebrated Sugar-cured Hams for sale cheap by

HULS & CO.,