THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1876. VOL 36. NO 111

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 12½; Memphis, 11¼. New York, gold closed at 112¼; Memphis, 111¼.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 7, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling followed by rising barometer, warmer southerly winds, veering to cooler westerly and rainy, followed by clearing weather.

The lower Missouri river, central and upper Mississippi and lower Ohio will continue rising.

THE Democratic county executive committee will meet at their rooms, on Monroe street, next Saturday.

HAM C. CARTER and J. R. Lynch, both colored, will be candidates for congress in the sixth district of Mississippi.

HON. F. S. SINGLETARY declines to be a candidate for congress in the first district, in this State, on the Republican ticket.

EX-JUDGE THOMAS WALTON has been appointed United States district-attorney for the northern district of Mississippi.

EX SENATOR BROWNLOW is to be a candidate for congress from the second district. If a Republican is to be elected, we know of no better man.

COLONEL D. A. HOLMAN, of Winona, has, we learn from the *Central*, declined to be a candidate for congress in the third Mississippi district.

ON and after Monday next, checks on the United States treasury will be paid in silver if desired. This will wipe out the premium on silver and put as much silver coin afloat as the public want.

PETER COOPER has written a letter to Moses Field, declining, on account of ill-health, the invitation to preside at the Greenback convention, to be held at Indianapolis on the seventeenth instant.

IN the English house of commons, yesterday, the under-secretary for the foreign department, stated that the government of the United States had not communicated its decision to abrogate the tenth clause of the treaty of 1842.

GENERAL EARLY, in a letter to the Richmond *Enquirer*, suggests that the Confederate soldiers in the southern States form themselves into associations for the purpose of collecting funds for the monument to General Lee to be erected at Richmond, Virginia.

THE Mississippi *Capital* calls attention to the fact that Major-General C. E. Furlong, of the State militia, was a colonel in the Federal army. He was appointed by a Democratic governor and confirmed by a Democratic senate; and yet the Radicals say Mississippi is not loyal.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, in reference to the Hot Springs, thinks that under all the circumstances, the best thing the government can do is to compromise the matter with the present occupants of the land, and if satisfactory terms on both sides cannot be arrived at, to sell, in lots, to the highest bidder.

THE New York *Herald* is with the APPEAL in the hope that the Democrats of Alabama will not commit the error of permitting Hon. John Forsyth to escape from the opportunity of serving his State at Washington. Mr. Forsyth would lend dignity to a body already complimented by the presence of men like Bayard, Conkling, Edmunds and Randolph.

THE *Dyer County Progress* says of Colonel Bailey's speech on State finances, published in the APPEAL of Friday, that it is "a masterly exposition of a subject of vital importance to the whole people of the State. It expresses the views of the *Progress* upon the question far more ably than we can do it ourselves, and it marks out the only course open to the people of Tennessee, by which we may escape repudiation and dishonor."

THE Galveston *News*, after careful diagnosis of the public feeling in the matter of the Presidency, is of the opinion that the suggestion to nominate Judge Davis, of the supreme court, as the Democratic candidate for President, does not meet with favor out of Illinois, and is not received with enthusiasm even there. The opinion seems founded on sound logic that it would be inexpedient to take a Presidential candidate from the supreme bench.

MR. GEORGE W. CURTIS has written a letter in favor of pensioning common school teachers, in which he says: "Teaching in the public schools is as essential a part of the public service as the discharge of duty in the army and navy, and the faithful servant in one branch is entitled to the same consideration as his fellow-servant in another. The pension would make teachers an assured career, and constantly attract to it the best teaching talent in the country, and the efficiency and value of the schools would be promoted just in the degree that teaching ceased to be a temporary resource."

THE Atlanta *Constitution*, in an article on "Southern Cotton Mills," insists that we are surely and steadily gaining in the number of spindles. In 1869, we had only 225,063; in 1870, the number had increased to 232,221, and in 1875 it reached 481,821. These figures are gratifying, but when we look at the matter relatively they seem insignificant. We manufactured only three and a half per cent. of the cotton we produced. The six hundred and ninety-four mills of the northern States consumed 1,097,001 bales, by the side of which our figures of consumption (145,076 bales) look small. But tall oaks from little acorns grow, and we believe our oaks are sprouting.

THE Holly Springs *Reporter*, in a lengthy and able article, thinks with the APPEAL that the resolution passed by the Indiana Democracy in regard to the payment of the Confederate debt and reimbursing the south for the slaves set free is mainly due to "a certain class of politicians and political writers in the south who have harped so much upon dead issues, such as secession and slavery, that the northern people have very naturally concluded that there must be a strong sentiment here in favor of the payment of the Confederate war debt and the reimbursment of the ex-slave owners. The truth is, there is no such sentiment here. The people of the south have accepted the situation in good faith," and, let us add, would under no circumstances give their consent to an increase of the public debt of the country.

THERE is trade and traffic, fraud and corruption written all over the face of Senator Dorsey's Hot Springs bill, and we trust the Democratic members of congress from the south will keep a sharp lookout for it, and if possible defeat it. It makes provision for the selling of water and the general transaction of a wholesale and retail business on the part of the government, for as the *Telegraph* says, "the receiver is the government, and whatever he does is another method of expressing what the government does." A receiver should not be appointed. The lands should be put upon the market immediately, present occupants being offered the first chance to buy. To refuse or fail to recognize their claims would, we think, be a great wrong.

TURNING BACK THE TIDE.

A Japanese Scholar Criticises Christians and Objects to the Philosophy of Jesus.

St. Louis Republican.]

The missionary efforts to convert the east to western social ideas and the christian religion, if they have accomplished nothing else have called forth a very strong Japanese book against the bible of the Jews, the gospels of the christians and the whole structure of christianity. The book is by Yasui Chinhei, an eminent Japanese scholar, and it has recently been translated into English by an attache of the British legation. The name of the work is *Bemmo, or an Exposition of Error*. The *Bemmo* is said to be a systematic treatise embodying in a complete and methodical form all the objections which a Japanese *literateur* and a Japanese hereditary noble can discover against christianity. These old eastern civilizations have been hammered at by the missions until they can stand it no longer and are beginning to strike back. Their blows will be felt too in translations in the christian languages. Orthodox christian theology has hard enough work just now to take care of itself in countries that are called christian, and it seems too bad for a people like the Japanese that will not christianize, to take the aggressive against western social systems, ethics, and religion. The Japanese author takes up the Mosaic books and impeaches the sincerity of the witnesses and the value of the testimony. Yasui rejects fables the Mosaic plan of creation, the forming of man of clay, the serpent endowed with speech, the sin of Eve and our common inheritance in it, the flood, the ark, confusion of tongues, and all the stories of the bible. Then this disciple of Confucius reviews the christian moral law from his standpoint. The Confucian idea is that the end of life is attained when each man has his own house and lives in it, and all the world is at peace. The attainment of this stage must be through respect to the laws and filial obedience in the household. Loyalty is but a larger growth of the patriarchal family law, upon which the Mongolian social system is built, and this author characterizes it as the prime offense of christianity that it undermines this loyalty and saps the foundation of the domestic pyramid. A reviewer of the book thus sets forth its spirit:

"The fundamental error of Jesus, according to Yasui, is that he takes no account of our actual present life, and directs all thoughts and aspirations toward a future life of immeasurable and unceasing felicity. Hence his contempt for those relations of our present life which are really our chief concern. Of course the filial relation was too deeply engraved in the human heart to be entirely disregarded; hence Jesus gave it a place in his system, but a subordinate one, and one which perverted it from its proper object to an imaginary object in heaven. As to the subject's duty of submission as subject, he counts it for nothing; indeed, in his own person furnishes the example of rebellion in all its forms. Hence come relaxations of the family tie, and civil discord must necessarily be the result wherever such precepts are practiced. Seduced by the prospect of a future bliss—of which Jesus speaks so confidently, but which is a mere delusion and fantasy derived from an imperfect conception of the relations between soul and body—the followers of this wretched heresy will not scruple at anything, or shrink from any act of disobedience, in order to secure the prize."

Yasui appears to have studied up the whole subject, resisted doubtless by missionary labors and teachings, and attacks, in the same heathenish spirit, the additions made to the christian doctrine by the successors of Jesus—characterizing redemption as an invention, and the resurrection as a pious fraud. Japan needs more missionaries.

DAHOMEY.

We May Make Up our Mouths to Say Good-Bye to Gelele—The British Lion is Going for him.

New York World.]

"Come and take it," says Gelele, king of Dahomey, to his British judges when they demanded an indemnity for outrages upon an English trader. "Come and take it in powder and lead." The invitation has a plucky sound at first, and as if the shot heard round the world had just brought up with a sharp reverberation among the huts of his black fellow's far-away and benighted capital. But, allowing that the defiance has acquired the tinge of epigram on its route to news hither, the original substance can be best accounted for on a basis of rum and fetich. Such as it is, it doubtless will be accepted and the sickle will be put in where the harvest has long been fully ripe for it. It was early in 1852 that the most absolute monarch and ebony god of two hundred thousand savages, more or less, father to the present king, was made to subscribe a treaty binding him to stop killing fourscore men a year as sacrifices, filling their places by stealing from his neighbors and interfering with the traders and outlying missionaries. But Gelele, when his father died, threw all this in the face of the British authorities, sent the ghosts of five hundred slaves on *mause* to wait upon the ghost of the king, and resumed slave-hunting with a will. At seasons ever since, he has been remonstrated with, without effect. The English governor on the coast renewed recently the demand that the butchery be stopped, and his ambassador, Captain Lees, was landed at Whydah, the chief port, by her majesty's steamer Spiteful. He delivered his message to the black king's viceroy—his majesty stays inland at Abomey—and next day anchored before the town her majesty's steamer Achor, with Commodore Hewitt aboard, and three more war vessels, and demanded explanations in the case of the English traders whom the savages had outraged. A conference was called; the commodore sent two officers to represent him and the viceroy sent salaam. Upon this salute the Englishmen took matters into their own hands, dispensed with the slave and made an independent inquiry. As a result, Commodore Hewitt sent the king the letter whose answer is given above, imposing a heavy fine in olive oil, to be paid by June 1st, on penalty of blockade. "Come to Abomey," says the king, "and get it in bullets." He has an army as large as two hundred thousand people can supply, say twenty thousand men—the softer sex in Dahomey—and a body-guard of some thousands of amazons who will fight, which the males will not do if they can help it. He has some small pieces of artillery and plenty of Brummagen muskets, and rum and impudence, and it is the first time a foreign power ever dared fine him. But his people, it is reported, are getting tired of him, his country is not so difficult of inroad as Ashantee, and altogether he offers an excellent opportunity for his own eradication. We may make up our mouths to say good-bye to Gelele.

London, May 6: The steamships Abyssinia and Nevada, from New York, have arrived out.

THE STORM.

Heavy Wind and Rain-Storm, Accompanied by Frightful Flashes of Lightning—The Streets Deluged for Over an Hour.

A Sixty-Hour Rainfall at Leavenworth—Fearful War of the Elements—$250,000 Worth of Property Destroyed by a Tornado.

Chicago Chastised—Church-Steeples are Blown Down, Houses Unroofed, Carriages Overturned, and Lamp-posts and Trees Blown Down.

We just missed a terrific storm last night, but got the shank-end of it, about as much as people of ordinary nerves could endure with comfort. During the afternoon the temperature went way up among the eighties, and every indication of the approaching storm was apparent. At night the western horizon was black with angry clouds, from which sheet-lightning played in one continuous glare, and the distant thunders rolled in deep-toned orchestral accompaniment to the grand pyrotechnic display. The clouds moved northwardly, the heavy column moving in a black, unbroken mass apparently carried onward by a tornado of wind. Slight showers of rain fell from the extremity of the clouds passing over this locality until about eleven o'clock, when the storm burst upon us with terrific fury. The lightnings flashed incessantly, striking in several localities within the city limits, the sharp cracks of the thunder startling the strongest-nerved; the rain fell in torrents, and unceasing for fully an hour and a half. There was comparatively little wind accompanying the cloud, but the roar of the floods of water pouring down upon the earth sounded as if a tornado was passing over. At the writing we have heard of no material damage by wind, water or electricity. Our dispatches contain fearful details of disasters at points within the scope of the fury of the storm.

Fearful War of the Elements at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, May 6.—At half-past three o'clock this morning this vicinity was visited by the heaviest and most destructive wind-storm Leavenworth ever experienced. It had been raining almost incessantly for sixty hours, and at the time the wind-storm struck the town, the rain was still coming down in torrents. At an early hour in the evening the lightning began to play across the sky, the whole air seemed to be filled with electricity, and all night long flashes and reports followed each other in such rapid succession, that there was almost an unbroken glare of lightning and roar of thunder. At twenty-five minutes past three o'clock, a dense black cloud was seen in the western horizon, and in a few moments after a sharp breeze came up from the east, which continued not over one minute, and then there was a dead calm, and the rain-fall ceased entirely; then began to be heard the distant roaring of the coming tornado, and in a moment more the wind struck us, and it seemed for a time that everything above ground was doomed to destruction. Just as the hurricane struck the city came a blinding flash of lightning, with a terrific crash of thunder that made the earth tremble; this, with terrific roaring of the wind—which cannot be likened to anything but itself—the creaking and groaning of trembling buildings, the crash of falling walls and flying timbers, made an exhibition of the fury of the elements which those who witnessed it will never desire to see repeated. The wind blood were funnel shaped, with the small end down. It moved with an oscillating motion from west to east, rebounding like a bombshell, and scattering ruin in its pathway wherever it struck the earth. The loss to city and county cannot be less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and may reach a quarter of a million.

Terrible Effects in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 6.—About five o'clock this afternoon, a terrific rain-storm, accompanied by a rotating tornado, visited this city, and did great damage to property. The storm spent itself chiefly on the south or north sides. The west escaped almost uninjured. The wind seemed to come from above, and dropped here and there over the city, skipping some portions which lay in its course. Among the casualties reported are the following: The Michigan Southern depot was unroofed, and six laborers, working in the vicinity, were more or less hurt, one of them seriously. The massive steeple of Grace church, one hundred and seventy-five feet high, fell, and crashing through the roof, penetrated the aisle. The choir were practicing in the church at the time, but were not injured. The loss to the church, exclusive of the steeple, is estimated at seven thousand dollars. The spire of the Wabash avenue Methodist church was also broken off and fell into an adjoining lot. The tin roof of No. 517 Wabash avenue was carried off, and the building left defenseless against the storm. The upper portion of the roof of the old county hospital was carried away, and the chimneys falling on the lower portions, caused much injury to the building. The patients were speedily removed and none were seriously hurt. The wind took off a large portion of Ashborn's harvesting machine manufactory, and sixty feet of the first wall fell in, smashing machinery and inflicting other damage to the amount of about five thousand dollars. The house of Henry W. King was unroofed and damaged badly. The omnibus barn on Blue Island avenue, near Twenty-second street, was blown down. A three-story frame-house, on the corner of Paulina Twenty-third streets, was blown down, and one boy killed. Besides this, several of the tenants were injured, and some limbs were broken. At fifteen minutes past five o'clock the massive fog bell at the crib, together with the newly-erected tower, was swept into the lake and entirely destroyed. The loss will probably be over five thousand dollars. Trees, lamp-posts and other *debris* strew the streets. In some portions of the city sidewalks were turned over and jammed against houses, breaking glass, etc. Hacks and carriages were wrecked in the streets and abandoned; nearly fifty vehicles were seen on the South-side, after the tornado had passed, all turned over and some of them worthless on account of damages by the storm. Innumerable chimneys toppled over and signs were hurled into the streets in all directions. Little loss of life is reported as yet. The Palmer and Gardner houses are reported to have been badly damaged, but no particulars can be ascertained at this hour. On the lake the force of the storm seems to have been less, but nearly every vessel inside the harbor and in the river, as well as those outside, lost their sails or mast or portions of their rigging. The lightning struck several times, but in only one case was a man injured, and he only slightly. The storm lasted but a few minutes. At this writing it is perfectly clear.

LATER.

CHICAGO, May 6.—At a late hour tonight a few further particulars of the damage have come to light. The loss to the Palmer house is about $2000; to the Gardner house, $1000; to the old county hospital, about $800. In Page's candy-store, on Lake street, four girls were seriously hurt, and two of them may die from injuries received from the chimney falling through the roof. Six men were buried under the fallen wall of the Michigan Southern freight depot. One of them will probably die, and another had his legs and arms and other bones badly broken. Some of the others may not recover. The roof of the passenger depot was partly demolished. The total damage is roughly estimated at a quarter of a million dollars, and will probably not be much less than that. There are no great losses, but innumerable small ones.

Result at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., May 6.—The following are some of the most damaging results of the storm: The Leavenworth carpet factory, with machinery, valued at fifty thousand dollars, was totally destroyed. The roof of Odd-Fellows' hall, one of the largest buildings in the city, was torn off and the interior of the building was ruined by water. Part of this roof fell on the agricultural warehouse of Mobitt & Co., crushing the roof of that building, and another part of it landed two hundred feet distant and crushed in one end of a large boardinghouse, but, happily, without injuring any of the inmates. The roof of W. C. Laberstein's large warehouse was blown off, and the iron roof of the union depot was blown off; also part of the roof of the new market-house, part of the south wall of Hoffman's liquor store, part of the north wall of Leavenworth mill and the entire roof of Harmon's block. Ten other large houses were more or less damaged and some thirty smaller buildings were unroofed or blown down, and almost innumerable lesser injuries inflicted. The line of the tornado was directly through the heart of the city, from west to east, and extended in width from Oak to Shawnee streets.

Unprecedented Rains.

KANSAS CITY, May 6.—There has been an almost uninterrupted and unprecedented rainfall here during the last two days, causing immense damage and delays to railroads. None of the ten roads centering here sent out trains this morning on time, and no trains arrived except on the Missouri Pacific, North Missouri, and Fort Scott roads. The Hannibal and St. Joe road is blocked near Cameron, and the passenger trains are held at Liberty. There is a serious break in the Missouri Pacific between here and Leavenworth, near Pomeroy, and also in the Council Bluffs road near Parkville. The Kansas Pacific is uninterrupted. By a washout on the A. T. and S. F. road, the entire railroad traffic at this point has been delayed and interrupted for twenty-four hours, and it will be several days before the usual order of things is restored. Serious landslides occurred on Bluff street by which the railroad track was covered and all communication between the Union depot and the railroad bridge was cut off, which necessitated the transferring of passengers by buses. The damage to private property and streets is already great. The rain ceased at three o'clock and it is now clear. The storm has been unprecedented in this region for fifteen years. No serious damage to the wheat crop is reported.

CONGRESS.

Continuation of the Belknap Impeachment—Questions by Conkling and Mitchell—Hoar's Speech.

Hewitt's House Saving's Bank Bill—The Question of Free Delivery of Mails Still Pending in House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The consideration of the impeachment articles was resumed.

Ex-Senator Conkling submitted the following questions to the managers:

First—If two persons, guilty of a crime in office, cease to be officers at some time, one by removal and the other by resignation, is one rather than the other subject to impeachment afterward? If a distinction between the two cases exist, please state.

Second—Is a private citizen liable to impeachment under the constitution of the United States, or if his having previously held an office distinguishes him in this respect from other citizens, please trace the distinction to the clause of the constitution or to the principal in which it is found.

Senator Mitchell [Oregon] submitted the following question:

"The constitution provides that when the President of the United States is tried on impeachment, the chief-justice shall preside. Suppose a late President were impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors committed while President, and presented at the bar of the senate for trial, who would preside, the chief justice or the president of the senate?"

Owing to the continued indisposition of the managers, Mr. Knott was granted leave to conclude his argument on Monday.

Manager Jenks then read a long argument in favor of the jurisdiction of the senate, when a recess was taken.

Upon re-assembling, Manager Hoar began his argument, maintaining the jurisdiction of the senate. Mr. Hoar concluded his argument by a peroration which elicited storms of applause from the galleries.

On motion of Senator Sherman, the senate soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hewitt introduced a bill in relation to savings banks. It provides for amending the revised statutes so that no stamp-tax shall be required on the receipts of savings banks or institutions for savings having no capital stock, and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of parties making such deposits without profit or compensation to the association or company. Referred.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, with Mr. Springer in the chair, and was addressed by Mr. Holman on his motion. The item for compensation to postmasters was increased from six million five hundred thousand dollars to six million eight hundred thousand dollars.

The oath of office was administered to J. V. Lamoyne as representative from the third congressional district of Illinois.

Mr. Mutchler made a point of order on the paragraph appropriating one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars for letter-carriers, which contains a provision abolishing the letter-carrier system in all cities of less than forty thousand inhabitants. He argued that the question of economy as presented in the provision was one of argument and inference.

After a long discussion, Mr. Springler, chairman, decided the point of order. He said, although two classes in his own district would be affected by the provision, he trust that he would be able to divest himself of all personal consideration in deciding a question of so much importance to a great many citizens. It seemed plain to him that the abolition of an office was *prima facia* retrenchment of expenditure, and, therefore, he overruled the point of order.

Mr. Mutchler then moved to strike out the provision abolishing the free delivery system in cities of less than forty thousand inhabitants.

After disposing of the question, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

Washington, May 6: Joseph McFarland, a well-known correspondent, died this morning.

New York, May 6: Communication with Europe by the Anglo-American cable is restored, and business is being transmitted as usual.

London, May 6: The rowing and boat clubs of Dublin university have organized a joint representative crew of four to take part in the contests at Philadelphia.

London, May 6: The *Russki Mir* says that thirty thousand Turcomans recently assembled at Mero, and determined to solicit Afghan help for the holy war against the czar of Russia.

Cincinnati, May 6: George Holt, of the firm of Van Warnier & Co., of this city, suicided by shooting himself in the head this morning. The cause is said to be temporary insanity.

Cairo, May 6: At the Alexander county Republican convention, here to-day, the delegates were instructed for Ridgeway for governor, Hamburges, treasurer, and Scroggs, secretary of state.

London, May 6: In the house of commons last evening, Disraeli, replying to the motion of Mr. Cochrane (conservative) for the production of papers relative to the Russian conquest of Khokand, said the government did not regard the natural development of the Russian empire with jealousy.

New York, May 6: Bank statement—Loans increase, $4,898,400; specie increase $3,727,900; legal tenders decrease, $3,907,100; deposits increase, $3,139,900; circulation decrease, $63,400; reserve decrease, $1,964,275.

Rome, May 6: The *Official Gazette* denies by authority that there has been a conference of foreign diplomats and cardinals, with the view of ascertaining the best means of ending the conflict between the various States and the church.

San Sebastian, May 6: The municipality has refused to allow the delegates sent to Madrid to negotiate relative to Fueros, upon the basis proposed by the prime minister, that the Basque provinces and Navarre must submit to the conscription and pay taxes like other provinces.

New York, May 6: The railroad controversy has not taken any more definite shape within a day or two, and the belief generally expressed by railroad men that there will not be an open rupture. On the other hand, some freight agents state that though no acknowledged cutting had been done, it was generally known that large special reductions were constantly made.

St. Louis, May 6: In the United States district court this morning, affidavits showing facts in mitigation of the offenses of John E. Howard, Louis Kellerman, John A. Mead and R. B. Jones, gaugers and storekeepers, were read to the court. Brief remarks were made by the counsel for defendants and the government, but at the time of the writing of this report, the court had not passed sentence.

POLITICAL.

How the Democrats and Republicans of Georgia Stand.

AUGUSTA, May 6.—The Democratic delegation is uncommitted, and will vote for any good man that can be elected. The Republican delegation stands thirteen for Morton, seven for Blaine and Bristow, and two for Conkling.

FRANCE.

The Workmen Coming to the Centennial—Mayors of Councils—The Newspapers—Library Burned.

PARIS, May 6.—The committee on budget has approved the grant for sending a delegation of workmen to the Centennial, but rejected the amendment of Floquet requiring the minister of commerce to consult with the workmen's association, relative to the selection of persons to be sent; the committee wish the ministers to have full liberty of choice. The government approved the proposal.

The government has ordered all mayors not members of municipal councils to be removed from office.

M. Ricard, minister of the interior, has sent a circular to the prefects, ordering them to permit the fullest liberty in regard to the sale of newspapers.

A college and its library at Charleville have been burned. The damage amounted to two hundred thousand dollars.

SPORTING NEWS.

Three-Mile Race at Boston.

BOSTON, May 6.—The three mile race, for one thousand dollars, over the Charles river course, between the Faulkner, Reagan and City Point crews, has been postponed for two weeks, Reagan having disabled his hand. The City Point crew pulled over the course to make positive their claim to the stakes, in case of a back-down.

Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, May 6.—The weather, for the last day of the races, was warm and dry, affording a fast track.

First Race.—Dash of one mile and a half; won by Viper, beating Grit, Steptoe and Teeslo, in the order named. Time, 2:43. In the pools, Grit brought $150, Viper $80 and field $70.

Second Race.—Dash of a mile and one-eighth; won by Weatherby, beating Egypt and Newbera, in the order named. From the string to the three quarter post, Weatherby opened a gap of ten lengths, and won, with hands down, in 2:13¾. In the pools, Weatherby brought $275, Egypt $50, Newbern $55.

Third Race.—Mile heats; for beaten horses. Brown Asteroid, 1, 2, 2; Larry Hart, 3, 1, 1; Fanny Malone came in second in the first heat; Damon, the favorite, threw his rider in front of the stand in the start for the first heat, and was distanced. Time, 1:45¼, 1:44¾, 1:46. In the pools, before the first heat, Damon brought $50, Larry Hart $35, Fanny Malone $13, and the field, consisting of Brown Asteroid and Highland Vintage, $25. Before the second heat, Larry Hart even against the field. Before the third heat, Larry Hart $120, Brown Asteroid $95.

Williams & Owings stable left for Louisville this afternoon.

Charlotte Cushman's Will.

By her will, which has at first been probated, Charlotte Cushman made the following devises: To her brother, Charles A. Cushman, she gives $1500 yearly during his natural lifetime; to her nieces, Rosalie and Mabel Murpratt, of Liverpool, England, she gives $750 yearly to each, while unmarried; to the three children of her half nephew, Alexander Cushman, she gives $223.33 yearly; to her half sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Weld, she gives $5 per week, and to her son, James Weld Fuller, of Litchfield Center, Massachusetts, $1 per week; to her friend Emma Stebbins, the sculptress, $1500 during her life; to Harriet Viger and Ellen Viger, of London, $150 yearly; her estate here is given to her nephew and adopted son, Edwin C. Cushman; to her faithful servant, Sallie Mercer, $500 yearly. By a codicil to the will Miss Cushman gives $200 each for the purchase of souvenirs for a number of her friends, among them Gibson Peacock and Mary Peacock, his wife, of Philadelphia.

The Indians on the War-Path.

FORT LARAMIE, May 6.—The Indians have run off thirty one head of horses and mules from Hunton's ranche, belonging to Colonel Bullock, of Cheyenne, and Mr. John Hunton. Yesterday James Hunton, a brother of the latter, was killed. His body was found eight miles from the ranche, at Goshen Hole, and brought in last night by J. H. Owens, of Cang Springs ranche, and Little Bat, a hunter and scout. Gevin's ox-train and H. U. Parrot's mule-train, of Cheyenne, were attacked by Indians on the second instant in Red Canon. They made a strong defense, keeping up a running fight for some time, and then corralling the trains and fighting from behind the wagons and teams. Finally, reaching a good point for natural defense, they stopped there, and succeeded in driving the Indians off. One man was wounded badly and fourteen horses killed.

The St. Louis Whisky Thieves.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—In the whisky cases to-day sentences were passed as follows: Louis Kellerman, gauger, six months in the county jail and one thousand dollars fine; John E. Howard and John A. Mead, gaugers, and R. B. Jones and Henry Armstead, storekeepers, each fifteen months in the county jail and one thousand dollars fine.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Application for the pardon of Wm. McKee, presented to the President yesterday, was to-day, with other papers in the case, presented to the attorney-general by McKee's counsel. The attorney-general has received numerous letters from private individuals, asking for the pardon of McKee.

Dom Pedro at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 6.—Emperor Dom Pedro, who passed through this city at an early hour this morning on his way to the oil regions, returned this afternoon, arriving here at half-past three. He, accompanied by his suite, made a brief visit to the municipal offices, St. Paul's cathedral, the Western penitentiary, and the large iron and glass manufactories of the south side, and left on the fast line east for Philadelphia. No public demonstration was made.

THE METHODISTS.

The Fraternal Messages of the Southern to the Northern Church—Reception of Fraternal Messages.

Professor Pope on the Centennial—The African Methodist Church Sends Greeting to All the Churches.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—In the Methodist Episcopal conference to-day, Bishop Harris presiding, a communication from the bishops was read, expressive of the pleasure and gratification in which the fraternal messengers had been received by the general conference south. The paper was ordered to be published with the address of the bishops.

Rev. J. L. Lanahan presented a communication, signed by certain ministers of this city, which was referred to the committee on the book concern without being read.

The committee appointed to prepare a succinct code of ecclesiastical jurisprudence and procedure, embracing the general principles applicable to church trials, submitted majority and minority reports.

The hour for receiving the fraternal messengers from the British Wesleyan conference having arrived, Rev. W. B. Pope, professor of theology in Didsbury college, Manchester, and Rev. John Harrison Rigg, president of the Westminster training college, London, were introduced, and the answer of the British conference to the address of the general conference held in Brooklyn in 1872 was presented and read. The answer is one of cordial and fraternal greeting and encouragement. It succinctly reviewed the great work of the church, its steady progress, and its rapid increase in both hemispheres.

Prof. Pope then addressed the conference. Referring to the Centennial as common to the nation and Methodism in the United States, he said you and we are alike generous and christian enough to rejoice together in the great event which a hundred years ago displayed the hand of providence in making you an independent people, great in yourselves and strong in the prophecy of larger greatness. We know full well that no act of independence can make you, in the deepest sense, independent of England. We hold you by indissoluble bonds; the blood in your veins beats time to the pulsations of our hearts, and ours beats time to yours, but after all, your Centennial is, rather has been fitly shown, a joyous festival at the foot of the heavenly throne. You are but on superbidding to your national and civil rejoicing, a great tribute to Him who took up your national independence into his compact for the government of the world. May He accept your tribute and sanctify your national year to the increase of grace in your hearts, households, ministry or common work.

Rev. Dr. Rigg followed in an interesting and able speech, after which the conference adjourned.

Fraternal Greetings from the African Methodist Church.

ATLANTA, May 6.—The general conference of the African Methodist church adopted a resolution of thanks to the managers of the Centennial for recognizing the Sabbath. Resolutions of fraternal greeting were adopted and messengers elected to the Methodist church north, the Methodist church south, the African Methodists, Zion Colored Methodists, United Brethren of Christ, the British Methodists and the Free Wesleyans. A telegram of fraternity was sent to the Baltimore conference.

Cremation.

The Urn Cremation society at Dresden has sent a circular to all other cremation societies in Europe, inviting them to send delegates to a congress which will be held at Dresden on the sixth and seventh of June. There will be three public meetings, succeeded by one held with closed doors, at the latter of which "experiments will be made." The process of cremation has more partisans in Holland than in any other country, and a Dutch society, the headquarters of which are at the Hague, counts no fewer than thirteen hundred members. Similar societies have been founded in Germany, at Berlin, Dresden, Bremen, Hamburg, Breslau, Leipsic, and Gotha, and the German adherents of cremation now publish three journals to advocate their views—the *Similas*, edited at Leipsic by Prof. Reclam, who invented the mode of incineration now practiced; the *Medical Family Friend*, published at Dresden; and the *Correspondence for Lovers of Cremation*, which appears at Wahlberg. Three Roman Catholic priests from Zurich, Hamburg and Milan, who have given their approval to the system of cremation, have promised to attend the congress, at which delegates from Holland, Italy, England, Austria, Switzerland, and various parts of Germany will also be present. An effort will be made at the congress to bring about the creation of a company for providing the apparatus required for effecting cremation with economy and dispatch.

Jacinto's Joke.

The Winnemucca (Nevada) *Silver State* relates the following: "There is an enterprising woman living in the vicinity of Camp Halleck. She is the keeper of a boarding-house. She has hit on a cute device to get her goods shipped free. Her husband is a butcher. She has a bright, intelligent Indian, who keeps a sable pelt the same as white man. As Indians go where and when they please on the reservation free of charge, whenever this good and lady wants a bill of grub, she gives Jacinto an order and sends him for it. He would muster his boys and squaws, jump aboard the train, and return them with goods, wares and merchandise for the boarding-house. The thing of having the plunder of the creation frequently occurred by Shoshones and chemuck, got a little monotonous, so a few days ago some of the Wells-Fargo boys got the lady's order book from the captain, tore out the order, and substituted one therefor. On the return trip, the Indians were laden with such goods as the following: Four hand hay-rakes, one shovel-plow, one keg of whisky, three picks, four shovels, two cow-bells, one gross playing cards, one keg nails, a hand-saw and a jack-screw.

MARRIED.

SCHULTETUS—ZIMMERMAN—On Saturday, May 6th, at the Franklin House, by Rev. Dr. Thomas, Mr. J. C. SCHULTETUS, of Little Rock, and Mrs. W. ZIMMERMAN, of Memphis.

The happy bridegroom has many friends in this city who extend congratulations on the consummation of the event chronicled above.

DIED.

CAIN—Died last night, at half-past ten o'clock, at the residence of her mother, in Chelsea, MISS FANNY CAIN.

Her funeral will take place from the house, as above, at 3 p.m. to-morrow (MONDAY).

LYTLE—On Saturday, May 6th, at 4 o'clock p.m., WILLIE HAMILTON, infant son of Laura D. and Alexander Lytle, aged three months and twenty-six days.

Funeral from residence, 421 Court street extended, this (SUNDAY) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE STATED CONVOCATION OF Penn R. A. Chapter, No. 24, will be held to-morrow (MONDAY) evening, May 8th, at 8 o'clock, for dispatch of business. All Companions fraternally invited.

By order A. J. WHEELER, H. P.
C. G. LOCKE, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias.

THE officers and members of Court de Lion Lodge No. 18, will meet to-morrow (MONDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock, for dispatch of business.

By order J. J. ROSS, C. C.
D. W. SCHAFFER, K. of R. and S.

Ice Cream Saloon.

RE-OPENING OF A. BERTON'S STAND

Cor. Poplar and Fourth Sts.

THE purest Ice Cream served to order, for individuals or families. Satisfaction guaranteed. Newly-fitted parlors for visitors. Cakes, Candies, and general Confections constantly on hand. Call and enjoy the cheap and good luxury. Fairs and Picnics supplied on accommodating terms and at reduced rates. Being supplied with the most complete machinery we manufacture one hours, and consequently can sell cheap. my7

MURRAY & RIDGELY

Merchant Tailors,

No. 38 MADISON STREET,

MEMPHIS : : : TENNESSEE.

IT affords us pleasure to notify our patrons and the public that we have received our

SPRING GOODS,

comprising a large and varied assortment of the most elegant and stylish of French and English makes of materials for gentlemen's wear, and have every facility for getting up Suits in the most approved style and the most workmanlike manner.

We solicit an inspection from gentlemen desiring an elegant and fashionable spring or summer suit. MURRAY & RIDGELY

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the name and style of Miles, Ely & Co., to do business as Cotton Brokers and Dealers in Cotton, in the city of Memphis.

JOHN B. MILES. THAD. S. ELY.
H. F. ROBINSON.

May 6, 1876.

JOHN B. MILES. THAD S. ELY
HARRY F. ROBINSON.

MILES, ELY & CO.

COTTON BROKERS,

Office—300 Front St.

GREAT BARGAINS

— IN —

FURNITURE!

CARPETS, ETC.,

— AT —

AMES, BEATTIE & CO.'S

396 Main Street.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

TO BE CLOSED OUT

Previous to Removal from premises now occupied by them.

Beautiful City Residence at Public Sale.

UNDER instructions from Mr. O. B. Parker, we shall have the honor to offer at public sale his beautiful residence, No. 276 Tennessee street (west side), between Butler and South streets, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, May 13, 1876,

upon the premises. A personal inspection will show that this is a most delightful homestead, in the purchase of which may be secured, to begin with, what it would require twenty years to accumulate on a newly-improved place, in fruit and shade trees, vines and flowers, and other improvements, which time only, and not money, can command. The lot is 70 ft front by 180 feet depth, and is on a handsome elevation, above the street level, with a terraced front. Fruit and shade trees, evergreens and vines give to the place the effect of a rural home in the midst of a city. The dwelling has ample apartments, of the most comfortable proportions, for the accommodation of a large family, and has open and latticed galleries and porches on every side. Two fine cisterns give to the place an ample supply of good water.

At the same time and place the adjoining lot on the south side will be sold, having a front of 75 feet by a depth of 180 feet, and a front on the alley south of 50 feet.

TERMS—Half cash; balance in six and twelve months, with interest, secured by deed in trust. A cash deposit of ten per cent. will be required at sale.

We are instructed to assure bidders that the sale is absolutely positive, and no one should fail to attend who wishes to buy a home. A tenant will be upon the premises on the occasion, at which we invite all buyers and the public to be present. TREZEVANT & CO.,
my7 Real Estate Agents.

NOTIC