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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1876. VOL 36 NO 136

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 12c; *Memphis,* 11c. *New York, gold closed at* 112¾; *Memphis,* 111¼.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 6, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, southerly winds, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, and stationary barometer.

A BRISTOW club was formed in Louisville last night.

THE senate spent yesterday in discussion of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. The house was occupied all day in hearing Blaine's story.

THE article in the APPEAL on Sunday, taken from the Batesville *Blade*, in regard to the difficulty between E. M. Watson, of Holly Spring, and S. F. Massey, found its way into our columns without the knowledge of the editors. This we regret, as it was calculated to do great injustice to one of the parties. Fortunately the same number of the APPEAL contained the entire correspondence between these gentlemen.

THE resolution of Representative Morrison fixing the twelfth of June as the day of the final adjournment of congress will not be considered by the committee of ways and means, to which it has been referred, until further progress has been made with the general appropriation bills, which it is necessary to pass by the first of July, the commencement of the fiscal year. According to present appearances, the adjournment will not take place before the middle of July. A number of senators say that the senate will postpone the Belknap impeachment case, as otherwise the appropriation bills could not be acted on in time to afford the government the necessary means to carry on its operations.

EPISCOPAL.

The Convention Recently Held at Sewanee University—Rev. George White, of Memphis, Selected as the Historian of this Diocese.

SEWANEE UNIVERSITY, June 2.—I have been since Wednesday on this lovely spot attending the convention of the Episcopal church in this State. This body closed its proceedings yesterday afternoon, after a very harmonious session. The delegates were elegantly entertained by the residents, and went away satisfied that no spot in Tennessee or elsewhere can vie with Sewanee for salubrity of climate, excellence of water, as well as for the culture and refinement of its inhabitants. Our friend Dr. White, of Calvary church, delivered an address on the history of the church in Tennessee. How it was received you can judge from the following:

Upon motion of Judge Phelan, it was *Resolved*, That the the thanks of the convention are due to Rev. Dr. White for his able resume of the history of the church in the diocese, and that he be requested to pursue his investigations for the archives of the convention.

Rev. Dr. Beckett offered the following preamble and resolutions, which passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, It is desirable that all interesting facts relating to the origin and history of the diocese of Tennessee be carefully collected and preserved, in consideration that death is annually removing from our society many who are able to furnish the most valuable and interesting information upon the subject; therefore,

Resolved, That the clergy and persons interested in the history of the church in the diocese of Tennessee are hereby earnestly requested to collect and forward to Rev. Geo. White, who is hereby appointed historiographer of the diocese, all statistics and information they can gather, bearing upon the history of their respective parishes.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

In Twenty-Six Minutes Less Than Eighty-Four Hours—Safe in San Francisco—A Salute of Thirteen Guns.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The train arrived at Oakland wharf, which is within the city limits of San Francisco, at 9:25 a.m., 26 minutes less than 84 hours; arrived at the wharf this side at 9:45, and at 9:52 the passengers alighted at the court of the Palace hotel dusty and travel-worn, but in good health and spirits. Engine No. 49 brought the train through from Ogden, with the assistance of an additional engine in crossing the Sierras. Time from Ogden to San Francisco, 25:52; actual average running time from Ogden to Oakland wharf, 41½ miles per hour. Considerable trouble was experienced on the Central Pacific from the wearing out of the brake-shoes in the Pennsylvania cars, and in the mountains the Central Pacific company put on two of their own coaches to brake the train. No accident of any kind occurred throughout the trip. Shortly after their arrival a breakfast was served, to which a number of prominent citizens, officers of the army and navy, representatives of the press and theatrical profession, railroad officials and mayor of the city were invited. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the roof of the Palace hotel on the arrival of the train at the wharf. The rest of the day will be devoted to needed rest and a serenade in the evening.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Heavy frosts are reported at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Three herders were recently killed by Indians near Sidney, Nebraska.

Yesterday being Whit-Monday, was observed as a holiday in London.

Two boys were drowned, while bathing in the river at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday.

Seventeen priests were ordained at St. John's (Catholic) church, in St. Louis, Sunday.

J. C. Ayer, the patent medicine manufacturer, was sent to the insane asylum in New Jersey last week—so says a Boston telegram.

King Victor Emanuel has accepted the honorary presidency of the Philadelphia committee for the erection of a statue of Columbus.

The congressional investigating committee was again in session in New Orleans yesterday. Several witnesses were examined on the whisky frauds.

A boiler exploded in the Collier white-lead works in St. Louis yesterday, demolishing a portion of the building, and seriously injuring several employes.

A Mayfield, Kentucky, Sunday, a man named Beaumont, a leading citizen and publisher of a newspaper, was arrested, charged with robbing the mails.

Minneapolis is now the largest city in Minnesota by five thousand inhabitants—a recent census shows the actual population at thirty-eight thousand five hundred.

Philadelphians observed yesterday—Whit-Monday—as a holiday, in consequence of which the Centennial exposition was crowded with an increased attendance.

WASHINGTON.

The Blaine Matter Before the House of Representatives—He Consumes the Session in Explanations.

The Judiciary Committee Receive a Fearful Excoriating, to which Chairman Knott Replies.

The Letters and Memorandum Read in Open Session—Continuation of the Kerr Investigation.

KERR.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The sub-judiciary committee met this morning at ten o'clock, but through a misunderstanding about the hour of meeting, neither Blaine nor Frye were present, and the committee adjourned till to-morrow.

The committee on expenditures in the war department to-day continued its investigation into the charges against Speaker Kerr.

Mary T. Murray testified that she had resided on Capitol Hill since 1865, and kept boarders there in December, 1865; Lawrence Harney hired a room at her house in 1866; he also had a room there with his wife, and both took their meals there.

Mr. Danford raised a point as to how far the committee would go into this part of the matter, taking the ground that the witness could not be contradicted on an immaterial or collateral question.

Mr. Elliott, counsel for Kerr, replied, taking the ground that it was competent to show by the antecedents of the witness that he was not a competent witness.

Mr. Blackburn said if Harney had deliberately sworn falsely as to his married life the committee was entitled to know whether such was the fact.

Mr. Danford repeated his objection, and asked whether this committee was not bound by some rules that a court would enforce, and whether the witness would not be entitled to protection.

Mr. Blackburn said that the committee was not bound by strict technical rules that govern courts; the question was to the date of Harney's marriage, and if it could be shown that he had perjured himself, it would impeach his credulity as a witness.

Mr. Elliott referred to the testimony taken on the second instant, in which Harney said that he was married in July, 1867, to Annie Pryor, and that he had no wife when he was here as assistant doorkeeper. Mr. Elliott quoted Judge Storey to show that if a witness does not testify correctly in relation to a fact about which he could not be mistaken, he is not entitled to credence.

Mr. Clymer also took the ground that it was competent to pursue the question so as to show the character of the man, for if Harney was not married at the time he boarded with Mrs. Murry, he lived in adulterous intercourse with a woman there.

Mr. Clymer asked the question of Mrs. Murray: "Did you have any doubt whether the woman who lived with Harney at your house was his wife?" Ans.—I would not have boarded them if I had thought they were not married; and if I had found out they had deceived me, I would have got rid of them. I keep a respectable boardinghouse, and would not have boarded a man and woman who were not married for one hundred dollars a day.

A. P. Greene was recalled, and contradicted Harney's testimony in several particulars, and said he did not believe Harney ever paid Speaker Kerr a cent of money Green paid to Harney.

J. S. Moore testified to his interview with Harney, in New York, in regard to the anonymous letter sent to Kerr, when Harney said George Bliss was crowding him, and that Bliss and Johnny Davenport wanted to make political capital out of the charge against Kerr, and that they were both damned rascals and scoundrels.

It appeared from Moore's testimony that Kerr, through the advice of friends, engaged Sidney Webster to find out the writer of the anonymous letter, so as to have the writer prosecuted, it being thought that bringing the matter before a criminal court would have the effect of punishing the conspiracy.

A following statement from Speaker Kerr was read by Mr. Elliott in the presence of the speaker. He repeats that he never consciously knew Harney; that he never talked with him on business matters, and that Harney certainly never offered or gave him any money; the statement was utterly and wickedly false. The speaker explains at length the circumstances attending the appointment of Greene.

"When I entered congress in 1865, I understood that some kind of re-organization of the army was in progress, and that a considerable number of lieutenants were to be appointed in some way; I did not understand that this was to be done under the provisions of any pre-existing law, or of any department regulation authorized by such law, but that it was being done under some voluntary regulation made by the department; I did not understand that the appointment was a legal right vested in representatives, or a duty imposed on them by law, like the appointment of cadets to the academy, but rather a privilege given them by the war department; I remember seeing in the public press a department order on the subject; the terms I don't remember well; I know I regarded the appointment as due to my district and State in preference to all others, if application was made; I remember quite distinctly that I offered a recommendation to two of my constituents at different times—in 1866 to Colonel T. J. Jackson, and another whose name I feel quite confident was Major Thomas Morrison, both of whom had rendered gallant service in the volunteer army; I am put in doubt as to the tender of the place to Morrison, by the fact that he, as I learn through my law partner at home, thinks that the offer of the appointment was made to him in 1867 instead of 1866; if I am mistaken at all it is only as to the name; I am clear in my recollection that I offered it to two Federal soldiers whom I regarded as worthy and competent; these gentlemen, however, both declined; I am not aware that any Democratic soldier ever applied to me for the place; I absolutely know that I held the appointment at the service of the people of my district or State, if any should apply; but none applied, not one of whom I have the slightest recollection. When the long session of congress was well advanced, and the time for these appointments was passing away, I was called on by A. P. Greene, of New York. It is possible that he was first introduced to me by Harney, but if he was I have no recollection of the fact; this only I know: I did never, under any circumstances, or at any period of my life, consciously know the man Harney; I never talked with him in any conversation that could have gone beyond the merest expressions of the day. He never was at my room, he never visited me anywhere, I never talked with him on any business matter whatever, and he never paid me, or proposed to pay me one penny of money for any purpose in the world. His statement on that subject is utterly and wickedly false. It is simply impossible that I could have talked with him on a matter so fatally involving honor, official decency and personal safety, and not have retained a vivid recollection of the fact; but I was introduced to some way to Greene, and my recollection is that the first interview we had was on one of the sofas in the hall of the house during a session of the house; I listened to his story, saw his anxiety to get back into the army, and admired the enthusiasm with which he spoke of his services in the volunteer army. He exhibited to me his testimonials, those, I mean, filed by him early in the session. Whether he exhibited to me the originals of the papers or copies of them I do not distinctly remember, but I do remember that they were regarded by me as highly creditable to him. I also remember having said to him, in substance, that I admired his soldierly build and bearing, but also said to him: 'You are comparatively a stranger to me; most of these gentlemen whose recommendations you produce are strangers to me. If you can get recommendations from persons in New York whom I know in person or by repulation, I will feel inclined to consider your application.'"

Otto Leissing testified that in 1866 he came to Washington to procure an appointment as a second lieutenant in the army; he saw his member of congress—Amasa Cobb, of Wisconsin—but that gentleman could do nothing for him; he was subsequently introduced to Hon. Meyer Strouz, who said that if witness would intrust him with his papers, he would see what he could do for him; a few days afterward he received the appointment, but did not pass the examining board, because of physical disability; witness said that money passed to Strouz, through Oppenheim, to pay necessary expenses, such as back hire, etc.; the check was for three hundred dollars; witness obtained his appointment before the money was paid to Strouz, but Strouz paid him back, not charging him anything for his incidental expenses.

Mr. Kerr confirmed the statement of the witness Moore in reference to the attempt to ascertain who the writer of the anonymous letter was, and said positively that when he went to New York on ten days leave of absence, it was on account of his health, and had no connection with the Harney matter. After cross-examination by various members, the committee adjourned.

BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Blaine is on the floor of the house making a personal explanation in regard to the investigation now being made on him. After stating that the Democratic members of the judiciary committee had not dared to bring him before the house for refusing to produce the private letters taken by him from Mulligan, Mr. Blaine announced his intention to read every one of them to the house, and begun doing so. There was great sensation in the hall, and Blaine was several times interrupted by applause.

Blaine read and made passing comments upon and explations of the various points in the several letters; in the allusion to the Spencer contract he explained by saying that in the summer of 1861, two years before he first came to congress, he had been asked if he could not get an opportunity for the inventor of the Spencer repeating rifle to bring that new arm to the attention of the secretary of war; he came on to Washington and had an interview with Secretary Cameron; Mr. Cameron had given orders to have it tested by the ordnance bureau; it had been thoroughly tested and the experiments were so satisfactory that a preliminary order for two thousand rifles was made; he had been paid not an extravagant but a moderate fee for his services, which he had just as much liberty to take as any lawyer or agent had to take; subsequently he had taken and paid for ten thousand dollars worth of stock in company; that was the whole story; there are the five letters, there are the whole of them, and here is Mulligan's memorandum; I kept it as a protection for myself, to show the identity of the letters in every respect.

Mr. Glover—Will you have that memorandum read?

Mr. Blaine—I will do so.

Mr. Hale—Does this exhibit cover every paper that came from Mulligan?

Mr. Blaine—Every solitary scrap.

Mr. Glover—Let the memorandum be read at the clerk's desk.

Mr. Blaine (sending it to the clerk's desk)—Yes, I will be glad to have it read.

The following is the memorandum of Mulligan:

First—October 14, 1869, relating to the debate in the house, and Blaine's ruling; also the *Globe* and favors he was to receive from C. for pressing the bill.

Second—October 4, 1869, on the same subject.

Third—June 27, 1869, thanking Fisher for admitting him to participate in L. and F. R. R, and urging him to make Caldwell say how much he would give him, and for what he knew; he would be no deadbeat, but would render valuable assistance.

Fourth—July 25, 1869, on the same subject.

Fifth—September 5, 1869, by contract with different parties; sixth—by contract with Northern Pacific.

Seventh—May 14, 1870, Caldwell designed to treat him handsomely.

Eighth—October 29, 1874, Fisher to Blaine, urging the settlement of the Union Pacific railroad account of $25,000.

Ninth—October 4, 1871, Blaine admits that there are $5000 paid on the $25,000 loan, and to having received $50,000 from Fisher.

Tenth—October 1, 1871, admits being paid $6000 on account of loan. Mr. Blaine sold sundry parties $125,000 first mortgage bonds; common stock, $125,000; preferred stock, $125,000, for which was paid by them $125,000, and Mr. Blaine was to receive for his share of the transaction $125,000 land-grant bonds and $32,000 first mortgage bonds.

At the conclusion of the reading of the letters, and of the memoranda made from them by Mulligan, Mr. Blaine appealed to the house to say whether any member's private correspondence would have been better searched. He then said with reference to the sixty-four thousand dollar bond transaction that the testimony of Josiah Caldwell would make his vindication complete, and inquired of the chairman of the judiciary committee whether a telegram had been sent to Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. Knott replied that he had not yet ascertained Caldwell's address.

Mr. Blaine then asked if Mr. Knott had received a telegram from Caldwell of last Thursday morning, completely corroborating Colonel Scott's testimony and exonerating him [Blaine.]

Mr. Knott declined to reply at present.

Mr. Blaine then asserted that such a telegram was received by Mr. Knott, and charged that the latter had suppressed it. [Tremendous cheering and applause.]

Mr. Blaine then offered a resolution, in which he demanded the previous question, making the same inquiries of the judiciary committee that he made of Knott.

Mr. Blaine's explanation was particularly severe upon the judiciary and subcommittee for the manner of the investigation, and after he had concluded, Mr. Knott, chairman of the judiciary committee, said he had listened to imputations upon himself within the last two hours, which, coming from a different source, he might, perhaps, answer very differently from the manner in which he should now attempt to answer them. Those who were intimately acquainted with him, knew that he was the last man in the world to seek a personal controversy, and he assured the house that of all the men in the world, the gentleman from Maine (Blaine) was the last man with whom he would seek a controversy, and that the gentleman was entirely too immense in his proportions. Why, he doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus, and we petty men walk under his huge legs and peep about to find ourselves dishonorable graves. Personal controversy seemed to be that gentleman's great forte; he was reminded of Homer's description of "Diomede." "Pire was the clang and dreadful from afar, the armed ty[illegible] rushing to war." As a friend of [illegible] the gentleman was entirely too bumptious [illegible] and surprtuous for him. [Laughter on the Democratic side of the house.] Two-thirds of the time the gentleman was in the house he did not seem to realize whether he was speaker or only simply a member, and to a stranger it would be an enigma to know which he was. The gentleman had quite unnecessarily lugged him (Knott) into this personal matter of his own. In the first place, he had insinuated that, from some unworthy motive, he (Knott), as chairman of the judiciary committee, had appointed on the subcommittee which had charge of these investigations a gentleman from Virginia [Hunton] and a gentleman from North Carolina [Ashe]; in answer to that he had to say, first, that either of those gentlemen was his (Blaine's) peer in any sense of the word, and that it was no disparagement to the gentleman from Maine to say they were his superiors. [Hisses and other marks of disapprobation from the Republican side of the house.]

Mr. Knott—"That is all right. There are three kinds of animals in the world that hiss—vipers, geese and fools." [Laughter.] In the second place this sub-committee was selected long before there was any insinuation, public or private, that the gentleman from Maine was in any manner implicated in any of the alleged fraudulent transactions on the part of any of these corporations; and it did seem to me when the gentleman flung his imputations at me, it is a little strange that he could ascribe such motives to me under the circumstances. Is it not a little remarkable that you cannot touch one of these railroads but the gentleman from Maine will squeal? I have no doubt that it struck Mr. Harrison as a little remarkable that when the seventy-five thousand-dollar bonds transaction was mentioned in a meeting of the directors the treasurer of the Union Pacific company should say: "Do not say anything about that, it will involve Blaine;" but his committee was raised long before I had any intimation that Blaine was involved in it in any manner. I went to his personal riend and colleague, Mr. Frye, and asked him to take the position on the sub-committee, but he declined. The gentleman from Maine seems to insinuate that it is the purpose of the judiciary committee to do something or other which might peradventure prevent him from receiving the nomination of his party at the coming convention at Cincinnati. I beg the gentleman to believe that so far as I am concerned, we are perfectly willing he should receive that nomination, and if in the pending campaign we cannot defeat the gentlemen from Maine, then our case is entirely hopeless. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] If he shall receive the nomination and be elected by the American people, in face of all these facts, then all we can say is, may the Lord have mercy on the American people. [Shouts of laughter.] The judiciary committee has done the gentleman no wrong; it has not even decided what shall be done with these letters. The committee has not taken any action on the subject at all, and the gentleman ought to be informed that to-morrow morning the question would be brought up. Yet in defiance of all parliamentary law an ex-speaker of the house comes up here on pretext of a personal explanation, and takes the matter away from the jurisdiction of the committee. That is the condition in which this thing stands. It is a matter still *sub judice*, not decided at all, and there was no intention that a solitary word of one of these letters would be given to the public, but the gentleman was very positively assured that he would not be martyred by the judiciary committee. As to the cable dispatch from Josiah Caldwell, it is true that last Thursday morning I did receive a dispatch. The gentleman from Maine seems to know precisely the hour at which I received it, and its contents; he seems to be thoroughly posted on the subject. But permit me to say, with regard to the insinuation that that telegram has been suppressed, that any man, high or low, whoever he may be, who will elsewhere make the insinuation, will have to take the consequences. I turl the the falsehood back into the teeth of any man who makes a suggestion as to the suppression of this dispatch. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I have it; I did not suppress it at all. In less than thirty minutes after I received it I read it to several gentlemen. There was no particular address in London from which it purported to come, and I did believe, and am now altogether certain yet that I do believe it was a fixed-up job. [Murmurs of dissent from the Republican side.]

In answer to requests from the Republican side to read the dispatch from Caldwell, Mr. Knott said: I have not the dispatch here; it is at my house. The contents of it are substantially as stated by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Blaine.] I do not know that I can repeat it in the exact terms. The purport of it is that Caldwell had seen Thomas A. Scott's testimony in the New York papers, and that it was substantially correct; that he had not let Mr. Blaine have any bonds, and that he would send an affidavit to that effect, but that he was engaged in a railroad enterprise over there, and could not come to give his testimony without serious pecuniary loss. This is substantially what is in it, and if the gentleman had only waited, that dispatch would be presented to the committee for whatever use the committee should see fit to make of it. I had no desire to injure the gentleman from Maine, personally, and especially not politically, but I desired that the truth might be told. As for myself, I had no knowledge of any transaction by the gentleman from Maine inconsistent with the highest personal integrity. I don't desire that he should be injured in the least; but I do desire that, if any person be guilty of wrong, we shall turn the gas on, and let the people see him. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Blaine moved the previous question on his resolution, and attempted to make some further remarks, but he was interrupted by loud calls to order, and by the speaker *pro tem.* ruling that he was not entitled to the floor for that purpose. The house refused to second the previous question, and then, on motion of Mr. Banning, of Ohio, the motion of Mr. Blaine was referred to the committee on the judiciary—yeas 124, nays 97. The house, after a day of great excitement, then adjourned.

STATE FINANCES.

Hon. J. E. Bailey Consents to Deliver an Address in Memphis on the Ninth Instant.

The following correspondence explains itself:

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 27, 1876.

Hon. J. E. Bailey, Clarksville, Tennessee:

DEAR SIR—Regarding the question of our State finances as the most important one now before the people of Tennessee, and observing through the public press your able and manly defense of the honor and credit of the State, and being anxious to hear from you a more full and complete discussion of this subject, the undersigned citizens of Memphis respectfully invite you to visit this city for this purpose at an early day, and deliver an address. You will please designate a time that will suit your convenience.

L. D. M'Kissick, D. T. Porter, S. H. Dunscomb, G. W. Macrae, Wm. A. Collier, D. A. Clarke, James Elder, J. M. Goodbar, M. S. Trezevant, J. L. Goodbar, H. Furstenheim, W. B. Grubbs, Jas. Speed, G. A. Cochran, F. S. Davis, J. W. Clapp, A. Woodruff, Chas. B. Bryan, J. T. Petit, J. A. Anderson, A. J. Livermore, Tom Holman, jr., Brown & Norton, C. C. Graham, Jno. S. Brown, Jacob Weller, Geo. B. Branch, W. Meesick, Ellis Leubrie, B. J. Semmes, Alex Erskine, W. McClure, R. F. Wilcox, R. Dudley Frayser, J. L. Wellford, H. R. Hopson, A. J. White, A. D. Langstaff, A. L. Harris, J. V. Johnston, W. B. Mallory, S. R. Clarke, D. F. Jett, Jno. F. Wilkerson, Louis Hanauer, S. M. Anderson, Jno. G. Lonsdale, jr., Bohlen, Huse & Co., C. B. Wellford, Macon Webb, Rob't A. Allison, R. P. Glenn, Louis G Wood, Hounslow Cary, R. S. Jones, Wm. H. Goodlett, W. Y. Clrode, J. L. Dennison, N. Fontaine.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., June 3, 1876.

MESSRS. J. M. Goodbar, L. D. M'Kissick, S. H. Dunscomb, and others, Memphis, Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN—Absence from home explains the delay in replying to your letter of the twenty-seventh of May, inviting me to address the citizens of Memphis on the subject of State finances. It will afford me great pleasure to speak to my fellow-citizens of Memphis on this important subject, and, with your permission, I propose to do so on the ninth instant. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. E. BAILEY.

THE EAST.

The Recently Deposed Sultan of Turkey Commits Suicide—Various Reports as to the Manner of his Death.

War Preparations Active in England—All Europe in a Critical Condition—Greece Putting on War Paint, and Negotiating a War Loan.

The Whole Servian Race Arrayed Against the Turks—A Crisis Unavoidable Unless Russia Retracts—England and Turkey Allied.

THE LATE SULTAN SUICIDED.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The minister of foreign affairs has addressed the following telegram to the Turkish minister at Washington:

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4, 1876.

A sad event has just painfully affected our august sovereign and his government. Abdul Aziz Khan, the late sultan, who for some time past unfortunately gave evident signs of mental derangement, having locked himself up this morning in his apartments at the palace of Tcheragan, committed suicide by opening the veins of his arms with a pair of scissors which he had concealed on his person. The imperial government hastened to cause a legal inquest to be made, also a detailed medical report, which will be forwarded to you very soon. All the ministers, the high officers, both civil and military, will be present at the funeral of his majesty, which will take place with the accustomed pomp and honors due to deceased, whose body will be laid in the mauseleum of the Sultan Mahomed.

PARTICULARS OF THE SUICIDE.

LONDON, June 5.—The *Times's* correspondent at Paris says that the physicians of the British and other embassies at Constantinople, testify that the late sultan committed suicide by cutting the arteries of both arms with a pair of scissors. He died at ten o'clock Sunday morning, and was buried in the tomb of Mahomed II, Sunday evening. One telegram received in Paris asserts that the ex-sultan stabbed himself with a dagger. It is generally remarked in Paris as strange that Abdul Aziz, who had always shown himself so feeble, should have suddenly displayed so much energy, and at the same time that his death was of so little importance to any one that it seemed repugnant to attribute it to assassination.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 5.—England has sent Admiral Drummond to the east, with orders to prevent the forcing of the Dardenelles. Unfinished ironclads are being finished in great haste, and regiments are under orders to be ready to start at a moment's notice. The insurgents have a notion of bringing both Russia and England to their aid, for they are unwilling to accept Prince Charles, of Roumania, or Prince Milan, of Servia, as their sovereign. They have entertained the project of inviting his royal highness, the Duke of Edinburg, to become emperor over them, thus, through himself and his wife, Princess Maria Alexdrovina, uniting English and Russian interests.

ALL EUROPE IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.

LONDON, June 4.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that the ministerial *Northern German Gazette* gives us to understand that owing to the antagonism between Russia and England, all Europe is plunged into a most critical situation.

The *National Zietung* regards the pacific view recently taken by Count Andrassy as entirely erroneous, and foresees that momentous decisions will now have to be immediately adopted by the various powers. The *Times* correspondent remarks that there is but too much reason for these apprehensions, and adds: "The king of Greece has ordered his army to be placed on a war footing. A special commissary has arrived in Germany to negotiate a Greek war loan. He is expected to settle it immediately. This is a serious movement, and is accompanied by others of like import."

A CRISIS UNAVOIDABLE.

LONDON, June 5.—Further dispatches received from Berlin to the *Times* state that the declaration of the Montenegrin official *Gazette* that the insurgents are determined to immediately fall upon the Turks with the whole Servian race, must be considered as authentic. M. Messilitzki, the Russian agent in Herzogovina, having published an address handing the military and diplomatic direction of insurgent affairs over to the prince of Montenegro the Servian troops are arrayed on the frontier, ready to at a moment's notice. The central staff has gone to Alexinatz, near the Turkish camp at Nish. The principal Servian force, however is stationed at Los Nitza, where poontoon bridges are being constructed preparatory to crossing the Drina into Bosnia. Various fortified camps have been established along the frontier. The Russian general Tchrusyeff, who has assumed command of the Servian forces, on his arrival in Belgrade handed the Servian government two hundred and fifty thousand dollars as a donation from the Sclavonic societies of Russia. Bulgaria is also being set afire by hosts of well-armed volunteers which are daily arriving from Russia, Servia, Roumania and Montenegro, who have established fortified camps, amply armed with cannon. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the attitude of the Porte continues firm. The recent reform firman of Abdul Aziz has been specially promulgated within some places. Special envoys have been sent to Morocco and Tunis to ask for assistance, and a crisis is unavoidable unless Russia retracts. Russia is unprepared for the present contingency, and is slow to decide. There is a feeling in Berlin that we are on the eve of a momentous change, and every hour may bring important news.

ENGLAND ALLIED WITH TURKEY.

LONDON, June 5.—The Berlin telegraph agency asserts that England has concluded an alliance with Turkey, and guaranteed the latter's integrity. Russian telegraph agencies declare that Sultan Mourad will be recognized on all hands without protest, as soon as his accession is officially announced.

The Cuban insurgents have begun operations again.

MISSISSIPPI.

Meeting of the County Democratic Convention at Sardis—Speech by Representative Hill.

The Mention of Tilden for President and Bob Taylor for Congress "Brings Down the House."

An Exciting Contest in Congressional Race—The Convention Extremely Harmonious, Etc.

From an Occasional Correspondent.]

SARDIS, MISS., June 3.—This letter, which should have gone forward by today's mail, was purposely delayed because of the assembling of the county Democratic convention here to-day, and with the hope of gathering an extra item or two from its proceedings. The convention, though not largely attended, represented every portion of the county, and was composed of leading and prominent citizens, and participated in by both colors. The object was simply to select delegates to the State and district conventions, and there was no occasion for a very large gathering. Representative Hall being called upon gave an account of his stewardship and that of his Democratic colleagues in the legislature, and gave a flat and unequivocal contradiction to the slanderous reports that had been put in circulation by designing men for the purpose of exciting the prejudice of the colored people. Among others was a report that the Democratic legislature had imposed a tax of five dollars on every dog, whereas the fact is dogs are tax-free. Another point noticed was the attempt of certain parties to make capital with the blacks out of the passage of the game law. I am inclined to think this attempt referred to was only an individual affair. It certainly could not have been a party suggestion, for almost every intelligent citizen of the county is aware of the fact that the Republican leader in the county, Hon. A. R. Howe, has always been in favor of such a law, and, if I mistake not, tried more than once while in the legislature to get one through. It should have been done long ago, and it is notorious that such laws exist in nearly every State—if not all—whether Republican or Democratic, lying north or Mason and Dixon's line, and many south of it. During Mr. Hall's speech I noticed that the names of Tilden for President and Bob Taylor for congress "brought down the house," thus showing that these gentlemen are the favorites down in this section for those positions. The convention passed off harmoniously, and nothing was said or done to occasion the least unpleasantness or to give offense to the Republicans, who were present and paying respectful attention to what was going on. On the whole the day has come to a close without there having been any excitement whatever, and not even a solitary "drunk" has marred the quiet and pleasantness. May it ever be thus. As I have hereto'ore stated, and as you see for yourself from your exchanges, as well as the correspondence in your own columns, the contest for the nomination in this district has become very active and exciting. Indeed, it was apprehended a few days ago that it would go beyond the bounds of pease, but I'm glad to say it has not done so, and we hope that all danger of such as that has passed. The intelligence received here this evening by the train from Memphis indicates that DeSoto and Tate counties will cast their votes in the convention for Taylor, if not as units at least majorities of the delegates from those counties will vote for him, while Yalobusha and Tallahatchie below will go for Fitzgerald. It is thought, also, that Lafayette will go for Taylor, Marshall and Benton for Manning, and Tippah and Union for Wright. Possibly Benton may be divided between the two last named gentlemen. This state of the votes will give the nomination to neither, and the signs of the times seem to indicate that the contest will narrow down to Taylar and either Manning or Wright, according to the strength developed by these two last on the first or second ballot. No one questions the ability or patriotism of either of the four gentlemen named, and the sentiment seems to be that the district will be well represented in any event, though of course Panola goes her whole length on her own distinguished son. The weather is growing warm, but we have had several refreshing showers during the week and the crop reports are all favorable from every part of the county. As to the "school question," mentioned in my previous letter, it seems to be as yet "under advisement," though I learn that Rev. Mr. Barton declines for the present to take charge of a school, and Rev. Dr. Adams, of this, or Dr. Sullivan, of the Missouri conference, may do so. I was informed late this evening that Captain J. A. Rainwater purchased the Cheeney school property here, but I have no positive information on the subject. There will no doubt be something done, however, before the fall, for there never was a finer opening offered anywhere and surely enterprising educators will not neglect it.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing I have learned that Lafayette county has declared for Colonel Manning, and Yalobusha for Taylor. The counties of Benton, Tippah and Union, it is thought, will cast their votes in the convention for Wright. I make this correction because I desire to give you the most correct and reliable information I can get.

A telegram from Madison, Florida, says the regular Republican convention nominated M. L. Stearns for governor and Hon. D. Montgomery for lieutenant-governor. Delegates to the Cincinnati convention were chosen, as follows: E. M. Cheney (Blaine), P. W. Bryant (Blaine), W. H. Gleason (Blaine), B. F. Livingston (Blaine), C. D. Brigham (Blaine), A. B. Osgood (Conkling), G. E. Wentworth (Blaine), and J. H. Armstrong (Blaine).

Mary Fuller died in Boston recently from the effects of abortion. Fannie Drake, a practitioner, and a man named Denham—the latter having burned the body of the child—were arrested in consequence.

A large party of Black Hillers arrived at Yankton yesterday, bringing about twenty thousand dollars in gold dust.

MARRIED.

STURLA—CORDANO—On Monday evening, June 5th, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Father Kelly, Mr. JOHN STURLA and Miss MARY CORDANO, both of Memphis. No cards.

The bride is one of the most beautiful and accomplished daughters of Memphis, and the bridegroom is to be congratulated on his happy lot. They left by last night's train for the Centennial Exposition.

DIED.

VIGUS—FRANK W. VIGUS, Jr., infant son of F. W. Vigus, Saturday night, June 3, 1876, aged one year, two months and twenty-three days

ROBINSON—In this city, June 5th, TALULAH K., infant daughter of A. C. and Mary H. Robinson, aged six months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, corner of Sixth and Keel streets this (TUESDAY) morning, at 10 o'clock.

I. O. O. F.

THE officers and members of Memphis Lodge No. 6, are requested to meet promptly this (TUESDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock, on business of importance.

Transient brethren fraternally invited.

C. H. PLISCHKE, N. G.

L. S. BURR, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Societa di Unione e Fratellanza Italiana.

ALL officers and members of the above named Society are respectfully requested to meet at their hall WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 7th, for the purpose of forming the Picnic Procession. The roll will be called at 9½ o'clock prompt.

By order J. B. MONTEDONICO, Pres't.

P. D. CANALE, Secretary.

Boilers For Sale.

TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND BOILERS, 30 feet long, 40 inches diameter, with two 14-inch flues each. Also, 40 feet of Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings complete. Inquire of D. O'DONNELL, at Courthouse. jn4

NOTICE.

BY closing of the public schools Misses C. and A. TIENSCHE'S needle-work lesson hours are from 8 to 10 o'clock Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. Parents who desire to send their daughters please call at 65 Adams street for further information. in4eod

OXEN FOR SALE.

ONE YOKE OF OXEN IN NO. 1 ORDER for work. Apply at MEMPHIS COTTON GINS, jn4 Corner Linden and Clinton streets.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly) begin 13th July, 1876, and end 13th September. Have proved of signal use—1st, to students who design to pursue their studies a this or other Law-school; 2d to those who propose to read privately; and 3d, to practitioners who have not had the advantage of systematic instruction. For circular apply (P. O. University of Va.) to JOHN B. MINOR, jn4 2w Prof. Com. and Stat. Law.

FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

THIS house will be opened to the public on Saturday, June 3d, thoroughly renovated and with additional outside attractions. Applications for rooms can be made by letter or telegraph, and diagrams will be furnished when requested. The manager returns his thanks for past favors, and guarantees equal accommodations in the future. New and elegant omnibuses leave the depot and house on arrival and departure of trains.

B. F. STARR, Manager.

MATTHEW LAFLIN, Proprietor. jn4

REMOVAL NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN ELECTED SECRETARY of the Peoples Insurance Company of this city, my office is removed,

No. 16 MADISON STREET,

where I shall be pleased to see my friends and patrons.

I continue to represent the following leading Foreign Fire Insurance Companies—my relations to them not being disturbed by the assumption of new responsibilities, viz:

Home Ins. Co., of New York	$ 6,047,621
Niagara Ins. Co., of New York	1,500,000
Manhattan Ins. Co., of New York	100,000
Germania, Hanover, Hartford Fire Ins. Co., comprising New York Underwriters' Agency of Hartford	8,902,926
Imperial, Northern, of London, England	3,672,184
	23,000,000

Carrington Mason, Agent.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the COTTON EXCHANGE SALOON, No. 6 Madison street, I desire to inform my friends and the public generally that I shall keep a strictly

FIRST-CLASS SALOON,

and the very best of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. I come to stay, and mean what I say. JOHN M. SCHURK.

MADAME LONGET,

Late with Menken Bros.,

DRESS & CLOAK MAKING,

No. 111 MONROE STREET

Light-Draught Steamer for Sale.

WE have just completed and have for sale an Iron-Hulled Sternwheel Steamboat, 122 ft. long, 24 ft. beam, 3½ ft. hold; has two slide-valve poppet cut-off engines 12 in. bore, 3½ ft. stroke; wheel 12 ft. diameter, 16½ ft. face; boiler 42 in. shell, 22 ft. long, ten 6 in. flues, 65,000 lbs. T. S. iron