THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1876. VOL 36. NO 137

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 12¼; *Memphis,* 11c. *New York, gold closed at* 112¾; *Memphis,* 111¾.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

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

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, warmer, southerly, probably shifting, to colder northerly winds, stationary pressure, and partly cloudy weather.

THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

We urge upon advertisers the importance, for their sakes as for ours, of sending in their advertisements for the SUNDAY APPEAL at as early an hour Saturday as possible. By so doing they will secure favorable positions, and enable us to give them proper display.

STATES FOR TILDEN.

The Mobile *Register* recapitulates the names of the delegates to the St. Louis convention, gives the preference of each, from which we learn that a majority are for Tilden. The *Register* says: "Summing up the delegation, we would say that they stand not more than five for the western policy and at least fifteen for the eastern policy. Undoubtedly a majority of the delegates will vote for an eastern man upon a hard-money platform; and as Alabama always casts her vote as a unit, we may confidently expect, when the name of the first State upon the roll is called, to see her ten votes thrown for the man who can most certainly carry the fifty-four needed votes held by New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and California. These States, with the certain southern vote, can elect the next President of the United States. Let Alabama do her duty at St. Louis!" Mississippi is inclined for Tilden. Her delegation will no doubt vote for him. Governor Tilden has recently developed considerable strength in Arkansas. The Democratic *Statesman* published at Austin, Texas, favors Tilden. During the last few days it has been ascertained that the Massachusetts delegates are for Tilden. The Boston *Post* says that the delegation "challenge universal respect and confidence," and adds: "That the prevailing sentiment of the Massachusetts Democratic delegates to St. Louis is for Samuel J. Tilden as the Presidential candidate is by this time pretty distinctly understood. That the Democratic sentiment of Massachusetts in regard to the Presidency is shared by the Democrats of the other New England States is a fact that is greatly calculated to give it additional constancy when it comes to find expression in the national convention." The indications are that Tilden will develope so much strength on the first ballot as to secure his nomination after only a few ballots.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

There can be but two parties in Shelby county—the Democratic and Republican. Both are organizing for the mighty struggle in November. Every election, however insignificant, will have some bearing upon the Presidential election. Tennessee is one of the few States that holds an election prior to the great contest in November. On the first Thursday in August, less than two months from now, Shelby will elect county officers. The time is short for making nominations and the canvass, and we are gratified to see that the executive committee has moved in the matter. During the last two years the Democracy of Shelby county has gloriously triumphed, and it must organize, nominate its standard-bearers, and go forth to fight with a consciousness of conquest. The whole State must be aroused in this canvass to a full sense of the necessity for a Democratic victory. In the August election the Democracy of Tennessee must proclaim in a voice as loud, clear and eloquent as it has ever been in defense of the party, upon which depends the restoration of peace and prosperity. The result of the August election will have significance beyond the borders of Tennessee. The whole country is intensely interested now in every State election. Indeed, Tennessee is the very van of the southern sisterhood, and she must do her duty to herself, her section, and the whole Union. Organization is the duty of the hour, and it is gratifying to know that the Democratic executive committee has commenced the discharge of its important duties.

THE last legislature which met in Jackson, Mississippi, reduced the taxes to sixty-five cents on the hundred dollars. This was a Democratic legislature, and yet it left the rate of taxation twenty-five cents higher than it now is in Tennessee, although Mississippi is much less able to pay taxes than Tennessee—the former State having been for years under Radical rule. Alabama, another southern State under Democratic rule, has a State tax of seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars, which is thirty-five cents more than the present rate in Tennessee, and fifteen cents more than the rate suggested by Colonel Bailey. Are both of those States in a better condition than Tennessee? and more able to pay what are called high taxes? No man of intelligence, who has any respect for his word, will say so. All the talk about the insolvency and bankruptcy of Tennessee and her inability to pay her just debts, is the mere clamor of demagogues, who are willing to barter the honor of the State for small places. Some men who own large amounts of property and who have paid no taxes for years, are the most anxious for repudiation, because they wish to avoid the payment of their back taxes. The men who own but little property and who pay their taxes promptly are not the men who are crying out for the dishonor of the State, by the repudiation of the very debts which made the State what she is, and gave us all our improvements. Let the delinquent taxpayers, who own large amounts of property, and who are now clamoring for repudiation, pay their back taxes, and the State debt will be considerably reduced, and real tax-payers be greatly relieved.

THERE are no high-tax men in Tennessee. Colonel Bailey says that we should favor a tax of sixty cents if it be necessary to pay the accruing interest on the State debt. Compared with other States, even this is not a high tax. Mississippi pays the expenses of her criminal prosecutions by the counties, while in Tennessee they are paid by the State, and yet the tax is sixty-five cents in Mississippi for State purposes. Mississippi, everybody knows, is not in as good a pecuniary condition as Tennessee, having been for years under Radical rule, and Colonel Bailey does not propose a higher rate than sixty cents, which is five cents less than in Mississippi, and fifteen cents less than in Alabama, which taxation rates were levied by Democratic legislatures. This talk about high State taxes in Tennessee is without any just ground, and can deceive no intelligent, well-informed person.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, has declared in favor of Bristow for the Republican nominee for President, in making which announcement, he says: "Under no circumstances would I vote for a candidate who, while possessing official influence and power, has failed to use his opportunity in exposing and correcting abuses coming within the reach of his observation, but for personal reasons or party ends has permitted them to fester on."

SENATOR BOUTWELL introduced a resolution in the senate, which was agreed to yesterday, calling for a *fac simile* copy of the original draft of the letter of the secretary of state to the minister of the United States at the court of St. James in May, 1861, in relation to the proclamation of Her Magesty the Queen of Great Britain, recognizing the belligerent character of the Confederate States.

THE senate resumed the consideration of the Belknap impeachment yesterday. An order was agreed to that at one o'clock on the sixth of July, the senate, sitting as a court for impeachment, will proceed to hear evidence on the merits of the trial in the Belknap case. It was also ordered that plaintiff and defendant furnish lists of witnesses within four days from this (June 6th) date.

EX-GOVERNOR WM. A. NEWELL, of New Jersey, has called a meeting of the national executive committee of the Union League of America, to be held at the Grand hotel, Cincinnati, on the evening of the day the convention closes, and urges that every State and Territory be represented.

A DISPATCH from Paris says that on Saturday Russia agreed to recognize the new sultan of Turkey, while telegraphic advices from St. Petersburg yesterday intimate that no such step had been taken.

DURING the session of the senate yesterday a petition was presented in behalf of General G. T. Beauregard praying the removal of his political disabilities. The matter was referred to the judiciary committee.

A VIENNA dispatch says that in consequence of the remonstrances of the powers, all danger of a breach of peace by Servia has been removed for the present.

AT a meeting in New York last night, of the Republican reform club, a resolution was adopted favoring the nomination of Bristow at Cincinnati.

LATEST advices from Mexico are to the effect that the government has nearly suppressed the insurrection. Cortina has broken his parole and escaped.

ACCORDING to the latest telegraphic advices from Rome the prospect of an understanding between Spain and the Vatican is good.

A VIENNA dispatch reports that a six weeks armistice has been agreed upon between the Turks and insurgents.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Congressional Committee Wading Through Some Dark Deeds Concerning Brother-in-Law Casey, and Others of the Gang.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—Before the congressional committee, Charles W. Lowell, the ex-postmaster who defrauded a large amount in 1873, testified that the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars had been raised by his sureties and other parties to compromise with the government for seven thousand, as shown by the quletus dated June 20, 1874, signed by order of the treasurer. This money was paid over to Frank Morsy, congressman, who conducted the adjustment in Washington. The testimony of the sureties on the bond prove that a larger sum of money was raised than is specified in the article of compromise.

Several gentlemen were called who testified that during the campaign of 1872 money was paid by parties in the customhouse to persons who did no service for the government. Considerable evidence was taken relative to the construction department, showing that workmen had received less wages than the amounts entered on the pay-rolls. In one case witness said he received twenty dollars where the entry was made for seventy-five dollars, and the signature is forged one.

The chairman of the committee read the following dispatch:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 6.

Wicker, collector at Key West, left for Washington to consult the President and secretary in relation to his testimony. He has a private copy of his report against Casey. His official one was suppressed by Secretary Boutwell. Mr. Wicker has often threatened to publish his report, and the department tremble. Make him produce the copy.

W. A. PERRY.

Mr. Wicker arrived here Tuesday, having been subpoenaed by the committee, and will probably testify Wednesday.

Ex-Congressman Sheldon, was called and examined relative to the meeting of General Porter, and Messrs. Babcock and Casey at Washington to discuss the appointment of Mr. Billings as district judge, after the senate had failed to confirm Lardee. Casey was a supporter of the latter and the proposition was made by him to change the support in favor of Billings. Sheldon declined to testify concerning the conversation with Casey on the subject of the judgeship so far as it related to third parties.

Major George E. A. Head, United States army, appeared before the committee, made a statement denying the charge of bribery against Seelye in Washington, and declared Seelye had offered him a majority in a regiment if he would station troops at certain towns in north Louisiana. This was in the fall of 1875, when witness had command of the post at Monroe. Troops were to be used for political purposes, and he had refused to grant the request. He also testified that Morey had said the only advantage of troops was the political influence which they exercised.

BLAINE.

The Investigating Committee Not in Session Yesterday—Mulligan Says Blaine Did Not Produce the Important Letters.

Full Text of the Letters which the Ex-Speaker and Candidate for the Presidency Read before the House Monday.

A Detail of Big Jobs in Stocks and Bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway.

BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The sub-judiciary committee, investigating the charge against Ex-Speaker Blaine, were to have had a meeting this afternoon, but, owing to engagements of Mr. Hunton in the house, the meeting was postponed until to-morrow, when Ex Senator Rice and Mr. Howe, of Arkansas, will be examined relative to the affairs of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railway company.

The following are among the most important of Blaine's letters to Fisher:

AUGUSTA, ME., October 1, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—I am doing all in my power to expedite and hasten the delivery of the stock. The delay has been occasioned by circumstances wholly beyond my control, but I shall reach a conclusion within a few days, and make a formal delivery then. It will be an immense relief to get it off my hands I assure you. You must have strangely misunderstood Mr. Caldwell in regard to his paying these notes. He has paid me only just six thousand dollars, leaving nineteen thousand dollars due, which I am carrying here at eight and eight and one-half per cent. interest, and which embarrasses me beyond all imagination. I do not really know which way to turn for relief. I am so pressed with the Little Rock and Fort Smith matter, and if you and Caldwell between you cannot pay me that nineteen thousand dollars of borrowed money, I do not know what I shall do politically. I am charged with being a wealthy man, and personally and pecuniarily I am laboring under most fearful embarrassments, and the greatest of all these embarrassments is nineteen thousand dollars which I handed over under your orders, and not one dollar of which have I received. Of the twenty-five thousand dollars original debt, Caldwell has paid six thousand dollars, and six thousand dollars only. Can you not give me some hope of relief in this matter? It is cruel beyond measure to leave me so exposed and so suffering. Yours truly,

J. G. BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 26, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—You ask me if I am satified with the offer you made me of the share in your new railroad enterprise. Of course I am more than satisfied with the terms of the offer, and I think it is a most liberal proposition. If I hesitate at all, it is from considerations no way connected with the character of the offer. Your liberal mode of dealing with me in all our business transactions of the past eight years, has not passed without my full appreciation. What I wrote you on the twenty-seventh was intended to bring Caldwell to a definite proposition; that was all. I go to Boston by the same train that carries this letter, and will call at your office to-morrow. If you don't happen to be in, no matter; don't put yourself to any trouble about it. Yours,

J. G. B.

AUGUSTA, ME., October 4, 1871.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—You must have strangely misunderstood Caldwell's statement in regard to his paying me all but twenty-five hundred dollars of the borrowed money which I loaned the company through him and you last January. Caldwell paid me in June thirty-five hundred dollars, and in July twenty-five hundred dollars more, accepting at the same time a draft for twenty-five hundred dollars, July 10th, ten days, which draft remains unpaid. I have, therefore, received but six thousand dollars from Caldwell, leaving nineteen thousand dollars besides interest due me to-day. For that nineteen thousand dollars I am individually held, and considering all, I think you and Caldwell should regard it as an honorable debt, and you should not allow me to suffer for my money, which I raised under peculiar circumstances. And then again, I have been used with positive cruelty in regard to the bonds, and have your positive written bond to deliver me one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in land bonds and thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars in first-mortgage bonds. The money due you on the contract was all paid nearly a year and a half ago. That of the whole amount of the bonds due me, I have received but fifty thousand dollars in land-grants, leaving seventy five hundred dollars of them, and thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of first-mortgage bonds still due. I know that you are pressed and in trouble, and I don't wish to be too exacting. Rather, I wish to be very liberal in settlement. Now, I make this offer: Pay me the cash due on borrowed money account—call it nineteen thousand dollars in round numbers and forty thousand dollars in land bonds—and we will call it square. Caldwell has repeatedly assured me that I should be paid all bonds due me under contracts with you, and outside of that twenty thousand dollars due me from him now, I voluntarily offer to make a very large reduction if I can have the matter closed. I am, without doubt, the only person who has paid money for bonds without receiving that, and I think you will agree with me that I have fared pretty roughly. It would be an immense immeasurable relief to me if I could receive the money in time to pay off the indebtedness here within the next six weeks, so that I can go to Washington this winter with the load taken off of my shoulders. It was placed therein in the fullest faith and confidence that you and Caldwell would not let me suffer, and I still cling to that faith and confidence. You will much oblige me by showing this letter to Caldwell. Yours, very truly,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1870.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—I think on the whole that I had better not insist on the forty thousand dollars additional bonds at the same rate. My engagement is not absolute, and I can break out off it with honor. I would rather do this than seem to be exacting or indelicate. Besides, I have always felt that Caldwell always manifested a most gentlemanly spirit toward me and desired to treat me handsomely in the end. On the whole, therefore, I shall be better off perhaps to let things remain as they are, but I will follow your judgment in this matter, if I can find what it is. Yours, etc.,

J. G. BLAINE.

In a letter dated Augusta, Maine, August 31, 1862, marked "private and personal," Blaine says to Fisher:

"No person could be more anxious for a settlement than I am, and if, upon our next interview, we cannot reach one, why, then, we must try other means, but my judgmedt is that I shall make you so liberal an offer of settlement that you cannot possibly refuse, as one of the elements which I wish to take into account is the note of ten thousand dollars given you in 1863 for Spencer stock. I desire that you will furnish me with items of interest on that note, which you still hold; that you did not charge me interest, possibly omitting one or two years. I will be obliged if you will give me information on this point, for I intend to submit to you a full and explicit settlement, and, in making it up, it is necessary that I should have this information. Please send it as promptly as you may be able to give it to me."

AUGUSTA, ME., August 9, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—On my return home yesterday I found your favor of the sixth from Stonington, asking for my note for a x thousand dollars on account. It seems to me that a partial statement of our mutual accounts would only lead to future trouble—at all events to a mere postponement of our personal difficulties. I deem it highly desirable that we should have a conclusive settlement, and I have been eager for it these months. The account which you stated, June 20, 1872, does not correspond precisely with the reckoning I have made of my indebtedness on the note you hold. Credit me, April 25, 1869, with twelve thousand five hundred dollars from the Spencer company. But there were two subsequent dividends, of three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, the other of five thousand eight hundred dollars, of which no mention is made in your statement, though I received in June, 1870, your check for two thousand seven hundred dollars or two thousand eight hundred dollars, which was a part of these dividends I believe. I think my cash memorandum of June 25, 1869, for two thousand five hundred dollars, with which you charge me, represented at the time a part of the dividends, but being debited with that, I am entitled to a credit of the dividends. In other words, I reckon there are dividends amounting to nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars due me with interest since June, 1870, of which I have received twenty-seven hundred or twenty-eight hundred dollars, entitling me, thus to a credit of some seventy-five hundred dollars besides the last memorandum, January 9, 1864, six hundred dollars, which, with interest, amounted to nine hundred and four dollars, was obviously included in the consolidated note which was given to represent all my indebtedness to you, and which you repeatedly assured me would be met in good time by Spencer. If the six thousand dollars cash is so important to you, I would be glad to assist in raising the same for you on your note, using Little Rock bonds as collateral at the same rate they are used in Boston—four for one. I think I could get the money here on four or six months on these terms. If I had the money myself I would be glad to advance to you, but I am as dry as a contribution box—borrowing, indeed, to defray my campaign expenses. Very sincerely yours,

J. G. BLAINE.

Warren Fisher, Jr. Esq., Boston.

AUGUSTA, June 19, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—I thank you for the article from Mr. Lewis. It is good in itself, and will do good. He writes like a man of large intelligence and comprehension. Your offer to admit me to a participation in the new railroad enterprise is in every respect as generous as I could expect or desire. I thank you very sincerely for it; and in this connection I wish to make a suggestion of a somewhat selfish character. It is this: You spoke of Mr. Caldwell disposing of a share of his interest to me; if he really designs to do so, I wish he would make the proposition definite, so that I could know just what to depend on. Perhaps if he waits till the full development of the enterprise he might grow reluctant to part with the share. I do not by this mean any distrust of it. I don't feel that I shall prove a dead-head in the enterprise, if I once embark in it. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful. Very hastily and sincerely your friend,

J. G. BLAINE.

Mr. Fisher, India street, Boston.

AUGUSTA, ME., October, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR—I spoke to you a short time ago about a point of interest to your railroad company that occurred at the last session of congress. It was on the last night of the session, when the bill renewing the land grant to the State of Arkansas for the Little Rock road was reached, Mr. Julian, of Indiana, chairman of the public lands committee, and by right entitled to the floor, attempted to put on the bill, as an amendment, the Fremont El Paso scheme, a scheme probably well known to Mr. Caldwell. The house was thin, and the lobby in the Fremont interest had the thing all set up, and Mr. Julian's amendment was to prevail if brought to a vote. Mr. Roots and the other members from Arkansas, who were doing their best for their own bill, to which there seemed to be no objection, were in despair, for it was well known that the senate was hostile to the Fremont scheme. If the Arkansas bill had gone back to the senate with Mr. Julian's amendment, the whole thing would have gone on the table and slept the sleep of death. In this dilemma Roots came to me to know what on earth he could do under the rules, for he said it was vital to his constituents that the bill should pass. I told him that Julian's amendment was entirely out of order because not germane, but he had not sufficient confidence in his knowledge of the rules to make the point, but he said General Logan was opposed to the Fremont scheme and would probably make the point. I sent my page to General Logan with the suggestion, and he at once made the point. I could not do otherwise than sustain it, and so the bill was freed from the mischievous amendment moved by Julian, and at once passed without objection. At that time I had never seen Caldwell, but you can tell him that, without knowing it, I did him a great favor. Sincerely yours,

J. G. BLAINE.

W. Fisher, Jr., Boston.

This was some months before Blaine became interested in the stock of the road.

The following is an extract from a letter to Fisher from Blaine, dated July 3, 1872:

"It seems to me, as I review and recall our several conferences, that we ought not to have any trouble in coming to an easy adjustment, as follows: First, I am ready to fulfill the memorandum held by you in regard to the Northern Pacific railroad, as I always have been; second, you are ready to consider the land bonds in my possession as surrendered in payment of the debt to which they were originally held as collateral; third, I am ready to pay you the full amount of cash due you on the memorandum held by you, provided you will pay me half the amount of the bonds due me on the memorandum held by me, the cash to be paid and the bonds to be delivered at the same time. As to the further sale of the share in Northern Pacific, I am ready to do all in my power to oblige you in the matter. If we can adjust the first and second points herein referred to, the third might be left, if you desire, to the future."

This letter refers to the Spencer rifle company:

WASHINGTON, 26, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR—Your favor received. I am very glad, all things considered, that the government has accepted your proposition to take all your manufacture until September 1, 1875. It gives a straight and steady business for the company for a good stretch of time. In regard to the tax provision, you can judge for yourself, as I send herewith a copy of the bill as reported from the finance committee of the senate, and now pending in that body. (See pages 148 and 149, where I have marked.) In looking over the bill, you will please observe that all words in *italic* letters are amendments proposed by the senate finance committee, while all the words included in brackets are proposed to be struck out by the same committee. The provision which you inquire about was not in the original bill, but was an amendment moved from the ways and means committee, by Mr. Kelson, of Iowa, to whom I suggested it. It is just and proper in every sense, and will affect a good many interests, including your company. I am glad to hear such good accounts of your progress in the affairs of the company, of which I have always been proud to be a member. Tell Mr. Wells that his brother has been nominated by the senate commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain. He will undoubtedly be confirmed as soon as his case can be reached. I will advise you as soon as it is done. In haste, yours truly,

J. G. BLAINE.

WARREN FISHER, JR., ESQ.

The following is a copy of the second letter of October 4th, 1869, read by Mr. Blaine:

AUGUSTA, ME., October 4, 1869.

MY DEAR MR. FISHER—Find inclosed contracts of the parties named in my letter of yesterday. The remaining contracts will be completed as rapidly as circumstances will permit. I inclose you a part of the *Congressional Globe*, of April 9th, containing the point to which I referred to at some length in my previous letter of to-day. You will find it of interest to read it over, and see what a narrow escape your bill made on that last night of the session. Of course, it was my plain duty to make the ruling when the point was once raised. If the Arkansas men had not, however, have happened to come to me, when at their wit's end and in despair, the bill would undoubtedly have been lost, or at least postponed for a year. I thought that the point would interest both you and Caldwal, though occurring before either of you engaged in the enterprise. I beg you to understand that—I thoroughly appreciate the courtesy with which you have treated me in this railroad matter, but your conduct toward me in business matters has always been marked by unbounded liberality in past years, and, of course, I have naturally come to expect the same of you. Now you urge me to make as much as I fairly can out of the arrangement into which we have entered. It is natural that I should do my utmost to this end. I am bothered by only one thing, and that is definite and expressed arrangements with Mr Caldwell. I am anxious to acquire the interest he has promised me, but I do not get a definite understanding with him as I have with you. I shall be in Boston in a few days, and shall then have an opportunity to talk the matter over fully with you. I am disposed to to think that whatever I do, Mr. Caldwell, must really be done through you. Kind regards to Mrs. Fisher. Sincerely,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

MULLIGAN SAYS ALL THE LETTERS WERE NOT READ.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A dispatch to the *Times*, from Boston, says that Jas. Mulligan, the celebrated witness in the Blaine investigation, reached Boston last evening, and when asked what he thought of Blaine's statement, he answered emphatically that he has not read all the letters, and never will. He will keep back the ones that will do him the most harm.

WASHINGTON.

What Sam Woods Knows About the Hawaiian Treaty Job—Statement of Captain Green in his Own Behalf.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY JOB.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Sam Woods, whose name has been mentioned as authority for the rumors that three hundred thousand dollars had been disbursed to procure the passage of the Hawaiian treaty bill, testified before the committee on ways and means to-day, that he had repeated to several gentlemen what he himself had heard as to the rumor; he did not believe that there was any truth in it, but if there had been, it would have been unprofessional in him to say so.

CAPTAIN GREEN'S STATEMENT IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Captain A. P. Green to-day came before the committee on exoenditures in the war department and made a statement designed to correct the impression given out by certain persons that he was an habitual drunkard and a man who could be used by bad men. He denied that he had ever been a drunkard, but he admitted that he had been dismissed from the army for having committed himself while under the influence of either drink or drugs, or while temporarily insane; but charged that his condition at the time arose from the persecution he had endured for two years from his superior officers because he refused to degrade an enlisted man against whom the officers had a pique, and also of the general unfairness and hostility of West Point men toward all officers appointed from civil life. He further appeals to the committee to say whether his conduct or his appearance indicated that he was drunk or was a man who could be used by anybody.

Mr. Clymer, chairman, said that during Greene's presence in Washington in connection with this matter, he had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with his character and had formed the opinion that he was an honorable, conscientious gentleman, and there was nothing in his conduct or character to detract from the high reputation he had earned in the army. The committee then adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

Colonel Meyer is whooping up crooked stills in Missouri.

The Chicago mayoralty dispute has not yet been settled.

The Metropolitan bank of Montreal is financially distressed.

Three men drowned while bathing at Neshanic, New Jersey, yesterday.

Padro & Co., jerked beef importers, of Havana, have failed with liabilities of over a million.

The reunion of the Grand Army of the Potomac was the great event in Philadelphia yesterday.

The fruit and oyster packing establishment of E. Shoenberg & Co., in Baltimore, was burned yesterday.

All the Fenian prisoners confined in western Australia recently escaped in the American whaleship Catalpa.

The twenty-seventh annual session of the American medical assocation was convened in Philadelphia yesterday.

Two "sprucely dressed" individuals, A. and T. Griswold, were arrested at St. Louis, charged with being swindlers.

The Atlantic cotton-mills at Lawrence, Massachusetts, will be closed on the tenth, owing to financial embarrassments.

Eight companies of cavalry passed through Denver yesterday, *en route* to join General Crook's Black Hills expedition.

James Campbell, driver of No. 12 fire-steamer in New Orleans, fell from his seat, and was crushed to death in that city yesterday.

A cotton-pickery and several tenements adjoining were destroyed by fire in New Orleans yesterday. Loss twenty-five thousand dollars.

In consequence of the judgment of the Bremen court, Bismarck has issued a notification prohibiting, for two years, the circulation in Germany of the *Nord Amerika*, the weekly edition of the Philadelphia *Volksblatt*.

At Maysville, Kentucky, yesterday United States Marshal Hadrington and Captain James Taylor, of the steamer Katie Dixon, killed each other with pistols. The marshal was attempting to board the boat to libel her on complaint of a couple of rousters.

An old bachelor, evidently not the least exacting, would have a wife be, alphabetically: Amiable, affectionate artless, affable, accomplished; beautiful, benign, benevolent; chaste, charitable, civil, constant; dutiful, dignified; elegant, easy, engaging; faithful, fond, faultless, free; good, graceful, generous, governable, good humored; handsome, harmless, healthy, heavenly-minded; intelligent, interesting, industrious, ingenious; just; kind; lively, liberal, lovely; modest, mannerly, merciful; neat, notably; obedient, obliging; pretty, pleasing, peaceable, pure; queenly, quiet; righteous; sociable, submissive, sensible; temperate, true; urbane; virtuous; well-formed, wealthy; 'xcellent; young; zealous, etc.

AN APPEAL.

The following contribution by Irwin Russell to the *Budget of Fun*, will be heartily enjoyed by our magisterial and legal friends who have had similar cases to deal with:

Is you de Justice ob de Peace? I has a little case
About a little matter, sah, dat happened on de place.
I'S nuffin' but a nigger, but I'S feelin' all de same;
An' de way dat Massa Henry went an' done me is a shame!

Last spring I found a little chicken, runnin' in do road,
An' took it to the quarters, sah, an' kep it till it growed;
I neber stole it, kase de law says eberything you fin
Belongs to you; an' so, ob course, de chicken he was mine.

A week dis comin' Tuesday, I was comin' home from de fie'd
An' happen' for to 'member I was out of meat an' meal;
So I begins to study 'bout what I'S a-gwine to do,
An' thinks, says I, "Dat chicken's gittin' big enough to stew."

So when I reached the quarters, sah, I says unto my wife;
(I wouldn't tell a lie to you—no, not to save my life!)
Says I to her, "Ole 'oman!" (you kin b'lieve me, sah, or not,)
"Go catch that Dominica, quick, an' put him in de pot!"

Says she to me, "I tink myself dat chicken would be good;
But how's I gwine to cook him, when dare ain't a bit ob wood?"
Dat was the conversation, sah, I gib it word for word,
An' Chloe she kin testify dat, dat was what occurred.

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An' dere was Massa Henry, jes' a laughin' fit to kill.

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Appeal!

IS THE PAPER

For Advertisers

Venus

Wednesday, 8 p.m. Regular.

NOTICE.

JOHN WRIGHT, formerly at 415 Main st., having sold his stock to M. HENOCHSBERG, 383 and 387 Main street, can hereafter be found at that house, where he will be pleased to see his old customers, and guarantees first-class work. Mr. Henochsberg, also of 313 Central avenue, Cincinnati, having superior facilities for producing and manufacturing most of his frames in the shop above the stores, with the finest stock south, is offering inducements to any one desiring goods in his line. Old Frames re-gilt to look as well as new at half the price.

Prices to suit the times. je7

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. D. MONTEDONICO, Pres't.

P. D. CANALE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

BY closing of the public schools Misses C. and A. TIENSCH'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. jutend

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 third or other Law-school; 2d to those who prefer 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,

jun 4 tw 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. jun4

REMOVAL NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN ELECTED SECRETARY of the People 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	$ 6,047,021
Niagara Ins. Co., of New York	1,500,100
Manhattan Ins. Co., of New York	900,000
Germania, Hanover } comprising New York Underwriters' Agency	3,302,926
Hartford Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford	3,031,184
Imperial, Northern, } of London, England	23,000,000

Carrington Mason Agent.

Sale of Unclaimed Goods.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, MEMPHIS, TENN., Surveyor's Office, May 26, 1876.—The following described goods having been seized and forfeited to the United States, notice is hereby given that on June 23, 1876, at the hour of 12 o'clock m., at the steps of the United States Bonded Warehouse, No. 219 Second street, at the Port of Memphis, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, to-wit: 1 cask Irish Whisky, marked H. C. 20 R.

W. J. SMITH, Surveyor of Customs.

AN APPEAL.

The following contribution by Irwin Russell to the *Budget of Fun*, will be heartily enjoyed by our magisterial and legal friends who have had similar cases to deal with:

Is you de Justice ob de Peace? I has a little case
About a little matter, sah, dat happened on de place.
I'S nuffin' but a nigger, but I'S feelin' all de same;
An' de way dat Massa Henry went an' done me is a shame!

Last spring I found a little chicken, runnin' in do road,
An' took it to the quarters, sah, an' kep it till it growed;
I neber stole it, kase de law says eberything you fin
Belongs to you; an' so, ob course, de chicken he was mine.

A week dis comin' Tuesday, I was comin' home from de fie'd
An' happen' for to 'member I was out of meat an' meal;
So I begins to study 'bout what I'S a-gwine to do,
An' thinks, says I, "Dat chicken's gittin' big enough to stew."

So when I reached the quarters, sah, I says unto my wife;
(I wouldn't tell a lie to you—no, not to save my life!)
Says I to her, "Ole 'oman!" (you kin b'lieve me, sah, or not,)
"Go catch that Dominica, quick, an' put him in de pot!"

Says she to me, "I tink myself dat chicken would be good;
But how's I gwine to cook him, when dare ain't a bit ob wood?"
Dat was the conversation, sah, I gib it word for word,
An' Chloe she kin testify dat, dat was what occurred.

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COUNTY

Democratic Conservative CONVENTION.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE EXecutive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Shelby county call a Convention of all those who are willing to cooperate with it in its efforts to restore honest, economical and constitutional government to the people; to lessen the burdens of taxation upon them; to inaugurate true reform in every branch of civil service: to hold public officers to a rigid accountability in the discharge of their duties; to secure the impartial execution of the laws, and to distribute fairly and honestly among all classes the burdens of taxation—to meet in the city of Memphis on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21st,

at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

Sheriff.
County Trustee.
Judge of Criminal Court.
Attorney-General of Bartlett Circuit Court.

The Executive Board recommend the election of Delegates on

SATURDAY, JUNE 17th,

by means of primary election to be held in the various Wards of the city and in the Civil Districts of the county outside of the city, under the supervision and direction of the sub-committee of each ward and district.

The election will be by ballot, and the polls will be opened at 3 p.m. in the wards of the city, and closed at 7 p.m.; and in the districts they will be opened at 12 m. and closed at 4 p.m. The respective sub-committees are charged with the supervision of the primary election in their particular ward or district. They are requested to provide anything necessary for holding the same, to furnish clerks to record the names of the voters, and in all respects to conduct the election as one authorized by law.

The number of delegates apportioned to, and the places of holding the election in the wards and civil districts, are as follows:

CIVIL DISTRICTS.

First District—Union Academy, four delegates.
Second District—Kerrville, four delegates.
Third District—Lucy, four delegates.
Fourth District—Old Union Church, three delegates.
Fifth District—Toll-Gate, three delegates.
Sixth District—Raleigh, six delegates.
Seventh District—Bartlett, five delegates.
Eighth District—Withe and Log Union, three delegates.
Ninth District—Fisherville, Morning Sun Lodge, four delegates.
Tenth District—Forest Hill and Collierville, five delegates.
Eleventh District—Germantown, four delegates.
Twelfth District—Mechanicsville, three delegates.
Thirteenth District—Arnold's, two delegates.
Fourteenth District—Moore's Garden, three delegates.
Fifteenth District—Brick Church, Chelsea, two delegates.
Sixteenth District—Albert Pike Lodge, two delegates.
Seventeenth District—McConnell's Church, one delegate.
Eighteenth District—Buntyn Station, two delegates.

WARDS.