THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1876. VOL 36 NO 139

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 11 15-16c; *Memphis,* 11c. *New York, gold closed at* 112¾; *Memphis,* 111¾.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 8, 1876.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by westerly winds and rising barometer.

THE Democratic State convention of Georgia meets at Atlanta August 2d.

AUSTRIA has determined that she will not now oppose Russia's eastern policy.

A RUMOR was afloat in Paris last night that the oldest son of the late sultan of Turkey had committed suicide.

THE historic old South church building in Boston was sold at auction yesterday for thirteen hundred dollars.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM A. STEARNS, of Amherst college, died suddenly of paralysis of the heart, at Springfield, Massachusetts, yesterday afternoon.

THE house proceedings yesterday consisted mainly of the Tarbox explanation of his position in the Blaine investigation, the full report of which appears elsewhere.

THE house committee on appropriations has decided to insert in the army appropriation bill a provision for the reduction of the army to the extent of two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry.

A BILL passed the senate yesterday authorizing an increase in the number of officers of the army detailed to teach military tactics throughout the country, from twenty to thirty.

AN attempt was made but failed in the senate yesterday to take up and pass the resolution to pay to Pinchback compensation and mileage of senator from Louisiana from the beginning of his term to the termination of the contest for his seat, from which he was ousted.

IT is stated that the Servian army consists of one hundred and twenty-five thousand men, besides about ten thousand militia, and that Servia is convinced that war is a moral necessity. Correspondents write stating that "a Servian war against the Turks is now more absolutely certain than anything else in the world."

IN the senate yesterday the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal-tender of silver coin, known as the silver bill, was taken up, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, spoke against the bill as reported by the committee on finance. After a long debate the bill was postponed until Tuesday, June 20th, with the understanding that it should not displace an appropriation bill. After executive session the senate adjourned.

SOUTHERN CROP PROSPECTS.

A St. Louis Correspondent from Memphis Tells all He Knows About the Southern Land.

The St. Louis *Times* of the sixth contains the following news as to the crops in West Tennessee and north Mississippi and other points: "A prominent merchant of this city has recently visited the principal towns in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, and he reports that in the agricultural regions of these States the crops generally are very promising. Wheat, corn, oats and cotton all look well, and show better cultivation than in former years, and taken all together, the prospects are unusually flattering. The hard times have forced the people to great economy, and they are working industriously to enable them to pay their debts and become again prosperous. A correspondent traveling south writes from Memphis, second instant, as follows: 'Business in Memphis and contiguous territory is dull and lifeless, though the agricultural prospects are very encouraging. Through West Tennessee the wheat crop will not be more than an average one, but corn and cotton look well. During the last few days all this section has been visited by copious showers of rain. Below Memphis in the Mississippi bottoms the prospects are much better than was hoped for a month ago. The high water subsided in time to plant cotton and to have it above ground by the first of June, and the opinion is that a full crop will be grown.'"

RACE NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 8.—At the Jerome races, for the juvenile stakes, two-year olds, half mile dash, there were ten starters, M'Grath's Leonard being the favorite. The race was won by Lorillard's Idalia, with Belmont's Hibernia second, and Zozzoo third. Time, 49½ seconds. The second race, mile heats, for all ages, was won by Leander, Freebooter second, and Springbok distanced. In the third race, dash of a mile and a half, four started, and was won by Lloyd's Asteroid colt. Time, 2:41.

OMAHA.

OMAHA, June 8.—This was the closing day of the Omaha jockey club races. In the free-for-all, purse $800, White Stocking, of Kansas City, Huckleberry and Granger, of Omaha, started. White Stocking took the first heat and Huckleberry the three following heats. Best time, 2:32.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—In the handicap mile-and-repeat race at Sacramento yesterday, Golden Gate, Bradley, Emma Scraggs, Lady Amanda, Turf Gallery, Billy Newell and Reveille started, standing in the above order in the pools. The first heat was won by Amanda; time, 1:48¼. The second and third were taken by Billy Newell; time, 1:46¼, 1:48.

Base-Ballics.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cincinnati 5, Mutuals 21. Runs earned—Cincinnati 2, Mutuals 4.

HARTFORD, June 8.—Hartford 6, St. Louis 1. Runs earned—Hartford 1, St. Louis 1. Total base hits—Hartford 12, St. Louis 6. Left on bases—Hartford 5, St. Louis 2. Struck out—Hartford 1, St. Louis 1. First base on errors—Hartford 3, St. Louis 2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Athletic 7, Chicago 8. Runs earned—Athletic 7, Chicago 0. Total bases on hits—Athletic 19, Chicago 18. First base by errors—Athletic 4, Chicago 8.

BOSTON, June 8.—Louisville 1, Boston 1. Runs earned—Louisville 3, Boston 0. First base on errors—Louisville 1. Left on bases—Louisville 2.

Belgrade, June 8: The Servian government has declared that it will follow the recommendation of Russia, not to enter into hostilities against Turkey.

BLAINE.

J. A. Greene's Testimony Embodying a History of the Kansas Pacific Railway—Disposition of Certain Bonds.

A Number of "Blaines" in the Mess—George Francis Train and his Wife Mixed up in the Matter.

Representative Tarbox, in the House, Replies to Blaine's "Statement" Last Monday—All About that Resolution.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Representative Hale appeared to-day in behalf of Mr. Blaine before the sub-judiciary committee, and J. A. Greene resumed his testimony, saying the entire history of the Kansas Pacific road was a matter of record in the supreme court at Washington. At the suggestion of Mr. Hale, the record was put into the case. The witness continued, and said that the records show that a Mr. Blaine received two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of construction bonds, placed in the hands of J. B. Stewart by Thomas C. Durant. This Blaine finally appeared in the records as James Blaine, never as James G. Blaine. The witness, continuing, said that if the passage of both sections of the act of July 2, 1874, were brought about by Stewart, as he claimed, it brought five million seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars to the road, and, on the principle of honor among thieves, it ought to have paid Stewart's claim, but they resisted it on the ground that the claim was for lobby purposes, and was therefore immoral. Witness had no knowledge, of himself, that James G. Blaine had any connection with the road. Stewart's claim being resisted on the ground of immorality, witness said to Stewart, "I was afraid of that; I did not like the looks of Congressman Blaine's name in connection with it." The conversation took place while Blaine was in congress. Witness had no distinct recollection that Stewart ever specifically told him that Blaine was in it; he never explained why one of the papers alluded to Blaine and the other to James Blaine. Stewart always spoke of him as Hon. Mr. Blaine or James Blaine; witness always spoke of him as Congressman Blaine, or Speaker Blaine, after he was made speaker. Recess.

The sub-judiciary committee reassembled this afternoon, when Green resumed his testimony, giving details of the disposition of certain Kansas Pacific railroad bonds for Jos. B Stewart, whose published statement he said was grossly erroneous.

Mr. Blaine asked witness whether his long connection with the Kansas Pacific railroad suits did not give him a full knowledge of all transactions of the company.

Witness replied that it did, but it would occupy many days in giving all the particulars, and in response to another question witness said he had been summoned to testify as to the credit mobilier of the Kansas Pacific railroad in transactions in which the name of John E. Blaine did not appear. Witness showed from the record that Geo. Francis Train and his wife obtained five hundred thousand dollars in bonds for services rendered by him in lobbying. About one million dollars worth went into the hands of other persons for services of the same kind. Such lobbying was a swindle on the government. Adjourned.

MR. TARBOX EXPLAINS ABOUT THE RESOLUTIONS.

In the house, after the disposal of matters of minor importance, Mr. Tarbox rose to a matter of personal privilege, and began his speech by quoting from Mr. Blaine's speech of Monday last, in which he stated that he [Tarbox] had informed Mr. Frye that the resolution offered by him was not aimed at him [Blaine] but that he [Blaine] has regarded the assurance with some degree of incredulity. He [Tarbox] did not rise with any purpose of convincing the incredulous gentleman from Maine. What that gentleman's opinion might be as to his [Tarbox] sincerity or any other quality was as immaterial to the public as it was to himself. The whole tenor of that gentleman's speech, however, was that the resolution which put that investigation in progress was conceived in partisan malice and prosecuted in malice toward him personally. In vindication of his own [Tarbox] good fame, it was proper that the house and the country should be put in possession of some facts about it. After the conspicuous, not to say the ostentatious, championship of the inviolability of private correspondence by the gentleman from Maine, he [Tarbox] was surprised that a private communication of his to the gentleman's colleague [Frye], made in a courteous and obliging spirit, was made use of by him in a manner entirely uncalled for and of vulgar impertinence. By law, as laid down by that gentleman, that conversation was his [Tarbox's] private property. [Laughter on the Democratic side] It was a communication between him and the gentleman's colleague, in frankness and privacy, of a personal and private intercourse, and was, therefore, entitled to immunity as though written by a pen. According to the gentleman's [Blaine's] theory, a prisoner in the dock would have a right to take from a witness letters and documents that might tend to his conviction, and hold them in despite of the court, jury and witnesses; yet, having laid down that rule, he [Blaine] had violated for his own purposes a conversation between him [Tarbox] and the gentleman's colleague. He would now give to the house the history of the resolution introduced by him. Mr. Tarbox then related how, when he had first offered his resolution, it was objected to, and that he had given notice that he would offer it the following Monday; how he had been waited upon by Mr. Frye in regard to it, and how he had said to that gentleman that the investigation proposed by his resolution would not involve Mr. Blaine's integrity, and how Mr. Frye had stated to him that for reasons he did not like to explain, but not the absence of his colleague, he preferred that the resolution would not be offered until the following Tuesday or Wednesday, and that then no objection to it would be offered on the Republican side of the house. Soon afterward Mr. Frye had come to his desk for the privilege of examining the resolution, and having got it he returned with it, but for what purpose he [Tarbox] did not know, except as he inferred from subsequent events, and then he returned it to him with the statement that he withdrew all objection to his presenting it at that time. The history of his [Tarbox's] relation to that resolution was that he had meant by it just what appeared on its face, and nothing more. He had spoken with entire frankness to the gentleman from Maine [Frye]. He did not suppose that he was doing that gentleman [Blaine] an ill service when he set that inquest on foot, or that gentleman would so esteem it. As a man of integrity who had no stain to hide, he thought that the gentleman would desire it as much as he had desired the credit mobilier investigation, which he had himself put in motion. However, the later revelations had influenced his [Tarbox] judgment; he had not anticipated, when he offered the resolution, that the inquest would, if ordered, prove Mr. Blaine disreputable. At that time he had some vague tradition of Caldwell as a celebrity of doubtful fame in New England business circles, and who was conveniently beyond the seas where he was safe in his enjoyment of the inalienable right of liberty and pursuit of happiness, but he had not had the slightest hint that the gentleman [Blaine] had been either in confidential business relations with Caldwell or was an operator in that class of securities which figured in suspicious transactions with the Union Pacific railroad company; so he could not have designed any injury to the gentleman from Maine by disclosures in that line. If he had known then what he knew now he might have agreed in his [Blaine's] opinion as to when the resolution would hit, but he had not that gentleman's conciseness. The gentleman had charged that this was a prosecution of partisan malice; but, he asked, what was the history of the case? The gentleman [Blaine] seems to have been suspected in that transaction, not by personal and political enemies, but by personal and political intimates, who knew him best. Harrison, the government director, and a political sympathizer with the gentleman from Maine, thought it. Rollins, the treasurer of the Union Pacific railroad, had thought it, and had thrown himself most gallantly into the breach to defend the gentleman even at the risk of what was more valuable than life, his honor. Fisher had thought it. The intimate friend of a lifetime Mulligan, thought it—a man who Fisher had declared to be, if not the best, as good a man as there was in the world. Was there in all this any evidence of partisan malice, or of any diabolical scheme to ruin the personal character or political aspirations of the gentleman from Maine? From what Democratic source in this country had any charge originated touching the integrity of the gentleman from Maine? No such thing could be discovered any where. The investigation proposed was a proper one. The gentleman from Maine was not assailed by it. If he was a party on trial, it was from his own election that he occupied that distinction. If he was accused at all, it was not from the lips of his political enemies that the accusation came. The real question was whether there was a probable cause for investigation. The history of public rumors was notorious to the country and to the world. The connection of the gentleman from Maine with public rumors was equally familiar to the country. There was no circumstance connected with the investigation which in the slightest degree pointed to it as of partisan origin, but precisely the contrary was confirmed by every circumstance connected with it. He [Tarbox] did not know where the committee had got the information that gave it a clue to the investigation. He never had any connection with any members of the committee with reference to witnesses or the conduct of the investigation, with the single exception that he had protested to Mr. Hunton, chairman of the sub-committee, that the investigation should not be prosecution in any respect as a personal matter, but purely as a subject of public inquest into the transaction by a corporation which was in some respects amenable to the government for its honest management. That was his entire connection with the prosecution. It had originated not in pursuit of malice by any man who had a doubtful Union record, but it had originated with one who had not only not served in the Confederate army, but who had not served in the Union army even by substitute alone. [Laughter]

Mr. Frye said he wished to state a suggestion which presented itself to his mind and which he had no doubt had occurred to the minds of very many gentlemen, that the position taken by the gentleman [Tarbox], of sacredness of conversation, was sadly at variance with that gentleman's own conduct in reference to a speech made by Mr. Blaine some months ago. That, he said, was a printed speech, one copy of which had been surreptitiously taken from the possession of his colleague or the printer, and he had learned on good authority that, while his colleague was making his speech, that printed copy, so surreptitiously taken, was upon the desk of the gentleman [Mr. Tarbox] who at once proceeded to reply to it. The suggestion as to the sacredness of private conversation, as argued by that gentleman, had amazed him [Mr Frye], while that fact was in his possession. [Plaudits and encouragement from Republican members.]

Mr. Blaine took the floor, but Mr. Tarbox rising at the same time, Mr. Blaine yielded to him.

Mr. Tarbox—I do not know what relation the remarks of the gentleman from Maine [Frye] have to the subject matter of the privileged question to which I rose. I am quite unaware in what school of propriety the gentleman has been brought up. I do not know what he charges me with; I do not understand what he intimates. I suppose that I by some mean, improper method obtained possession of the speech which the gentleman from Maine [Blaine] intended to deliver as his best counsel to his countrymen, on a subject affecting deeply the public welfare, and that I made some improper use of that paper, I have simply to reply that what he states is utterly untrue. [A scene of confusion occurred.] After order was partly restored, Tarbox disclaimed charging Frye with any intentional untruth. He supposed that that gentleman had spoken from a mirror, perhaps, out of a suspicious temper or, perhaps, out of some irritation.

Mr. Frye—Irritation at what?

Mr. Tarbox—All the irritation that I can conceive the gentleman to feel in regard to the discussion of the question is, that by a certain circumstance a deliverance on a public question that was made for personal purposes, and not from patriotic consideration for the public good, and which contained within that which was calculated, spoken by a statesman, to mislead his countrymen, was not permitted to go forth to the country without some of its misstatements having been refuted on the spot. The gentleman must not make the charge and then cross examine the man whom he charges with the offense, in order to find out whether it is true or not.

Mr. Frye—We will leave it there. I have nothing further to ask the gentleman.

Mr. Blaine—I never supposed that occasion should arise when I should desire or be induced to state that transaction to the house. Before I left my home last autumn to resume my public duties here, I did as many gentlemen have done, prepared a speech on an absorbing public question, the currency. It was printed at a newspaper office with which I was for many years connected. It was printed in confidence. On top of the speech it was sacredly confided to associated press, with intimation that who found himself in possession of a copy of it before its publication was in possession of it wrongfully. Various circumstances postponed the delivery of the speech from the month of December, when I expected to deliver it, up to the eighteenth of February. Meanwhile five or six weeks before I did deliver it, I ascertained that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Tarbox] had a copy of it in his possession, that he offered it for publication to some newspaper men. How it came into his possession I do not know—I have never been able to know. I have surmised that it was in his possession for weeks, and that his holding it was a violation of the primal laws of honesty as much as though he had held my watch for that time. I have never recognized the gentleman since, and I only do so to-day to make that statement. I will now take up the motion to reconsider the vote on the motion for printing certain evidence.

Mr. Tarbox rose. The speaker *pro tem.* asked Mr. Blaine whether he yielded the floor to Mr. Tarbox.

Blaine—We will hear what he has to say.

Tarbox—I understand the gentleman from Maine to intimate that I offered a private speech, purporting to be his, to some newspaper.

Blaine—I had heard it.

Tarbox—It is not true.

Blaine—The gentleman stated awhile ago that it was not true that he had a copy.

Mr Tarbox—I made no such statement.

Mr. Blaine then proposed to retain the floor on motion to reconsider the vote for printing testimony, but the speaker *pro tem* [Cox] ruled that he could not hold the floor for that purpose, as against the Geneva award bill, which was the pending business before the house when the interruption took place.

EXTRADITION TREATY.

Correspondence on the Subject of its Negotiation between the United States and Great Britain—The Fish in the Way.

LONDON, June 8.—The British foreign office has published the correspondence relative to the extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States. From this it appears that Hoffman, the American *chargé d'affaires*, in conversation with Lord Derby, May 25th, suggested a settlement of the difficulty by the negotiation of an additional article to the treaty of 1842. Lord Derby wrote to Hoffman, saying his government was ready to meet this suggestion immediately, and inclosed a draft of an article providing that persons extradited shall only be tried for the offense for which they are surrendered. This article is similar to one formerly agreed to by Mr. Fish during the negotiations in 1871, concerning the revised treaty. Earl Derby telegraphed Sir Edward Thornton, British minister at Washington, authorizing him to sign the additional article as above. Fish declined to accept the proposal, and expressed to Minister Thorton his extreme regret that Hoffman's suggestion should have led Lord Derby into a misapprehension. Though the United States is willing to make a new and enlarged treaty it could not agree to the proposed article. Earl Derby wrote to Minister Thornton on the twenty-ninth of May, expressing his regret that Secretary Fish declined to agree to the additional article as every obstacle to the surrender of the prisoners would have been thereby removed. On the question as to what authority should decide whether an offense for which a prisoner's extradition is demanded is political or criminal, England agreed to meet Mr. Fish's views by omitting from the clause the words empowering police magistrates to determine the nature of the crime, but the government could not hold out the hope that it would be possible to ask parliament to sanction a treaty opposed to the act of 1870, or which would permit the trial of extradited persons for an extraditable crime other than that for which they were surrendered. He concludes: "The government earnestly hope that Secretary Fish will withdraw his objection to the additional article, and thus enable the treaty to be signed immediately."

POSTAL MATTERS.

Action of the Senate Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation Bill—Amendments Involving a General Readjustment of the Service.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The senate committee on appropriations to-day took action on the postoffice appropriation bill, and agreed to report it with an amendment striking out all the legislative sections by which the house provided new rates of compensation for railway mail service, and proposed a readjustment of postmasters throughout the country on a new system, and provided for certain changes in the rates of postage on third class matter. The committee struck out these sections on the general ground that their duty is confined to reporting appropriations in accordance with the existing law, and that the questions involved in these legislative provisions are now before another committee of the senate, specially charged with their consideration. The appropriation committee subsequently reported the bill to the senate. The other important amendments recommended by the committee provide for increasing the appropriations for the inland mail transportation to nineteen hundred thousand dollars—for letter carriers, two hundred thousand dollars; for special agents and mail depredations, four hundred thousand dollars, and for compensation to postmasters, seven hundred thousand dollars. The additional appropriations for letter carriers is designed to secure a continuance of the present service, the house having provided less than the usual amount, although it rejected its committee's proposition to limit the free delivery system to cities having a population of forty thousand and upwards, and thus do away with a portion of the present expense. The additional appropriations for postmasters' salaries and inland mail transportation represent amounts which the house estimated would be saved by the enactment of the proposed new system of compensation. The senate committee retains in the bill the house proviso that stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers shall not be sold at less than their average cost, including clerk hire and other expenses connected therewith.

The committee also recommended an increase of the item for railway postoffice clerks, from one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to one million three hundred thousand dollars; for route agents, from nine hundred and forty-five thousand dollars to one million dollars; for transportation of foreign mails, from two hundred and twenty thousand dollars to two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; for advertising, from twenty-five thousand dollars to forty thousand dollars, and for miscellaneous purposes, from fifty thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars. The committee entirely strike out the appropriation of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars for official postage stamps to be used by the postoffice departments. The amounts voted by the house for the compensation of postmasters, for inland mail transportation, and for the pay of letter carriers, were respectively, six million eight hundred thousand dollars, fifteen million six hundred thousand dollars, and one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

Rumored Fight between General Custar and the Indians.

OMAHA, June 8.—A dispatch received at department headquarters this morning, dated Fort Laramie, June 7th, says that an Indian courier from Red Cloud brings the report that just before he left an Indian arrived from the mouth of Tongue river, who found there twelve hundred and seventy-three lodges under Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and others, on their way to Powder river to fight Crook. On his return he met the same band that Egan saw on May 17th. They told him they met Custer's troops and had fought them all day, and many were killed on both sides. No result was reported. This occurred about eight days ago.

Railroad Freight Rates Reduced.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A private dispatch from Boston, received by the agent of the Northern fast freight line here, announces that the managers of that line have made the following reductions from Boston to Chicago: On first, second and third class freight, which formerly were openly rated at seventy-five, seventy and sixty cents per hundred pounds, have all been reduced to twenty cents; and all fourth and special classes, which were forty-five and thirty five cents, have been reduced to sixteen cents. This is another aggressive step on the part of the Grand Trunk.

NEW ORLEANS.

More about the Customhouse Jobs—Fraudulent Exports of Whisky and Tobacco.

William Pitt Kellogg's Name Figures Conspicuously in Crooked Revenue Transactions.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—The congressional committee met at ten o'clock this morning, when an executive session was called, lasting until a quarter to eleven.

Several witnesses testified that they had worked at the customhouse at from one dollar and seventy-five cents to two dollars a day, signed blank pay-rolls, saw them afterward, and they were filled up for three dollars a day.

Special Treasury Agent Kinsella resumed his statement relative to the fraudulent export of whisky and tobacco. The tax on one lot was $36,445, this was on the Hankaway; that on the Greenland was $64,814. Another lot on the same boat was $36,445; G. B Dych was the customs inspector that made the statement to witness about fraudulent shipments; witness produced the sworn statement of Dych, in which it was stated that he was appointed by W. P. Kellogg, collector; that eight hundred and fifteen barrels of whisky and the tobacco was not shipped; that General Benton, collector of revenue, and J. M. Sutherland, came to him [Dych] and got him to certify as to the loading being all right; that they had arranged it with W. P. Kellogg, and it was all fixed with him; further, that five hundred barrels of whisky and four hundred and fifty half-boxes of tobacco on the Harkaway was not shipped as certified by him [Dych]; that Benton and Sutherland told him the goods were not to be shipped, and that it was all right; that they had been to see Collector Kellogg, and that it had been fixed; they repeatedly told me they had Kellogg all right, and I was satisfied that Benton, Sutherland and Kellogg were in partnership; afterward Benton was sick, and had not executed certain papers; Kellogg, when told, said he was sorry: he told me it was all right, and that I should sign the certificates, which I did; further that the four hundred and twenty five barrels of whisky, alleged to have been shipped on the Greenland, were not shipped; Benton and Sutherland said I would be protected and rewarded for signing the certificates; subsequently I got an affidavit from the United States consul at Matamoras, in Mexico, stating that the lading certificate, purporting to have been made by him [the consul], was false and fraudulent. Witness read the affidavits made by N. B Marshall, formerly consul, and continued: He pronounced them a forgery, and before he saw them, from his manner, I imagined his affidavit was false; experts subsequently pronounced his signature to the lading certificates genuine; the Balize shipments are covered by an exportation bond by Sutherland, Caldaway, Johnson and others; on the margin of the bonds I find the letters S. A. S D. C., meaning S. A Stockdale, deputy collector; the bonds were cancelled in October; Wm C. Gray, deputy collector, made an affidavit, which I have. [The affidavit was read, showing that Kellogg requested Gray to cancel certain export bonds, Gray being a deputy under Kellogg, and the bonds were cancelled in November.] These bonds had as principal J. M. Conn, and Sutherland and Johnson as sureties; the bonds of Power had the bare name of Erastus H. Harris as principal; don't remember who the sureties were; my report on file will show that I put the sixteen bonds in the hands of the district attorney here, but I learned that none of the sureties could be found; don't believe a dollar could be made on the sureties; don't know that suits have been brought on the Powers bonds; I believe suits were brought on some of the whisky before the bonds were surrendered at Washington by me; don't know what became of them after they went to Washington; my mission ended when I surrendered them, with my report, to Mr. Riley; these bonds were for the export of eighteen hundred and twenty-four barrels of whisky; Harris was of the firm of J. H. Conley & Co, whisky merchants; I heard from Powers that the Powers bonds would implicate prominent officials, referring to Governor Kellogg; I told Powers Kellogg's name was not one of them; he said, "Well, if you arrest Harris and squeeze him, he will squeal;" I reported the facts to the department; don't see what use he could make of the bonds except to hold them over the heads of the parties; they were for a fraction over one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

New York, June 8: Arrived—Steamship Greece, from London.

Paris, June 8: George Sand died today. He was conscious to the last, but unable to speak for some time before his death.

San Francisco, June 8: A San Diego dispatch says all is quiet on the border, and that the Mexicans have disbanded and scattered.

Richmond, Virginia, June 8: James Flaherty fatally shot Charles Childs last night; both were drunk. Childs's offense was that he plucked Flaherty's coat.

Vienna, June 8: It is stated that Count Andrassy has been invited to meet Gortschakoff and Bismarck at Ems, but has not definitely accepted the invitation.

Concord, N. H., June 8: Governor Cheney was inaugurated to-day. In his message he recommends the abolition of the religious test and biennial instead of annual elections.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 8: Advices from Julesburg, Colorado, state that the Sioux Indians raided on the herders of George Kee and killed three of them. Fourteen men are in pursuit.

San Francisco, June 8: Advices from Carson report that the anti Coolie clubs are demoralized by the arrest of their leaders, who are in jail under military guard. No further disturbance is probable.

Boston June 8: At an adjourned meeting of Franklin Telegraph company to-day, a committee was appointed with full powers to execute a lease of the company's lines to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company.

Cayuga, Ont., June 8: A fire to-day destroyed the postoffice, the express and telegraph offices, the Senate hotel, and a number of stores and dwellings. Loss, seventy thousand dollars; insurance, thirty thousand dollars.

Nashville, June 8: The Confederate graves in Mount Olivet cemetery were decorated magnificently to-day. The attendance was very large, and the exercises embraced singing, an address, etc. Both the Blue and the Gray were fully represented.

Denver, Colorado, June 8: A duel was fought at River Bend, Colorado, to-day, by Alfred D. Jessop, jr, and a man named Davis, who were respectively armed with Winchester rifles and Colt's navy pistols. Jessup was killed in the second exchange of shots.

New York, June 8: William F Meltman, bookkeeper for Boyce & Smith, wholesale dealers in whisky, Fro street, has been arrested on the charge of attempting to obtain by fraudulent means nearly thirteen thousand dollars from the Merchants' Exchange national bank.

Philadelphia, June 8: The attendance at the grounds to-day was very large. The pay admissions numbered thirty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-three, being the largest number of visitors since the opening day, with the exception of Decoration day.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 8: The bishop, clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Ohio, in convention at Painesville to-day, unanimously expressed their hearty approval of the action of the Centennial commissioners in closing the doors of the international exhibition on the Sabbath.

Baltimore, June 8: The graves of the Confederate dead at London Park cemetery were decorated to-day with interesting and appropriate memorial services and addresses. General George H. Stewart was in command. The Fort M'Henry band was present and several thousand persons took part in the distribution of flowers.

New York, May 8: Cochran, M'Lean & Co., dry goods dealers, 465 Broadway, have failed. Liabilities, one million five hundred thousand dollars; assets nearly two million dollars. The firm state that they have more property gone into liquidation than failed. They can pay all they owe and have five hundred thousand dollars to spare.

Washington, June 8: The commissioner of Indian affairs has received a dispatch from Indian Agent John P. Clum, dated Chiricahua agency, June 5th, in which he says that Eskings, a notorious leader of hostile Indians, was killed yesterday by a son of Cochise. Six other Indians were killed in the same fight. Troops led the party against Eskings.

DEMOCRATIC.

The West Virginia State Convention—A Financial Plank Adopted.

WHEELING, June 8.—A special to the *Register* from Charles on says the Democratic State convention assembled there to-day. D D Johnson was made permanent president and Bernard Peyton secretary. The committee on resolutions made two reports. The minority report contained the plank of the Ohio platform, with the addition of a resolution in favor of submitting the location of the capital to a vote of the people. After a hot discussion, lasting nearly all afternoon, the minority report was rejected by a vote of 228 yeas to 260 nays. The majority report was then adopted by a vote of 289 yeas to 179 nays. The financial plank is as follows:

Resolved, That, while we belong to a sovereign State, and believe that the Republican party has treated such State unfairly and unjustly by its financial policy, and while we favor an immediate repeal of the specie resumption act, taxation of United States bonds like other property, and the abolition of the present banking system, yet, at the same time, we deprecate any efforts to divide the Democratic party upon issues involving money only, and recommend that such issues be remitted to the congressional districts, or otherwise subordinated to those great moral and constitutional questions which underlie the very existence of the Union and its institutions.

THE CITY CREDITORS.

Mayor Flippin Advocates a Settlement with the Bondholders, and Recommends Legislative Relief.

At the meeting of the general council held on Wednesday last Mayor Flippin sent in the following important message on the subject of city finances and city creditors. The message will no doubt be acted upon at the meeting of the general council to be held this afternoon at the city hall.

CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, June 7, 1876.

To the Honorable General Council:

GENTLEMEN—The much vexed Nicolson pavement scrip question, I am glad to state, is now upon argument in the chancery court. I had hoped that it would have been disposed of before this, so that an ordinance might have followed, setting forth some definite and fixed line of policy in reference to this matter. This, I trust now, will be done in a short time. As to our public debt, the time is nearing when, if possible, some basis of settlement should be reached with our creditors preparatory to the assembling of the legislature in January next. That body, by appropriate legislation, will certainly enable us to consummate whatever adjustment we may be able to effect. The first question, it seems, is this: What amount, including interest and sinking fund, can the city pay annually? This sum must be determined, for the most part, from our taxable values and the necessary annual expenses of the city government. These values for 1876 will probably approximate those of 1875. Ascertain the annual amount which can be applied to the retirement of our interest and debt, fix the rate, and these will indicate the body of the debt. We must not only have the will but the ability to pay the sum determined upon, and to carry out in the utmost good faith any settlement made with our creditors. If they surrender the bonds now held it will be only because it is to their interest to do so, and for the reason that their substituted securities will be of a higher value. We can, if new bonds with coupons are issued in lieu of the ones now held either upon a reduction of the rate of interest or the face value of the bonds, secure them in the amplest manner. Let the coupons of the new bonds be receivable for every species of city indebtedness, including, of course, every species of city taxes. The taxes annually levied will of necessity exceed by several hundred thousand dollars the maturing coupons. Such will be the demand for them that they must always be near or at par. At the same time, and under the same act of the legislature authorizing the issuance of the new bonds, and as a part of the contract with the bondholders, let it be enacted that the city's rate of taxation should never exceed a certain maximum standard. This will prevent municipal extravagance. And, at the same time, let another clause be incorporated in the act, stating that the city shall issue no more bonds. If provisions like these were engrafted in the act authorizing the funding of the present bonds into new ones, it would make the coupons of the new bonds absolutely free of collecting. But for the exchange of such undoubted securities, it is, of course, expected that concessions would be made by our creditors, but to what extent we are now not able to state, and cannot know, except upon a conference with them. If any other feasible plan, by which we may the more easily pay our debt can be devised, it should by all means be adopted. While this question has doubtless undergone much thought and investigation at your hands, still, in order that some definite and decisive action be taken, and this at an early day, I would suggest that there be added to our finance committee other members of your body, not exceeding five in number, who will act in connection with said committee, which will report their action at an early day upon this most important question. This report should indicate the basis of settlement, and when adopted by the board it should authorize its consummation. I shall use in every way my best efforts to adjust this question so vital to the present and future interests of the city, and would most gladly avail myself of the experience, good sense and practical knowledge of our city affairs of the members of your honorable body. I think it is time that steps were taken in the matter, so, if possible, to come to a satisfactory understanding with our creditors at the earliest practicable period, for the reasons heretofore mentioned.

J. R. FLIPPIN, Mayor.

DIED.

PHILP—The friends and acquaintances of DAVID M. PHILP are invited to attend his funeral this (FRIDAY) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Services at Grace Church, Rev. Dr. Carmichael officiating. Carriages at Holst's at 2½ o'clock.

McCALE—Thursday evening, at 4 o'clock, RICHARD McCALE, aged 21 years, 1 month and 4 days.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 300 New Madison street, this (FRIDAY) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE members of this Society are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, DAVID M. PHILP. Every member of our society is specially requested and expected to attend. Carriages at Holst's at 2½ o'clock. Funeral services at Grace Church at 3 o'clock this (THUR-DAY) afternoon.

E. L. TOPP, President.
JOHN B. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.

BY the request of the Scotchmen of the city of Memphis, all native-born Scotchmen are requested to meet at the Cocoran Hall on THURSDAY, June 15th, at 8 o'clock p.m. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

JAMES McINTOSCH, Acting Secretary.
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NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all parties not to trade for a note given by me, dated June 7, 1876, for 30 days, favor Wendle & Parrent, for forty dollars, as the same will not be paid, there being a misunderstanding as to the consideration.

June 9, 1876. C. R. POLLARD.

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 on side of the city, under the supervision and direction of the 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 6 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.

First—Southwest corner Main and Jackson, eleven delegates.
Second—Courthouse, twelve delegates.
Third—Jefferson Block, thirteen delegates.
Fourth—Greenlaw Operahouse, ten delegates.
Fifth—Corner Beale and DeSoto, seven delegates.
Sixth—Waldran Block, eight delegates.
Seventh—Beale street, near Memphis and Charleston Railroad, six delegates.
Eighth—Poplar Street Markethouse, eleven delegates.
Ninth—Corner Mill and Fifth streets, Chelsea, seven delegates.
Tenth—Mississippi and Tennessee Depot, eight delegates.

Total number of delegates, one hundred and fifty-three.

The names of