THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876. VOL 36 NO 165

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York cotton, 11¼c. Memphis cotton, 10½c. New York gold, 112. Memphis, gold, 111½.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, July 8, 1 a.m.

In the South-Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, fair weather, with local rains in the interior and heavy rains near the coast, easterly to southerly winds, slight change in temperature, stationary or falling barometer.

THE senate yesterday passed the bill providing for the sale of the Fort Kearney military reservation.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE addressed a large and enthusiastic Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting in Chicago last night.

THE eastern dispatches last night were conflicting as to the result of the recent engagement between the Servians and Turks.

A PARTY of strangers, thought to be Don Carlos and suite, traveling *incognito*, passed through Richmond, Virginia, *en route* to Philadelphia.

SENATOR SARGENT has demanded the removal of all officials under Bristow concerned in investigating San Francisco whisky frauds, and expects to have them turned out.

WE invite correspondence from our friends in Arkansas, Mississippi, North Alabama and West Tennessee upon the crops and the political prospect. Letters should be short and to the point.

THE letter of "Gath," which we publish in another column, is as interesting reading as we have had from the National capital in many a day. The assurances it conveys of victory in November, and the growing strength of our candidates with the Germans, will help to encourage our Democratic friends, and all classes of our people will be delighted to read what he says concerning government expenditures for our harbor, and to give us an imposing public building.

RANDOLPH is much moved for fear he will be socially ostracised, and last night made an appeal to the journalists of Memphis to see him safe in that respect. He forgot the bragadocio of Moore in reference to the sixty first-class citizens, who certainly ought to furnish him all the society, both in quantity and quality, that a reasonable man should need. But he no doubt took comfort in the threat of Judge W. M. Smith, who, if Randolph and company are socially ostracised, promises to reinstate them—no matter what "society" says—at the point of United States bayonets. Smith is a good citizen and a peaceable man. So is Randolph. How they do love Memphis.

MR. W. R. MOORE, who prides himself upon his social standing, and lays particular stress upon decency, illustrated both last night by an attack upon the APPEAL, his statements being without the least foundation in fact. Mr. Moore, who is well-known as a man of many words, equally anxious to lecture us on finances, railroads, trade, morals, and politics, appealed to us in a letter, which we have answered elsewhere—a letter in which he implores a mild and sucking-dove sort of canvass, urging peace and quiet. Not satisfied with that he made the speech to which we refer, in the course of which he invites martyrdom at the hands of the APPEAL. We can't accommodate him. He is too small for us. He is a mere popinjay—a swell-head in politics. To-day we treat him with a courtesy he has taught us he does not deserve. His conduct last night was unbecoming the professions made in his letter, and we can't afford to more than note the fact.

THE general council, yesterday, had under consideration the petition of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad to run its line by Tennessee street to the levee, and along that already crowded thoroughfare to the central landing, and there to make a junction with the other roads. We trust the general council will never consent to this proposal. If the Tennessee road desires to get to Center landing, it can do so by Broadway and Walnut streets, where it can unite with the Charleston road, and by way of Washington street reach the desired haven. And even this privilege should not be granted unless the proper guarantees are given that a union depot will be built within one year from the date of the contract. As we some time ago said, it will not do for Memphis to ruin her wharf for the sake of railroad junction, and she should be warned by the fate of New Orleans. She should never allow a foot of her landing to be occupied by railroads, more than has already been surrendered to those cormorant corporations.

THE latest particulars of the massacre of Custer and his command by the Sioux Indians, are to the effect that the gallant officer, perhaps smarting under the injustice to which he was subjected in Washington, attacked the Indians rashly, without making adequate provision for defeat and in opposition to the line of procedure determined on in council with Generals Terry and Gibbon. He divided a command already too weak to attack the Indians successfully *en masse*, and without the support of Gibbon's column. An "Indian fighter," as the phrase is in the army, of enviable experience and notoriety, he trusted too much to his own command, and built too much on previous successes. However, as General Terry says, he has paid the penalty of his rashness, and, he might have added, that he and the gallant fellows who fell with him have paid the penalty of the extortions, exactions and murders perpetrated upon the Indians by the employes of the government. Strange, that with the experience of England in Canada, and after one hundred years, we have only succeeded in one decent and christian-like attempt to do for the Indians anything like justice. But this is no time for repinings. So far has the unchristian method been pursued, we presume, as General Sherman says, there is nothing now for it but extermination. This last brave stand by the Indian has doomed him to destruction.

THE MASSACRE.

Further Particulars of the Custer Disaster—General Terry on the Plan of Campaign.

Custer Too Hasty and Too Self-reliant, but Brave and Full of Fight to the Last—Explanations.

The Sioux Will Have to Go to the Reservation or Succumb to the Inevitable—Extermination is the Order.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The following dispatch has been received by General Sheridan:

"HEADQUARTERS CAMP ON THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER, NEAR MOUTH OF BIG HORN, July 2.

"To Lieutenant-General Sheridan:

"I think I owe it to myself to put you more fully in possession of the facts of the late operations. While at the mouth of the Rosebud I submitted my plan to General Gibbon and to General Custer. They approved it heartily. It was that Custer with his whole regiment, should move up the Rosebud till he should meet a trail, which Reno had discovered a few days before, but that he should not follow it directly to the Little Big Horn; that he should send scouts over it and keep his main force further to the south, so as to prevent the Indians from slipping in between himself and the mountains. He was also to examine the headwaters of Tullock's creek as he passed it, and to send me word of what he found there. A scout was furnished him for the purpose of crossing the country, which he calculated it would take Gibbon's column until the twenty-sixth to reach the mouth of the Little Big Horn, and that the wide sweep which I had proposed Custer should make would require so much time that Gibbon would be able to co-operate with him in attacking any Indians that might be found on that stream. I asked General Custer how long his marches would be, and he said that they would at first be about thirty miles a day. Measurements were made and calculations based on that rate of progess. I talked with him about his strength, and at one time suggested that perhaps it would be well for me to take Gibbon's cavalry and go with him. To this suggestion he replied, that without reference to the command, he would prefer his own regiment alone, as a homogeneous body, as much could be done with it as with the two combined, and expressed the utmost confidence that he had all the force he would need, and I shared his confidence. The plan adopted was the only one which promised to bring the infantry into action, and I desired to make sure of things by getting up every available man. I offered Custer the battery of Gauling guns, but he declined it, saying it might embarress him; that he was strong enough without it. The movements proposed by General Gibbon's column were carried out to the letter, and had the attack been deferred until it was up I cannot doubt that we should have been successful. The Indians had evidently nerved themselves for a stand, but as I learn from Captain Berton, on the twenty-second the cavalry marched twelve miles; on the twenty-third, thirty-five miles, from five o'clock in the morning to eight o'clock in the evening; on the twenty-fourth, forty-five miles, and then after night ten miles further; then, after resting, but without unsaddling, twenty-three miles to the cattle fields. The proposed route was not taken, but as soon as trail was struck it was followed. I cannot learn that any examination of Tullock's creek was made. I do not tell you this to cast any reflection on General Custer, for whatever errors he may have committed he has paid the penalty, and you cannot regret this loss more than I do; but I feel that our plan must have been successful had it been carried out, and I desire you to know the facts. In the action itself, so far as I can make out, General Custer acted under a misapprehension. He thought confidently that the Indians were running, and for fear they might get away, he attacked them without getting all his men up, and divided his command so that they were beaten in detail. I do not propose to give the thing up here; but I think that my troops require a little time in view of the strength which the Indians have developed. I propose to bring up, what little reinforcements I can get. I should be glad of any that you can send me. I can take two companies of infantry from Powder river, and there are a few recruits and detached men whom I can get for the cavalry. I ought to have a larger mounted force than I now have, but this I fear cannot be obtained. I hear nothing of General Crook's operations."

A second dispatch from General Terry to General Sheridan, of the same date, says: "On the evening of the twenty-eighth we commenced moving down with the wounded, but we were only able to get on four miles, as our hand-litters did not answer the purpose. The mule-litters did excellently well, but they were insufficient in number. The twenty-ninth, therefore, was spent in making a full supply of them. On the evening of the twenty-ninth we started again, and at two o'clock in the morning the wounded were placed on board of the steamer at the mouth of Little Big Horn. On the afternoon of the thirtieth they were brought down to the depot on the Yellowstone river, and to-morrow they will be sent by steamer to Fort Lincoln, and with them one of my aids, Captain E. W. Smith. I have brought down the troops to the same point. They arrived to-night. They need refitting, particularly in the matter of transportation, before starting again. Altough I had on the steamer a good supply of subsistence and forage, there are other things we need, and I should hesitate to trust the boat again on Big Horn. Colonel Sheridan's dispatches, informing me of the reported gathering of Indians on the Rosebud, reached me after I came down here. I hear nothing of General Crook's movements. At least one hundred horses are needed to remount the cavalry-men which we have here.

"ALFRED H. TERRY,
"Brigadier-General."

A WAR CONFERENCE—MORE TROOPS CALLED FOR.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—General Sherman telegraphed to Secretary Cameron, who arrived this morning, that he will leave Philadelphia to-day for this city. It is probable that upon his arrival there will be an immediate conference between himself, the President and the secretary of war upon the subject of the Indian war.

Senator Paddock introduced the following bill in the senate to-day, and gave notice that he would to-morrow endeavor to call up the bill for action:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President, if he deems it necessary, be and hereby is authorized to accept the services of volunteers from the State of Nebraska and the Territories of Wyoming, Colorado, Dakota and Utah, or either of them, to be employed as a part of the army of the United States against the tribes of hostile Sioux in the northwest, who have for years defied the authority of the government, and by whose hands recently several hundred soldiers, citizens of the United States, have been slaughtered; provided, that not more than five regiments of cavalry or infantry, or both, shall be accepted, and that the term of service shall not extend beyond nine months from the date of enlistment.

SALT LAKE ON THE WAR PATH.

SALT LAKE, July 7.—At a public meeting held here this evening, it was resolved to offer the government a regiment of twelve hundred men from this territory, in ten days, to avenge the death of General Custer, and for the extermination of the Sioux Indians.

GENERAL SHERIDAN ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—To-morrow morning General Sheridan will leave on the limited express for his headquarters at Chicago, to which place he has been ordered by General Sherman, owing to the recent Indian disaster.

GENERAL JOE SHELBY WANTS TO AVENGE GENERAL CUSTER'S MASSACRE.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special says that Joe O. Shelby, a noted Confederate general of this State, sent the following telegram to President Grant to-day:

"General Custer has been killed. We once fought him, and now propose to avenge him. Should you determine to call for volunteers, allow Missouri to raise one thousand."

GENERAL MILES, THE CELEBRATED INDIAN FIGHTER, AFTER THE NOBLE RED MAN.

LEAVENWORTH, KS., July 7.—General Pope has issued orders directing Gen. Miles, with six companies of the Fifth infantry, to report at once to the scene of the Sioux war. The companies so ordered are now stationed as follows: One at Fort Gibson, one at Fort Hayes, one at Fort Riley, and three companies at Fort Leavenworth. General Miles has the reputation of being one of the best Indian fighters in the army.

COUNCIL OF WAR AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—There was a consultation at the White House to-night on the subject of the Indian war. Secretary Cameron and General Sherman, who reached here from Philadelphia this afternoon, and the President were engaged in discussing the situation at great length. An impression is felt in the highest quarters that the troops now west near the scene of the present operations against the Indians are numerically, as well as in every other respect, able to enforce the demands of the government upon the hostile tribes, and to effect a proper chastisement upon them.

DEMOCRACY VS. REPUBLICANISM.

The Strength of Tilden and Hendricks Compared with the Weakness of Hayes and Wheeler.

"Reform" the Watchword of the Republic in this Centennial Year—"Down with the Official Thieves."

We Must Have a Restoration of Commercial Confidence—Congressional Economy—The Interests of Memphis.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, July 3.—It is only necessary to mingle with the well informed of all parties here to become convinced that the St. Louis convention, in its platform and in its candidates, acted with great wisdom and prudence. The Radical leaders were against Tilden, as they were against Bristow. Reform in the government they were willing to promise, but not to guarantee. Hence Bristow was defeated at Cincinnati, being able to poll only about one-sixth of the votes cast there, although the platform adopted contained the most solemn assurances of reform. It was the play of *Hamlet* with the character of "Hamlet" left out. How different at St. Louis. Governor Tilden, the ring breaker, the friend of the whole people, the statesman who reduced the expenditures of the State government of New York from sixteen million dollars to eight million, and Governor Hendricks, were unanimously nominated upon a sound platform. The Democratic candidates in themselves guarantee an honest and economical administration of the government. The voter can form his judgment upon their past records alone. The platform is simply indicative of those they are to make in Washington. It speaks the purpose of the Democratic party to have honesty and capacity in the public service. It assures the world that plundering is to cease, and the plunderers are to be driven from power. The characters of Tilden and Hendricks, made through a long series of years, furnish conclusive evidence that there is no idle assurance of reform, but that it is just as certain to come as they are to be elected. Contrast the opposite ticket—Hayes and Wheeler. When have either of them ever raised their voice against a criminal in their party? The whisky ring support them with enthusiasm, and even before the canvass has opened Bristow and his friends have been compelled to resign, or else have been dismissed. No friend of the reformer Bristow in thirty days will hold a place under the government. Excuses for their removal will be readily found. Some will have talked disrespectfully of General Grant, others of General Babcock, and others will have failed to abuse the ex-secretary. They will all go out. How can the people expect an honest and an economical government where no office-holder can retain his position if he aids or even sympathizes in the detection and punishment of theft and corruption in high places? This is the case under Grant, just upon the eve of a Presidential canvass. Illustrations are plentiful. Ex-Senator Henderson took his place because he said the avenues of corruption led to the White House. Within a week or so General Babcock, a member of the President's household, was indicted. Secretary Bristow, Treasurer New and Solicitor Buford Wilson find their positions unpleasant, and resign. Numbers of smaller officials are removed. All because they were impressed with the idea that we should have honesty in the government. This is the Republican record made upon the eve of election. The promise of reform is certain not to be carried out with Schenck, Babcock, Blair, Belknap, Robeson and Boss Shepherd the Radical leaders. The contest between the tickets is too great to be overlooked. Statesmen against mediocrity; reformers against those who never raised their voices again t corruption. It is, therefore, evident that the Democrats will succeed. In congress, where Tilden had few friends before his nomination, it is universally conceded now that his was, of all others, the best nomination that could have been made. Members from all parts of the country give assurances of his strength. The Germans, who favor an honest government and honest money, are very generally for the ticket. It is thought now that Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New Hampshire and Massachusetts will be carried. The Tennessee members are convinced that the Democracy have acted wisely and well. There is no bickering, no heartburning, no dissension. The ranks are closed up, and an unfaltering line is presented from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Everything augurs success. So much for the Presidential outlook. Congress has not been remiss in its duty to the country. Sixty-four million of dollars saved to the appropriation bills is a record on which Democratic congressmen can face their constituents. The tax-payer can see economy and reform in that alone. He can do more; he can feel it. It will save Tennessee nearly two millions. Such saving adds to the general prosperity. It is a sum equal to the banking capital of Memphis. It is a larger one than the interest on the public debt of the State. But for the filibustering of the Republicans to-day, the resumption clause of the resumption act would have been repealed by the Democratic house. It will be before this reaches your readers. It was a fraud upon the people, was so intended, and was so operated. It has destroyed confidence, has caused legal-tender notes to be hoarded, and, in effect, has paralyzed all the industries of the country. It was not intended as a measure through which specie payment was to be resumed, because any sane man knows that a long period of preparation is absolutely necessary before we can resume. To do so requires a complete restoration of confidence, the most rigid economy, the enactment of salutary laws fair alike to the holders of our securities, and the people who constitute our government. The southern States are nearer ready for specie payment than their sisters. Their citizens are poor but are comparatively out of debt. Their products, cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco will bring gold. It is only a question with the debtor class of the south as to preparation for specie payment. Everybody else is ready. Labor will command as remunerative prices then as now. Inflation is a humbug. It is intended to catch votes—cannot possibly benefit anybody. It is a false issue. The real one is whether national banks should be legislated out of existence or not. That is a question worthy of the serious consideration of statesmen and financiers. Tennessee has no cause to be dissatisfied with her delegation here, and especially should Memphis be content. Her customhouse will be commenced within a few days. It will be grand and magnificent, an ornament to the State and city, and our citizens who visit Washington will all bear testimony that the appropriation for its erection was secured alone through Colonel Young's splendid ability and attainments. It is the only bill of that kind which has passed congress this session. All others either sleep in committee rooms, or have been defeated. In the sundry civil appropriation bill the sum of three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for the coast survey. Mr. Young had an amendment inserted, providing for including in this appropriation a survey of the Mississippi river from Cairo to New Orleans, together with its different outlets to the gulf, with a view of determining the proper method of reclaiming the alluvial lands from overflow. General Humphrey estimates that the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars will be necessary for this survey for the present fiscal year. Besides, Young has about twenty thousand dollars in the river and harbor bill for the levee front. It will not do to pass from these interesting public works without informing your readers that they will be under the control of architects and engineers sent out from Washington. No Memphian need apply for their supervision, although several already have. The work will not be put under contract, but will be performed under the direction of government officers, and laborers hired from among our citizens. Visions of government contracts are not to be realized therefore. A few hundred hands will be employed at fair wages—there is to be no "bonanza." Tennessee river (Mussel shoals) has three hundred thousand dollars, and Hiwassee river ten thousand dollars, in the river and harbor bill. So you see we are doing very well in our State. Colonel Caldwell has made considerable reputation in congress. He caught the Radicals by the introduction of a resolution, which was a paragraph from John Sherman's speech, on the dead-lock a few days since. Time will make Caldwell a splendid representative. General Atkins, who also represents a district in West Tennessee, your correspondent had the pleasure of meeting for the first time in many years. He had remembered him from his boyhood, and was greeted therefore as an old acquaintance. General Atkins represents the Paris district, but the whole State, the whole country, have an interest in him. He has charge of the Texas Pacific railroad bill, an enterprise which is favored by our people without reference to party. Its passage is assured if General Atkins continues in charge of it, and with its passage hard times will pass from Memphis. Your readers understand that four hundred miles are already completed and being operated. Without terminal points, it now pays expenses. It owns valuable franchise, large quantities of rolling-stock, and nearly twenty million acres of splendid land. These assets are to be the government's security for guaranteeing the payment of interest upon thirty-five thousand dollars of bonds for every mile of the road. Memphis will have a branch, and in a short time a bridge over the river. The only difficulty about this great enterprise is that it is beset with harpies. It must run so that they can make something, or else their influence is against it. These harpies combined can defeat any measure. But let's hope that they will be propitiated, and that at no distant day Memphis will have an outlet to the west. How much better our northern brothers look after legislation and for the material interests of their section than we do. They send men of ability to represent them, and when found useful they continue them as their representatives. By this course they have substantial fruits of legislation, while we get empty ones. It is to the interest of all alike in Tennessee, that her great men should be and continue here. One steaman is worth one hundred place-hunters. Holman, of Indiana, saves millions of dollars annually by watching and exposing every job, and all the Hoosiers feel that his place cannot be supplied. GOTH.

From the Seat of War in the East.

BERLIN, July 7.—Much importance is attached to the fact that the Roman Catholics of Bosnia have protested against the annexation of that province to Servia.

GREECE PACIFIC TOWARD TURKEY.

VIENNA, July 5.—The Greek government has assured the Porte of its pacific sentiments. This assurance is given in consequence of the anticipation of assistance from Greece mentioned in the manifesto of Prince Milan.

PREDICTION BY THE LONDON TIMES.

LONDON, July 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, reviewing the military situation, says if the reports of the Turkish victory at Saitschor prove true, and if the success is properly taken advantage of, it might place the eastern half of Servia in the hands of the Turks.

Further Details of the Storm in the Northwest.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A Des Moines special gives further details of the terrible tornado in central Iowa, on Tuesday night. It appears that the actual facts are much worse than at first reported. Mrs. J. P. Morton and child were both killed; Charles Flagler, badly injured; E. S. Bramble, Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Delay and son, were all very badly injured; Samuel Pulse and wife badly injured; Mrs. Elderly killed; Snow Moody seriously injured. Many families are left without clothing, and the scene is heart-rending. Reports from other parts of Warren county show that the storm was general and disastrous. About fifty houses were blown away, and their inmates killed or badly hurt. From Madison county the reports are equally disastrous. The reports from Norwalk state that the house of Mr. Gideon was swept away and his wife and three sons drowned. Between Winterset and Norwalk eleven persons were killed—seven drowned and four struck by lightning. The devestation is terrible, and cannot be known until communication is re-established.

Long Branch Races.

LONG BRANCH, July 6.—The first race was the Jersey jockey club, mile heats, best three in five. The first and second heats were won by Egypt, and the third and fourth by Donnybrook, distancing Egypt in the latter heat, and winning the race. Time, 1:49½, 1:49¼, 1:48¾, 1:49¾. The second race, Monmouth Oaks, one mile and a half, was won by Patience, Brown's filly second and Welch's filly third. Time, 2:48¼. The Capital stakes, three miles, was won by Tom Ochiltree, Chesapeake second and Ascension third. Time, 5:35¾.

Washington, July 7: Mr. Wyman has qualified as treasurer of the United States.

CONGRESS.

Ingalls After the Sioux—Debate in the Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bills.

Bloody-Shirt Morton on Nullification, and "All that Sort of Thing"—Johnny Logan Indorses the Bloody-Shirt Genius.

The Impeachment of Belknap, Late Secretary of War, and Active Member of the Hayes and Wheeler Bloody-Shirt Party.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Senator Windom introduced a bill continuing and extending for a period of ten days the act recently passed for providing temporarily for the expenses of the government. Referred to committee on appropriations.

Senator Hitchcock called up the senate bill to provide for the sale of the Fort Kearney military reservation in Nebraska. Passed.

On motion of Senator Ingalls, the senate to-day adopted a resolution requesting the President to inform the senate whether the Sioux Indians had made hostile demonstrations prior to the invasion of their reservation by the gold-hunters; also, whether the present military operations are conducted for the purpose of protecting said Indians in rights under the treaty concluded in the year 1868, or for the purpose to punish them for resisting a violation of that treaty, and whether the recent reports of an alleged disaster to our forces under General Custer in that region are true.

During the morning hour the conference report on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill was discussed. At twelve o'clock the impeachment trial was resumed, but on motion of Senator Edmunds it was ordered that further proceedings in the trial be suspended for the present, that the conference report on the appropriation bill might be considered.

Mr. Morrill [Me] said a conference committee had come to be the mere will of one house of congress, and only one. On such ground the conference was impracticable, because their could be but one side to the question. As long as the house insisted only, the senate must consent to a conference, but when the house got so far as to adhere, it would be revolution, absolute revolution, a defiance of law, and that means revolution in this country. The senate conference had met the house half way, and if any more could be done consistent with the integrity of the senate, he would be glad if some one here or elsewhere would proclaim it. The senate committee had met the house half way, and agreed to a reduction of sixty thousand dollars in the force of the civil service, believing that it was better that the civil service should suffer somewhat than to have an important appropriation bill fail. But this proposition was absolutely rejected by the house. The whole amount to be saved by reducing the clerks' salaries, as proposed by the house, would not exceed two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand dollars.

Senator Windom, a member of the committee on appropriations, said that, after a careful calculation, it had been found that the saving would be but a little over ten thousand dollars. It was not the amount involved so much as it was the principle of coercing the senate to change the law.

Senator Edmunds—That is all they care for.

Senator Morrill, resuming, said that it was not on the principle of just economy that this thing was done by the house. It could not be made apparent here or anywhere else, that there was any necessity or justice in the attempt to raid on the clerks in the departments. It was too insignificant altogether for the consideration of statesmanship. The principle which laid behind this action of the house of representatives covered the whole field of legislation and annihilated the senate of the United States. The house and senate were not dividing upon the question of clerks' salaries, but upon the general power undertaken by the house to be exercised over the senate. It had been claimed that the house had reduced the appropriations, as compared with the bills of last year, to the extent of $39,000,000, but there was a deficiency bill of $4,000,000, which had been counted in the $39,000,000, and had no business there. The senate committee on appropriations had reduced the appropriations, as compared with the bills of last year, to the extent of $22,000,000, and in the last three years the senate had reduced these bills to the extent of $33,000,000. Senator Morrill then argued that the house had appropriated the unexpended balances without mentioning the amount, and he believed the balances amounted to about $5,000,000. Add to this the deficiency bill of $4,000,000, and it would be seen that the house had reduced the appropriations to the extent of $30,000,000 only; and as the senate committee on appropriations had reduced them to the extent of $22,000,000, the difference between the two houses was only $8,000,000.

The senator then proceeded to show how this eight million dollars was made up. It was shown that it was all due to omitting necessary appropriations, such as those for the court of claims, for public buildings, for the naval service, and for other sundry expenses. He predicted that the present clipping would result in a large deficiency bill for the present year. Any one could be economical by omitting necessary service. He claimed that in every case where the house had a right to a judgment on the amount of appropriations, the senate had deferred to the house; but in the appropriations provided for by law, the senate had refused to agree that the house should arbitrarily fix the amount of the appropriations. The senate stood on its constitutional right.

Senator Morton addressed the senate, claiming that the attitude of the house was revolutionary and nullifying. He said that if either house said to the other, "Repeal this obnoxious statute or we will stop the working of the government," such a proposition was revolutionary, and was just analogous to South Carolina in nullification times. He appealed to the senators to stand firm for the independence of their house, for if they yielded it would be the end of a government by the two houses. He held that if either house inserted new legislation in an appropriation which was objected to by the other, it was the duty of the house proposing the change to recede; otherwise one house can nullify a law.

Senator Thurman replied with great warmth. He claimed that there was neither nullification or dictation in the action of the house. He could conceive acts where the house would have a perfect right to say to the senate, "Take one-half of the appropriation asked for the army or navy, or let the appropriation fail altogether." Nullification was like a good many other terms now flaunted in the face of the people—full of sound and fun, and meant nothing. What was the use of talking as if we stood upon a volcano? No one had a right to suppose that one house of congress was less patriotic than the other. He then referred to the remarks of Senator Morrill, and said he must say there was something of vehemence and passion in his manner this morning which did not look like a peace conference, and when it was followed up by a talk about nullification he did not understand the scene enacted here to-day.

Senator Logan said he agreed with the senator from Indiana [Morton] that the action of one house of congress in saying it would not agree to the appropriation bills unless the other would agree to change a certain law, was both nullification and revolution. He denied that the house had the sole right to originate appropriation bills, and said that if the senate should put upon an appropriation bill, any legislation which did not meet with the assent of the house of representatives he would withdraw it. The action of the house of representatives in the present case was to make a little capital before the country, and he [Logan] wou'd stay here until the expiration of his term of service before he would agree to the proposition demanded with a hand at his throat.

The motion of Senator Morrill to grant a new conference asked for by the house was agreed to, and the chair appointed Senators Windom, Allison and Bayard as members of the committee on the part of the senate.

Upon motion of Senator Windom, the senate insisted upon its amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

For the conference asked by the house, the chair appointed as members of the committee on the part of the senate, Windom, Morton and Thurman.

Senator Whyte called up the senate bill to remove the political disabilities of General G. T. Beauregard, of New Orleans. Passed.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of articles of impeachment against Mr. Belknap, late secretary of war.

Mr. Carpenter, counsel for accused, said on yesterday they declined to cross-examine the witnesses, because they expected them to leave the whole matter in the hands of the managers. The experience of one day had satisfied the defense that it would not be safe to do so. The reason they declined yesterday to cross-examine was, that they feared any such examination of witnesses by the defense might look as if they had lost confidence in the point raised by them and that the accused could not be convicted, two-thirds of the senate not having voted in favor of its jurisdiction. They, therefore, asked permission to cross-examine General Irwin M'Dowell. He was then recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Carpenter. He testified that it would be the duty of an officer of the army to answer such questions before a congressional inquiry as related to the public service, but it would not be his duty to volunteer such information. Witness met General Belknap at his house, and had some conversation with him in relation to the prices charged by post-traders, and was directed by General Belknap to draw up an order to meet the case. Witness did so, and thinks it would have been effectual if it had been carried out. Witness thought it would have been more effectual if the post-trader had resided at his place of business instead of at New York. Witness identified a letter written by himself to the secretary, inclosing a letter written by Whitelaw Reid. Counsel offered them only for identification, and declined to put them in evidence at present. The managers demanded the right to examine the letters, or they should object to their future introduction.

Mr. Carpenter allowed the managers to examine the letters privately.

The witness said that he had known the secretary of war for some years, even before he was made secretary of war.

Question—What has been his character as secretary of war? Answer—So far as it has come within my knowledge, he has been active, energetic and faithful.

Richard King, assistant cashier of the national Bank of Commerce, New York, was sworn and said that Caleb P. Marsh kept an account at that bank; witness produced four certificates of deposit; the first was dated November 10th, 1871, for fifteen hundred dollars, indorsed "payable to order of W. W. Belknap," and by him "payable to order of C. F. Emery;" the second, January, 1872, for fifteen hundred dollars, same indorsement; the third, March, 1874, for fifteen hundred dollars, same indorsement, and also indorsed "to order of Anna M. Belknap; the fourth, October 9th, 1874, for eight hundred dollars, same indorsements.

Mr. Kernan, a bookkeeper in the above bank, testified that he kept the account of Caleb P. Marsh, and produced the account of Mr. Marsh, showing that the checks of Mr. Marsh were paid on various dates, from November 1, 1870, to April, 1875; nearly all the checks being for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each, and aggregating about twenty thousand dollars. He also produced an account of the deposits of Mr. Marsh during the same dates, showing that the sums of three thousand dollars each were deposited at various times, aggregating nearly thirty thousand dollars.

Charles F. Emery, of Illinois, testified that he was a banker, and received a certificate of deposit for fifteen hundred dollars from W. W. Belknap, to be invested in real estate mortgages; witness invested it for three years on December 21, 1871; when it matured it was renewed for three years more by the party who borrowed the money; at the second investment the note was assigned to Mrs. A. T. Belknap, and the loan made in her name; the interest on these notes was sent to W. W. Belknap until the assignment was made; since then it has been sent in a draft to W. W. Belknap, payable to the order of Mrs. A. T. Belknap.

Question by Mr. Carpenter—Was not the assignment made to A. T. Bowers instead of A. T. Belknap? Answer—I think not; but will not swear positively.

Question—Was not the assignment made before the marriage of General Belknap to Mrs. Bowers? Answer—I think not.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls, the senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned till to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Legislative business was then resumed, and Senator Edmunds submitted an order to amend rule twenty of the rules for the government of impeachment trials, so that on all offers of and objection to evidence, and other interlocutory and incidental questions, one counsel and one manager may be heard, and the whole argument on each side shall not exceed thirty minutes. He asked that it be laid over, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow.

Senator Conkling gave notice that he would offer an amendment so as to provide that consultations in the senate may be held without clearing the galleries and closing the doors, and said his purpose was to allow members of the senate to express their opinions on all questions arising.

The senate then adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

ADDITIONAL RIVER REPORTS

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Weather warm and rainy. No arrivals or departures.

EVANSVILLE, July 7.—The weather is clear and hot. Mercury 78° to 95°. River 8 feet 9-10 inches on the gauge. Business good. The Andy Baum leaves here at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Arrived: City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. The river rose another foot up to noon to-day, since when it has declined slightly. The weather is intensely hot, the mercury reaching 99° in the shade this afternoon.

WHEAT.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT. SACKS FURnished on application at No. 24 Front street. HAYDEN BROS.

John Croce and Brothers

HAVE returned to the city, and offer to furnish First-class spring music to citizens of Memphis at greatly reduced prices. Orders left at 49 Jefferson street will be promptly complied with. ju27

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

For all the purposes of a Family Physic,

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Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness,

Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action; and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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CHANCERY SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

No. 1790, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee.—S. J. Means, Mary H. Shelby et al. vs. W. M. James et al.

BY virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale, entered in the above cause on the 11th day of April, 1876, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Courthouse Building, Main street, Memphis, Tenn., on

Saturday, August 12, 1876,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tenn., to-wit: Beginning at a stake on the north line of John Hoom's 250-acre tract, or occupant, five chains and 33 links west of John Hoom's southeast corner, on a hickory marked J. S. on James Freeman's line; thence south 8 chains to a stake in the spring branch; thence west 2 chains and 64 links to a stake; thence south 5 chains and 25 links to a stake on Geo. W. Oldham's north line; thence west with his own line, passing his northwest corner 28 chains and 82 links, in all 37 chains, to a stake in a sweetgum marked "B. S. G." on Joseph Gallaham's line; thence north with said line passing his 19 chains and 50 links to a stake 54 links north of a poplar marked B. G. S.; thence east 5 chains to a stake from which S 27° W 14 links a sweetgum marked B. S. G. on John Hoom's line; thence south with said line 60 chains and 20 links to a stake 18 links from a hickory marked J. S., said Hoom's corner; thence east with his line 26 chains and 67 links to the beginning—containing 40 50-100 acres.

Terms of Sale—Cash. Equity of redemption barred, as provided for in the deed of trust herein. This July 8, 1876.

E. A. COLE, Clerk and Master.

By R. J. Black, Deputy C. and M.
O. P. Lyles, Attorney. jy8

Attachment Notice.

BEFORE JAMES HALL, J. P.—State of Tennessee, Shelby county—M. F. Ball vs. Joseph Post.

In this cause an attachment having been sued out under section 3459 of the Code of Tennessee, and returned levied by attachment on the property of defendant, who is justly indebted to plaintiff in the sum of $14, due by account and unpaid. Grounds of attachment: That the said defendant is about to remove, or has removed himself or property from the State, or has removed or is removing himself out of the county privately, or concealing himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, or has absconded, or is absconding or concealing himself or property, or has fraudulently disposed of, or is about fraudulently to dispose of his property:

It is therefore ordered, That the said defendant make his personal appearance before me, James Hall, J. P., at my office, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on the 12th day of August, 1876, at 10 o'clock a.m., and defend said attachment suit within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be proceeded with ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Memphis Daily Appeal. This 7th day of July, 1876.

jy7 sat JAMES HALL, J. P.

Attachment Notice.

BEFORE JAMES HALL, J. P.—State of Tennessee, Shelby county—Edward McDonnell vs. Clark Manley.

In this cause an attachment having been sued out under section 3459 of the Code of Tennessee, and returned levied by garnishment on John Hood, who answers that he owes the defendant the sum of thirty-five dollars; and that said defendant in justly indebted to plaintiff in the sum of $47 35, due by account, due and unpaid, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, That the said defendant make his personal appearance before me, James Hall, J. P., at my office, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on the 11th day of August, 1876, at 10 o'clock a.m., and defend said attachment suit, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be proceeded with ex-parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Memphis Daily Appeal. This 7th day of July, 1876.

jy8 sat JAMES HALL, J. P.

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