THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876. VOL 36. NO 170

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York cotton, 11⅛c. Memphis cotton, 10⅞c. New York gold, 111¼. Memphis, gold, 110¾.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, July 14, 1 a.m.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee clear or fair weather, with light southerly to westerly winds, and no decided change in temperature and barometer.

DEMOCRATIC RETRENCHMENT.

It has been said that the Democratic party of Tennessee has not diminished, but has increased the State debt. Let us see what are the facts and figures, taken from the reports made by Republican comptrollers: In 1865 the whole debt of the State, according to Comptroller Hatchet's report (pages 21, 22), was $25,277,466. Of this amount $5,933,121 was for insolvent railroads; for solvent railroads, $14,600,036; State debt proper, as it was called, $4,744,219. If the insolvent roads had then been given away the debt which the State would have had to pay would have been the State debt proper and the insolvent railroad debt, which would have been only $10,677,344. If the insolvent railroads had been sold, as they doubtless could then have been, for one-third of their indebtedness, this would have amounted to $1,977,707, thereby reducing the amount the State would have to pay to $8,699,638. But instead of this, policy bonds were issued to insolvent railroad companies until they amounted, first of October, 1870, to $20,951,688. These roads, when sold, only brought $6,598,000, which was much more than they would now bring, if you deduct the money expended upon them by the companies that bought them. When men speak of the assets of the State, and class these worthless railroads among them, they are hardly prepared for an argument. Alabama, by giving up all her liens, and by compromising her debt, has reduced it $20,000,000. Tennessee, without any compromise, has reduced her debt $21,000,000; and this has been done during Democratic administrations. The uncollected delinquent taxes which are good are as much assets as anything else, and, if they be collected, the debt of the State should not exceed twenty-two million dollars, which is twenty-one million dollars less than when the Democrats took possession of the State government. These figures are all taken from the reports of Comptrollers Fowler, Hatchet and Blackburn (Republicans), and Pennebacker (Democrat). If the Republicans, after having contracted the State debt, should unite themselves with men who advocate its non-payment, let them do so. We have not attempted to cast censure upon the Republicans for the increase of the debt from 1865 to 1870, but we have simply stated the facts as they exist; but, if any Republicans, who have so much increased this debt, should now join with men in advocating its repudiation, they would deserve and would receive the severest censure from the honest men of their own party.

In the house yesterday the conference report on the silver coin bill was presented. It omits all allusion to the silver dollar and to making it a legal tender. After a long discussion the report was adopted, by 129 against 75. Clerk Adams was exonerated from the charges preferred by Mr. White, of Kentucky. In the senate, owing to the absence of important witnesses, the Belknap investigation was adjourned to-day, and the legislative business was proceeded with, without definite action on anything.

MR. HENRY WATTERSON, of the *Courier-Journal*, has consented to make the race for congress to fill the unexpired term of the late Hon. E. Y. Parsons, with the understanding that he will not be requested to be a candidate for a succeeding term. He is threatened with Bristow, but we doubt that the ex-secretary would run against the gallant Democratic journalist who first lifted him into notoriety. It would be a disgrace to Louisville should Watterson be defeated.

THE city was yesterday flooded with rumors, wild and vague, in regard to an alleged defalcation in the office of the secretary of the school board. A reporter of the APPEAL made application for information in regard thereto at the proper quarter, and is satisfied that injustice would be done a gentleman of hitherto irreproachable character if public opinion is not suspended in his favor. We ask for him this measure of justice at least.

GRANT is letting the guilty men escape. By instructions of Attorney-General Taft, the United States district attorney at Chicago has dismissed the cases against two prominent ex-Federal officeholders, one against Ex-Collector Wadsworth and the other against Ex-District-Attorney Ward, a radical Republican, and appointed after his congressional career in the forty-third congress as a reward for pleasing Grant.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS yesterday arrived at the Grand Union hotel, Saratoga, where he will be joined in a day or two by Governor Tilden. Immediately upon his arrival Mr. Hendricks was waited upon by Major O'Connor, of this State, who presented him with the formal notification of his nomination. Governor Hendricks said he would reply in a few days. It is understood he will accept.

THE Knoxville *Age* says that Hon. Dorsey B. Thomas is a candidate for governor subject to the will of the Democratic convention in August, whereas Mr. Thomas himself says he will not go before the convention unless the platform adopted accords with his views on State finances.

THE *Courier-Journal* says, commenting on the Custer massacre, that "the Republican party is responsible for the disaster. The whole affair was, more or less, a put-up job, because Custer was not a thief. All this talk about 'reckless courage' is a mere blind to cover up villainy."

THE Democrats had a large and enthusiastic Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting at Detroit, Michigan, yesterday evening. Addresses were made by several leading Democrats, strongly indorsing the ticket and platform.

WASHINGTON.

Grant Releases Bristow from All Obligations of Secrecy as to the Whisky Rings—Fox of St. Louis.

The Specie-Resumption Act—What the Conference Committee Has Done—Civil Appropriation Bill—Robeson's Finances.

GRANT RELEASES BRISTOW FROM SILENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following letter was yesterday sent to Ex-Secretary Bristow by the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 12, 1876.

Hon. B. H. Bristow:

DEAR SIR—Through the press I learn that the committee of congress investigating the whisky frauds have summoned you as a witness, and that you, with great propriety, as I think, have declined to testify, claiming that what occurs in the cabinet or between a member of the cabinet and the executive, officially, is privileged, and that a committee of congress have no right to demand an answer. I appreciate the position you have assumed on this question, but beg to relieve you from all obligation of secrecy in relation to this subject, and desire not only that you may answer all questions asked relating to it, but wish that all the members of my cabinet and ex-members of the cabinet since I have been President may also be called upon to testify in regard to the same matters. With great respect, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

GRAND-JURYMAN FOX, OF THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY TRIALS.

The sub-committee of the special committee to inquire into the St. Louis whisky trials examined Grand-Juryman Fox, of St. Louis. He was closely questioned as to his conversation with the President when he came here in March last, just after the Babcock trial. Witness said the conversation was of a very brief character, and was confined mostly to the attitude taken by Henderson and Dyer toward the President during the Avery trial. Witness said he told the President that he thought Dyer was as bad as Henderson in his course and remarks toward the President. He was asked what Dyer did, and he said that Dyer came before the grand jury and was very forward in telling what he knew, and volunteered so much that he (witness) was compelled to check him, and insist that he be sworn if he was going to make such statements. Witness was asked what the President said to him in reply, and he said the President did not say much of anything; that he was more in the attitude of a listener, for witness himself did most of the talking.

DOINGS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

The committee of conference on the appropriation bill have found themselves unable to agree, and will so report. The house committee intend to arrange, if possible, for their own reappointment, and as the senate will, in this event, undoubtedly reappoint its present members of the conference committee, there will be an evident deadlock on this bill, just as there is now on the Indian appropriation bill, which is in the hands of a second conference committee. Nothing has been done to-day in regard to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. It is not probable that any agreement will be reached concerning the last named bills until the general principles at issue shall have been settled by an agreement of the two houses in regard to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, on which the fourth conference committee are making only slow progress toward a possible adjustment.

THE SPECIE RESUMPTION QUESTION.

The banking and currency committee this morning postponed action upon the specie resumption question until next Monday. The Democrats of the committee have agreed to propose and pass through the committee a bill repealing the present resumption act, but at the same time provide some as yet undetermined method of preparing the treasury and country for resumption.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

In the committee of conference on the sundry civil appropriation bill an agreement was reached on every point of difference between the house and the senate, except one, which is the senate's amendments striking out the clause by which the house proposed to repeal the national registration and election law. The indications are that the committee on conference will recede from their position on this point to-morrow.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The senate has yet to act on the river and harbor bill. Amendments have been proposed by the committee on appropriations of that body to strike out $952,589, and by the addition of a few items and increase of others, add $943,000—a reduction of $9586 from the amount in the bill as it passed the house.

ROBESON'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Before the house naval committee, to-day, Secretary Robeson showed that prior to his becoming secretary of the navy, he owned real estate in Camden, New Jersey, valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, and had an annual income of seventy-five hundred dollars.

RACE NEWS.

Long Branch Races.

LONG BRANCH, July 13.—The selling race for all ages, mile and a quarter, was won by Galway; Kinney second, Wacco third. Time, 2:16¾. Palladin was disqualified for fronting.

The Thespian stakes, for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Zoo-Zoo; Idalia second, O'Leaster, third. Time, 1:19¾.

The West-End Hotel stakes, one and three quarter miles, was won by Patience; Mary second, Merciless third. Time, 3:14¾.

The mile-heat race, three in five, had but two starters, and was won easily by Woodland; Alton second. Time—1:50¾, 1:51, 1:56¾.

Chester Park Trotting Races.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—At the Chester park trotting races, the second day, the weather was clear, the track was heavy from yesterday's rain. The first race, for the 3:30 class, best three in five; purse one thousand dollars, six hundred dollars to first, three hundred dollars to second, one hundred dollars to third, was won by Chas. W. Woolley; Deception second, Postboy third. Best time: 2:32½.

Second Race.—2:25 class; purse thirteen hundred dollars; seven hundred and fifty dollars to first, four hundred dollars to second, one hundred and fifty dollars to third. Frank Reeves won two heats and Blue mare two, when the race was postponed until to-morrow, on account of darkness.

State of the Indian Affairs.

OMAHA, July 13.—Recent dispatches from the Red-Cloud and Spotted-Tail agencies state that the affairs are very uncertain, owing to the recent news of Custer's defeat. The interior department are issuing nothing but corn and flour—failed on beef entirely. The scouting parties have been withdrawn from the road between the agency and the bridge on the Sidney route. There is still one company at the bridge. The commanding officer at Robinson thinks the necessities of the case demand a company at the post. It is not probable that the Indians will make trouble at the agency as that is their only city refuge in case they are whipped.

EXTRADITION.

What Earl Derby Has to Say in Reply to Secretary Fish—A New Treaty Proposed.

LONDON, July 13.—The correspondence on the extradition treaty has been published. Earl Derby, in his note, says the essential principles of extradition, as practiced by England, are that the person surrendered on an extradition treaty can be tried on no offense except the one for which he is surrendered. This is the proper construction of the treaty of 1842. Her majesty's government thinks the act of 1870 is important, but without it would maintain the same position. The government maintains the right of asylum until the criminality, according to the laws of England, is shown. This applies simply in the case of political offenses. The great object in requiring evidence is not merely the establishing of an offense called by the name specified in a treaty, but the establishing of an offense of that name according to the law of the surrendering country. It is to prevent the surrender on a charge of a crime of an uncertain meaning, and the subsequent trial on facts considered here as establishing a political offense, and not for the crime for which the surrender was made. The surrendering country must have facts to judge whether the offense is political. Secretary Fish's assurance that no administration dare violate the rights of a political asylum by obtaining the prisoner on one charge and trying him for a political offense is not sufficient, as the attorney-general cannot interfere when an offense is committed against the law of one State. The act of congress of August 12, 1848 (C. 47, S. 3), shows the construction put upon the treaty by the United States. Lord Derby briefly reviews the negotiations in 1871, 1872 and 1873, and says that the violation in the case of Heilbronn was not the act of her majesty's government, but it regretted it. The government believes that the United States is actuated by a sincere desire to maintain the rights, which, in their judgment, are demanded by the treaty of 1842, and they wish the same construction put on England's motives. The note deplores the misunderstanding between the governments, and says that the British government is ready to join the United States in negotiating a new treaty.

The *Standard* this morning reviews Earl Derby's note favorably to the British argument, and repudiates the suggestion that England endeavored to enforce her construction of the treaty by a menace. The *Standard* concludes: "We can see no serious obstacle except Mr. Fish's ill-advised *punctillio* to immediate negotiations of a new treaty. The common-sense interest and self-respect of both countries demand a speedy arrangement.

The *Times* reviews at some length Earl Derby's note. On the whole Secretary Fish sets up a case not easily to be repelled. It is hard to follow him with a cordial agreement. We cannot dismiss the hope that the American government upon a calm review of the circumstances will agree if a new treaty is to be framed the principles which Secretary Fish was willing to accept in 1872, '73 and '74 may be taken as a basis rather than that for which he now argues so vigorously.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

Desperate and Bloody Work and Tragic End of Three Notorious Characters, in the Attempt to Escape Arrest.

NEWARK, N. J., July 13.—To-day three young Germans, brothers, named Fiehorn, who have been known as desperate characters for some years, were arrested by Police Officers Dickerson and Elsden for disorderly conduct. As the officers attempted to march them off they drew revolvers and shot Elsden dead and fatally wounded Dickerson. Escaping from the crowd, the desperadoes ran up the street to Dawson's tannery, on river street, where they formerly worked. There they called for Mr Meyers, foreman, who had discharged them, but not finding him they commenced an indiscriminate firing on the shop, which resulted in killing John Albers, assistant foreman, and wounding two workmen. The employes turned out *en masse* and chased the murderers toward the river. In the pursuit the workmen used stones and knives, striking the murderers several times before they reached the river. The latter leaped into the water and attempted to escape across, but were stoned to death by the outraged workmen. The wounded were taken to St. Michael's hospital. One, named Fisher, is dead. Dickerson will not recover. The wounded are in a precarious state. Albers, Meyers and Elsden all leave families. The body of one of the Fiehorns has been recovered from the river. It shows marks of bad cutting about the wrists. Men are now engaged dragging for the others. The shooting had no connection with the recent labor troubles here. The murderers are desperate characters, and shot innocent men out of mere devilitry. During the excitement, F. W. Dawson, proprietor of the factory where the shooting occurred, was robbed of twenty-two hundred and thirty dollars, which he was about to deposit. Policeman Dickerson died of his injuries at five o'clock. He was one of the colored men on the force. The deaths now number seven—policemen Elsden and Dickerson, the three Fiehorns, Albers and a workman. The most intense excitement prevails in the city, and the summary action of the workmen is generally commended.

UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY

A Lunatic Claiming to be Influenced by the Spirit of G. Washington, Raises "Cain" at the Meeting in Philadelphia Yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The session of the Universal Peace society, at Carpenter's hall this morning, came to a summary and very peculiar termination, the resistants driving the non-resistants into the street. About noon Dr. Charles Pinkham, of California, began to address the meeting. His manner was excited, and his remarks were wild and disconnected. It soon became manifest that he was insane, and calls to order were heard from all points. President Love insisted that the speaker be allowed to proceed, and Dr. Pinkham went on, becoming more and more excited, until at length he sprang upon a chair, and brandished a sword in a furious manner. At this point several of the members went out after the police, and several officers came in to remove the disturber, but President Love insisted that he should not be interfered with, and that the principle of the non-resistants had been consistently adhered to, and there was a consequent clearing of the hall. Dr. Pinkham's wife remained sitting in her place, and said that her husband was charged with a message from heaven to deliver there, and he must deliver it, no matter what happened. A large crowd from the outside gathered, and there was great excitement. At length Pinkham became quiet, and said in explanation that he had been possessed by the immortal spirit of Washington, but had at last succeeded in shaking the spirit. The spirit, he explained, had attempted through him to pronounce a new declaration. The crowd still remained at Carpenter's hall, the place where the convention will reassemble at half-past two o'clock. There is great dissatisfaction at President Love's course to-day and heretofore, and the members say that, if he occupies the chair to-morrow, there will be no attendance.

New York, July 13: A telegram from San Francisco reports a general panic in mining stocks, and several failures have occurred among brokers.

SERVIA.

Another Heavy Engagement—Fighting for Twelve Hours—The Servians Reported Defeated Again.

A Victory for the Servians—Complete Separation from Turkey Demanded—The Position of France.

ANOTHER HEAVY ENGAGEMENT.

BELGRADE, July 13.—Official intelligence from the Timok army states that Osman Pacha attacked the Servian position yesterday. The fight lasted throughout the day. Loss of life very great. Result unknown.

A TWELVE HOURS ENGAGEMENT.

NASTOR, July 13.—The Porte officially states the defeat, with considerable loss of the Montenegrins at Vuller Pass, opens that defile and road to Gotschkop. The engagement took place Wednesday, and lasted twelve hours.

AUSTRIA'S LAST MOVEMENT.

LONDON, July 13.—Austria notified her local authorities yesterday that that part of Kleuk, land and sea, surrounding the insurrectionary district is closed. The Turkish ambassador had a long interview with Count Andrassy on the subject yesterday.

VICTORY TO SERVIAN ARMS.

BELGRADE, July 13.—General Leschjanin, who, according to the latest intelligence, had penetrated some distance into the pachalik of Widden, yesterday attacked the Turkish positions and captured several strategical points. The fighting lasted the whole day. The Servian loss is small. The Servians pursued the Turks to Widden, and captured a quantity of provisions. The gates of Widden are now closed.

THE WAR WAGED FOR COMPLETE SEPARATION.

LONDON, July 13.—A correspondent writes from Belgrade: "An order is published directing all persons not soldiers attached to the army to wear a medallion bearing the words, 'Milan I, King of Servia.' This is the first indication of the true intention and ambition of Prince Milan. These words are received as having great political meaning, and there can be no doubt the war is for complete separation. Pillage and robbery are flourishing in Servia. Arms, promiscuously distributed, are employed by the marauders against farmers and landed proprietors. As many police are with the army, it is with great difficulty the people can resist the attacks of the outlaws. Some of them have been captured and shot without trial.

EASTERN AFFAIRS DISCUSSED IN THE VERSAILLES ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, July 13.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Duc De Cazes, minister of foreign affairs, replying to M. Louis Blanc in regard to the eastern affairs, said the government wished that France might not be involved in the events abroad in such a manner as could possibly hinder the restoration of internal peace. France must only intervene in a pacific sense. It is our part to associate ourselves with any efforts made to preserve understanding between the powers. This understanding absolutely exists, and is founded on a basis which we cannot but accept with satisfaction, namely on non-intervention. This intention to circumscribe the conflict is to the great advantage of the world. France has special interests in question, and, therefore, has reason to take the initiative. The honor and interests of France have never for a moment been compromised. The minister's statement was loudly applauded.

PARTICULARS OF THE WEDNESDAY FIGHT.

The London *Times* Semlin dispatch gives the following account of Wednesday's fighting: Osman Pasha in great force attacked the Servian army corps under General Lesch Janin near Laitschar. The Turks five times attempted to storm the Servian position, and were repulsed. Meanwhile a Servian column under General Osters attacked Osman Pasha's rear, and captured several villages. The Turkish gunboats on the Danube attacked General Osters, but without result.

The Russian telegraphic agency confirms that the harbor of Kleck on the Adriatic sea has been closed up. It also announces that Cattaro has been closed to Slave supplies. The *Times'* Berlin special says the closing of Kleck will, it is believed, seriously damage the Turks, as thereafter it will be impossible to send reinforcements to Bosnia and Herzegovina, except through a narrow strip of Bosnian territory, between Montenegro and Servia, which, at present, is invaded by three Servian columns.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

New York, July 13: Henry Von Hover, arrested near St. Paul, charged with forgery in Belgium, has been held for extradition.

Philadelphia, July 13: Colonel Robert Gray, largely engaged in the brewery business here, died this morning at his residence in Abington.

New York, July 13: Thirty workingmen from Lyons, France, arrived here to-day, and will leave this evening, after a banquet, for Philadelphia.

Buffalo, July 13: The Centennial judges arrived by way of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, and after a drive about town started for the Niagara Falls.

Philadelphia, July 13: The horses here are quite generally afflicted with the disease known as the pinkeyed distemper, something like that known as the epizootic disease, and considerable apprehension is felt.

New York, July 13: H. W. C. Corwin, whose ladies' cloak and suit manufacturing establishment, Church street, gave employment to two hundred hands, goes into voluntary bankruptcy. Liabilities, $80,000; assets about $15,000.

Augusta, July 13: Mr. Blaine, owing to the very excessive heat of the past few days, has not improved. The effect of heat on Mr. Blaine's condition fully confirms his physicians in the belief that the original trouble was of a nature of sun-stroke.

Norfolk, July 13: Thomas Settle, president of the national Republican convention of 1872, was nominated yesterday for governor, and W. A. Smith, of Johnston, for lieutenant-governor, by the Republican State convention of North Carolina. Nominations were made for secretary of State, and the convention adjourned till to-day.

New York, July 13: Before Judge Westbrook to-day, Watson E. Case obtained a temporary injunction against Levi A. Dowley and the Western Union telegraph company, restraining the former from further continuing any injunction restraining the payment of a dividend due on the fifteenth instant; also restraining the Western Union telegraph company from refusing to pay such dividend.

New York, July 13: The final competition for positions upon the team to compete in the Irish-American match at Creedmore in September, took place yesterday, and the twelve men who are to constitute the team and reserve were selected as follows: W. B. Farwell, F. Hyde, L. Weber, General T. S. Dakin, C. E. Blydenburg, J. L. Allen, Major H. Fulton, L. C. Bruce, J. A. Schaffer, C. E. Overbaugh, H. S. Jewell and R. Rathbone. The eight first named form the team, and the remainder the reserve. Colonel Schaffer is a resident of Chicago, and is manager of the Health-Lift company.

A REVEREND RASCAL.

Kansas City Afflicted by a Case of Beecherism—Another Case of Parsonal Wickedness Brought to Light.

[Kansas City Times.]

A series of rumors have been floating about the city for several days, but it was not until public prayers were offered up from the pulpit of a West Kansas City church on Sunday last, asking God to forgive their fallen pastor and save his congregation, that the rumors became facts. A reporter made it his business yesterday afternoon to investigate these reports. It was no easy task to perform, so closely had the brethren and sisters kept their secret. But nothing is impossible to a live, active news-hunter, and before the shades of night had fallen the ugly and disagreeable facts in the case were laid bare. It appears that the minister, who now stands charged before the conference of his church with a crime unbecoming the cloth, has been casting wicked and unholy glances upon other men's wives. So bold and so indifferent was the reverend rascal that it attracted general remark. It made little or no difference what people said, he still pursued the bent of his inclination, much to the scandal of the congregation over which he presided, and which persistently refused to believe their gay and festive pastor guilty. But as fast as one case was lost sight of and forgotten another was brought to light. Then it occurred to the suspected one that he must save himself, and to do this he bethought him of the plea of blackmail. He made complaint to one or two police officials that a certain blacksmith, a former deacon in his church, was endeavoring to levy blackmail. But as the aforesaid ex deacon is an honest, hard-working mechanic, with a wife and children, and the minister not possessed of much, if any of this world's goods, the story was regarded as lacking the requisite thickness. But murder will out, and it appears that the misdoings of a lecherous parson are generally brought to light. A short time ago the pastor was caught where he ought not to have been, and the witness to the transaction was not slow in imparting the horrifying news to the indignant and outraged husband. The matter has been brought to the notice of the church, and during the coming conference will be fully investigated. Meantime the husband takes things quite cool and philosophically, and converses about the matter with the utmost *sang froid*. If the minister can prove the charges made against him malicious and gotten up with an interest to blackmail, he will be very fortunate. At all events these scoundrels do the churches no good, and it behooves preachers to walk very straight in the narrow paths which leads them among too susceptible sisters.

BASE-BALLICS.

Louisvilles vs. Athletics.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—The Louisville-Athletic game to-day resulted as follows: Louisvilles, 11; Athletics, 5. Base hits—Louisvilles, 15; Athletics, 7. Runs earned—Louisvilles, 4. Errors—Louisvilles, 3; Athletics, 12.

Mutuals vs. Cincinnatis.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Base-ball—Mutuals, 13; Cincinnatis, 6. Runs earned—Mutuals, 2. First base on errors—Cincinnatis, 4; Mutuals, 10. Base-hits—Mutuals, 13; Cincinnatis, 8. Errors—Cincinnatis, 7; Mutuals, 6

Chicagos vs. Bostons.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The Chicagos defeated the Bostons to-day by a score of 11 to 3. Runs earned—Chicago, 7; Bostons, 1. Base hits—Chicagos, 17; Bostons, 7. Errors—Chicagos, 6; Bostons, 5. Left on bases—Chicagos, 7; Bostons, 6.

St. Louis vs. Hartfords.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The St. Louis club again blanked the Hartfords to-day, as follows: St. Louis, 3; Hartfords, 0. Base hits—St. Louis, 5; Hartfords, 5. Runs earned—St. Louis, 1. Errors—Hartfords, 9; St. Louis, 3.

Meeting of Tammany Democracy—Kelly Gets a Whack for His Abuse of Tilden at St. Louis.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Tammany Hall general committee met to-night, Aug. Schell presiding, and a lively time ensued. Lengthy resolutions were read, indorsing the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks as the most fitting, and proper, and only means of saving the country. An amendment was offered that the committee have unabated confidence in John Kelly, and are confident of marching to victory under his leadership. This provoked an excited discussion. Peter B. Olney, A. B. Caldwell, and others, said the amendment was out of place, and should be referred to the committee on organization. Edward Cooper denounced John Kelly's action at St. Louis, in fighting and abusing Tilden, and said the Democratic party never authorized him to do so. Great confusion followed, with shouts and shrieks of "Sit down," "Throw him out." The resolutions were finally adopted, and John Kelly made a speech, asking that everything be forgotten except the common enemy.

Meeting of Erie Bond and Stockholders.

LONDON, July 13.—At a meeting of the Erie railway bond and stockholders to-day, Receiver Jewett made a statement of its condition. He said that the plan of reorganization submitted by Sir Edward Watkin was approved, but asked that one more coupon be funded, and a few other concessions. He proposed to lay a third rail from New York to Buffalo, to gradually wear out the old equipment, and to replace it with a narrow-gauge equipment. He felt sanguine of the prosperity of the road. Many speeches followed, and Jewett's statement was well received. Sir Edward Watkins offered a resolution assuring Jewett of support and approving the scheme, with the modifications desired by the committee. Watkins's plan mentioned, is as follows: That without reducing the rate of interest, beginning next September, they should fund for four and a half years alternate coupons, the first bonds paying alternate coupons in gold, and that they should fund of the second bonds nine half yearly coupons in lump.

The Liverpool cup was won by Controversy; Professor, second; Mint Drop, third.

Convention of Israelites Organized.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The convention of Israelites assembled at Willard hall this morning. Seventy-three congregations were represented by about one hundred delegates. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Loth, president of the council. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Lessing, of Peoria, Illinois. Mr. L. Silverman, of Chicago, was appointed temporary chairman. Committees on credentials and permanent organization were appointed. S. Wolf, of this city, was elected president of the convention. S. Levy, of Cincinnati, was elected secretary. The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Hottest Day of the Season.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The rain and thunder storm of Tuesday afternoon and evening that swept over the city may have purified the atmosphere, but it did not have much effect in cooling it. Last night was most debilitating, and this morning opens promisingly for the hottest day of the long-heated term.

Two Hundred and Forty-nine Communists Pardoned.

PARIS, July 13.—The official statement just made shows that two hundred and forty-nine communists have been pardoned. Petitions in cases of two hundred and eight were rejected and one hundred and ninety-nine await consideration.

How would this Operate Here?

VERSAILLES, July 13.—In the chamber of deputies to-day the election of Munz was invalidated by a vote of 308 against 181, because of undue clerical influence.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Wife beaters flourish in Columbia, South Carolina.

Orangeburg, South Carolina, pays five cents a pound for ice.

Andy Burrows, of Walker county, Georgia, was recently killed by lightning.

Young Hugh Morrow, of Nashville, was drowned in Cumberland river last Tuesday.

The DeWitt (Ark.) Indicator has flopped. It is now a full-fledged Republican paper.

S. D. Linton, of Greene county, Georgia, raises one hundred bushels of oats per acre.

The market at Houston, Texas, recently destroyed by fire was valued at one hundred thousand dollars.

Jersey Jordan, a negro workman, was killed by falling from a building in Vicksburg, Mississippi, a few days ago.

Edward E. Hale was shot and killed last Saturday by Henry Shroeder, at Mackville, on the Sunflower river, Mississippi.

The recent flood in the Brazos river destroyed a large amount of property in the counties of Palo Pinto, Stephens and Shackleford, Texas.

Sherman, the porter of the Read house, Chattanooga, has been arrested for alleged complicity in the postoffice robbery at that place last April.

Pittsboro (Miss.) Democrat: On a visit to Pontotoc county, a few days since, we noticed an absence of cotton and an increase of corn in the fields. The corn crops were very fine.

Mobile (Ala.) Register: Lieutenants Hodgson and M'Intosh, killed in the Custer fight with the Indians, were both young and promising Georgians, recent graduates of West Point, and still beardless boys.

Tuscumbia Alabamian: Grasshoppers are becoming exceedingly numerous, and threaten to be greater pests and in far greater number than last year. Already reports of damage done by them are coming in.

Trains have commenced running again on the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, from Meridian to Chattanooga. For the present trains will only run triweekly, leaving Meridian on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Pittsboro (Miss.) Democrat, of the eighth instant: Last Wednesday morning Mr. James Enoch, a son of Captain T. T. Enoch, of Senela, jumped from a buggy and broke his leg. This is the second time he has met with this accident.

Conyers (Ga.) Courier: Mr. John F. Wallace, of this county, killed a snake, last week, of the "coach whip" species, that measured six and a half feet in length and three and a half inches in circumference. In its mouth were six tusks shaped like fish-hooks.

Hayneville (Ala.) Examiner: The Advertiser has lately spoken several times of the visit of General Lafayette in Montgomery, in 1825. Mrs. Susan Bruce, of Letohatchie (daughter of Hon. Peter Williamson), then, and now, of this county, was there to shake hands with this noble disciple of liberty.

The Brownsville (Texas) Democrat says a policeman is needed at the ferry landing to protect merchandise about to be crossed into Mexico from being destroyed or stolen. Some business men have petitioned the city council to place an officer on duty there whenever goods are being crossed into Mexico.

Columbia (S. C.) Herald, tenth instant: "Four prisoners confined in the Barnwell county jail escaped therefrom on Wednesday evening last, about dusk. The brute who was lodged there a few days ago on the charge of rape, and the two murderers who were to be hanged Friday next were among the number." Four more votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitutionalist: Property in the city of Augusta is selling, in many instances, at a sacrifice. We were shown houses yesterday by Mr. Timmerman, of the firm of Timmerman & Bondurant, which were offered considerably below the cost of building. Money, money, money is all the cry with some—and anything must go that will procure it.

A correspondent writing from Macon, Mississippi, to the Columbus Index, says: "We have in our town probably the strongest man in the State. He goes by the name of 'Wild Jimmy'—is a medium sized, compactly-built man weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds. I have seen him lift a hogshead of bacon out of the cars, and as for a bale of cotton, he handles it like he would a plaything."

Vicksburg (Miss.) Tribune: Colonel R. Barnwell Rhett, formerly of the Charleston Courier, and lately of the New Orleans Picayune, has assumed the editorial control of the Charleston Journal of Commerce. The fact that a man like Colonel Rhett is called on to manage a public journal at Charleston to-day, is conclusive to our mind that there is yet hope for the gallant old Palmetto State of South Carolina.

The Jacksonville (Florida) *Union* says that J. Guminger has in his possession one of the queerest fish which, probably, ever came to light. It can be likened to nothing, unless, perhaps, it might be a cross between an alligator and a Colorado potato bug. Shaped like a horse's head, it looks a little like a fish, but has claws like an alligator, and its eyes are covered with a membraneous veil, which must have kept it in perpetual blindness. It was caught by a colored man near the bar, and sold to Guminger as a curiosity, which it certainly is.

A PRODIGAL'S RETURN.

A Wanderer Commits Suicide in His Old Home.

[New York World.]

ELMIRA, N.Y., July 7.—Twenty years ago Wellington Coleman, then aged sixteen years, disappeared from his father's home in Westport, Pennsylvania. His room was found in disorder and bloody garments and a dirk on the floor. It was supposed that the boy had been murdered by his French tutor, who disappeared at the same time, and his body hidden. Long and diligent search, however, failed to reveal the boy, either dead or alive. The father left the town, and the affair was nearly forgotten, when last week a stranger appeared at the village hotel, and said that he was Wellington Coleman. He related the story of his leaving home, from a desire to go to sea, and his subsequent wanderings and hardships. He was drawn home by a desire to see his father, whom he had not heard from after going abroad. He was penniless and broken in health and spirits. He visited his old home, which had been for many years deserted. Some one passing the house soon after, heard two pistol-shots. Search was made, and the stranger was found dead in one of the rooms, with two pistol-shot wounds in his head.

The Weather in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The weather continues oppressively hot, and the temperature this morning was higher than on any previous morning of the season. At eight o'clock the thermometer indicated 96° in the shade, and before noon the mercury indicated 95°. The sky is cloudy now, a good breeze prevails, and there are indications of a thunder-storm. There continues to be many deaths from sunstroke.

Forcing His Luck.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The messenger of Simmons's Kentucky lottery, who carries the drawing from Jersey City to the main office in this city, is stated to have changed the numbers yesterday so as to make them include the numbers on a policy slip he had purchased, and to have made considerable money by the change. The messenger has disappeared.

ARKANSAS.

The Hot Springs—The Claimants and the Government Receiver—Prairie Settlements Prosperous—Tilden the Man.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the Appeal.]

DEWITT, ARK., July 7.—Left Hot Springs a few days ago. United States Receiver Morgan had just issued his circular calling upon the settlers to come forward and take leases on the grounds and houses they were occupying at the same general rate previously paid to old claimants. The feeling on the part of the people was a kind of hopeless helplessness, mixed with the idea of oppression and injustice, and some of the best citizens were in considerable uneasiness lest reckless ones should burn their own buildings to prevent the government from deriving rents and profits from houses that their own hands had erected. There seemed to be far less objection to paying rent for the grounds than for the buildings which they themselves had erected thereon, and in many cases had invested their all therein. Congress will probably afford them relief some time, and for the present every interest indicates that they should accept the inevitable. I had an interview with Mr. Morgan, the receiver. He is a very pleasant man, and expressed the determination not to crowd or oppress the people. He expected that the instructions of the court of claims as given to him would be cheerfully complied with by the settlers. The crops of cotton and corn all the way down to this place are very good, though the ground is getting very dry in this country. We had fine rains in the region of the Springs. Walsh, charged with the killing of J. C. Hale, grandson of the late Mr. Hale, one of the original claimants to the Hot Springs, was having a hearing in Little Rock on a petition for bail. Walsh was building on part of the Hale claim, and Hale interfered and was shot. There is too much shooting everywhere. Great improvements are going on in the prairie country along the line of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad. Lonoke is one of the most active little towns in the State, while Carlisle, from a few buildings and small, has grown into a handsome village, surrounded by some fine farms, opened up out of the prairie that people had heretofore said could not be cultivated. Why can't these prairies be cultivated as well as those of the north and west? They are doing it, and profitably. I came down White river on Captain Milt Harry's comfortable and rapid little steamer Ruth. He has the monopoly of the White river trade, and does not oppress the people—have traveled with him occasionally during four years, and never saw or heard anything unpleasant on one of his boats. Perhaps young men ought to be more pleasant in business than old ones, for the constantly accumulating ills of life have not driven the sunshine from the soul, and they can be cheerful and genial, as is the case with Milt Harry. The region whence this is written is improving rapidly. De Witt has now a new steam grist and saw-mill, and hundreds of acres of prairie land are coming into cultivation around town. This county needs a railroad somewhere to connect this great and flourishing agricultural and stock raising region with the world. Settlements are being made all over this country, mostly by families from the north and east. Men of means are opening stores, and the settlement on the prairie, twelve or fifteen miles northwest of here, takes the important name of Angelico City. Politics are pretty much all one way. The people, white and black, appear to be contented. The State can hardly fail to go for Tilden and Hendricks by a very large majority. PAUL BAGLEY.

Off about Off.

[New York World, 9 ih.]

M. Jacques Offenbach has gone, after a two months' stay, and in all probability will not revisit these shores, certainly not as the leader of *opera bouffe*. He sailed yesterday in the French steamer Canada. He was accompanied to the steamer by his friend M. Baquero. "I did not want to come here," he said to a *World* reporter, "and yet I did. I wanted to be present at your great Centennial, and being very much pressed to enter into an engagement, I agreed to come to this country as a leader of the orchestra at Gilmore's garden. I think my audiences were well pleased with my concerts, and, if they were, it is gratifying to me to know it. What about American taste in music? Well, I am going to write a book—a little one—when I get home, in which I shall give my impressions of the American people and their musical attainments and expectations. You shall have a copy. As to money—well, I am satisfied—I made my arrangements before I left Europe—the money that I was to receive per night was stipulated, and the amount paid into the bank before I started. It made no difference to me how much was lost or made—I am satisfied. Shall I ever come back to lead an orchestra? Oh, no—never, never. I never did that before, and I would not have done so but for the Centennial year. Probably I shall not come back at all. Good-bye."

MARRIED.

REDFORD—HYATT—On the evening of the 13th inst., in this city, by Rev. S. B. Suratt, Mr. W. H. REDFORD and Miss