State Library dh

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York cotton, 11⅞c. Memphis cotton, 10¼c. New York gold, 111¼. Memphis gold, 110¼.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1 a.m.

For the Tennessee and Ohio valley, fair weather, with local rains, light variable winds, and slight changes in the temperature and barometer.

MANY prominent congressmen think that an adjournment will take place about next Monday week.

SPEAKER KERR writes from Rock Alum Springs to Washington that he is slowly but substantially improving in health.

THE Arkansas State Republican convention has been called to meet at Little Rock on the ninth of August, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket.

THE Democratic house has made $39,421,961 of a reduction from current appropriations, and $64,608,627 of a reduction from estimates. And yet the Radicals are not happy.

THE New York *Times* and *Herald* agree in believing in the safety of Stanley the *Herald* African explorer. We hope they are right. The world cannot afford to lose the most enterprising, pushing, and energetic of African travelers.

THE infamous negro, Frances Thompson, is a burden to the Radicals for whom he so roundly swore in 1866, and, if he is to be believed, may prove a burden to many who have trusted him as servant or fortune-teller. He is a power for mischief.

THE *Herald*, of the eleventh, reports subscriptions to the Custer monument fund amounting to eleven hundred and eighty-five dollars, of which the *Herald* subscribes one thousand dollars, and Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, the renowned singer, one hundred dollars.

TIME sets all things even. The murderer of General Hindman has at last met his doom. A telegram from Rome, Georgia, announces that Haywood Grant was hung there yesterday for arson. He confessed to having killed four men, one of whom was General Hindman of the Confederate army, at Helena, Arkansas.

WE congratulate the *American* upon so valuable an acquisition to its editorial staff as Mr. Doak, formerly of the Clarksville *Tobacco Leaf*. An able writer, and an experienced and conscientious journalist, he will, we predict, make himself felt in the columns of a journal that is a credit to the State.

THE Democracy of Davidson had a rousing Tilden and Hendricks meeting on Thursday night, at which a club was organized, of which the *American* says that it is to "be no kid-gloves affair; it "will be made up of the bone and sinew "of the masses, whose watchword is "Reform, and who will be content with "nothing less."

THE club meetings to be held in the second and third wards to-night ought to be well attended. They should be models for all the other wards, and give earnest of an active campaign that will convince all our enemies—Independents as well as Republicans—that we mean to win, and by a large and overwhelming majority. Our best speakers ought to be on hand.

HERE'S a list of Hayes's leading supporters: Ex-Speaker James G. Blaine, Ex-Speaker Schuyler Colfax, Ex Secretary Columbus Delano, Ex-Attorney-General Williams, Ex-Secretary Belknap, "Boss" Shepherd, General Benjamin F. Butler, Ex-Ambassador Robert C. Schenck, Henry Clews, the banker that shaved Alabama, and Tom Murphy, of New York.

THE STORM.

A Heavy Down-Pour Yesterday—Clouds of Dust and Sheets of Water—No Damage Done.

Disastrous Effects of a Storm in Ohio on Thursday—Loss of Property and of Lives—Etc., Etc.

A violent rain-storm, preceded by wind and lightning, passed over this city at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The dust was rolled up in great clouds, blinding pedestrians, and driving vehicles to places of shelter. Following this came a heavy rain, which flooded the gutters, and caused them to overflow in many places. The rain continued about three-quarters of an hour, and from the appearance of the heavens, must have been quite general, and extended some distance into the country around the city. The heaviest part of the rain was in the northern section of the city. So far we have not heard of any damage either by the rain or the wind.

CROPS, FENCES AND RAILWAY PROPERTY DESTROYED

CINCINNATI, July 14.—In middle and southern Ohio the constant rains for the past few days have caused considerable damage to the growing crops, fencing, railroad tracks and, in some instances, to live stock. The storm, in the shape of a waterspout, near Lodonville, Ohio, destroyed a number of wheat fields, carried off a hundred head of sheep, washed out several hundred feet of track—in some places to the depth of eight feet.

DISASTROUS RESULTS AT FREEDOM, PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—At Freedom, Pennsylvania, a small town on the Ohio river, twenty-four miles below this city, a rain storm occurred yesterday which did great damage and resulted in loss of life. Crews's run, which empties into the Ohio at this point, was swollen to to a river in size. Houses along its banks were flooded, and one owned and occupied by Thomas Lighthill was swept away, and Mrs. Lighthill and four children, who were in the house at the time, were all drowned. None of the bodies have been recovered, and it is supposed that they were swept into the Ohio river. The damage to property is not known.

The Missouri Express Robbers Not Yet Detected.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Latest advices respecting the railroad robbers state that none have yet been captured. The various pursuing parties are still out, however, and are not disposed to give up the chase until somebody is arrested. It has been definitely ascertained that none of the Younger family were engaged in the robbery.

THE INDIANS.

Statements from Indian Inspector Vandervere and Bear-Stand-Up, an Indian chief of the Spotted Tail Agency.

Sitting Bull Proposes to Fight so Long as the Black Hills Matter Is Undecided—Rumored Death of Sitting-Bull—Etc.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Indian Inspector Vandervere reports that at a council with the Indians of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, June 30th, the chiefs and others expressed a willingness to relinquish the Black Hills country on the terms offered by Vandervere. The chiefs all promised to keep their people at home and to remain about the agencies. They declare, and the evidence here sustains their declaration, that very few Sioux are absent, and that it is chiefly the Cheyennes who have committed depredations in this neighborhood and who have gone north to join in hostilities.

The inspector says: "The new arrangement with the Indians I regard as practicable. At the present time there is an agreement between them and the government by which they shall relinquish all right to the Black Hills, and consent to such diminished boundaries of their reservation as shall secure this object. In consideration of this relinquishment the government shall guarantee to continue supplies of food and other articles to them, as under the former treaty, for five years from the date of the new agreement. I would further stipulate with the Indians that they shall, whenever the government requires it, consent to the removal of their agencies from their present location to any point that may be designated for them on, or near, the Missouri river, where better farming land can be found, or to wherever the government may choose to transfer them to better their condition. As an inducement to gain their consent to such removal or transfer, there should be offered to them a reasonable supply of stock, cattle and oxen, farming implements, lumber for houses, cooking stoves and utensils, wagons, etc., to be distributed to those only who take land and settle upon it for cultivation, or who engage in stock-raising or any other useful industry. Provision should also be made for the schooling of children and instruction of the young men in mechanic arts. Law should be established among them, and jurisdiction of our courts extended to them the same as to white men. I would give the Sioux tribes the privilege of sending one of their own people to sit as a delegate in congress. Nearly the entire force of the agency Indians are here now and anxious for peace. Statements representing a different state of things are not entitled to credit. Nothing could be more unfortunate than to stop the rations of these Indians at the present time, and thus drive them to the alternative of stealing or starving."

Appended to the report is the following statement of Bear-Stand-Up, an Indian of the Spotted Tail agency, who arrived from Sitting-Bull's camp:

"June 25.—I went north to the hostile camp for the purpose of bringing home some relations and children belonging to my wife. There are a few northern Santees, Yanktonias, Assiniboines, Ariccarees and Gros Ventres. The chiefs of the above are Santee, Red End, Yanktonia, White Face, and the others are not known. Of the above there are a very few people from northern Cheyenne. Black Moccasin is chief of about one hundred and seventy lodges. Blackfeet, chief Scabby Head; Uncpapas, chief Sitting-Bull; Sous Arcs, chief Spotted Eagle; Minneconjous, chief Black Shield; Ogallalas, chief Crazy-horse; in all there are a little over two thousand lodges. After the troops got into the country I could not get away; the Indians made the soldiers watch the camp and keep all the people together; I talked some with Sitting-Bull before leaving, and then moved my lodge out in the night, coming very far around to keep out of the way of both soldiers and Indians, and came by the road known as the Old Fort Pierre road, on the east side of the Black Hills, striking the road about half way between Missouri and the Black Hills, and then came straight to this agency. Sitting-Bull sends word to my agent, to Bisonette and to Bouchet that he does not intend to molest any one south of the Black Hills, but that he will fight the whites in that country as long as the question is unsettled, and if not settled, as long as he lives. As soon as the Black Hills question is settled he wants my agent to send him word, and tell him what to do. He says he finds a great many guns and other things about the Hills where the white men have killed each other and left them on the prairies. Sitting-Bull asked how Brules was treated at their agency. I told him well, but he does not believe it. He does not want to fight the whites, only steal from them as they have done; the white men steal and the Indians won't come to a settlement; the whites kill themselves and make the Black Hills stink, so many dead men; says he heard that Indians coming from the agency would not be allowed to return. He has made a law that no visitors shall pass between the agency and his camp, neither Indians or whites. When the rascality about the Black Hills is settled then he will stop his rascality. The government has promised much to the agency people that never was fulfilled, and it wants to move the agencies again. Who will occupy the land? It belongs to you. If you remain where you are I want you to send me word; if the good white people won't listen to the Great Father no more, you young men will listen to your chief. Sitting-Bull says if the troops come out to him he must fight them, but if they do not come out he intends to visit the agency and he will counsel his people for peace."

Bear Stand-Up, who makes this statement, was in Sitting-Bull's camp nineteen days, from about May 25th to June 25th.

SITTING-BULL REPORTED KILLED.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The *Tribune's* special from Fort Lincoln gives further details of the Little Horn fight, in which it says that Sitting-Bull was killed, also a white man named Milburn, Sitting-Bull's chief adviser. Four companies of the Twenty-second infantry, consisting of twelve officers and one hundred and forty men, have arrived at Fort Lincoln, and will leave for Terry's command on Sunday. The wounded are recovering, and there will be no more deaths. It is thought that Sitting-Bull's command obtained nearly twenty thousand dollars, the soldiers having just been paid.

Reformed Episcopal Council.

TORONTO, July 14.—In the Reformed Episcopal Council to-day, General Buckingham presented a resolution to the effect that in the office of deacon it is not necessary to exclude any holder pursuing a proper worldly occupation necessary to his support. The report of the committee on the advancement of the church was presented and accepted. It recommended that Christ church, Chicago, be earnestly requested to release Bishop Cheney from his obligations as rector of that church; that Bishop Cheney be requested to accept the presiding bishopric to which he has been elected by the council, and that two or more missionary bishops be elected at this council. The report of the committee on revision of the hymnal was accepted. It recommended that the hymnal changes by the committee be printed and distributed to the different parishes, and reported upon at the next council.

WASHINGTON.

The Bankrupt Law—Wilson, Ex-Treasurer of the District, not a Defaulter—Civil Appropriation Bill.

Proceedings in Congress—The Silver Bill in the Senate—Contested Election Case—Land Claims—Etc.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The report of the conference committee on the bill amendatory of the bankrupt law provides simply for the modification, instead of the total repeal of section 5108 of the revised statutes concerning discharges in bankruptcy.

WILSON SAYS HE'S NO DEFAULTER.

James D. Wilson, ex-district treasurer, has arrived here from New York. Wilson states that he was detained in that city in consequence of illness, and that he will show to the entire satisfaction of his friends and the public that his accounts are all right, and that he did not intend to abscond, as he had no cause to do so. Wilson brought back with him a draft on New York for the money heretofore stated to be deficient.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, as it passed the house, originally appropriated $14,857,000. In its passage through the senate $5,089,000 were added. In the bill, as agreed to by the conference committee to-day, the senate recedes from its former action to the amount of $4,149,000, while the house allows to be added to the bill the sum of $950,000, making the appropriations in the bill about $15,800,000.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate—Senator Sherman submitted the report of the conference committee on the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin.

Senator Bogy, of the conference committee, said he concurred in the report, although it did not accomplish the object he desired, which was to make the silver a legal-tender for any amount. He concurred in the report because the session was very far advanced, and he felt the necessity of providing a subsidiary coin for the people.

Senator Jones spoke in opposition, when the report was agreed to, and the impeachment trial resumed, but Evans being still absent the court adjourned till Monday, with the understanding that the trial shall then proceed.

The senate resumed the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Senator Norwood moved that the senate non-concur in all the amendments of the committee proposing to strike out the provisions in house bill, but finally withdrew the motion.

The amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to, as follows: Appropriating $7300 for the removal of Beaver and Naiteer bend rocks, and clearing out snags in Little Kanawha river, West Virginia; increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor and river at St Joseph, Missouri, from $12,000 to $20,000; appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of the Missouri river above the mouth of the Yellowstone; increasing the appropriation for the improvement of Saginaw river, including Saginaw harbor, Michigan, from $11,000 to $25,000; that for the improvement of the harbor at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from $26,000 to $32,000; reducing the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Thunder Bay, Michigan, from $15,000 to $4760; appropriating $60,000 for the repair of the piers at the mouth of Black river, Ohio, and increasing the appropriation for the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement from $190,000 to $350,000.

Pending discussion, Senator Thurman, from the conference committee on the bill to amend the bankrupt law, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

House—A resolution was adopted directing the secretary of the navy to prevent the destruction of the wreck of the monitor Tecumseh, sunk in Mobile harbor, and to purchase the wreck if necessary.

Mr. Poppleton from the committee on elections reported a resolution in the Massachusetts contested election case declaring Frost, the sitting member, is not entitled to his seat and that Abbott, contestant, is. A vote was taken on the minority, declaring Frost entitled to his seat, which resulted yeas 79—nays 101, and then the majority report was agreed to without division.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the private calendar bill to confirm certain land claims in the State of Missouri, was discussed, but no action was reached.

Mr. Lynde, from the conference committee on the bill to amend the bankruptcy act, made a report, which was adopted. Adjourned.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

Pursuit and Killing of Two Murderers by Sheriff Gray, of Woodruff County, Arkansas.

The Des Ark (Ark.) *Citizen*, of recent date has the following: "We learn from Mr. Gray, of Cotton-Plant, that a small battle took place between Cotton-Plant and DeView last Tuesday. It appears that Deputy-Sheriff Harvey Gray, of Woodruff county, had a State warrant, and was in search of two men named Comer, who were charged with the killing of a man named Beavers, up in the hills. The deputy and his *posse* came up with the Comers and a man named Smith at the farm of Columbus Marsh. Smith and the Comers were selling horses together. The officer and his *posse* met with resistance, and a lively skirmish ensued, the result of which was the killing of the two Comers, the wounding of Smith, and the wounding of Mr. Marsh in the foot. Smith, after he was shot, got out of the way, and has not been found up to last accounts. The Comers and Smith had been in the neighborhood about a week, and had a lot of horses for sale. Some of the people looked upon them with suspicion, doubting their getting the horses in the right manner."

Cattle Drive Estimates.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—The Kansas City *Price Current* has advices that the grand total of the Texas cattle drive to July 6th is 305,290 head. Of this number 50,638 have been held in northern Texas, while the remainder, 254,652, have been driven north. Several thousand head which were wintered in northern Texas last season were also driven north, which will probably swell the total to between two hundred and sixty and seventy thousand head.

Base Ballies.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—The Louisvilles won a handsome victory to-day from the New Havens, defeating them by a score of 12 to 5.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—The second game of base-ball between the St. Louis Red Sox and the Indianapolis club to-day was won by the former by a score of 1 to 0.

The New York *Tribune* thinks that may be Independence hall on the fourth of July had thoughts of its own, to which the old Liberty bell, if it could have been restored to its place, might have given a voice. "I see an emperor here," it might have said, "but where is your President?" The memory of Adams and Jefferson—was it not worth a journey of a few hours?

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Conrad Kytle was sunstrucked in Nashville last Tuesday.

Montgomery, Alabama, has a successful amateur minstrel club.

An Atlanta, Georgia, brewery produces fifty kegs of beer daily.

Thomas Chilton, of Nashville, recently made an unsuccessful effort to kill his wife.

A white lady was recently outraged by a negro at Wilmington, North Carolina.

In Griffin, Georgia, there is only one Hayes and Wheeler man, and he isn't happy.

Bennettsville, South Carolina, has a grandmother only thirty-three years of age.

Perry Jones, colored, of Campbell county, Virginia, was recently killed by lightning.

Rev. Zack J. Tate, of Molino, Union county, Mississippi, was recently killed by lightning.

Mr. Miles Stevens, who lived near Greensboro, Alabama, was recently killed by lightning.

Aunt Abbey Schenck, of Charlotte, North Carolina, died last week aged one hundred and two years.

The city property of Forsyth, Georgia, is assessed at four hundred and seventy-seven thousand and forty dollars.

J. S. Whitfield, of Black Bluff, Alabama, recently picked six bushels of snap beans from one hundred and thirty vines.

Mr. Moses Spencer and family arrived in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, last week from England. He goes into the mining business.

The Democrats of the fifth congressional district, Mississippi, have nominated Hon. Charles E. Hooker for reelection.

The news editor of the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer and the the mayor of the city refuse to eat out of the same watermelon rind.

Mayor Leads, of New Orleans, thinking the city owes too much money, has put a veto upon the payment of her debts.

The Beaufort (S. C.) Tribune, heretofore an Independent paper, with Republican leanings, intends to support Tilden and Hendricks.

W. F. Hening, of Newton county, Georgia, has recently raised eleven hundred and thirteen bushels and a half of wheat on ninety acres.

Darien (Ga.) Timber Gazette: Mr. James Hunter, one of the timber buyers of Darien, left for Scotland last Friday, to be gone all the summer.

It is now said that the race for the Republican nomination for governor in North Carolina will be between Judge Settle and Colonel O. H. Dockery.

Clarksville Tobacco Leaf: Governor Tilden is a Presbyterian. We always thought that he would be elected; now we know his "calling and election sure."

A gentleman who plants in southwestern Georgia, and has just been looking at the crops in that section, gives it as his candid opinion that, although pretty fair, they are far below the encomiums bestowed on them.

General A. H. Colquitt, according to the Atlanta Constitution, has secured more than two-thirds of the delegates so far chosen to the Georgia Democratic State convention, and is likely to receive the nomination for governor.

Savannah (Ga.) News: A correspondent desires to know why we use such strong terms when speaking of the Radicals. In describing thieves and knaves, and swindlers and corruptionists, one cannot choose one's epithets.

Montgomery (Ala.) Mail and Advertiser: Antonio Barili, who was well-known in this city as a maestro and teacher of singing, died on the fifteenth of June at Naples, Italy. At one time he was teacher of music at Hamner hall.

Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer: If we count the 1596 bales of cotton reported purchased in the last two months for Augusta factories, it will make the total takings from this market by home mills 11,630 against 8950 last year, showing an increase of 2680.

Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel: Rev. Dr. L. Pierce is now in his ninety-second year, and preached in Sparta last Sunday with power and effect. It is recorded of him that in fifty-two years he has missed only one commencement exercise at Wesleyan female college in Macon.

Four corn-thieves, while depredating in a patch of "roasting-ear corn," near Conwayboro', South Carolina, were recently shot and killed dead, and their bodies left on the ground as a warning to others. The coroner has not yet been notified of the killing, and so far the affair has created no unusual excitement.

The Cleburne Rifles, of Atlanta, announced to the secretary of war the other day that, by unanimous vote, they desired to avenge the death of Custer. Owing to the fact, however, that there is no authority of law for accepting the services of volunteers, the Cleburne Rifles cannot carry out their programme.

A Florida man, writing to the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, says he saw three hundred bushels of cucumbers shipped by one farmer to New York in April that brought fifteen dollars per bushel, making $4500. He saw an orange tree that supplied a large family with more flour than they could consume in a year, and could mention a number of like results if time and space would allow.

Palatka (Fla.) Herald: Dr. Morange, of this place, is fixing up a large lot of fine oranges for the Centennial. This fruit is just beginning to turn yellow. We have never before known the orange to mature at this season of the year. We thought that it was a freak of nature, but the doctor informed us that they matured on one of his large trees, and that he would at least ship a box of them for Centennial inspection.

Aiken (S. C.) Courier: Gloster Holland, in his speech on the Fourth, said that he had been offered ten thousand dollars by the Democratic party to turn over. No doubt this offer was from the spiritualistic doctor; for the neighbors of Gloster would consider him a d ar bargain at fifty cents. What a difference in prices between this honorable gent and his brother, who was knocked off by a Democratic party while walking off with a load of wheat at the moderate expense of five cents.

It is stated that since the close of the war the Augusta (Ga.) cotton factory has paid to its stockholders one hundred and ninety-eight per cent. on the present capital, equal to eighteen per cent. per annum; and during the same period have invested in real estate, new buildings and new machinery about four hundred thousand dollars, without the sale of new stock or calling on the stockholders, and the amount to the credit of the profit and loss account is about one hundred and ten thousand dollars more than on July 1, 1875.

Aberdeen (Miss.) Examiner: Thursday, the sixth instant, a mail-sack full of newspapers was brought in and delivered to Postmaster F. H. Little, by a colored man named Alex. Mitchell. The sack and its contents were in an advanced State of decay, but the names of the papers and their addresses could still be distinguished. This bag comprised a portion of the mail for Pikeville, Detroit and Bexar, Alabama, and Quincy, in this county, including the packages of the Weekly Examiner for the clubs at those postoffices. An examination showed that this mail left the Aberdeen postoffice, in charge of the rider, on the twenty-ninth of June, 1875, and was found by Mitchell near the main road, between Aberdeen and Athens, where it had been carefully hidden under brush and bushes.

SERVIA.

Progress of the War—Servian and Turkish Reverses—Earl Derby and the "Christian" and "Peace" Deputations.

England Guarantees Turkey Against Murder, but Not Against Suicide or Sudden Death—Mediation Possible.

A TOWN BURNED BY THE TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—The Turks yesterday crossed into Servia, routed the troops near Keinterdeman, and burned the town.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR SERVIA.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A correspondent at Vienna reports that twenty-five thousand Russian volunteers are ready to march to the assistance of Servia, and have asked the Roumanian government to pass through its territory. This application is a source of the greatest embarrassment to the Roumanian government.

SERVIAN REVERSES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—The following news is official: The Servian division which entered Turkey by way of Yenevarochs were dispersed on the twelfth instant. Seventy christian families, who fled from the neighborhood of Metrourtza with the Servian troops, surrendered after the defeat of the latter, and were restored to their homes. The Turks attacked the Servian camp at Soutchanitcha, near Bazare. The Servians were defeated and fled.

THE TURKS DEFEATED.

RAGUSA, July 14.—The Turks were defeated near Kleck yesterday, with a loss of one hundred and fifty killed and fifteen prisoners. The insurgent loss is small. The Turks were also compelled to abandon their intrenched position before Saitschar.

EARL DERBY AND THE "CHRISTIAN" DEPUTATION.

LONDON, July 14.—An influential deputation, to wait on Lord Derby on the eastern question, will present a petition signed by Earl Russell, as patron of the league in aid of the Christians of Turkey, and reciting, among other things, that all Europe sympathizes with the oppressed christians, while England alone supports their oppressors, thus merriting the taunt that their christianity is only a profession and their love of liberty an empty boast. The petitioners pray that Lord Derby, in the interest of peace, will withhold support, moral and political, from the sultan's government, and permit the christians of European Turkey to carve out their future destiny without any external interference whatever.

LATER.

Lord Darby this afternoon received the deputation of the Christian League, and severely criticised their memorial, though, in the main, he expressed sympathy with their object. In regard to the atrocities, he said doubtless both sides committed them.

John Bright presented a memorial in favor of strict neutrality, except where it may be possible to interpose friendly offices to mitigate horrors and hasten the close of the conflict. Replying, Lord Derby said that, as far as human foresight could discern, a general war was a most unlikely result from the present conflict. He had refused to adhere to the Berlin memorandum, because it was a compromise between the powers, who were desirous of acting together, yet not quite agreeing. He did not think, therefore, a compromise would ultimately work. He felt sure that the Porte would not accept it, nor even the insurgents. The rendezvous of the fleet in Besika bay was not England's initiative, but the ambassador's at Constantinople, who wanted to be armed against eventualities, and against the massacre of British and other subjects. France and Italy, for financial and other reasons, do not desire war. Germany has no direct interests in the question. England will not make war, and Austria, though peculiarly placed, will not break the peace, for reasons of self-interest. A powerful party in Russia sympathizes with the Sclavonians, and desires erection of a Sclavonic empire under Russian guidance and influence. But that party is not in power. The czar is a lover of peace, and Russia has other reasons—her finances and the extent of her Asiatic conquests—for not wishing war. The understanding reached at Reichstadt was on the basis of absolute non-interference during the conflict, not excluding efforts in favor of peace. But any steps that should be taken, would be in concert with all the powers. England's endeavor is to keep the conflict within its present limits and impress that view upon others.

Lord Derby said he had no doubt of England's success, and continued: "All we desire is to see fair play. If Turkey is decoyed we cannot help it. We have guaranteed Turkey against murder, but not against suicide or sudden death. If an opportunity of mediation offers, which opportunity may even now be at hand, we shall avail ourselves of it."

THAT HELPING-HAND.

Resolution of Thanks and Donation of a Bible to Captain Robert W. Wise, of Cincinnati.

Everybody from Cincinnati to Memphis knows the liberality and kindness of that excellent gentleman Captain Robert M. Wise, of the steamer James D. Parker. Captain Wise has done more for Sunday-schools, churches, charities, orphans and widows, than any commander on the river, and was the first to assist in the organization and promotion of the Helping-Hand club of the First Baptist church in this city. A week ago he tendered his boat, the James D. Parker, for an excursion to the Helping-Hands free, and the following paper expresses the appreciation of the members for his generous kindness:

"At a meeting of the Helping-Hand, on Thursday evening, the thirteenth instant, in the lecture-room of the First Baptist church, a vote of thanks was tendered Captain Wise for the use of his steamer in the late excursion devoted to benevolent purposes. A handsome bible was also donated to the service of the new steamer, to be commanded soon by Captain Wise, as a testimonial of the sincere regards which the young ladies of this society feel toward the captain for his gentlemanly demeanor and kind attentions on the several occasions on which he has accommodated the Helping-Hand. A vote of thanks was also tendered the APPEAL, *Avalanche* and *Ledger*, for their kind and valuable notices of the enterprises of this society on several occasions. In the late excursion the society netted one hundred and fifty-two dollars, which will be sent to the education of indigent young ministers at Jackson. Several visitors were present at the meeting, which was addressed by Rev. Dr. Suarat and Pastor Fofton, and interspersed with various devotional exercises, and the election of new officers for the ensuing year."

The critic of the London *Telegraph* has speaks mysteriously of the great pianist; "It is clear that there are two Rubinsteins, differing widely from each other. One, without a shadow of disrespect, may be called Rubinstein, the Ridiculous. The tendency of the whole man is to this piece of personality. Like an Æolian harp, placed where an artificially concentrated current beats upon its high-strung chords, his temperament greedily exaggerates nature. That which would barely ruffle a calmer mind works his to the storm point, and observers who cannot share M. Rubinstein's intense sympathy with passion often find themselves wondering what on earth his demonstrations mean."

AMERICAN HEBREWS.

Annual Meeting of the National Union at Washington—Message of Mr. Moritz Loth, President—Important Suggestions.

A Young Ladies' Hebrew Seminary to be Established—Election of Officers—Board of Officers for the Union College.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The annual message of Moritz Loth, president of the Union of American Hebrew congregations, contains, among other things, the following suggestions:

"In order to offer the daughters in Israel the same opportunity of obtaining a Hebrew and a classical education, including music and the arts, under the most favorable circumstances, I respectfully and earnestly recommend the adoption at this council of measures which will call into existence a young ladies' Hebrew seminary, under the guidance of the Union of American Hebrew congregations. A call should be issued by this council to the women in Israel, requesting them to immediately organize in their respective cities and villages societies, called the Patrons of the Young Ladies' Hebrew seminary of ——, each society to have a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The initiation fee to be one dollar, and the annual dues fifty cents, payable semi-annually. The president or secretary of said society shall, as soon as the society is fully organized, inform the secretary of the Union of American Hebrew congregations, giving the names of its officers, their postoffice address, the number of members, and at the same time remit the amount of the initiation fees and the dues for the first six months, which shall be duly credited to said association, and all the dues thereafter received from its membership. This fund for the Young Ladies' Hebrew seminary shall be kept separate, and as soon as the sum of ten thousand dollars is reached, and the annual dues from membership amount to five thousand dollars, the seminary shall be opened under a board called 'Mothers in Israel,' who shall be elected by the patrons of the Young Ladies' Hebrew seminary. Said board is to have full control of the inner working of the institution, but the financial management thereof is to remain under the control of the executive board of the Union of American Hebrew congregations. The institution being brought into existence by the free will and free offerings of the Women in Israel, it is but proper to repay that great kindness by admitting free in that institute the girls from the Hebrew orphan asylums whose conduct has been most exemplary, and who have obtained the highest average per cent. in their studies; said orphan girls to be treated in every respect as equals of those students who pay the regular dues in the institute. The instruction to be given in this Young Ladies' Hebrew seminary should be fully specified by the committee, to whom I beg this important subject to be referred. I further urgently recommend the consideration of the following subjects:

"First—Whether it would be expedient to request the congregations who are members of the union not to engage hereafter any rabbi unless he has placed his credentials for record in the book of reference in the custody of the executive board. Such a measure, it seems to me, would save the congregations from any chance of being imposed upon, and also preserve the rabbis from the perils of slander.

"Second—To inaugurate a system by which the small congregations who are not able to engage a rabbi permanently, can, every three or four weeks, be visited by one who is fully able to illustrate the passages of the bible and its sublimity.

"Third—To consider by what manner and means the Sabbath-schools can be improved.

"Fourth—What measures are best to adopt for a stricter observation of the Sabbath by every Israelite.

"Fifth—How to induce every Israelite to join a congregation.

"Sixth—To insure a new appeal to every congregation to join the union, and thus strengthen the house of Israel.

"Seventh—To direct the attention of parents to the importance of their sons learning a mechanical trade, or pursuing agricultural industries.

"Eighth—To empower the executive board to adopt such measures as they may deem best to obtain by donations the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in order to erect the college building, provide it with a good library, and leave an ample amount in the sinking fund, so as to induce celebrated professors to accept positions in the Hebrew Union college.

"Ninth—To take also in consideration whether it is advisable to open a correspondence with the Alliance Israelite Universelle of Paris, and with similar bodies in London, Vienna and Berlin, with a view of colonizing in the United States all of those of our brethren who dwell in countries whose laws do not protect them in their lives, liberty and property, and thereby embitters their existence in those lands where the light of civilization has not as yet penetrated, and where it is slow to penetrate, owing to the darkness of fanaticism."

The report of the secretary, Mr. Lipman Levy, contained an able *resume* of the condition of the college; and the executive board, consisting of B. Bettman, of Cincinnati; Herman E. Sterne, of Peru, Indiana, and Adam A. Kramer, of Cincinnati, reported the total expenses of the board at three thousand one hundred and four dollars, of which two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars were for the necessary expenses of indigent students.

A long report was presented by Dr. Isaac M. Wise, president of the Hebrew Union college, in which was contained a complete catalogue of the most valuable works in the library, very many of them presented by Sir Moses Montefiore, of England, and Rev. Mr. Naumburg, of Pittsburg. The treasurer's report was presented by Solomon Levi.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The convention of Israelites re-assembled this morning. The committee on the seventh section of the president's report, directing the attention of parents to the importance of their sons learning a mercantile trade or engaging in agricultural pursuits, reported that they were of the opinion that it would add to the prosperity of the rising generation if they would engage in mechanical or agricultural pursuits, because a mercantile career is too hazardous. The report was adopted.

The special committee appointed to consider sections three, four, five and six of the president's report, urges upon parents to send their children to Sabbath-schools; that only competent English teachers be appointed in such schools; that a strict observance of the Sabbath can be obtained by urging upon the rising generation the necessity of observing that day, and by making the proceedings of that day as useful and interesting as possible; that an account of the proceedings of the counsel be forwarded to the different congregations, with an earnest appeal for their assistance. The report was adopted.

The convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the second Tuesday in July, 1877.

The executive board organized by electing Moritz Lath president, Julius Frieberg vice-president, Lipman Levy secretary, and Solomon Levi treasurer.

The secretary gave a bond for five thousand dollars, and the treasurer a bond for twenty thousand dollars.

The board of governors of Hebrew Union college organized by electing B. Bettenan president, Josiah Cohen vice-president, and Jacob E. Seickel secretary.

ADDITIONAL RIVER REPORTS

NASHVILLE, July 14.—River falling, with 30 inches on the shoals.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Night—The weather is clear but very warm. River—there was a rise of 5 inches to-day. Arrived: Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Vicksburg. The steamer John M. Chambers was sold to-day by the United States Marshal for $9175. J. D. Malin was the purchaser.

DIED.

AINSLIE—At the residence of Lewis W. Garth, Esq., near Trenton, Todd county, Ky., Tuesday afternoon, July 11th, EUGENIA, infant daughter of John and Missouri Reeves Ainslie, aged 2 months and 28 days.

SAUPE—In this city Friday, July 14th, OTTO SAUPE, aged 9 years, son of Dr. F. Saupe.

The funeral will take place this (SATURDAY) morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 176 Poplar street.

RUSSELL—July 14th, FRANK, second son of F. B. and Mary E. Russell, aged 9 months and 20 days. (Brownsville (Tenn.) papers please copy.)

Funeral from the residence, 367 Pontotoc, this (SATURDAY) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

I. O. O. F.

THE committees of the various lodges in the city on Constitution for the Grand and Subordinate Lodge of Tennessee, will meet in Trustees' Room, on SATURDAY NIGHT, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. A prompt attention is imperative.

jy14 J. D. DANBURY, P. G. M.

Grand Democratic Meeting TO-NIGHT!

AT MYERS'S OPERA-HOUSE, JEFFERSON street, to organize a Tilden and Hendricks Club. The meeting will be addressed by Prof. Barney Hughes, Col. George Gantt, Capt. A. C. McCabe, Hon. J. Harvey Mathes, Capt. Wm. Miller and others. Everybody invited.

MRS. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY

REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 11TH, FOR Young Ladies and Children. Boarding and day school. Full corps of efficient and experienced teachers. Superior building, apparatus, etc. Special attention given to music. Corner 16th and Pine sts., St. Louis. For catalogue address

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VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE

A LIMITED number of vacancies will exist in this well-known Institution. Those wishing appointments as CADETS will address, without delay, General FRANCIS H. SMITH, Sup't, Lexington, Virginia. jy15 daw

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of sale of the Chancery Court of Shelby county in the suit of Wm. A. Goodman vs. Sam Tate et als., made July 8, 1876, I, the undersigned, S. P. Read, Cashier Union and Planters Bank of Memphis, will, on

Wednesday, the 9th Day of August, 1876,

at 12 o'clock, at the southwest corner of Madison and Main streets, in the city of Memphis, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property, to-wit:

1st. $25,200 stock in the Peoples Insurance Company of Memphis.

2d. $100,000 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company.

3d. $31,000 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Memphis and Little Rock Railway Company.

4th. $39,000 Income Bonds of the same Railway Company.

5th. $24,000 stock in the same Railway Company.

And 6th. First Mortgage Bonds of the same Railway Company, or a sufficiency thereof in the above to pay the debts specified in said order of sale. Memphis, July 14, 1876.

S. P. READ, Cashier.

Kortrecht, Craft & Scales, Solicitors.
Trezevant & Co., Auctioneers. jy15

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Correspondence and investigation invited.

**Willcox &