THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York cotton, 11 11-16c. *Memphis cotton,* 10½c. *New York gold,* 111¾. *Memphis gold,* 110¾.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, July 20, 1 a.m.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and Ohio valley, generally clear and warm weather will continue, with light southerly to westerly winds, and slowly rising barometer.

Red river will continue to rise slowly. The Mississippi will fall at stations above Vicksburg.

ALL the testimony in the Belknap impeachment case is in, and speeches by counsel on both sides are now in order.

HON. GEORGE E. PUGH, a leading statesman of Ohio, died at his residence in Cincinnati, last night, from a severe attack of paralysis, from which he had suffered for some months.

A SPECIAL telegram from Fort Worth, Texas, to the APPEAL, published elsewhere, is to the effect that the Texas Pacific is finished to and trains are to begin running to that point on Monday next.

HON. JOHN S. PHELPS, as we expected from the information conveyed by the telegraph Tuesday night, was last night nominated Democratic candidate for governor of Missouri. Mr. Phelps has been in public life for many years, and has all the experience and ability for the position. With him for standard-bearer, standing on a sound platform, Missouri ought to be good for one hundred thousand majority for the Democratic ticket.

THE regular annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held at Detroit, Michigan, yesterday. The report of the directors showed the affairs of the association to be in a prosperous condition. The following directors were elected: Jos. Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune;* Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette;* W. N. Haldeman, of the Louisville *Courier Journal;* Joseph G. Siebeneck, of the Pittsburg *Chronicle;* John Knapp, of the St. Louis *Republican;* A. J. Kellar, of the Memphis *Avalanche;* and J. F. Mack, of the Sandusky *Register.* The board afterward organized by the election of the following officers: President, Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial;* Vice-President, Henry W. Farrar, of the Chicago *Journal;* Secretary H. E. Baker of the Detroit *Tribune.* Executive committee: Joseph Medill, Richard Smith and W. N. Haldeman.

WE GIVE a large proportion of our space to-day to the proceedings of the first Hayes and Wheeler club formed in Memphis. We do this in pursuance of our purpose to give the public all the news without regard to our political predilections. We mean fair play, and shall neither take advantage of our opponents nor seek to make capital at their expense. We are so strong in the justice of our cause, and feel so safe in the position of our party, that we can afford to be even more latitudinarian than ever. With Grant and his whisky thieves to carry, not to speak of, Mr., or Mrs., or Miss Frances Thompson, at present charged with the care of the linen of the statio[n]-house, our friends of the Radical persuasion have so much dead weight to carry that we feel more like condoling with than blaming them—that is, we would feel more that way if we could only forget the plundered southern States and the crimes of a political organization debased beyond recognition by its original founders. But we can't.

TEXAS PACIFIC.

Finished to Fort Worth—Regular Trains to Begin Running on Monday Next.

Special to the Appeal.]

FORT WORTH, TEX., July 19.—The Texas Pacific railway was completed to this point this morning. The first locomotive entered the corporation limits at half-past eleven o'clock. Regular trains will commence running on Monday next.

HAYWOOD GRANT.

The Fiend who Murdered Gen. Hindman at Helena, Arkansas.

Haywood Grant, who was executed at Rome, Georgia, a few days ago, was born in Ohio, in 1844, of free parents, but afterward became a slave of his own accord. According to his own confession, he had murdered several men. In 1865, while employed upon a western river, on the steamer Potomac, he killed a deck-hand with a billet of wood; some months later he killed another deck-hand on the steamer Bostons, and threw him overboard. He committed many thefts about this time, and next murdered an Irishman in Memphis, and robbed him of one hundred and forty dollars. Then he stole a mule, and was sent to the penitentiary and escaped. In 1875 he was tried in Memphis for shooting at a white man and killing a policeman. He was sentenced again to the penitentiary for half a lifetime, was hired out with other convicts to work, and escaped. On the twenty-fifth day of September, 1868, General Thomas C. Hindman, late of the Confederate army, was brutally murdered. No clue to the murderer was ever found, though large rewards were offered. Grant confessed before his death that he shot General Hindman in the neck with an Enfield rifle. He also shot and killed William H. Hardenbrough, of Richmond, Virginia, in a Tennessee town, but was never found out. As much as twenty-five thousand dollars in rewards were offered for the arrest of the criminal who committed some of the crimes above enumerated.

The Republican Burst-Up in Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, July 19.—General A. W. Bishop, Colonel Henry Page, Colonel S. R. Hardington, Colonel W. G. Whipple, and other Republicans, who issued a call for a Republican State convention, some time ago, to meet on the twenty-seventh ultimo, have issued another address, deprecating the action of the Republican State central committee in calling a convention to meet on the ninth of August. As the matter now stands, those who are in favor of putting a ticket in the field at once will hold a convention on the twenty-seventh instant for that purpose, while those who are opposed to such a move, among whom are the State central committee, of which Senator Dorsey is chairman, will hold a convention on the ninth of August, to discuss the propriety of putting out a ticket.

CONGRESS.

The Rochambeau Papers—The Organization of the Army—Present Status of the Appropriations for its Support.

The Impeachment of Belknap Resumed—Evans, the Fort Sill Post-Trader, Under Close Examination—The Case Closed.

The Appropriation Bill—John A. Logan Howling for Chicago—The Bill for the Protection of the Texas Border in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Senator Anthony said among the distinguished visitors to the Centennial exhibition was Marquis De Rochambeau, grandson of Count De Rochambeau. He had been called home suddenly, and had not time to visit the national capital. The marquis had inherited all the papers of his grandfather, among them many of value relating to the American revolution. He submitted a resolution instructing the committee on library to inquire into the expediency of obtaining the papers of Count De Rochambeau, now in possession of Marquis De Rochambeau, relating to our war for independence. Agreed to.

Senator Allison, from the conference committee on the army appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to.

Senator Allison said all the matter relating to the organization of the army was to be submitted to a commission consisting of two members of the senate, two members of the house, the secretary of war, and two army officers. The house had receded from all its amendments relating to reduction, reorganization, and pay of the army. The bill, as it came from the house of representatives, appropriates $24,350,259; that amount was increased by the senate $3,211,000; the conference committee reduced the amendments of the senate $1,492,193, leaving the total amount appropriated by the bill, if it should be passed, at $26,069,665, or $1,884,500 less than was appropriated by the army bill of last year.

The consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and John D. Evans was sworn. After some discussion as to the course of examination, Senator Conkling submitted the following order, which was agreed to:

Ordered, That the managers proceed to examine the witness Evans in chief, or, should they decline to do so, the respondent may proceed to examine the witness in chief, with the right to the managers to cross-examine him, like any other witness.

Senator M'Mahon then proceeded to examine Evans. He recounted the circumstances under which he obtained the appointment. He first saw Belknap in Dubuque, Iowa; then here in Washington. He was introduced to Belknap the second time by General E. W. Rice. Belknap told him the appointment was already promised. Afterward, however, he made a contract with Marsh by which he received the appointment, in consideration of paying twelve thousand dollars a year. The person to whom Belknap had promised the appointment was Marsh. He paid Marsh various sums according to contract, aggregating over forty-two hundred dollars. Evans testified that he never had any conversation with the secretary of war in relation to payments of money. Marsh had no money invested in the business.

Senator Sargent asked if the managers did not intend to question about the conversations between Evans and Marsh. M'Mahon said he had no objections. Evans then related, in substance, the conversations between himself and Marsh; Marsh, it appears, wanted twenty thousand dollars a year, but Evans said that he could not pay that, and the figure fixed on was fifteen thousand dollars; the next morning, however, I saw in a newspaper that some of the troops were removed from the post, and he told Marsh that he could not pay the sum agreed upon, and they finally compromised on twelve thousand dollars.

Senator Sargent asked if Marsh told him what he intended to do with the money. Witness replied that he did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carpenter—Belknap never requested witness to see Marsh; it was in reply to a statement of witness as to amount he had invested at Fort Sill, that he told Belknap he could see Marsh, who was to be in the city soon.

Question—Did Marsh say to you he had to divide with anybody? Answer—He never breathed anything of the kind; never heard any talk about money being paid to the secretary of war until the publication of the article in the New York *Tribune* in 1872; never had any indulgence from the secretary of war not common to other post-traders; never paid the secretary of war a cent for the appointment; did not tell the secretary he had made a contract with Marsh, and could have reduced his prices for goods more had it not been for the payment of twelve thousand dollars for the position; knew nothing of anybody advising the secretary of war in regard to an agreement between Marsh and himself.

Impeachment proceedings were temporarily suspended, and the legislative business resumed.

Mr. Windom, from the conference committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill, submitted a report which was read. In explanation of the report, he said the bill, as it originally passed the house of representatives, appropriated $15,256,731. The senate added $4,126,790, and, as now reported, it appropriated $16,229,777. The total amount of the reductions made from the bill as it passed the senate, was $3,153,747. The sundry civil appropriation bill last year, appropriated, $26,644,350, or $10,414,572 more than the present bill. He was unable to see any great saving to the government in the reductions made in the conference committee from the bill as it passed the senate. So far as the amendments were concerned, the concessions were all made by the senate. He was not satisfied with the bill as agreed upon in the conference, but he thought it was the best bill which could be got, under the circumstances. He then mentioned the items constituting the reductions. Among them are the following: Public printing and binding, $491,770; general expenses of the District of Columbia, $500,000; revenue cutter service, $25,640; courts in Utah, $223,000; Smithsonian Institute, $20,000; examination of rebel archives, $6000; United States *Postal Guide,* $10,000; Mints and assay offices, $64,000; public buildings at Cincinnati, $50,000; at Chicago, $250,000; new state, war and navy departments, $250,000; new buildings at St. Louis, $450,000; navy yards and stations, $585,000; improvements on the capitol grounds, $100,000; temporary clerks in treasury department, $60,000; signal service, $100,000; testing iron and steel, $50,000; survey of public lands, $166,216; purchase of Freedmen's Bank building, $325,000. He commented on various items, and argued that it would be nesessary to pass a large deficiency bill next year, as the bill had been agreed upon in conference. It provided that the public printer should be appointed by the President. That office had hitherto been elected by the senate, but the house, for several years, had disputed the right of the senate to do so, and the senate conferees thought it best to yield. The house had receded from its provision repealing the election law. After long and tedious efforts, this bill had been agreed upon, and he hoped the report would be agreed to.

Senator Anthony opposed a reduction of the appropriation for public printing.

Senator Morrill opposed a reduction of the appropriation for the revenue cutter service. He also opposed any reduction of the appropriation for the mints and assay offices.

Senator Logan spoke of the importance of continuing work on the Chicago public building, and said he could not understand why $450,000 was appropriated for the building at St. Louis and nothing for that at Chicago. He read a telegram from the supervising architect of the treasury, to the effect that the unexpended balance for the Chicago building was but $270,000. He also opposed the bill because the appropriation of $5000 for a light in the crib of the city of Chicago was struck out, and said he could not understand why it was that millions of dollars were appropriated the other day to improve unimportant rivers, and this small sum for a light to protect vessels bearing millions of dollars worth of produce was not allowed.

Senator Edmunds said that he would vote against the report because it struck out the appropriation of six thousand dollars for the examination of the rebel archives. The action of the house conference in striking out this appropriation was saying that this evidence should be locked up, and be of no use in sifting out the false from the true claims against the government. The most important and valuable evidence had been found in these archives which protected the treasury. He argued that millions of dollars had been saved by the Southern Claims commission on account of the evidence furnished by these rebel archives. The attitude of the house of representatives was that there should be no more inquiries by the government into the fountain, pregnant with evidence to defeat fraudulent claims.

Senator Eaton said these archives had been examined, and were all labeled.

Senator Edmunds replied that it required constant care to keep them in order.

Senator Windom again urged the adoption of the report, and said he had no doubt there would be a large deficiency bill next year, but it would be after November, and there would not be so much trouble in passing the appropriation bills. This whole report was based upon the idea that there would be a deficiency bill next year.

The report was then agreed to; yeas, 39, nays, 12. Those who voted in the negative were Senators Anthony, Conover, Bunce, Edmunds, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill and Spencer.

The impeachment trial was then resumed and Christy, chief clerk of the war department recalled and testified.

General Belknap, in reply to a resolution of the house of representatives on the twenty-eighth of February last transmitted to the house a list of post-traders, including the name of Evans. The records of the department showed that the appointment of Evans was sent to C. P. Marsh; remembered the letter of Marsh, asking that his appointment be made out in the name of John L. Evans; treated that letter as any other business letter of the department; the letter remained in the department about four years, and until the resignation of General Belknap; witness could not remember whether he handed the letter to Belknap by itself when he resigned, or whether it was in a package of letters.

Mr. Carpenter announced that this closed the case for the defense.

Manager M'Mahan stated that the managers had nothing to offer in rebuttal.

Mr. Carpenter asked that some arrangement be made about summing up the case, and announced that three of the counsel for the defense desired to be heard. Manager Lord suggested that the time for argument be limited. He said that only two of the managers desired to be heard on the question of fact, but if there was to be an argument as to the effect of a two-thirds vote on the question of jurisdiction, a third manager desired to be heard.

Mr. Carpenter said that the counsel for the defense would argue all there was in the case, and he regarded that as one of the best points.

Senator Conkling submitted an order that three managers and three counsel may be heard in the order as they may arrange among themselves.

Senator Edmunds moved to amend so as to limit the time of argument to six hours. Rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 29.

The order of Senator Conkling was agreed to; and the senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned until to-morrow.

The legislative business was resumed, and without important action, the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Jones reported a bill incorporating a central railroad company for the construction of a passenger and freight railway from Chicago, through Indianapolis, Lexington (Ky.), Asheville (N. C.) and Spartanburg (S. C.), to Charleston, Port Royal and Savannah, with a branch to St. Louis. Referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Bland, from the committee on mines and mining, reported back the bill, originally introduced by Mr. Banks, to utilize the product of gold and silver mines, but the morning hour having expired the bill went over. The report was agreed to without division.

Mr. Walling asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the committee on public lands to prosecute, through sub-committees during recess, the investigations into the Des Moines river land grant, the Northern Pacific railroad company's transaction, and those of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound land company, but objection was made by Mr. Hale, who expressed his intention of objecting to all investigations during recess.

Mr. Atkins made a conference report on the army appropriation bill. The motion in regard to the reorganization of the army and reduction of pay of officers, which has been the point of difficulty between the two houses, was referred to a commission which is to sit during recess. The report was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The conference committee on the sundry civil appropriation bill reached to-day a final agreement, by the house conferees acquiescing in the senate amendment striking out the clause by which the house proposed the repeal of the national registration law.

The bill extending the duration of the court of commissioners on the Alabama claims until the first of January next was passed.

The house then considered the South Carolina contested election case. The unanimous report of the committe was, that neither the sitting member, Mackey, nor the contestant, Butts, is entitled to the seat.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, in the chair, on the bill for the protection of the Texas frontier.

Mr. Tucker explained the points of difference between the substitute offered by Mr. Banks and that offered by himself, their general objects being identical.

Mr. Banks modified his substitute for the second section to meet the views of Mr. Tucker, and it was stated by Mr. Schleacher that it was acceptable to the sub-committee on Texas border troubles. Mr. Tucker's substitute was rejected and that offered by Mr. Banks adopted. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house. The amendment to the first section was adopted by the committee yesterday.

A motion of Mr. Hancock, of Texas, providing that no part of the troops shall be taken from any State or service where the public interest requires their continuance, was rejected by a party vote; yeas, 79; nays, 98. Without disposing of the bill the house adjourned.

MISSOURI DEMOCRACY.

The State Convention—Adoption of a Platform Indorsing the Platform and Nominees of St. Louis.

Hon. John S. Phelps Nominated for Governor—A Hearty and Enthusiastic Support of the Ticket Pledged.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The Democratic State convention met at Jefferson City shortly after ten o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Judge A. Gilbert, chairman of the State central committee, who, after a brief address nominated J. N. Burns, of St. Joseph, temporary chairman of the convention. Mr. Burns made a short address on taking the chair, after which the committees on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions were chosen, and the convention adjourned until two o'clock.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The convention met again at half-past two o'clock, and the committee on credentials not being ready to report, Major Edward Dobbins and Judge James H. Birch, two very old men and Democrats, the only survivors of the first convention ever held in the State, away back in 1828, were invited to seats on the floor and asked to speak, which they did, giving various reminiscences of their younger days, and expressing a hope for the success of their party in the coming contest.

Chase Peers, of Warren county, was made permanent chairman; N. M. Ball, of St. Louis, secretary, with three assistants, and a vice president from each district.

Mr. Peers, on taking the chair, made a brief speech, counselling harmony of action, and predicting not only the election of the ticket put in nomination by this convention, but also the national ticket.

The committee on resolutions reported the following platform, which was unanimously adopted:

First—That the Democracy of Missouri, in State convention assembled, do hereby adopt, indorse and re-affirm the National Democratic platform, adopted at St. Louis.

Second—That we hail with enthusiasm the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, for President, and Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President, as the strongest possible combination the Democracy of the Union could have selected for the suffrages of the American people, and in their great and varied civic services, eminent abilities, pure civic and honorable record, are without spot or blemish; that in their election the people have a certain guarantee of reform; that the constitution will be preserved intact, the laws executed vigorously, and without distinction of race, color or creed, protection and equality guaranteed to every citizen of the Union; and we hereby pledge the State of Missouri to ratify their nomination by sixty thousand majority.

The third, and last resolution, most warmly and heartily indorses the administration of Governor Hardin, the present incumbent, and points to it as a model in the history of the State, and challenges comparison for it with any other State in the Union, and upon its honorable record, and invites the co-operation of all good men to elect the ticket to be nominated by the convention.

Up to midnight the only nomination received from the convention is that of John S. Phelps for governor, over Geo. G. West, by a vote of one hundred and eighty one and a half to ninety-one and a half. The nomination of Phelps is regarded as a great victory over the Ex-Confederate element of the State, and as giving great strength to the Tilden and Hendricks ticket. The convention is now in night session, but it is doubtful whether any further nominations will be received to-night in time to telegraph.

The convention did nothing to-night except to listen to speeches from General Phelps and Colonel West. They adjourned until to-morrow morning.

RACE NEWS.

First Meeting of the Grand Central Trotting Circuit.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—The first meeting of the Grand Central Trotting circuit commences in this city on next Tuesday, July 25th, and continues four days. The purses aggregate twenty-five thousand dollars. Every arrangement has been made to insure its success and make it the most interesting ever held in this part of the country. The following are the entries:

First day—2:36 class: G. m. Mamrine Kate, bk. s. Kinsman Bay, g. m. Irene, g. m. Charmer, bk. Romeo, br. m. Rose; 2:24 class: br. g. Sleeping-John, bk. m. Maybird, ch. g. Richard, b. m. Nettie Burlen, b. g. Frank Reeves, b. m. Amy, b. b. m. Carrie, b. g. Breeze, b. m. Blue Mare. Running mile heats: Daisy Miller, War Jig, Bill Bruce, Waddel, Vicksburg.

Second day—2:24 class: G. m. Lady Monroe, b. g. Banquo, g. g. George A. Ayer, c. g. Marion, b. g. Colmar, b. m. Mattie, b. m. Lady K, c. s. General Grant. 2:22 class: bk. m. Cosette, g. m. Badger Girl, bk. g. Prospero, g. s. Joe Brown.

Third day—2:32 class: Spotted g. Albemarle, b. s. Enfield, b. g. Romeo, b. m. Hattie R., b. g. Judge, bk. g. Frank, b. g. Proctor, b. g. Allen, d. g. Dry Postel, br. g. S. W. M'D, formerly Pupon Boy. Free to all: Bodine, Smuggler, Lucille, Goldoust, Lula.

Fourth day—2:25 class: c. g. Mazomanie, br. m. Frank, b. g. Lewinski, g. g. Jack Draper. 2:20 class: s. m. Susie, b. g. General Garfield, b. m. Mayqueen. Running two-mile dash: Warjig, Bill Bruce, Waddell, Vicksburg.

Budd Doble's stable will be here, his entries having been mailed, but not yet received. It is also expected that a number of other entries will come by mail to-day. On the second day Lula will trot against time in a fast trial of speed.

Columbus Driving Park.

COLUMBUS, O., July 19.—There was an increased attendance at the meeting of the Columbus Driving Park association to-day, with good weather and good track. In the first trot, for the 2:29 class, for a purse of $1000, nine horses started. C. B. Harvey's Lew Scott won the first in 2:26¼, and John M. Browning's John B. won the second, third and fourth heats in 2:28, 2:29¼ and 2:28½; Lew Scott second money, Lady H. third and Jerry Postal fourth. In the second trot, 2:28 class, for $700, twelve horses started. Wallace Pierce's charmer won the first heat in 2:33; M. S. Torbus's C. W. Woolley the second, third and sixth heats in 2:33, 2:34¼ and 2:28¼, and A. Rogers's Fairfield Belle the fourth and fifth heats in 2:32 and 2:31½. Woolley took the first money, Fairfield Belle second, Charmer third and Belle Moore fourth. The running race, for three-year olds, was won by T. S. O'Bannon's Maggie in 1:48½ and 1:53; Lady Mack took one heat in 1:49.

The Wimbledon Shooting-Match.

LONDON, July 19.—At the Wimbledon meeting the first half of the match between the English, Scotch, Canadian and Australian teams was completed. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards. The following are the total scores: Scotland 402, England 401, Australia 389, Canada 384. The match will be concluded Saturday at 800 and 1000 yards. The Scotch five include M'Nittie, Mitchell, Ferguson and Rae, of the team selected for America. The English include the National association's best shots. There is no Irish team competing. The conditions are seven shots apiece at each range.

WASHINGTON.

Hayes, of Alabama, Escapes by the Skin of his Teeth—The Postal Straw-Bids.

The South Carolina Troubles—Chamberlain does not Want United States Troops—Etc.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The committee on judiciary, investigating the charges against Representative Hayes, from Alabama, regarding the appointment of Guy R. Beardsley, of New York, as cadet at the military academy, say in concluding their report that if Hayes did not know that the certificate was entirely false, he is certainly censurable for signing it on evidence so barren and suspicious; but recommend that no further action be taken.

ROBESON'S IMPEACHMENT.

The situation in regard to the impeachment of Secretary Robeson is this: After a full discussion with the Democratic members of the judiciary committee, Mr. Glover, chairman of the real estate pool committee, has determined to make to the house the same report that will be made by the naval committee, to-wit: to refer the evidence to the judiciary committee.

THE POSTAL STRAW-BIDS.

Judge George P. Fisher was before the committee on postoffices and postroads to-day, and explained his connection with the prosecution of the straw-bid frauds, especially the failure to convict Contractor Hinds. Judge Fisher testified that the postmaster-general had cut off all chance and power of the conviction of Hinds, by granting immunity to all the really guilty parties if they would testify against Hinds, about whose guilt there was some doubt. Fisher said all this was done before he had been called into the case, and both he and Judge Spence, assistant attorney general at the postoffice department, told the postmaster general it was very doubtful about convicting Hinds, even before the indictment was found against him.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RIOTS.

Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, arrived here to-day, and had a consultation with Secretary Cameron and Attorney-General Taft regarding the recent trouble at Hamburg. The governor was fully informed as to what the views of the general government are upon this affair, and they are substantially to the effect that the State of South Carolina should execute its laws and bring to prompt trial and punishment the parties who are guilty of having incited the riotous demonstrations and murder just reported. The subject will without doubt receive full consideration at the next cabinet meeting, the impression being that the administration intends to insist upon the State laws being executed in this particular case. The conferences between Governor Chamberlain and the cabinet officers mentioned were very earnest, the officials representing to the fullest extent the views of the President and cabinet as to the absolute necessity of prompt action by the State authorities. Governor Chamberlain came to Washington by invitation of the secretary of war, and also at the suggestion of congressional friends. He does not ask for military assistance to aid the State in bringing the offenders to justice.

THE EAST.

Review of the Servo-Turkish Conflict by the London Times—The Status of the Belligerents.

The Servians in a Hopeful Condition—The Six Great Powers Ready to Test the Power of

BELGRADE, July 19.—All the reserves have been ordered to assemble Saturday for drill, preparatory to starting for the front.

A GENERAL UNDERSTANDING EXISTING AMONG THE SIX GREAT POWERS.

PARIS, July 19.—The *Temps* states that the six great powers are in daily communication relative to eastern affairs, with the view of establishing a general agreement, so as to be in readiness to take advantage of any opportunity to exercise a moral influence. It is understood that a general understanding of all the powers exists, the system of exclusive agreement between three of the northern empires having apparently been abandoned.

THE LONDON TIMES REVIEWS THE SERVO-TURKISH CONFLICT.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Times,* in a leading editorial article on the Servo-Turkish conflict, says: "All that comes to us from Belgrade is contradicted from Constantinople, and conversely when two opposing statements appear on the same day in the same column, and the most trusting reader cannot escape from sensations of disappointment, irritation and indifference. We may, therefore, confine ourselves to indicating the main points of the campaign as they appear at the present moment and the position which neighboring States have assumed, or are likely to assume in consequence. It is not certain that the original plan of the Servian invasion has been disconcerted, and though undoubtedly they fought with the greatest courage, it can make no impression on the main body of the Turks, granting the Servian claim that General Tchernayeff has suffered no defeat, that he is still in advance and has taken means to assure his communication. We still believe that he will, in the end, have to fight for the security of the Servian frontier. He has but a small army, and the Turks, probably even now, out number him. Taking into consideration the numerical superiority of the Turks, the difficulty of moving in such a country and the defectiveness of General Tchernayeff's equipment, we must conclude that the war will continue."

At Feyang, on the Servian frontier, the strongest feature of the campaign is the movement of the Prince of Montenegro. He has a force estimated at thirty thousand men, largely composed of volunteers from other districts. He boasts of geat successes, and that he has beaten the Turks, or they have retreated before him; that his men would have made the port of Kleck useless to the Turks, even if the Austrians had not closed it. He entered Nevesirje and threatens Mostar, but he is not co-operating with the Servians, unless there should be something very profound in the plan of the campaign. The notion that the Montenegrins do not count on the success of their allies, and therefore go for what they can get for themselves, a short time will show. In the meantime Greece remains entirely peaceful, and Roumania balances her demand on the porte by earnest declarations of neutrality, and will probably keep quiet as long as she can.

The Mobile Register notices that some of the enterprising business men of that city are making an effort to establish a cotton factory on the premium bond plan. It seems, says the Register, hardly a matter of doubt that the establishment and judicious management of such an enterprise is what Mobile has long needed. In other words, it is an attempt to bring the mill to the cotton, which has resulted so successfully in other sections of the south.

TELEGRAPHIC CLIPPINGS.

London, July 19: The stock exchange will be closed Saturday for repairs.

New York, July 19: A dispatch from Washington says the army bill has been agreed to in the conference committee.

Cincinnati, July 19: The Queen City club-house, the largest building of the kind west of the Alleghenies, was formally opened to-day.

Liverpool July 19: Peters Bros., corn merchants, have suspended. Liabilities estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

Chicago, July 19: The Illinois State Republican central committee are in session here, listening to reports and arranging for the coming campaign.

Chicago, July 19: Mayor Heath entered on the performance of his duties to-day without opposition on the part of Colvin, who acquiesces in the situation.

Ithaca, July 19: Entire Main street is decorated and crowds are cheering lustily over the Cornell victories, while the university chimes are ringing merrily.

Montreal, July 19: The extensive saw-mill and sash factory of Gauthier, Vigneau & Co., at Lowell, burned yesterday. Loss forty-five thousand dollars; insurance small.

Ragusa, July 19: Dispatches from Sclavonic sources announce that the Turks have abandoned Nevesinge without fighting, and the insurgents have invested Gotschko.

New York, July 19: Police Sergeant James M'Given was fatally stabbed last evening by James Hendricks, a pick-pocket whom he had arrested. Hendricks was secured.

London, July 19: Consols and other sound investments buoyant, in consequence of a glut of money, and the growing conviction that the eastern troubles will not spread.

Cincinnati, July 19: Alonzo Anderson, colored, shot his wife last night, in a fit of jealousy. His mother-in-law interfering, was shot in the abdomen. His wife will probably die.

San Francisco, July 19: Colonel Fair, superintendent of the Bonanza mines, telegraphs that the stories of the peterling out of ore bodies, etc., recently circulated, are absolutely untrue, and were manufactured by the "shorts" to further their own ends.

New York, July 19: Richard Harrigan, 357 Grand street, while drunk last night, fatally stabbed John Stevens, bar-keeper of a saloon at 446 Pearl street. Stevens had refused to give Harrigan a cigar, after the latter had obtained a drink without payment.

Chicago, July 19: Emory A. Storrs, counsel for Hesing, and for several of the indicted distillers, left for Washington this morning, with a petition signed by four or five thousand citizens of Chicago, many of them prominent, asking executive clemency for his client.

Chicago, July 19: The board of trade adopted resolutions in regard to continuing the fast-mail services between the eastern and western cities, which urgently request congress to provide at once, by supplemental legislation, for a continuation of this branch of the postal service, at least on all lines where it is at present in operation.

Long Branch, July 19: The cottage of George D. Pullman was robbed last evening of diamonds and jewelry valued at twenty-five hundred dollars. The thieves entered the sleeping apartment of Mrs. Pullman, where the property was kept in a bureau drawer. In the same drawer were three thousand dollars worth of jewels which the thieves failed to secure.

Cincinnati, July 19: Near Vanceburg, Kentuck, yesterday, Washington Lee, while passing the farm of Robert Ellis, drew a pistol and shot and killed Ellis, who was working in a field by the road side. He was at once arrested and jailed. He gave as a reason for the shooting, that a too great intimacy existed between Ellis and his wife. Last night a mob of several hundred people took Lee from the jail and hung him.

New York, July 18: A special to Kiernan's news agency, at San Francisco, dated this day, has advices from Los Angeles, stating that daylight was let through the San Fernando tunnel on the fifteenth instant. This is the longest tunnel, except the Hoosac, in the United States, and the last of eighteen on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, between San Francisco and Los Angeles. By the connection of the now separated lines through the big tunnel there will be a continuous line of railroad from San Francisco nearly to Fort Yuman, a distance of over six hundred miles.

ARKANSAS NEWS.

Two Little Rock lovers came very near having a duel about the object of their adoration.

A son of George M'Garragh, of Cross Hollows, was drowned in White river while seining a few days ago.

Salem, Sebastian county, has had a general fight, and two of the belligerents are not expected to live because of the wounds received.

Little Rock Herald: The citizens of Helena are making strong efforts to complete the Mobile and Northwestern railroad from Dowd's Landing to Jonestown.

Rev. B. F. Hall, of LaCrosse, takes charge of the Batesville station of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and will fill the position in a very acceptable manner.

Hot Springs Telegraph: We are informed that a young man by the name of Gardner was bitten twice by a water-moccasin, last Thursday, at the Ouachita, near the Sulphur. Very little hopes are entertained of his recovery, though everything possible is being done for him.

A man named Bodkins, of Sebastian county, attempted to commit suicide a few days ago by taking laudanum. He was snatched from the bed and grave, was whipped, walked and talked to, and finally brought to his senses, and is now happily engaged in business working off his suicidal ideas.

Little Rock Gazette: From a leading business man of the county we learn that more good and substantial improvements have been made in Batesville during the past two years than have been made in any two years previous, notwithstanding the acknowledged prevalence of "hard times."

The Little Rock Herald of Monday says: The state of affairs along the Iron Mountain road is not improved much, if any. Passengers are transferred over the break at Arkadelphia by hand-cars, but they can get no nearer Fulton than yesterday. The Red river is away out of its banks, and floods the country for miles around. The damage to crops must necessarily be immense. The bridge at Fulton is expected to go at any moment, although everything is being done to avert its fall.

Heavy Forced Sale of Dry Goods in New York.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Another large sale of dry goods began to-day at Nos. 66 and 68 Leonard street by Faulkner, Page & Co. The goods were from many leading mills in the country, and consisted of flannels, cheviots and denims. Some thirteen thousand packages were offered, at an aggregate value of fully two millions and a half dollars. The great salesroom was thronged with buyers from every house of standing throughout the country. The bulk of the purchases were made by western houses. Four months credits are given. The prices realized were twenty per cent. below the regular market, and twenty-five per cent. below manufacturers' cost prices.

Montgomery Mail and Advertiser: We learned from our farmers yesterday, all living in different portions of Montgomery county, that the cotton worm had made its appearance in considerable numbers, and much damage is apprehended.

THE INDIANS.

Merritt's Triumph Over Eight Hundred Cheyennes and Sioux—A Check to a Blood-Thirsty Crowd.

One Indian Killed by "Buffalo Bill"—General Crook's Conduct Indorsed by His Brother Officers.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The following was received at military headquarters here, to-day:

"FORT LARAMIE, July 18, 1876.

"Colonel R. C. Drum, Adjutant General, Division of Missouri, Chicago:

"A courier just arrived from Red Cloud reports that on the sixteenth instant Colonel Merritt intercepted the eight hundred Cheyennes and Sioux who had left the agency to join the hostile bands against Crook and Terry, and drove them back to the agencies.

"E. F. TOWNSEND, Commanding."

GENERAL MERRITT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The following official report of Colonel Merritt was received at military headquarters to-day:

"RED-CLOUD AGENCY, July 18, } "VIA FORT LARAMIE, July 19. }

"As indicated in my dispatch, I moved by forced marches to the main northwest trail on Indian creek. In thirty-five hours my command made about seventy-five miles, reaching the trail Sunday evening about nine o'clock. The trail showed that no large parties had passed north. At daylight yesterday morning I saddled up to move on the trail toward the agency; at the same time a party of seven Indians were discovered near the common and moving with the intention of cutting off two couriers who were approaching Sage creek. A party was sent out to cut these off, and killed one of them. The command then moved out at once after other Indians seen in this direction, and pursued them, but they escaped, leaving four lodges and several hundred pounds of provisions behind. After scouring the country thoroughly in our vicinity, we moved at once toward the agency. At the distance of twenty-five miles to the northwest of the agency, the Indians broke camp and fled in so great a hurry that we did not succeed in catching any of them. The trail was much worn, and the indications were that hundreds of Indians were driven in our movements. From reports, which I cannot give in this dispatch, I was certain of striking the Cheyennes. To accomplish this, I marched hard to get on the trail, taking infantry along to guard the wagons, and to fight, if necessary. The reports received from this point led me to believe that many of the Sioux warriors were with the Cheyennes. I am now satisfied that the number of Indians leaving the agency are exaggerated in the report, and I am certain that not one hundred Indians, or rather ponies, all told, have gone north on the main trails, in the last ten days. The Cheyennes whom we drove in yesterday took refuge on the reservation toward Spotted-Tail agency. If they leave again it will be to go south or to the agencies, as they seem to be thoroughly frightened out of the northern trip. Our appearance on Indian and Hot creeks was a complete surprise to the Indians in that vicinity; but those farther in were informed, so they got out of the way. I have just received your dispatches of the fifteenth. I will move without delay to Fort Laramie, and will, as soon as possible, move to join General Crook. My men and horses are very tired, but a few days reasonable marching, with full forage, will make them all right."

GENERAL MERRITT'S OPERATIONS.

CHEYENNE, WY., July 19.—General Merritt, having marched nearly a hundred miles in thirty-six hours, successfully intercepted the eight hundred Cheyennes who left the agency, and drove them back to that place. The Indians, being advised by runners of the approach of the cavalry, broke into small bands and scattered like sheep. Their vigilance and the jaded condition of Merritt's animals after his hard march enabling them to gain their peaceful agency home with no casualties save one killed by Scout Cody. General Merritt believes to have by this frightened these Cheyennes out of any further attempt to join the hostilities, and has taken up a line of march for Fort Laramie, then to join Crook as early as possible. Four companies of the Fifth cavalry are here now, and will leave for Fort Laramie in a few days. Whether they will join the regiment and go north, or remain to guard the settlements and watch the agency, is not yet full determined.

GENERAL CROOK'S ACTION SUSTAINED.

CHEYNNE, July 19.—A report reached Fort Laramie to-night that thirty Indians were seen this evening twelve miles below that place, on the Platte river. Captain Egan, with a company, started to hunt them down.

Loyal Bly was killed near Pawnee Springs, Nebraska, while returning to North Platte, from South Loop with an ox team. He was shot twice; not known whether by Indians or not.

A number of eastern papers have published a statement accrediting the officers at Fort Laramie with having denounced the conduct of General Crook in the late action. At the meeting called at the post to-night, resolutions were adopted denying the charge, and, on the contrary, upholding and applauding the general's action, characterizing it as wise and prudent, and that any criticism thereon would be unsoldierly.

A man named Fay came into Sydney to-night from Red-Cloud, and reports that an Indian named Lame-Deer came into Red-Cloud on Friday, and reported that General Crook had a fight, and lost