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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1877. VOL XXXVI.---NUMBER 114

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 5 13-16d. New York cotton, 10 13-16c. New Orleans cotton, 10 5-8c. Memphis cotton, 10 3-4c. New York gold, 107.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE OF SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 15, 1 a.m.

For the Tennessee and Ohio valleys, stationary or slowly falling barometer, east to south winds, partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain areas and slight change of the temperature.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, MONDAY, May 14, 1877, 10.08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath
Galveston	30.07	73	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear
Indianola	30.03	74	E.	Brisk.	Clear.
Louisville	30.16	60	S.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.13	74	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.19	69	Calm.	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.14	70	E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.19	70	S.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.18	73	S.	Light.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

A GRAND reception was tendered Ex-President Grant in Philadelphia yesterday.

DISPATCHES from New York last night positively assert that Aristides and Tenbroeck will run at Louisville during the Derby meeting this week.

FROM the East Tennessee and north Georgia papers we learn the gratifying news that the wheat and corn crops promise an abundant and profitable yield.

THE President and party, upon arriving at New York yesterday evening, was tendered an enthusiastic reception. The President attended the one hundred and ninth annual banquet of the chamber of commerce of that city. Mr. Babcock presided.

ST. LOUIS has developed immense frauds in the construction of the customhouse in that city. Several persons, high in position there, are mixed up in the frauds. It is reported that the frauds begun outside of the city before the building was begun.

HAYES's administration proposes to adopt not only the southern policy of the Democratic party, but its retrenchment and economy. The evidence of this comes to us in the proposition to cut down the army to fifteen thousand rank and file, and the expenses of the pension bureau upward of one million.

THE merchants of Charleston, through a committee appointed for that purpose, have secured a postponement of the consideration of a usury bill by the legislature until the regular meeting in December next We hope they will ultimately succeed in postponing it altogether.

THE President, accompanied by his wife, family, several young lady guests, and Postmaster-General Key, went over to New York yesterday to enjoy the carnival. They will remain until Thursday. A little pleasure now and then, is relished by the most fraudulent men.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, enlarged to eight columns per page, is now the largest daily in America. Editorially as well as for enterprise it has long been among the best papers in the English language. "Democratic to the core," it is worthy the confidence of the people. We congratulate our cotemporary upon this latest evidence of prosperity.

The Baltimore *Sun* thinks that the great west, having been closely cropped by emigrants and insects, another star of empire is beginning to rise in the south. Any future profitable expansion of the country must be in that direction, for Canada is too cold and too far north to be attractive, and beyond California in the west is only the ocean.

THE convention of the Reformed Episcopal church, in session at Philadelphia, accepted a deed of gift from Edward Martin, of Red Hook, New York, of a plot of land near Chicago for a theological college. The woman's missionary society was endowed, and deacons were forbid to administer the holy communion.

JUDGE EMMONS, of the United States circuit court, well-known to the bench and bar of Memphis, died yesterday at Detroit, Michigan, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with great fortitude. An able lawyer and a man of culture, he was an ornament to the bench whereon he was characterized by a desire after judicial fairness and justice.

NOTHING of importance transpired in the convention of Methodist Protestants at Baltimore yesterday, but the Methodist church convention passed a resolution declaring it desirable to hold an ecumenical conference of methodism, to include all denominations of Methodists. The following committee under this resolution was appointed: Revs. J. E. Scott, J. R. Throp; Laymen T. Douglass, J. F. Kellogg and W. J. Throp.

THE Mobile and Northwestern railroad, under the energetic superintendence of Colonel T. T. Adams and his efficient assistant, Mr. Lyons, is making rapid headway. They have now employed some twenty-five hands at Dowd Landing terminus, with the intention of increasing the force to one hundred by the twentieth instant. On that date a locomotive and a number of box cars will be on hand, which were shipped from Philadelphia about the first instant. Colonel Adams says the road will be completed to Jonestown by the first of August, prepared to convey all the cotton of this rich-producing country to Dowd's Landing, for shipment to Memphis or New Orleans.

THE secretary of war has received from Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York, a proposition to furnish sufficient means at five or six per cent. interest per annum, to pay the army from the first of July until the army appropriation bill is passed, but the secretary declined the offer on the ground that he cannot enter into such contract without a violation of the law. He, however, favors the plan to so advance the pay to officers of the army, but desires it understood that the war department can have nothing to do with the transaction, and which must be a purely private matter between the officer and the firm. He expresses a willingness to do all in his power to aid such an arrangement; provided he can do so without a violation of the law. He has referred the question to the attorney-general to learn to what extent he can take part in the transaction. The secretary is right.

A CIRCULAR from the president, received yesterday, announces that the fourth grand annual convention of the "Millers' National Association," will be held at the city of Buffalo, New York, June 13th and 14th, the board of trade and millers of Buffalo, and of the Empire State having extended a pressing invitation to the association to accept their hospitalities. All millers of the United States and Canada, without reference to membership or organizations of any sort, are invited to attend this convention. The subjects of insurance, transportation, patent rights, and the growing, persistent exactions and claims of patentees in reference to alleged infringements, in regard to many almost indispensable machines used by millers—these, with other matters that cannot now be enumerated in this connection, should call out the attendance at Buffalo, of all the leading millers of the country.

The leading southern papers are still discussing Postmaster-General Key's last letter. The Mobile *Register*, closing a lengthy review of it, says: "The Democratic party now stand ready to approve and appland all good actions of the administration; but beyond that a deep and impossible gulf lies between its principles of Democracy and Republicanism. The latter lead directly to centralized government; the former to the freest local self-government consistent with the unity of the Republic. One force drives in one direction, the other in directly an opposite direction. Mr. Key can no more bring them together than he can make water and oil unite. He is mistaken if he imagines that in a few short months he can reunite and make harmonious the antagonistic tenets of Hamilton and Jefferson." The Montgomery *Advertiser*, with its eye fixed on the days of reconstruction, says: "The Democracy has stood between the south and all the odious legislation which Hayes, when he was in congress, Thad Stevens, John Sherman, Garfield and Banks aided to put upon the statute books. If Mr. Key wants to join with those men for a share of the patronage he is at liberty to do so, but the great bulk of the southern Democrats and Conservatives will stand by those who have shown that they love the constitution, favor the equality of the States and the right of local self-government."

THE CITY OF BRUSSELS

Heard from Again—Having Broken her Shaft, she is Pursuing her Way Under Sail, and will Reach her Destination in a Few Days.

Statement of Mr. Gall, of New York, one of her Passengers, who Returned on the City of Richmond—He Thinks there was Too Much Praying.

LONDON, May 13.—The *Times* says: "Already Friday night the Inman line had dispatched the Challenger and Blazer, the two most powerful tugs in the Mersey, in search of the City of Brussels. Each took a good supply of provisions and a powerful hawser. It is expected that one of them will take the northern and the other the southern route. There is little doubt but that one or the other will encounter the Brussels."

NEW YORK, May 14.—The steamship City of Brooklyn has been spoken by her sister ship, the City of Richmond, which arrived to-day. The Brussels was proceeding under sail, with a broken shaft. The accident occurred when three days out. All well on board. The long period of anxiety under which the friends of the Canadian pilgrims and passengers by the City of Brussels has labored has at last been broken, and now all are spared the grief of a great calamity at sea. The vessel on he third day out from this port broke her shaft, and is now proceeding under sail to her destination. She was met on Tuesday last, in mid ocean, by her sister ship, the City of Richmond, which arrived in this port this morning, bringing the gratifying intelligence that all on board are well and in the best of spirits. The City of Richmond sighted the disabled vessel and ran alongside at five o'clock Tuesday evening, in latitude forty degrees thirty minutes, longitude forty-one degrees thirteen ninutes, about thirteen hundred miles from Eastnet light. The officers of the Richmond express the opinion that unless the Brussels is delayed by a calm or head winds she will make her port in eight or ten days from the time they fell in with her, so that by Thursday or Friday next we may expect to hear of her safe arrival on the other side of the Atlantic.

J. Gall, the optician of New York, a passenger on the City of Brussels, returned on the City of Richmond, leaving his baggage upon her, and will again embark for Europe on Saturday next on the outgoing trip of the vessel on which he returned. Mr. Gall said to the reporter, who boarded the City of Richmond at quarantine, as follows: "As you know, we sailed on Saturday, the twenty-first ultimo. All went well, and nothing unusual occurred until Monday morning, the twenty-third, about half-past seven o'clock, during morning devotional exercises, when we were disturbed by a crash that jarred the vessel very perceptibly from bow to stern. The engines were at once stopped, and many of the passengers went on deck to ascertain the cause. It was soon learned that a shaft had broken. The intelligence did not seem to cause any alarm among the pilgrims, and the officers of the vessel soon satisfied the few anxious passengers that no danger need be apprehended. The sails were at once set, and the vessel proceeded slowly on her course. The weather was very fine for several days, and at times the vessel was nearly becalmed. On Wednesday, the twenty-fifth, we sighted and signaled a French steamer, which returned the signals but bore away, and made no effort to communicate with us. We did not ascertain her name, but her actions in failing to come to and communicate with us were severely criticised. On Saturday, the twenty-eighth, we sighted an Irish bark from Cork, lumber-laden, and gave the signal of distress. She bore down and came alongside, and promised to report the accident to any vessel she met with. We continued to make steady but slow progress under sail, and on Monday, the thirteth ultimo, fell in with a Norwegian brig which offered assistance, but we required nothing. She promised to report to passing vessels, and then bore away on her course. We sighted no more vessels until last Friday, when, to our great joy, we encountered the City of Richmond, with which we exchanged signals. She came alongside, and after learning the cause of our delay, supplied us with such provisions as the vessel was likely to require. All the passengers were in the best of health and spirits, especially the pilgrims, who spent most of the time in religious exercises, holding three services per day in the grand saloon. I knew my wife, whose health is very poor, would be very anxious, and I decided to return to allay her fears, believing the Richmond would make the port before the disabled vessel." Mr. Gall reports the ice supply exhausted, and consequently the shipments of fresh beef, valued at thirty thousand dollars, will be a total loss.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Mr. Gall, one of the passengers of the City of Brussels, who returned here in the City of Richmond, says the ship is more like a church than anything he ever before saw afloat. Public prayers are offered in the saloon morning, noon and night. "Why," he said, "they have prayers for breakfast, for lunch, for dinner, for supper, and little prayers crowded in between meals. I think the ship will be very unfortunate if they don't let up on the praying." When asked about General Newton, he said that the general was enjoying his trip, and sent word to his friends not to feel the slightest anxiety on his account. They were doing splendidly and having a very pleasant voyage.

EFFECTS entirely disproportional to causes are frequently induced by the simplest circumstances. A little pimple, indicative of the beginning of deterioration of the blood, will, by neglect of preventive means, develop into the loathsome ulcer, and sap health or probably destroy life. Dr. Bull's blood mixture prevents such catastrophes.

THE EAST.

The United States will Observe a Strict Neutrality During the War—The Turks Indignant with the Americans—Great Uneasiness Manifested in Constantinople.

Russia Already Confessing her Purpose in this War is Conquest as Much as the Protection of the Christians—Austria will Not Recognize Roumania's Independence.

The English Iron-Clad Fleet for Porte Said—Egypt's Contingent for Turkey will be Ten Thousand—Another Serious Debate in the British House of Commons.

Gladstone's Resolution Rejected by a Vote of 354 to 223—The Defeat of the Russian's at Batoum Overwhelming—English Preparations—Destructive Flood at Bagdad.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The reply of the state department to the formal notification by Turkey of the existence of a state of war between that power and Russia, is to the effect that the United States will occupy a strictly neutral position toward the belligerents. A similar reply has been furnished Russia. Mr. Baker, minister to Russia, will return to St. Petersburg the latter part of this month. There will soon be changes in consulates.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, May 14.—Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador to the court of St. James, had a two hours interview with Lord Odo Russell, the British representative here. He was also with the emperor nearly an hour.

AUSTRIA.

TRIESTE, May 14.—The Austrian and German ambassadors have embarked for Constantinople. The Roumanian representatives left Constinople Saturday.

EGYPT.

CAIRO, May 14.—The British iron-clad squadron will arrive at Port Said May 16th. It is believed the Egyptian government will be able to send ten thousand troops to Turkey.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, May 14.—*Le Nord*, a Russian organ, publishes letters from St. Petersburg containing the following: "Russia has but one aim—namely, amelioration of the lot of christians; but if, at the end of the war, she claim more extended guarantees, Europe must blame herself, not the ambitious designs whereof it gratuitously suspects Russia. Russia, after the war, will give fresh proof of her moderation by consulting Europe respecting the conditions to be dictated to Turkey to prevent further massacres."

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.—An official telegram from Tiflis states that after capturing Mukhaster, the Russians, on the eleventh instant, threw two columns against Khatzubani hights skirting the river Kintrzoi. This strong position was stormed with a loss of twelve killed and one hundred and sixteen wounded. The Turkish losses were enormous. The Turks claimed a victory here.

A dispatch officially contradicts the reported attempt of the Russians to cross the Danube at Reni and their defeat on the ninth instant.

The *Times's* Bukarest correspondent says it is stated in official circles that the Turkish vessel built and completed in Pesth, arrived in the Danube, above Kalafat, and commenced a violent bombardment of that place on the thirteenth, to distract the attention of the Roumanians. After the firing ceased the vessed passed the Roumanian batteries unharmed.

Extensive movements of the Turkish cavalry are observed from the Roumanian side of the Danube. The Turks threaten to bombard Simnitza, to cross the river afterward and plunder the town.

TURKEY.

ERZEROUM, May 13.—A detachment of Cossacks advancing to Bashkoy were driven back to Kajeshman. Turkish reinforcements are arriving on a large scale. There is a scarcity of provisions at Alexandropol and Eruan. Telegraphic communication with Kars continues. The Russians endeavored to obtain information by tapping the wires, but were immediately discovered by their questions. The inhabitants of Erzeroum contribute liberally for the defense of Kars.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 14.—The Porte is very uneasy about the supplies of arms and ammunition still to come from New York, and is very angry with the Americans for allowing the Russian squadron to remain in American waters. The bad feeling is increasing and a Turkish journal has actually advocated the massacre of the christians. The English representative has demanded an explanation. Many Turks resent the idea even of a friendly occupation of Constantinople by the English, and say if England wants to help Turkey, she should do so on the Danube or in Asia. There is great uneasiness among the European residents, and many have left and others are leaving. The khedive's actions are watched very distrustfully. It is known that he has been tempted preciously by Russia, and it is thought if the Turks suffer any important reverses, the temptation will prove too strong for him.

Mukhtar Pasha asks for reinforcements. M'Killop Pasha has been instructed by the khedive to prevent interruption to the passage of the Suez canal.

Russio-Servia diplomatic negotiations have been transferred from Belgrade to St. Petersburg, owing to the conduct of the Russian consul-general toward Prime Minister Ristics.

The small-pox is raging in Sistova. The American missionary, Mr. Challis, and family, caught it, and Mrs. Challis died.

Turkish vessels have appeared off Odessa to take soundings.

One man only escaped from the Turkish monitor sunk near Braila.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 14.—The circular of Count Andrassy to the Austrian representatives abroad announces that Austria will consider any declaration of independence by Roumania null and void.

A Rustchuk dispatch mentions an accidental explosion on board the monitor Android at Matchin. Probably the monitor has been sunk by the Russian batteries.

A Widin dispatch, dated Sunday, says: "An attack from the Roumanians has been apprehended since yesterday. The strong Turkish force here is enthusiastic, in excellent condition and thoroughly well prepared."

A Constantinople telegram says that the inhabitants hitherto exempt from conscription are to be made amenable.

It is much remarked that the Russian troops passing Bukarest have exchanged their ordinary colors for flags bearing the double Greek cross, carried only when the war is a religious one. The Danube, which has been very high, rendering attempts to bridge it dangerous, is now falling.

A Rome special says the radical and ministerial papers are adopting an unpleasant tone toward England because of the visit of an English fleet to Crete. They assert that the Mediterranean is far more likely to become an English than a Russian lake.

A Pera correspondent learns on the highest authority that the English government has ordered a well known firm of bankers to purchase one hundred thousand head of cattle. The Russian journals, except the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, have been forbidden to reproduce Earl Derby's note. Eighteen Russian officers have been sent to take commands in the Despotovich's rebel band in Bosnia.

From Belgrade comes the news that the first class of the militia have received orders to be in readiness to march, provided with four days provisions. The exportation of corn from Servia has been prohibited.

The *Times's* Vienna correspondent explains the vote in the Roumainian chambers. He says: "Although the resolution adopted by the chambers speaks of severing the bonds between Turkey and Roumania, and empowers the government, at the conclusion of peace, to secure an independent position, it leaves the government to use its discretion in acting according to circumstances, so that for the present the whole matter is shelved.

In the house of commons, this afternoon, Mr. Bourke, under-secretary of the foreign department, said that immediately after the outbreak of war the government learned that an iron-clad built for Turkey was lying at the Victoria docks, and took steps to prevent the infringement of foreign enlistment.

Stafford Northcote, chancellor of the exchequer, said that Egypt, forming part of Turkey, is certainly at war with Russia; Russia, therefore, has the right to blockade Egyptian ports and invade Egyptian territory, and goods going to Egypt may be considered contraband.

Mr. Bourke said it was untrue that England and Austria had agreed to protest against the declaration of Roumanian independence.

In the course of the debate the marquis of Hartington, said that the blue book showed Russia's sincere desire to maintain peace if possible. He condemned Earl Derby's answer to Prince Gortschakoff. Sooner or later we would have to interfere in the present struggle, and when the time came Gladstone's first two resolutions would form a guide to the policy to be pursued. If Russia triumphed in the war the expectations of the races subject to Turkey would be realized, and it would be found that their subjection would not be indispensable to British interest. Those interests were not, as the house was asked to believe, bound up with the lifeless trunk of the Turkish empire.

Sir Stafford Northcote said, relative to British interests: "As far as the interests which we have in common with others, I see no reason why we should fight for them alone. It was for the interest of all that there should be freedom of navigation in eastern and southeastern Europe. There were interests in which other nations had a closer interest than ourselves, and doubtless when the moment arrived these nations would protect them. We had a special interest in the Suez canal, and it was important that it should be kept open and safe. There were other ways to India, not so direct, to which the government attached great importance, but the main route was through the canal. The government desired above all to preserve peace; they desired to maintain a strict neutrality, to watch over the interests of England, and at the same time not be overhasty. Lord Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff contains nothing which was not perfectly respectful." The right honorable gentleman concluded as follows: "The government are now enabled to keep their hands free, to act as may appear best. The real interests of England are the maintenance of the Porte and prosperity throughout the world. In whatever position they may find themselves, and whatever may be the obligations and circumstances in which they are placed, the government will pursue the policy which they believe good for England and the world, without fear and without reproach."

Mr. Gladstone said the issue upon which the house was asked to vote was contingent upon coercion by all the powers of Europe, which did not necessarily mean war against Turkey, and which, on former occasions, had attained great results. The war might even now be ended within a fortnight if England would consent to restore the European concert. He pointed out what disgrace it would be to England if the liberty of the christians were secured by an agreement between Turkey and Russia alone.

Gladstone's resolutions were rejected by a vote of three hundred and fifty-four to two hundred and twenty-three. An amendment was offered by Henry Wolf, of the conservatives, to the effect that the house declines to entertain any resolution which may embarrass the government in its maintenance of peace and the protection of British interests without indicating any alternative line of policy, which was adopted without discussion.

The *Telegraph's* special from Batoum Friday, at midnight, says that about five o'clock in the morning, the Russians, largely augmented, advanced with field artillery, and made a furious attack on the hights defending Batoum on the land side, occupied by Bashi Bazouks. The Ottoman troops were intrenched, and opened up a well-sustained fire of cannon and musketry, which, literally, mowed the Russians down in swathes. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the Turkish positions. During the attempts to make way against this fire, a body of Turks, horse and foot, taking advantage of a thick forest, broke forth on the flank of the Russian column and effected a great slaughter, the Muscovites being on ground perfectly open, and having no choice but to fight or fly. In a short time the spot which was the scene of this flank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians, but the enemy quickly brought up reinforcements and the battle was renewed with much more determination. For many hours the efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained, but toward midday their artillery fire gradually slackened, and they at length withdrew, after suffering considerable losses. An eye-witness of this important engagement testified that the Ottoman soldiers behaved admirably. They had, however, during a great part of the action the advantage of intrenchments on high ground; and it is due to this fact, no doubt, that their losses, compared to those of the Russians, were insignificant.

The *Telegraph's* Batoum dispatch, dated Saturday, says the victory was won by the extraordinary courage of the Bashi-Bazouks. The Russian dead and wounded exceed four thousand. The engagement lasted over eight hours of actual fighting. The last of the Russians did not withdraw until near midnight. The Russians lost many guns. The only Turkish officer of note killed is Khalim Bey, major of the irregulars.

The Porte has given most satisfactory assurances relative to the destruction of British shipping at Becket, and promises full compensation.

The whole of the Russian headquarters staff will be on the Danube within a week.

Owing to a fall of water in the Danube, the remaining monitors behind the island opposite Braila, in the old bed of the river, cannot get out, and must be abandoned or destroyed.

A dispatch from Bagdad describes a flood, which has overwhelmed both banks of the Tigris—a flood hitherto unknown. The river threw out a new out-branch, completely blockading Bagdad, and swept away two hundred houses in Kiamizie. The worst evil which the overflow may bring is premature invasion by cholera.

The municipality of Kischnew have decided to raise an obelisk in memory of the czar's stay there, and to found an asylum for invalid soldiers.

The only survivor of the crew of the Turkish monitor sunk estimates the crew at two hundred. The ship's name was Lutenfield, and was armed with five guns, two nine-inch and two five-inch.

The *Times* says that the war in Asia-Minor will not be the kind of parade the Russians anticipated by English alarmists. The Russians run a great risk of disappointment if they endeavor to repeat the rapid triumphs of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth. The anti-Russia demonstration in Hyde park yesterday numbered about three thousand. The speakers include no one of note. The crowd finally overturned the platform and dispersed in disorder.

Three columns of Russian soldiers are marching toward Giurgevo, Simnitza and Moguterelli, with the probable design of crossing the Danube at those points One object is to break the Turkish lines and separate the corps at Widin from the army. The Turks appear to be contemplating crossing to Kalafat. They have at that point two monitors, one war steamer and eight sailing barques.

An Italian transport, with two guns, took soundings last week off Durazzo. A Turkish steamer threatened the Italian captain, who, thereupon, loaded his guns, but the Turkish authorities interfered and averted an engagement. The Italian captain said that sixteen Italian war vessels would shortly appear off the coast of Albania.

The British admiralty are preparing for contingencies. The departments of controller and director of stores are actively employed, and a special commission meets daily for the transaction of confidential business.

Colonel Cartagruice, a special messenger from Prince Milan to St. Petersburg, returned without a reply last night.

Prince Gortschakoff telegraphs that if Servia desires ts commence action she must do so on her own responsibility, and with her own means. This intelligence causes great depression among the liberals.

$200,000 GONE

In a Fearful Conflagration, which Involves a whole Town.

CALAIS, May 14.—A fire broke out this afternoon in Janary Brothers' stables, St. Stephens, New Brunswick, which extended nearly to Short's ship-yard, destroying the Watson House, the New Brunswick and Canada railroad depot, wharves, lumber, and all buildings between. Aggregate loss probably two hundred thousand dollars.

A later dispatch says the fire has obtained the mastery, and the total destruction of St. Stephens is probable.

THE EXCURSIONISTS

Arrived in Norfolk—The Board of Trade of that City Receive them Royally—Address of Welcome and Much Enthusiasm.

RICHMOND, May 14.—The western excursionists left this morning on a steamer for Norfolk, accompanied by a delegation from this city. They remain in Norfolk until Wednesday morning, thence to Wilmington, North Carolina.

NORFOLK, May 14.—The board of trade committee went up the James river to-day to meet the western excursionists at Jamestown, and returned with them. On arriving in Norfolk the guests were received by a large number of citizens, headed by the Norfolk light artillery, Blue's band and escorted to the city hall, where Mayor Tucker made an address of welcome. The navy-yard and Fortress Monroe will be visited to-morrow, and a grand banquet will be given in the evening.

FIRE IN THE WOODS, BOYS.

In the Vicinity of Lake Champlain—Three Villages Threatened with Destruction.

MOORE'S JUNCTION, N. Y., May 14.—For several days fires have been raging through the forests along the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railroad between Clinton Mills and Altona. This morning the west wind drove the fire through the woods and across the narrow clearings to the villages of Clinton Mills, Ellenburg and Forest. Up to five o'clock this afternoon about twenty buildings had been burned at Clinton, and the large mills there were on fire. The railroad agent is moving everything, as there is no hope of saving the buildings. At Ellenburg, Forest and Moore's Forks the depot and other buildings have been on fire several times, but the people hope to save them. Brush-fires are raging north and west of Ottawa. The mountains around Bennington are at times one sheet of flame, while the forest fires light up North Conway and Upper Bartlet, New Hampshire.

BROOKHAVEN, MISS.

The People Doing Well—Who Shall be Governor—General Robert Lowry's Chances—The Kemper County Affair.

From an App al Correspondent.]

BROOKHAVEN, MISS., May 14.—We, down here in Mississippi, are getting along pretty well now. In fact, there is no reason why we shouldn't get along well. For several months past there has been a lively egress of carpetbaggers from this State. They are all gone now; you can't find one anywhere. Those fellows couldn't live on wind, and they wouldn't work. They were a good-natured, good-looking, good-for-nothing set of fellows, but they didn't make good citizens, and they were not appreciated. As statesmen they proved a failure. The scalawags, too, have all hidden; there is not more than half a dozen in the State who are willing to acknowledge that they were ever associated with the Radical party. They are ashamed of it, and they ought to be. They are all Democrats now, or, as they call it, Conservatives, but they vote with the Democrats. It is our opinion that the Radical party in Mississippi is dead—so dead that it is mere folly to talk about its resurrection. We don't believe there will be an attempt made by them to elect a governor this fall, and we are certain that such an attempt by this defunct party would be simply ridiculous. There is quite a stir in the newspaper world as to who shall be the Democratic nominee for governor. There are numerous candidates in the field. Prominent among them is General Robert Lowry, of Brandon, and we are almost sure that Lowry will be the man. He is a gentleman of high standing, and one of the first lawyers of the State; a man who, in Mississippi's darkest days, when the Radicals had control of the government, when other men were too basily engaged to leave their business, has been seen by the writer of this get into his buggy and stump the congressional district with the Radical speakers from one end to the other. He is pre-eminently entitled to the position, and he would be an honor to any State as her governor. The terrible tragedy which occurred in Kemper county is not sanctioned, but is condemned by most of the newspapers of the State. It was a horrible and unjustifiable deed, and ought to be thoroughly investigated by the courts, and the guilty parties, be they who they may, brought to justice. While they were guilty of the assassination of Gully, it does not justify this rash act. E. S. W.

The Disaster at Rockford, Illinois.

ROCKFORD, May 14.—Two more bodies were taken out of the ruins of the courthouse yesterday—those of A. N. Hollenbeck and Frederick Hough—that were so terribly crushed, mangled and dismembered as to be totally unrecognizable, and sickening to the sight. The memorial services last night were attended by an immense audience. Addresses were made by Professor Mandeville, Rev. F. W. Adams, F. Woodbury, William Lathrop, Duncan Ferguson and J. D. Kerr. A fund of about fifteen hundred dollars was raised to aid the families of the deceased, and sums are coming in from other cities and from individuals outside the city.

Italy.

ROME, May 14.—The marchioness of Lothian, who died yesterday after three days illness, was among the distinguished pilgrims to Rome. She had entered the hotel, and was holding a series of brilliant receptions, when she was seized with an attack of pleurisy in consequence of having been exposed to a draught of open air from a window at the reception Thursday night. The pope sent her his special benediction, and *triduum* was held in the church of the Virgin.

It is said that a couple of Creole Dutchmen from the "Transvaal" region in South Africa are coming to America to protest against the recent annexation of that so-called republic to the British crown. It is the country where the diamond excitement arose a few years ago. The Dutch "Boers" of South Africa seem to have an antipathy to English political institutions. When the Orange river country became an English colony, in 1848, the Boers moved across the Vaal river and set up a kind of independent government of their own, over a region of some seventy thousand square miles. This region has now, also, by annexation, become British territory. The total population is said to be only twenty-five thousand.

Deprived by the ruthless policy of the present government of further opportunities to plunder the south, the tribe of American carpetbaggers are now said to be turning a wishful gaze in the direction of Mexico. The district of Sonora is said to be the object of carpetbagger covetousness. Under the cloak of "colonization societies," they propose to throw a large number of carpetbaggers into that district, and in due time set up an independent carpetbagger government and get annexed to this country. That will bring on another Mexican war, which will set the carpetbagger tribe up in profitable business again. The programme is a simple one, on paper, but may not be quite so simple in the performance.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Defalcation of Lieutenant Fleming, of the Twelfth Infantry—Another Statement from the Notorious Pinney.

He has no Retractions to Make of his Statement in Regard to Sargent, Gorham, Page and Carr—The Russian Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—Lieutenant W. W. Fleming, of the Twelfth United States infantry, quartermaster and commissary at Alcatrez, obtained leave of absence on the fifth of May for ten days. He took the overland train. Immediately after his departure the military authorities ascertained that he had borrowed all the money he could obtain from friends, and had sold his pay for the current month to several parties. An examination showed that the prison fund and personal funds, amounting to about two thousand two hundred dollars, which had been intrusted to him, was missing. Other sums he had variously obtained will probably swell the amount to five thousand dollars. He was arrested at Laramie last Friday, and is now on his way back.

PINNEY

now says his published statement was written some six months ago, when things looked differently from the present aspect, and was not intended for publication. So far as the gravamen of the charges against Sargent, Gorham, Page and Carr was concerned, he had no retraction to make. He thought perhaps Sargent had drifted into his position from being in the company of his fellow-politicians. He assumes to know nothing of Isaiah Hanscom and the management of the department at Washington, and that the transactions of Hanscom, finally, at Mare island, while he was clerk there, were all regular.

THE BROKERS.

A number of prominent brokers of the big board met yesterday afternoon to concert measures to revive the confidence of the people and ameliorate the demoralized State stock market. A proposition was made to close the board, but was not determined upon. A committee was appointed to visit the Bank of California, the Nevada bank, the Anglo-California, and the London and San Francisco banks, and request those institutions to stand in with the brokers in assisting to protect the holders of stocks, or the brokers would refuse to sustain their customers. It was also determined to issue an address to the people on the subject of paying assessments. Resolutions were adopted that the practice of one broker loaning stocks to another be discountenanced; that no more such transactions take place between the members of this board; that no more informal sessions be allowed, but that all sessions between the regular sessions of the board be presided over by a caller, and all sales be recorded.

A PORTION OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET came down from Mare island yesterday. The day officers profess ignorance as to the time of leaving this port, but admit that they have been under waiting orders some time, and thought they might begin coaling to-morrow.

IN NO other publication can so much valuable information on fashion and society matters be found as in *Andrews's Bazar*. The lady who has it has the means of keeping posted in all concerning those departments. Send W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, ten cents for sample copy.

St. Elmo Commandery, No. 15, K. T.

THE stated annual conclave of St. Elmo Commandery, No. 15, will be held at their asylum this (TUESDAY) evening, May 15th, at 8 o'clock. Members will assemble in fatigue dress. Business of the evening—reports, payment of dues, election of officers, etc.

By order H. F. HALLER, E. C.
A. J. WHEELER, Acting Recorder.

A New Feature of the Turkish Bath at 14 and 16 Jefferson Street.

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT is inaugurated this morning. Mr. Marshall, the energetic and popular proprietor, has secured the services of an experienced lady from St. Louis, who comes highly recommended, and will preside with her wonted affability during the regular hours—8 a.m. to 12 m. An elegant Reception Parlor has been fitted up, and the whole establishment, under the most effective management, is now ready for the accommodation of the ladies of Memphis and surrounding country. The proprietor having spent much time and money to complete his arrangements, trusts that a generous and discriminating public will, at least, test the efficacy of a treatment, which dates further back than Rome itself.

THOMAS DELANEY,

CONCORD STREET, between Main and Second, near Louisville Railroad Depot, Memphis, Tennessee, manufacturer of

Stationary and Portable French Burr Corn and Wheat Mills.

I also make a mill for grinding corn in the ear, by detaching the cob-breaker. Good meal can be made on same mill. Cake mills for making cotton-seed meal. Mill repairing done promptly. Samples of Bolting-cloth kept on hand.

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METALLIC AND WOODEN BURIAL CASES and CASKETS. Elegant Robes, Gents' Suits and Coffin Trimmings. Orders by telegraph sent promptly C. O. D. Special attention paid to embalming.

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NOVEL!——ORIGINAL!——AMUSING!
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ENDLESS AMUSEMENT FOR OLD AND YOUNG!
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$57.60 AGENTS' profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 218 Fulton St., N. Y. daw

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FOR sale by the Alabama Lime Association, in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders promptly filled. Office and Warehouse at Memphis and Charleston Railroad Depot, Memphis, Tenn.

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Fresh Receipts

50 tierces Magnolia Hams.
300 brls. Silver-Moon Flour.
100 brls. Silver-Moon Meal.
1000 buckets Fairbanks's Lard
50 hlf-brls. Fairbanks's Lard
50 tierces Fairbanks's Lard.
100 hhds. N. O. Clarified Sugar
200 brls. Refined Sugars.
50 brls. very fine syrup.
100 boxes new-make Cheese,

OLIVER, FINNIE & CO

THIRD IMPORTATION
—OF—
BLACK GRENADINES!
—AT—
B. Lowenstein & Bros.

We will open To-Morrow, Monday, May 13th

An immense invoice, being our Third Importation this year, of those MOST STYLISH and ELEGANT

Fabrics for Summer Costumes

THIS SHIPMENT CONSISTS OF 500 PIECES IN

BLACK CANEVAS GRENADINE, GROS GRAIN GRENADINE,
GRENADINE QUADRILLE, GRENADINE MATELASSE,
GRENADINE DAMASSEE, AND GRENADINE FACONNE.

These goods are manufactured expressly for our best trade, and are of a color and quality unexcelled. We guarantee them for durability, and are offering them at unprecedentedly low prices. We will also open our

SECOND IMPORTATION of EMBROIDERIES

The best, handsomest and cheapest goods ever shown in this country. We will have on exhibition to-morrow, a line of

Exquisite Novelties in DRESS GOODS, at Extremely Low Prices.

Ladies desirous of procuring a charming and well-fitting Summer Costume, at a reasonable price, are invited to patronize our **Dressmaking Department**, where they will be certain to be pleased.

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