THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1877. VOL XXXVI.---NUMBER 198

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6d. Memphis cotton, 10 5-8c. New Orleans cotton, 10 1-2c. New York cotton, 11 3-8c. New York gold, 104 3-4.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, August 22, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, southerly winds and rain, veer to cooler, northerly, with rising barometer and clearing weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T. SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, TUESDAY, August 21, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath
Galveston	29.88	83	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Indianola	29.80	84	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Louisville	29.84	76	S.E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Memphis	29.88	70	W.	Gentle.	H'y r'n.
Nashville	29.86	75	S.E.	Light.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.83	79	Calm.	Light.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.88	74	Calm.	Calm.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.86	74	N.E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE Democrats of Pennsylvania are sanguine of carrying the State.

VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER has gone to the White mountains, in New Hampshire, for the benefit of his health.

THE papal delegate at Montreal has given instructions that in future priests must not interfere with their people in voting at elections.

THE New York *Daily Witness*, a temperance and religious journal, ceased publication yesterday. It is said to have been not a financial success.

THE opening of the government canal around Des Moines rapids, which will be celebrated at Keokuk to-day, will be an imposing affair.

W. A. FORSYTH, many years surveyor of the District of Columbia, was yesterday removed, and John A. Partridge appointed to succeed him.

THE workingmen of Memphis will meet in mass-convention on Saturday and nominate a candidate for mayor. Are they not too early in the field, and won't they waste their strength?

JOHN SHERMAN, in the course of his Mansfield speech, said never a word about the silver dollar of the daddy, about which we have had more nonsense than any other clap-trap started by the selling-out Independents or Radicals.

SAYS a cable dispatch from Paris yesterday: "As President MacMahon was leaving Cherbourg Sunday evening a republican demonstration occurred. He was greeted with shouts of *'Vice la Republique!' 'Vive Thiers!'* and singing of the *Marseillaise*."

THE surviving son of old John Brown, whose uneasy soul is supposed to be—and, like that of any other murderer, ought to be—marching along, is among the unhappy Radicals who believe that Hayes's adoption of Democratic policy will be the ruination of the Republican party. We hope so.

THE British royal commission to examine the law and treaties relative to extradition is composed as follows: Chief-Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lords Selbourne and Blackburn, Sir Richard Baggally, Sir Wm. Brett, Sir John Rose, Russell Gurney, M'Cullagh Torrens, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt and Sir Joseph Fitz James Stephen.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* states that Senator Hamlin is reported to be as strongly anti-Hayes as his colleague, Senator Blaine. The expression that Hayes has proved a traitor to his party, his country and his God, or words to that effect, embodied in the resolutions adopted by the Republicans of Etna, in Maine, is said to have originated with Hamlin.

IF ye have tears, prepare to shed them now. Half a million of human beings, subjects of the British empire, have starved to death in India. And yet the British parliament sat for twenty-six consecutive hours to secure the annexation of the Boers of the Transvaal republic, much against their will, while these thousands were dying like dogs for want of something to eat.

CONGRESSMAN SCHLEICHER, of Texas, who knows more about the border than any other man, thinks it is safe to presume that "General Ord will do his duty. Let him follow the Mexican depredators upon their own soil a few times, and punish them as they deserve, and the annoyance will cease. The Mexicans cannot be trusted at all. The past ten years have shown this clearly, and the people of Texas will rely upon no word or promise of theirs."

A REPORTER of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* interviewed J. Madison Wells on Sunday evening, but could get no more from him than that the *de facto* President's southern policy suited him, suited the southern people, especially the negroes, that it was working satisfactory and would work out all right in the end. Having said this, the political brother of Eliza Pinkston dodged into the elevator and moved on and upward. He was evidently not inclined to be interviewed, and seemed desirous of escaping newspaper notoriety, at least so thought the reporter.

How long, asks the plain-spoken Chicago *Times*, General Sheridan is going to permit the christian cant-slinger, Howard, to enable Chief Joseph to reduce the American army by massacring its officers and men, it may be impertinent to inquire, yet the country would thank General Sheridan for ordering the christian soldier into a closet where he can pray in accordance with the directions of scripture, and assigning Howard's forces to Gibbon, who, although not so prolix in dispatches, appears to be able to do some fighting if he be given some men.

A SPECIAL from Washington to the New York *Herald* states that United States Attorney Mayer, of the northern district of Alabama, is in that city, and it is stated that his resignation has been requested. No information, however, can be obtained at the attorney-general's office on the subject, but it seems to be understood among a number of prominent southerners here, that a change will be made not only in the office of the United States attorney, but in that of the United States marshal also, which position is now filled by George Turner. Of course no action will be taken until the return of the President and Attorney-General Devens next week.

LIFE, property, peace, says the Chicago *Times*, are of no consequence on the American side of the Rio Grande; but it is highly important that the country know from President Hayes's own lips that his U cle John was a Vermont blacksmith, and that the Windsor brass band is the best, in his opinion, in the State, and that he cannot remember the exact day the Hayes family tied up its handkerchief, and started west with its trunk at the end of a stick, and the stick over its shoulder. The President is engaged in supremely important historical matters just now. He is too much occupied with letting the grangers of the Green mountains "hear my voice" to let Mexico hear any of it.

THE ninth annual session of the national board of trade began its session in Milwaukee yesterday. Delegates were in attendance from the boards of trade of Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Dubuque, Trenton, Newark, Philadelphia and Portland, and from the Baltimore corn and flour exchange, Cincinnati chamber of commerce, Milwaukee chamber of commerce, New York chamber of commerce, New York cheap transportation association and Philadelphia commercial association.

A STRENUOUS effort is to be made in the senate to prevent Hayes from filling David Davis's place with a southern man. So we infer from what the Chicago *Times* says in regard to a canvass of the senate, which, according to it, shows that a successor to the Illinois senator cannot be confirmed unless he be nominated from the judicial district in which the vacancy has occurred. Evidently the "erring brethren," as Key calls us, cannot be trusted on the supreme bench, notwithstanding we have, according to him, adopted New England ideas.

THE terms of agreement arrived at Monday between the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific telegraph lines, are as follows: Keene and Sage are to turn over seventy-one thousand shares Atlantic and Pacific stock at twenty-five per cent. to William H. Vanderbilt, as trustee for the Western Union company, and Vanderbilt in retura is to give them an equivalent in stock of the Western Union company at seventy-two per cent. The two companies are to continue to carry on business and all outstanding contracts are to be fulfilled, but the earnings of both are to be pooled. The Atlantic and Pacific is to receive one-eighth of the gross amount, the Western Union retaining the remaining seven-eighths. The arrangement, says a New York telegram, went into effect yesterday.

THE first earl of Chatham was once attacked by that champion fraud of other days, Horace Walpole, for the terrible crime of being a young man. We see things reversed now, and find a modern journalistic W. of small proportions assaulting Solicitor Raynor, of the treasury, on the charge of being an old man. The assault is too thin to stand the purifying wash of investigation to begin with—are being nothing of a preceding great disrepute—and as Solicitor Raynor is in the prime of a vigorous life, it does not bear itself out on the grounds of fact. We are not much given to complimenting people, but feel it a pleasure so to do when merited, and are pleased to see so honest and active a gentleman as Mr. Raynor in the office which he holds and which he will continue to hold while the civil-service ideas of the administration are in force and honest merit receives appreciative recognition.

The above, from the Washington *Capitol*, has the indorsement of the APPEAL. Many years of acquaintance with Mr. Rayner, as a political opponent, compels from us a tribute to his high and unswerving integrity, his very great ability as a lawyer, and his strength of conviction as a consistent opponent of Democracy.

INDIAN NEWS.

Falling to Come Up With and Vanquish the Nez Perces, Howard Has Called Up All the Friendly Indians in All the Country Round About.

Names of Tribes Which Have Remained Quiet and Peaceable—Arrest of Nez Perces Concerned in the Ritchie Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—The following has just been received from Spokane Falls, under date of the fifteenth: General Wheaton's command arrived at this point on the tenth instant, after eight days march, from Lewiston, distant one hundred and five miles. The command, in camp at this point, numbers five hundred and thirty men, all told—two companies of the First cavalry, ten companies of the Second infantry (comprising the entire regiment, direct from Atlanta, Georgia), and about fifty citizens, employes, teamsters, etc. The transportation consists of twenty-one wagons, all hired from citizens. Captains Hancock, Conrad, Kroutinger, Daggett, Cook, Mills, Daum, Keller, Haines and Falk command the companies of the Second infantry, and Captain Perry and Lieutenant Parnell the companies of cavalry. Captain Wilkinson, General Howard's aid-de-camp, is here to assist Colonel Wilkins and the Indian inspectors in the settlement of affairs with the Indians in this section. Word has been sent to all the different tribes to collect at this point for such purpose. They are coming in rapidly, and a large number attended divine service in camp yesterday. Mr. Simms, the Indian agent from Colville, is present. There are expected to be nearly one hundred chiefs and head men, representing the following tribes, present at the coming council: Lakes, Pend d'Oreilles, Colvilles, Spokanes, Coeur d Alenes, San Panelsons, Peltems, Methaws, Chaikens, Antiatkas, Or Opakes, Moses's band, Columbia River Indians and Okonagons, amounting in all to three thousand five hundred and seventeen men, women and children, and able to furnish about fifteen hundred warriors. The report says they are not well armed. The above numbers are obtained from the chiefs already present, and are some four hundred less than they were according to the census of 1871. There has been no actual outbreak among these Indians since the war commenced, but there has been a manifest uneasiness among them, and many an instance of impudence on their part has been reported by the settlers.

Four Nez Perces were put in the guard-house this morning, because they are supposed to be connected with Hush-Hush-Crip's band, a part of which is with Joseph, and it is believed that they know something of the murder of old man Ritchie and of the robberies perpetrated on Pine creek, which caused all settlers in that vicinity to leave their homes some weeks since. They will be detained until it is ascertained whether they are guilty or not.

There is no doubt that all the Indians in this section are and have been in direct communication with Joseph, and that they have been posted several days ahead of the whites of every movement of General Howard's army, and, in case of Joseph's success, hundreds of young men would have joined him, although the old Indians, who have farms and stock in the country, have manifested a desire to remain at peace. There is naturally much anxiety felt among the settlers as to the result of the coming conference, as they fear, in case it be not satisfactory to the Indians, and the troops should leave, that they would have to abandon their homes, and leave to the savages as fine an agricultural country as there is in Washington Territory.

A Tennessee Industry Destroyed.

KNOXVILLE, August 19.—The Knoxville paper mills, three miles from this city, were burned to-day; loss about twenty thousand dollars, on which there is ten thousand dollars insurance. A portion of the machinery was saved, but the building and one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of rags were consumed. The mills were owned by Messrs. J. A. Rayl and William Morrow, and had only recently been refitted with the latest improved machinery. Four years ago the mills were burned, the fire then originated from spontaneous combustion. The cause of the present disaster is unknown.

WHATEVER tends to keep the blood pure surely tends to prolong life. Dr. Bull's blood mixture by its specific action on the blood, keeps it always in a condition of purity.

THE WAR

In the East—The Russian Losses at Plevna Very Severe—Additional Reinforcements for the Turkish Army at Adrianople—Kossuth and the Hungarians.

Gourko's Losses Larger than at First Reported—Movements of the German Squadron—Servia Will, Before Long, Take Part in the War—The Russian Staff Ready.

Bukarest.

BUKAREST, August 21.—The Russian staff in its recent deliberations favored an immediate and vigorous resumption of operations, and was of the opinion that no point should be voluntarily evacuated.

Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 21.—Suleiman Pasha telegraphs that he has passed through Kazamlik, and occupied the town of Schipka, evacuated by the Russians.

St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 21.—A special to the *Golos*, reproduced by the official Russian agency, admits that the Russian losses in the two battles before Plevna were from eight to ten thousand men, half of whom were killed or seriously wounded. About five thousand are in the hospitals at Sistova, Simnitza and Turno-Magureli. Of two hundred persons attached to the Red Cross ambulances, forty were killed while collecting the wounded.

Vienna.

VIENNA, August 21.—Kossuth has addressed a proclamation to the Hungarians, urging Austro-Hungary to come to an understanding with the Porte as to the extent of concessions to the christians which can be made without compromising the integrity of the Turkish empire. He says that on a basis of this arrangement an alliance with the Porte ought to be concluded. Russia should then be called upon to terminate the war.

A Constantinople special says the Porte has ordered the immediate concentration of militia of the second class at Adrianople, Sofia, and other points near the scene of operations.

London.

LONDON, August 21.—The German squadron has gone to Salonica in consequence of the release of the officials implicated in the murder of the consuls. The powers, at the request of Germany, are reported to have agreed upon a common protest to the Porte concerning the release of the murderers.

A correspondent telegraphs that independently of the retreat being made necessary by the disaster at Plevna, General Gourko's forces were overwhelmed by the superior forces of the Turks, and although the Russians gained a brilliant victory at Yeni Saghra, on July 30th, General Gourko was compelled to retreat on the following day, although in sight of Seki Saghra, where he was obliged to leave the Bulgarian legion, operating as a separate body, to their fate. Of the Bulgarian legion, which was originally sixteen hundred strong, only four or five hundred managed to reach Schipka pass. Exclusive of the Bulgarian loss, General Gourko lost three thousand men in the fighting on the thirtieth and thirty-first of July. During Gourko's retreat through the narrow Dalboka and Hainkoi passes, which was accomplished on the second instant, the wounded died like flies from the jolting of their conveyances and exposure. Hale men succumbed from fatigue and sun-stroke. The Russian cavalry is now all on the north side of the Balkans. Schipka pass is strongly fortified, armed with twenty-eight guns and garrisoned by a regiment of the eighth division. Two regiments hold Hainkoi pass, which presents a series of formidable defenses. The right column, consisting of a Bulgarian legion, two batteries and three regiments of cavalry, were to march from Eski Saghra; the central column, under General Gourko himself, consisting of a rifle brigade, a regiment of Cossacks and four batteries, marched from Kasanisk, and the left column, of five battalions of infantry, two batteries and some Cossacks, marched from Hainkoi pass, the objective point of all being Yeni Saghra. The result was the destruction of the Bulgarians and the rout of Gourko, who had, however, previously effected a junction with the left column. Gourko marched upon Desranti, on the road to Eski Saghra, ignorant of the fact that some thirty thousand Turks confronted him. The Turkish batteries swept the road; nevertheless Gourko came into action, sending forward five battalions of infantry, covered by artillery. He had forty-eight horses killed in one battery and eight in another. The Turks made desperate attempts to turn his flanks, but were repulsed by the assistance of Prince Leuchtenberg's cavalry, who had cut their way out from Eshi Saghra, where the Bulgarians were beset by twenty thousand Turks. Gourko, small as was his force, resolved on an attempt to succor them, and in the meantime determined to maintain his position, but his resolution quailed before the appearance of two massive columns of Turks marching on his flank, and he had to leave the Bulgarians to shift for themselves, and made good his own retreat.

There are fifteen thousand destitute refugee Mussulmans in Eski Djurna.

Saturday's engagement before Kars was merely a reconnoissance in force; the Russians withdrew in accordance with the prearranged plan.

The Russian Generals Fabyeff and Hedrof have arrived at Belgrade; also Bajadonivich and Bitzecki, from Montenegro. They were received by the ristics and a council of ministers was afterward held, lasting until four o'clock in the morning. The conclusion was not made known. It is believed that before long Servia will take part in the war. A Moscow committee has asked Servia to do so, and has offered, if she consents, to assist her with money.

There are few troops for the present at Drenova and Gabrova and a brigade of the fourteenth division at Tirnova. Reinforcements are moving south to strengthen the detachments holding the passes. Cavalry is advancing against Osman Bazar. Gourko's defeat seems partly to have arisen from the same cause as the other Russian reverses, namely, the dividing of his forces.

The report contained in a *Times's* Vienna dispatch that Kossuth, in his proclamation to the Hungarians, urges Austro-Hungary to come to some understanding with the Porte as to the extent of the concessions to the christians, which can be made without compromising the integrity of the Turkish empire, is a canard.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITY.

Louisville, August 21: Goldsmith Maid will trot on the Louisville jockey-club course August 29th, against time.

Philadelphia, August 21: Pat Donahue, a barkeeper, to-night killed William Bernhart, who quarreled with him for liquor.

St. Louis, August 20: Albert W. Howe, an old and one of the best known fire and marine insurance agents in the western country, died to-day after a lingering illness.

Cincinnati, August 20: The body of J. H. Mackey, of the law firm of Lewis & Mackey, of Brooklyn, New York, was found last evening a few miles back of Newport, Kentucky, lying in a dense thicket badly decomposed, with the skull fractured.

New Orleans, August 19: The bark Marietta, hence on the sixteenth for Palma, returned to the passes to-day. The mate reports that on Friday, the seventeenth, Captain Kirchofer, the master of the Marietta, jumped overboard and was drowned.

Chicago, August 21: Commissioner of Health DeWolf has issued an order requiring that all the adults who have not been successfully vaccinated within a period of ten years, and all children between the ages of ten and fifteen, shall be vaccinated forthwith.

Stevens's Point, Wis., August 20: Moses Strong, assistant State geologist, son of Hon. Moses M. Strong, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, was drowned in the Flambeau river, Saturday, while engaged in his geological explorations. The body was recovered this morning.

St Joseph, Mo., August 19: A large party of lawyers, including James Craig, Ex-Governor W. H. Hall, General B. F. Loan, Wells Hendershott, of New York, and others, left here to-night for Kingston, where the petition for a receiver of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad will be argued to-morrow.

Old Orchard Beach, Maine, August 20: Four tramps here discussed the best city in the country in which to get a square meal. Charles Miller advocated New Orleans, and so incensed Alexander Patterson, who contended for Boston, that Patterson fatally stabbed Miller. The gang was arrested.

Columbus, O., August 20: Thornton T. Gaff, *alias* Charles Fleming, has been arrested on the charge of bigamy. He married one Eliza Groves, a highly respectable young woman of this city, two years ago, having at the same time a wife in West Virginia. This wife followed and discovered Gaff in this city a few days ago, and caused his arrest.

London, August 21: Frederick Cavill started at forty minutes past three o'clock yesterday afternoon from Cape Grizenez to swim across the English channel. In this attempt he succeeded, having arrived within fifty yards of the English coast, near Dover, at forty-five minutes past three o'clock this morning. He was then taken into the boat, because the sea being rough and the breakers high, it was considered unsafe for him to land.

THE STORM

That Lowers Over Hayes's House—His Administration to be Subjected to the Severest Criticism by the Republican Members of Congress.

Charges to be Made on the Floor of the House and Senate of Ill-Will, Unwisdom and Inconsistency—Vials of Wrath to be Uncorked.

Washington correspondent of the New York *Graphic*: Having conversed with three Republican members of the next congress, within three days, the condensed sum and substance of what they said is at our disposal. If these mutterings of the storm should lead the administration to take steps to avert the storm's ravages, your prophetic journal will have gained a new hold upon the President's gratitude. It seems to be universally assumed that the Hayes administration will be subjected to the severest criticism by the Republican members of the coming congress. Some go so far as to say that the President and certain members of his cabinet will meet with contemptuous personal treatment and wholesale public denunciation. It is conceded, however, that the Republican antagonism to the administration is less aggressive since the Ohio convention. But according to the substantially concurring voices of our communicative congressmen, the grounds of attack upon the executive will be about these:

First—It will be maintained that the administration, in endeavoring to prove itself non-partisan, has proved itself non-Republican; that it has done nothing to build up and consolidate the Republican party, but a great deal that tends to disintegrate and break it down; that it has commanded all active Republicans whom it can control to cease to labor for the cause, thus by implication censuring them for activity in that cause in the past; that the few appointments the administration has made have added to it no political strength and gained no political points.

Second—Gross inconsistency will be charged upon the President, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Schurz in the next congress in this, that the three having proclaimed for years the urgent need of reform in the civil service because of the low level to which that service had fallen, they are now continuing that degraded service, so far as its agents are concerned, practically unchanged. In other words, the appointees of Grant, whose system of appointments was declared the worst, are accepted as better than the reformed method of making appointments now in vogue can produce. Mr. Hayes and Mr Schurz now laugh at Mr. Logan and Mr. Cameron for asking for an office for a friend because that friend has rendered important personal service to him, and yet both the President and interior secretary keep and continue hundreds of men in office who were appointed for no other reason than because they rendered personal or political services to the Logans, Camerons, Howes or Grants. In short, it will be argued that office-holders appointed in violation of all the rules of any good civil service, are not the best procurable representatives of an administration whose hobby is civil service reform. Mr. Schurz and Mr. Evarts have placed themselves in the attitude of conceding that President Grant was better qualified than President Hayes or themselves to select the agents through which the reform President must discharge his executive functions.

Third—All three of the congressmen whose complaints we are formulating insist that the delay for half a year in making appointments to fill vacancies, and in removing notorious plunderers or incapables from office, results in making many enemies and no friends to the administration. That it is a terrible mistake to suppose that office-seekers have no friends and no influence. That Bob Ingersoll, for instance, has more admiring friends and a larger following than any member of Hayes's cabinet. That scores of the most influential Republicans have personally and by letter urged his appointment to a foreign mission. That these indorsers not only feel offended because their indorsements are treated with contempt, but that all the admirers of the great Illinois orator are displeased because so incontestibly meritorious a case is not promptly disposed of on its merits. The thousands of applicants for position and the hundreds of thousands of their friends whose wishes and recommendations have been treated with studied insolence and unstudied neglect, form the most active element in politics, and at the same time the most influential. That this element will be as full of activity in its hostility to public men who scorn them, as it was of zeal in its efforts to elevate those men to power.

Fourth—It is a complaint not confined to members of congress that this administration is too dilatory in action in all things; that it spends too much time in deliberating and too little in doing; that it never concludes anything; that it decides nothing, the decision of which it can possibly postpone; that it has talked and palavered five months over the appointment of a minister to Brazil; that the cabinet is a debating club, which does not take into account the brevity of human life; that the electric wires have for five months been informing the public from two to five times a week that the "cabinet has had under consideration to-day several important foreign appointments and other public matters, but no conclusion has been reached," "the President has decided not to act hastily," etc. The fact is, these members say the President acts neither hastily nor deliberately—he does not act at all. It is even said that the President's course is often characterized by more vacillation and indecision and downright timidity than that of Buchanan.

Fifth—Our congressional friends argue that it is a bad symptom for any administration that its prominent political friends in congress have been alienated from it. Blaine, Conkling, Howe, Spencer, the Camerons, *et al.*, have been driven off and not one Democratic supporter has been won over. The administration has established no cordial relations with any Republican elements. It has not the active alliance of Edmunds, Bristow, Morrill, Hartranft, Fish, nor any of the old Republican leaders. It is neither in nor out with Grant. In point of fact, it is neither in with nor out with the great body of the Republican members of the next congress, so far as has been yet publicly made known.

But, lastly, these exasperated law givers affirm that they will "see" whether the executive can snub members of congress with impunity; that the executive will find that that is a game that two can play at; that the President will find that congress can get along without him quite as well as he can get along without them; that if he will do nothing they want done, they will do nothing that he wants done. The English of which is, that the President must make executive appointments at the dictation of members of congress or he will get no support or supplies. Can the President, if forewarned, be forearmed and fortified?

THE PRESIDENT

On his Tour Through New England—His Reception at the Crawford House, New Hampshire—A Warm Greeting.

His Speeches Prove him Very Grateful for the Cordial Reception he met Everywhere, and yet he Nudges Key, the Ex-Rebel, Again.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, N. H., August 21.—President Hayes and party left Fabyans at a quarter to eight o'clock this morning and by special train passed through the notch. The morning was clear and warm, and the observation from the cars gave a fine view of the mountains. Upon reaching North Conway, at nine o'clock, carriages were obtained and the Kearsarge house visited, where a reception was held by the executive and cabinet. The greeting was the warmest given in New Hampshire. The spacious parlor was filled to overflowing by the guests of the house and citizens of the town, anxious to grasp the hand of the President and his accomplished wife. At Glen station a few moments were passed in handshaking. The cheers of the crowd as the train moved away expressed more fully than words the feeling they entertained. At a station at Upper Bartlett a number of citizens were congregated, and passed along the car, shaking hands with President and Mrs. Hayes. The ride from this point was much enjoyed by all. The train was stopped at a convenient point, allowing a fine view down the valley of the Saco and the old Wiley house. The party arrived at this place at half-past eleven o'clock for dinner, before which a short reception was held in the parlor, the guests of the house greeting the officials and welcoming them to the house. At one o'clock the cars were taken for Plymouth.

After the banquet at the Crawford house, a general handshaking took place, and Mrs. Hayes had a few pleasant words for the ladies, when the party left for Fabyans, where the train was taken. At Bethlehem coaches were provided for Maplewood, where a speech of welcome was made by Francis Wells, of Philadelphia. The President replied: "I thank you heartily for this welcome, and I have no trouble in choosing between beauties of nature and beauties spoken." At the same time advancing, the President took the hand of the nearest lady, and continued shaking hands with all present.

Teams were immediately taken for the Sinclair house, where the President was greeted by thousands of people, a band of music and enthusiastic cheers. From the balcony the President spoke as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS—I thank you cordially, one and all, for this cordial greeting, and I wish it were possible I could form the acquaintance of each of you and take you by the hand, but our journey allows but a moment at each place. I am sure that you don't desire me to make a political speech. You are too sensible a crowd for that, but I am sure that we agree in a few things, however much we may differ in others. There are many things about which we can differ, such as business and secular affairs, without discussing our political differences. Now we are agreed as Americans, I think that all parts of the constitution shall be obeyed, parts that are new as well as parts that are old; that it will be a grand thing to dwell together in unity. We have disagreed in the past through the evils of war which the country has borne, but these things are past. Let us have a brief period at least of perfect harmony and unity. We have with us a few people who are associated with me in office—Secretary Evarts, Attorney-General Devens and Postmaster-General Key. [Applause at each name.] I don't see that you make much difference in these people, although the last had the bad taste to vote against me, and this is his first visit north. But he is with us in the common interest. The results of the war are to be accepted by all people of all parts of the country both north and south. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Postmaster-General Key."

Messrs. Key, Devens and Evarts made short speeches, and the party drove to Littleton, taking the train for Plymouth. Short stops were made on the way to give the President an opportunity to bow his acknowledgements to the people assembled. At Plymouth the President was escorted by the citizens to the hotel, the school-children, bearing flowers, lining the pathway. From the stairs of the hotel the President said:

"LADIES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—I thank you very sincerely for this very cordial welcome given us this evening. I am quite sure that nothing could be more satisfactory than a hearty reception like this. The school-children—little girls with flowers—were here in token of the good feeling you have not only toward us but all our countrymen of every State. If there is any sentiment has guided what we have done, it has been for a common nationality. It has been our desire to do something for all the States. We have felt that the war should end, and that peace should spread through all our borders. We hope as a result of this that men shall no longer be said to belong to States of Louisiana, Maine and Iowa, but be citizens of a common country. Beyond these questions of general good, there are questions that all may differ in; there are differences about policy and means of accomplishing a desired end, but we do believe that all good people everywhere desire reconciliation; that the laws are to be obeyed, and that the rights of each and every citizen should be respected, whatever his race or color. That being done, we may be citizens, not of a country or State, but of a free and united country. It is because I believe that you desire this that I see you gathered here together, Democrats, Republicans and Independents. It is my hope that at the close of my administration, we may say as Jefferson said: 'We are no longer Federalists and no longer Republicans, but now we are all Federalists and Republicans, and so to-night, for this night at least, let us say that we are all Democrats and all Republicans, and, better than that, all Americans."

The President was enthusiastically applauded, as was also Mrs. Hayes a moment later at her appearance. The President introduced Secretary-of-State Evarts, who made a brief address, and the President then presented Postmaster-General Key, saying: "I shall now introduce a gentleman who did not work with us in the late struggle, and who had the bad taste not to vote for me; but he believes, as we do, in the results of that great struggle, which have been embodied in the constitution of the United States. He believes, as we do, that the new part of the constitution, like the old, should be observed. He believes in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments now, which means that there is to be no more slavery in this our land, and that all men of all colors shall be equal, and is ready to carry out these principles."

Mr. Key spoke in a humorous vein for a few moments, and closed by saying that, seriously, he was very glad to represent that, notwithstanding there had been trouble between the north and south in the past, there is now no occasion for it. It becomes us, then, to cultivate good relations. As I travel up and down your stream, I hear the hum of machinery. You manufacture our cotton, and we have mutual interests in commonplace.

Attorney-General Devens spoke a few words, when dinner, followed, after which a pleasant evening was enjoyed by all. The following is President Hayes's reply to Senator Blaine's invitation:

FABYAN HOUSE, N. H. August 21.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Augusta, Maine.

I greatly regret that my inability to accept, at present, Governor Connor's kind invitation to visit the State of Maine will deprive me of the pleasure of enjoying the hospitality you have so cordially proffered. R. B. HAYES.

Proposed Reorganization and Reform of New York Customhouse Regulations.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The report of the commission on weighers and gaugers of the New York customhouse is under consideration at the treasury department. The commissioneas agree that a reorganization is demanded, and think it important that the departments of weighers and gaugers shall each have a practical expert at the head, upon whom should rest the responsibility, and that each assistant, who, like the chief, should be an expert and a man of character, should in his turn be responsible for the laborers selected by himself. The commission say that under the present system a large number of weighers who receive salaries of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, and who are assigned respectively to weighing districts, render but little, if any, personal service to the government. Cards closely resembling United States obligations or securities are so frequently used as advertising mediums by business firms that the government, for the protection of the people, has determined to stop the practice by prosecuting all engaged in the work in the future.

Masonic.

BUFFALO, August 21.—A grand public reception was tendered the delegates to the triennial convocation of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States at St. James hall this morning. An address of welcome was delivered by M. E. Judge George W. Clinton, and was responded to by M. E. G. G. H. P. Judge English, of Arkansas. The Knights Templar and chapter Masons, numbering about four hundred, formed an escort to the General Grand Chapter, which paraded the principal streets. At the conclusion of the exercises at the hall, the procession reformed and marched to the Masonic hall, when the General Grand Chapter entered upon the business of the convention.

Proposition of Adjustment of Losses by the Pittsburg Riot.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—The committees of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad company and of the Maritime exchange, had a consultation to-day relative to the adjustment of the losses incurred at Pittsburg during the strike. An agreement was arrived at by which suits will be brought against the Allegheny company, and it was understood that, after the necessary data shall be prepared, the claims of merchants will be presented prior to those of the railroad company, who will assist the business community in the suits. Statements are now being prepared to show the amount of loss sustained by the merchants of this city by the destruction and delay of their goods in transit.

"Moonshiners" after U. S. Marshals.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—Deputy United States Marshal Webster reports having been attacked by escaped "moonshine" prisoners, who with their friends fired twenty shots at him and his posse, and also bombarded his house an entire night. Deputies Fenn and Adair were menaced by a mob in Adair county, numbering perhaps one hundred or more. The Harding county "moonshine" men swear that they will kill the first United States marshal who comes near them. Colonel Crittenden, the new United States marshal for Kentucky, has been making vigorous efforts to break up this peculiar specimen of law-breaking, and his deputies have within the last two months arrested something over one hundred offenders.

DIED.

FOWLKES—August 21st, at 11:20 a.m., TONY FOWLKES, aged fifty years. [St. Louis and Cleveland papers please copy.]

Funeral from Avery Chapel this (WEDNESDAY) afternoon at three o'clock. Friends are invited to attend. Carriages in attendance.

Masonic Notice.

PENN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 22—Will hold a special convocation this (WEDNESDAY) evening, at 8 o'clock, for work in the P. and M. E. Masters degree.

Visiting Companions are fraternally invited.

By order R. GALLOWAY, H. P.

JOHN BRAMISH, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of E. Slager & Bro., Merchant Tailors, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. Slager retiring. The business will be continued by E. Slager, at 53 Jefferson street, who assumes all liabilities and will collect all debts due said firm.

S. SLAGER.
E. SLAGER.

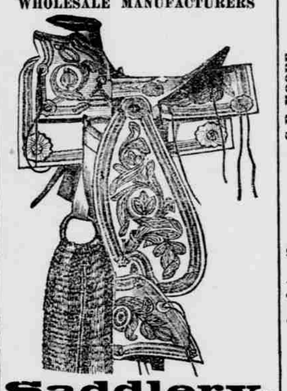
MEMPHIS, August 11, 1877.

C. P. WINKLER,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

COURSE of instruction will begin on MONDAY, August 20, 1877. Orders may be left at 294 and 375 Main street.

JOS. B. GATHRIGHT,
Of the firm Harbison & Gathright, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN J. HARBISON,
Of the firm Harbison & Gathright, Louisville, Ky.
W. E. RAYNER,
Of the late firm Fletcher & Rayner, Memphis, Tenn.

GATHRIGHT,
HARBISON & RAYNER
[Successors to FLETCHER & RAYNER],
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS



Saddlery,
Harness and Collars,
AND DEALERS IN
Saddlery Hardware, Leather, Etc., Etc.,
No. 299 MAIN STREET,
ONE DOOR NORTH OF PEABODY HOTEL.
[Sign of the Saddle.]

All orders intrusted to us will meet with prompt and careful attention, and will be filled at the lowest prices possible.

Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given. That by virtue a venditioni exponas to me directed from the Honorable Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tenn., in the case of W. W. Coleman vs. John Cosgrove and P. G. Meath, judgment rendered on the third day of October, 1874, for the sum of two hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest and costs of suit, to satisfy said judgment, etc., I will, on

Thursday, the 23d day of August, 1877,

in legal hours, in front of the Courthouse, Memphis, Tenn., proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: Lot on east side of Ninth street 40 feet north of the intersection of Jackson and Ninth streets, fronting 40 feet on east side of Ninth street; running back between parallel lines 148 feet, conveyed by deed to John Cosgrove by W. Y. C. Humes and G. P. Meath, on the 22d day of August, 1873, recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book B, page 99; situate, lying and being in the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, and in the city of Memphis; levied on as the property of defendant, John Cosgrove, to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs.

Memphis, 20th day of July, 1877.

C. L. ANDERSON,
Sheriff of Shelby county, Tenn.
By J. C. Buster, Deputy Sheriff.
H. Clay King, Att'y for plaintiff. jy25

M. C. PEARCE. L. B. SUGGS.

PEARCE, SUGGS & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants
No. 258 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE SALE OF COTTON

SPECIAL OFFERING
THIS WEEK
—AT—
MENKEN BROTHERS

Our popular 20-Tuck Skirts at ..... $1.
Ladies' Linen Suits, in three pieces, at ..... $3.
Ladies' White Lawn Suits, in three pieces, at ..... $3.
Twilled Crash Toweling at ..... 8 cents.
Large size Bleached Huckaback Towels ..... $1 50 doz.
Pillow-case Cottons, 42, 46 and 54-inch, 12½, 15, and 18c.
Our Unlaundried Shirts of Wamsutta Muslin and No. 2100 Linen, at $1 20.
7-8 Fine Brown Domestic at ..... 5 cents.
4-4 Fine Bleached Domestic at ..... 7½ cents.

NEW FOULARDS, NEW PRINTS!
NEW EMBROIDERIES!
NOVELTIES IN COLLARS AND CUFFS!
NOVELTIES IN LADIES' BELTS!
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY!

MENKEN BROS.

ORGILL BROTHERS & CO.
Hardware, Agricultural Impl'ts, Machinery,
AGENTS FOR
Gutta Percha and Rubber Man'f'g Co.'s
BELTING, HOSE AND PACKING
BEST QUALITY----WARRANTED!
Which we offer on the VERY BEST TERMS.
310 and 312 Front street, Memphis.

DRY GOODS.
Country Merchants
Are respectfully informed that our Fall Stock of
Dry Goods and Notions