THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1877. VOL XXXVI --NUMBER 222

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-8d. Memphis cotton, 10 3-4c. New Orleans cotton, 11c. New York cotton, 11 1-4c. New York gold, 103.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, September 19, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, falling barometer, stationary temperature, winds mostly from the north, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas; rivers will slowly fall.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T. SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, TUESDAY, September 18, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.97	70	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Indianola	30.07	68	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Louisville	30.05	58	N.	Fresh.	Cloudy
Memphis	30.03	58	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy
Nashville	30.03	58	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy
New Orleans	29.93	69	N.E.	High.	H. Rain
Shreveport	29.99	58	N.	Fresh.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.99	56	N.	Fresh.	Lt. rain

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE Catholic colonization association, of St. Louis, yesterday concluded the purchase of twelve thousand acres of land from the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad at three dollars and sixty cents an acre. The land lies in Pottawattomie county, Kansas, and a large colony will immediately be organized for settlement on it.

DURING Tweed's examination, in New York, yesterday, he read a paper relating to the career of John Morrissey, stating that he had been indicted for assault with intent to kill, in Troy, in 1848, and in the following year for burglary, and sentenced to jail; also, that he served in the penitentiary for several breaches of the peace, and that he had been a professional prize-fighter and gambler. This paper was read in reply to the criticisms of Morrissey on the Tweed investigation.

WAR NEWS.

Serious Injury of a Russian Gunboat by a Turkish Ironclad—Bismarck and Andrassy Sleep in the Same Bed.

The Remaining Russian Position in Shipka Pass Carried by the Turks—The Defile in Possession of the Latter.

London.

LONDON, September 18.—It is reported that two gunboats in the Kilia mouth of the Danube were attacked by a Turkish ironclad, and one gunboat so seriously injured that it had been destroyed. Fort St. Nicholas, which was captured by the Turks, is said to be the key to the Russian positions in Shipka pass, and to command other Russian works. General Gourko, with the Russian commander, is supposed to have about twenty-five thousand men, and Suliman Pasha forty thousand.

Positive orders have been received at Portsmouth for the iron armor plated steamships Triumph and Hercules to be got ready for sea by October 30th. It is expected the Triumph will relieve the Shah in the Pacific.

A dispatch from Salsaburg says Bismarck and Andrassy have taken apartments at the same hotel, and will meet to-day.

A Pera dispatch says news has been received at the English embassy that Suleiman Pasha carried the remaining Russian positions in Shipka pass this morning, inflicting an enormous loss. The defile is now entirely in possession of the Turks. The first detachment of the Russian imperial guard passed through Bukarest this morning on their way to the seat of war. General Gourko accompanied them. The men presented a splendid appearance, but have seen little service. Other regiments are taking parallel roads outside of Bukarest, all converging on Simnitza. The *Agencie Russie*, commenting upon the arrival of the guard, and the order to the Russian troops in Poland to join the army at the seat of war, states that these facts are a sufficient reply to the rumors of peace and an armistice circulated by certain journals. It is probable that Osman Pasha will be made minister of war.

A later dispatch from Constantinople says the Russians in Shipka pass have been reinforced. General Radetky's official accounts of the fighting does not admit that the fort was ever occupied by the Turks. He says: "After five days' bombardment, the Turks, at three o'clock in the morning, made a sudden attack on the fort. The attack, subsequently, extended along the whole line, and was repulsed, with an enormous loss to the Turks, after a desperate fight, which lasted nine hours." The Russian loss was nineteen officers and four hundred men wounded and one hundred killed. Prince Mistichensky, an aide-de-camp of the czar, was killed. A later dispatch is dated at Russian headquarters, Gorny-Studen, Monday, the Grand Duke Nicholas having returned to that place from before Plevna.

Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 18.—An official dispatch, published here, denies the report of the rumor that the Russians had completely evacuated Shipka pass. It states, on the contrary, that the two Turkish brigades, which captured Fort St. Nicholas, retired to their former positions. Several reasons, after having occupied the fort for six hours.

THE CHINESE WAR

In California—Forty Washee Houses in Grass Valley Burned—Chinamen Warned to Leave, under Penalty of Death—An Appeal to the Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept mber 18.—Last night the entire Chinese quarter of Grass Valley, except one house, were burned. Over forty buildings were destroyed. It is supposed that an incendiary attempt was made to accomplish the same purpose a few days ago. This morning a body of armed men left Roseville, Placer county, and proceeded up the Auburn road, warning all Chinamen, numbering some sixty, in the seven camps visited, to leave before midnight, under penalty of death. Some left at once; twelve at Bardock's camp refused to leave, though threatened. Proceedings were conducted, quietly, and no violence was offered. It is believed that by Wednesday not a Chinaman will remain in township No. 1. The refugees are mostly gathering at Folsom.

AN APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

The following dispatch was telegraphed today, after consultation with a number of leading citizens:

To His Excellency Governor Irwin, Sacramento:

I exceedingly regret the necessity of calling your attention to the lawlessness and mob violence that now, as for several days past, is taking place in the immediate vicinity of the State capitol, in the adjoining county of Placer. I fail to notice that the authorities of that county have as yet made any attempt to suppress the grand bodies of men engaged in driving out and burning the property of the Chinese residents. I desire to remind your excellency that in a letter, addressed to the committee of safety, you took occasion to intimate to that body that the prompt action taken by them prevented the lawless acts from becoming widespread. I simply call your attention now to the lawlessness taking place in Placer county that you may, by your promptness as the chief executive of the State, prevent these outrages from becoming widespread. I have no desire to point to you your plain duty. You have abundant precedents by the recent occurrences whereby State and National authorities have put down mob-violence. Justice and humanity demand at your hands that protection be accorded under the government to high and low; even the Chinaman who has come, here under the solemn treaty obligations, as a right to demand that his life and property shall be protected the same as that of citizens of more favored nations. Respectfully,

F. A. BEE.

Heavy Rainfall and Sharp Gale at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—It has been raining continually since six o'clock this evening, with heavy wind, which has increased, to a gale, blowing down signs, etc. The rainfall for twenty-four hours up to ten o'clock to-night was seven and three-quarter inches.

Call at Leubrie's this week for bargains in millinery. Fall hats, fifty cents.

Cleveland, O., September 18: The East Ohio Methodist Episcopal conference, in second annual session, adopted this afternoon he meet in Alliance, Ohio, next year.

SMITH.

The Irrepressible Horace, Not the Gentleman of the Rejected Addresses, After a Pretense of Death of Several Months, Turns Up in Texas.

The Story of his Adventures Since he Sought the Muddy Waters of the Mississippi—What the Life Insurance Companies had to Say About the Supposed Unfortunate.

Character of the Man who it had Generally been Supposed was the Victim of the Turbid Waves of the "Mississippi"—Anonymous Notes—Repentant Letter by the Victim of Circumstances.

Horace F. Smith, general freight agent of the Memphis division of the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern railroad, who was supposed to be drowned, is alive, and lives now in Texas. That Horace Smith is still alive cannot be doubted, although it was generally believed that he was dead. In the APPEAL of May 31st was published the following article, headed

SINGULAR DROWNING.

"About ten o'clock last night Mr. H. F. Smith, a well-known citizen, was drowned in the Mississippi river, near Hopefield, opposite this city. The facts attending the unfortunate accident are meager, and show that the drowning was of a singular nature. Mr. Smith, in company with a friend, Ed Hathaway, of Louisville, Kentucky, went boating last night, a negro man being in charge of the skiff. Shortly after leaving the Arkansas shore for their return, Mr. Smith stood up in the skiff, holding an oar in his hand. He soon started to the rear part of the skiff, but suddenly stopped and exclaimed, 'I feel as if a blood-vessel had bursted!' With this exclamation, which startled the negro and Mr. Hathaway, the unfortunate man fell into the water. Both Mr. Hathaway and the negro endeavored to catch Smith, but they could not reach him, for he disappeared beneath the water, and in a few minutes rose to the surface about twenty feet below the skiff. He again sank and disappeared from sight. At an early hour this morning search was made for the body, which has either lodged upon the Arkansas sandbar or been swept down stream by the strong current. Mr. Smith was general freight agent of the Memphis division of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern railroad, and had resided in Memphis for the past five years. He was an excellent gentleman, who enjoyed the esteem of all his acquaintance, and was a most efficient and active agent. His untimely death will be regretted by all who knew him, and very grief to the heart of a beloved and devoted wife."

The above account of Smith's mysterious disappearance

WAS GENERALLY ACCREDITED,

for it contained the alleged facts as given by Hathaway and the negro. After this Mr. Amos Woodruff, by request, was appointed and qualified as administrator. This gentleman yesterday was approached by M. H. Smith, of Louisville, who informed him that his brother was alive. M. H. Smith gave Mr. Woodruff assurance to this effect, and states that Horace F. Smith, instead of being drowned, left the city of Memphis and fled to Texas, visiting Galveston, and subsequently going to Mexico. Finally Horace F. Smith, tired of his existence in his other brother, A. R. Smith, who has a hotel at Hot Springs, Arkansas, informing him of his whereabouts, Horace Smith does not tell how he left Memphis, but declares that he will never return here. He says that he left Memphis with the intention of "putting salt water between him and this country." Why he left in such a mysterious manner is not known. At the time of his mysterious disappearance Smith was receiving a salary of four hundred dollars per annum. He has a family, and seemed to be quite happy. His life was insured for five thousand dollars in the Connecticut Mutual and ten thousand dollars in the Mutual, of Newark, New Jersey. The five thousand dollar policy was for the benefit of his children, but the other was not circumscribed. Upon learning the fact of Horace Smith being alive, Mr. Amos Woodruff yesterday presented the following

PETITION TO JUDGE RAY:

To Hon. J. E. R. Ray, Judge of the Probate Court of Shelby County:

Your petitioner, Amos Woodruff, respectfully represents and shows to your honor that he was appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Horace F. Smith by your honor, in the probate court of Shelby county, on the twenty-first of July, 1877. Letters of administration regularly issued to him as such administrator. Your petitioner further shows that not a single cent has come into his hands belonging to said estate; relying on the collection of certain moneys on policies of insurance on the life of said Horace F. Smith, that he as such administrator, was proceeding to collect said moneys. Your petitioner further shows that the widow and mother of said Horace F. Smith caused your petitioner to take said position of administration, and it was generally supposed by all of Horace F. Smith's friends and relatives that he had departed this life, and from general reputation he was dead. Your petitioner shows that said Horace F. Smith left his home, which was in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, and went upon the Mississippi river with another party, and it was reported by the other party, who returned without said Smith, that he had fallen overboard into the Mississippi river and was drowned. Your petitioner has just learned from information that is conclusive to him that Horace F. Smith is not dead, but is still alive. Your petitioner, in consideration of the premises, prays your honor that he may be permitted immediately to resign said position of administrator, as aforesaid, and that the bond which he and his sureties executed as such be cancelled, and for such other relief necessary, and he will ever pray.

AMOS WOODRUFF.

WILSON & HEARD, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this September 13, 1877.

HUGH B. CULLEN, Deputy-Clerk.

M. H. SMITH TESTIFIED

in court before judge Ray, yesterday, that the foregoing facts, set forth in the petition, are true, and that his brother, Horace F. Smith, is alive and in Texas. He swore that he had a letter to this effect, and that there is no doubt as to the fact that the said Horace F. Smith is alive and was not drowned. He corroborated Mr. Woodruff's petition in every respect, and thereupon Judge Ray made the following order; In the case of

Amos Woodruff, administrator of Horace F. Smith, deceased.

Amos Woodruff this day appeared in open court, and resigned and proving that Horace F. Smith is not dead, and it appearing that nothing has come into the hands of said Woodruff, as such administrator; and it appearing that said administration was granted to said Woodruff under a misapprehension, and under general reputation of the death of Horace F. Smith, and at the instance and request of the brother of said Horace F. Smith; now, therefore, on the petition of Amos Woodruff, sworn to and filed this day in this court, praying to resign as said administrator, it is ordered by the court that Amos Woodruff may resign, and that his resignation take effect from this date, and that he be discharged from further administration. And it appearing from the proof of his brother, M. H. Smith, that said Horace F. Smith is not dead, it is therefore ordered by the court that no settlement be required of said Woodruff, as administrator, other than his sworn statement, and no administrator *de bonis non* be appointed.

J. E. R. RAY, Judge.

SEARCH FOR SMITH'S BODY

was instituted the day after he disappeared. The APPEAL of June 1st had the following: "An ineffectual search for the body of H. F. Smith was made yesterday, Chris Steinfuhl's parrot gun being fired from the Arkansas shore, with the hope of causing the body to rise to the surface. Superintendent Flynn, of the Memphis division of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, of which Mr. Smith was general freight agent, is not sparing either means or money to recover the body of the lamented deceased."

Rumors to the effect that Smith was not drowned, but that he had mysteriously disappeared, were rife, but could not be traced to any reliable source. An APPEAL reporter investigated these rumors, and was informed by reliable parties that they were untrue. Thereupon the APPEAL, of June 7th, had the following:

"Our readers are already aware of the accidental drowning of Mr. Horace F. Smith general freight agent of the Memphis division of the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern railroad. Rumors to the effect that Mr. Smith committed suicide, or else fled from the sight of his friends, and is not dead, have been circulated, but by whom, and for what purpose, are not known. Mr. Smith was a trusted and faithful officer of the Louisville railroad, a popular citizen and honorable gentleman, whose character would not admit of any such unjust suspicion, except among those who did not know him. The rumors of his disappearance and also of his suicide are untrue. The following communication from the superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern railroad explains itself:

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD, OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT MEMPHIS DIVISION, MEMPHIS, June 6, 1877.

To the Public:

In consequence of rumors affecting the character of Mr. Horace F. Smith, late general agent of this company at Memphis, I would respectfully state that since his death, in connection with the auditor of this company, I have examined his accounts, and find them correct. I make this statement in justice to the family and memory of Mr. Smith.

JOHN T. FLYNN,
Superintendent Memphis Division.

THE CHARACTER OF HORACE F. SMITH

was set forth in a card headed: "The Late Horace F. Smith," which was published in the APPEAL, June 9, 1877:

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 8, 1877.

EDITORS APPEAL—We are just in receipt of the following letter from the auditor of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and it affords us pleasure to add this *reliable* testimony to the good character of the late Mr. Horace F. Smith, in whose integrity we always had the utmost confidence. We have repeatedly contradicted and discountenanced all rumors to the contrary, and it is at least a consolation to the family, relatives and friends of Mr. Smith, that every vestige of a stain upon his honesty, caused by groundless and unwarranted reports, should be removed. Yours truly,

RANDLE, HEATH & LIVERMORE.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AND SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROADS, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 5, 1877.

Messrs. Randle, Heath & Livermore, Memphis, Tennessee:

GENTLEMEN—Having learned that there were rumors in circulation in your city detrimental to the character of Mr. H. F. Smith, our former agent, and on whose bond you are sureties, I take great pleasure in stating to you that I *personally* made a thorough examination of his accounts with the company on Saturday and Monday, June 2d and 4th instant, and found them to be "*square*" in every particular—the company having no claims of any description whatever against Mr. Smith for shortage, and I believe they the same is not in the hands of his cashier ready for remittance to our treasurer. Our president, Dr. Standford, requests me to ask you to please contradict any rumors you may hear contrary to this statement, and we have no objections whatever to the publication of this information in the Memphis papers. Yours very truly,

H. T. CURD, Auditor.

THE BODY OF SMITH

had not been found, although a reward of five hundred dollars was offered for its recovery. The APPEAL, of June 12th, had the following: "Sunday the body of a man, supposed to be that of Mr. H. F. Smith, lately drowned, was said to have been found in the Mississippi river, near Terrene, and would be sent to this city for identification. A rumor was circulated yesterday that a negro, while crossing the river in a leaking skiff, at Presidents island, discovered a floating body but could not rescue it." By this time it was generally believed that Horace F. Smith was dead. Mrs. M'Cann, a spiritualist, directed her husband to go in search of Smith's body, which she said he would find in a bush on Presidents island. Pursuant to this

SPIRITUAL MANDATE,

the man procured a skiff and night after night did he search the river and the bush on President's Island. Although the spirits materialize Indians, and make strange revelations, they could not tell anything about this missing man. They deceived poor M'Cane, and caused him to spend many a night on the Mississippi river. In addition to the reward of five hundred dollars, the person who recovered Smith's body would be entitled to the gold watch and chain and diamond pin which he wore. At times there would be fifty or more persons in search of the body, and not long since it was thought that Smith's corpse had been found. Smith, in the meantime, was away off in Texas, but he had not escaped the lynx-eyed officers of the law. Chief Athy had cause to believe that Smith was alive and had fled from here to Texas. He cautioned the detectives to be silent, and say nothing to any one. Chief Athy had reason to believe that Smith was in Galveston, Texas, and he accordingly sent a telegram to the police authorities of that city. Before the police could come up with Smith, he left Galveston and proceeded to Mexico. A day or two after Chief Athy sent the telegram to Galveston he received the following

MYSTERIOUS AND ANONYMOUS LETTER,

which went to confirm his suspicions respecting Smith:

MEMPHIS, June 8, 1877.

To Chief Athey:

SIR—You telegraph to Galveston, Texas, and you will find the drowned man, Horace F. Smith, in the land of the living. Do not delay, and as soon as found I will make myself known and where I got my information. Yours respectfully,

MR. HATHAWAY, OF LOUISVILLE,

who was with Smith when he disappeared, should make some definite statement concerning the affair. He, with a negro, was with Smith when the latter disappeared. As to the fact of Smith being alive there is no doubt whatever. The life-insurance policies, amounting to fifteen thousand dollars, would have been paid if Mr. Smith had it not been for the timely action of Mr. M. H. Smith and Mr. Amos Woodruff. Mrs. H. F. Smith left Memphis for the purpose of joining her absent husband, who is no in Texas. In view of the great imposition practised upon the community, it is due that those who know of Horace F. Smith's residence or whereabouts give the same publication.

CREEDMOOR.

Result of the Shooting for the Spirit of the Times's Money-Prizes—The American Boys Get Away with the Big Purses.

CREEDMOOR, September 18.—The *Spirit of the Times's* money-prizes brought a large number of foreign and home long-range riflemen before the butts to-day. Eight hundred yards range Frank Hyde and E. H. Sanford lead, each making seventy-two points.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The match at Creedmoor to-day for the *Spirit of the Times's* prizes resulted in N. Washburne, one of the reserves of the American team of 1876, taking the first prize, with a total score of 207, at the 800, 900 and 1000 yards ranges; C. E. Bridgeburg, of the American team, won the second prize, with a score of 206; T. Lamb, jr., Orange Judd, and Dudley Selph, each scored 205, taking the third, fourth and fifth prizes; Wm. Rigby, of the British team, took the sixth prize, scoring 204; General Dakin took the eighth prize, with 204; Frank Hyde took the eleventh, with 200; Lieutenant Fenton, J. K. Milner, and Sir Henry Halford, of the British team, won the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth prizes, each scoring 197; Ferguson, of the British team, scored 198, and took the fourteenth prize; Humphrey and Colonel Fenton, also of the British team, scored 193 and 190, respectively, winning the twenty-third and and thirty-first prizes. Jackson, Jewell, Allen, Weber and Bruce, of the American team, failed in prizes, the latter scoring only 187. Evans, of the British team, also failed to take a prize, scoring 182.

Indian News.

CHICAGO, September 18.—Telegrams received at military headquarters give details of the preliminary movements in the recent engagement between Colonel Sturgis and the Nez Perces. The Indians, according to these dispatches, were well surrounded, praying Howard and Merritt on either side and Sturgis on the flank. Sturgis, however, being the only command which struck the hostiles, the Indians attempted to secure a junction with a band of hostile Sioux, but were intercepted. General Howard telegraph that they buried on the eleventh instant four unknown citizens, probably scouts, who were killed just in advance of the regulars. The stories of the infidelity of the Crows are denounced as sensational. The Crows are loyal, and have done good active service with Sturgis. The report of the battle is not yet complete, and no list of casualties is given.

PREJUDICE often rules in the physical treatment of babies. They are allowed to suffer and scream with pain from colic, flatulence, bowel disorders, etc., when some simple, reliable and safe remedy, as Dr. Bull's baby syrup, would give almost immediate relief and perfect ease to the little sufferer. Price, twenty-five cents per bottle.

ALL the novelties in fall hats at Leubrie's; *twenty styles, fifty cents each.*

HAYES.

Visit of the President and Cabinet to the Public Schools—Confessions by Old School-Teachers — Compliments to Scholars and Teachers.

The Public Schools—Them's My Sentiments—The Blind Asylum—A Very Interesting Programme Faithfully Carried out—Love and Flowers.

Visit to Jeffersonville—A Faithful Army Officer—Louisville Illuminated—"God Always Love and Protect you," the Parting Salutation—On to Nashville this Morning.

LOUISVILLE, September 18.—The Presidential reception was continued to-day, and, as upon the preceding occasion, was marked with the warmest welcome and most whole-souled hospitality. After breakfast the Presidential party was escorted to the female high-school. A march of welcome by the pupils greeted the appearance of their distinguished guests. All the members of the cabinet except Secretary Schurz, who has left, and Attorney-General Devens, who did not come to Louisville, were present, as well as the Misses Evarts and Mrs. Hayes and sons. In his address,

MR. CHASE,

principal of the school, said:

MR. PRESIDENT—In behalf of the faculty and students of the Louisville female high-school, I have the honor and pleasure to greet you and the distinguished gentlemen who accompany you with a sincerely earnest welcome. The associations of the hour will always be fresh in their memories. They are now well-behaved, sensible and studious girls, and the fondest hopes of their teachers, I am sure, sir, will be fully realized if the Divine Being shall spare them to become as worthy of the love of their future husbands and the reputation for excellent qualities as wife and matron as the noble lady who presides in the executive mansion, to the honor of her husband and with the admiration of the people of America. Teachers and pupils of the female high-school, I now present you to his excellency, the President of the United States, and the distinguished personages among his attendants.

At the conclusion of Prof. Chase's remarks, Miss Thomas, Miss Wilson, of the senior class, welcomed the President in behalf of the pupils, and presented him a magnificent bouquet, representing the American colors. In response to which

THE PRESIDENT

spoke as follows: "I regret that time does not permit me to talk to you as I would wish to do. In the very heartiest way, and in the very briefest way, I shall congratulate the citizens of Louisville, the teachers and scholars of this school. It is only a word of congratulation which I can now say. I thank you. You will be glad, I am sure, to hear those who are associated with me in the government, and if my friend Mr. Evarts will rise, I will introduce him to you." [Applause.]

MR. EVARTS

spoke as follows: "We of the north have been in the habit of thinking that in the public education, in the liberal and general endowments, which the public gives to common education, we have made a step in advance, what taken the lead; but it is apparent that here in Louisville you are quite come up with us, if you have not gone before us. It is a long while since I have looked upon so large a company of school children, and I think that the whole country will soon be full of institutions for the same purpose and with the same degree of results that show themselves here. My own education, in my native city of Boston, until I went to college, was at the public schools of that city, and I am quite sure the Louisville boys have their share of attention, and when they are older will be ready to give their share of attention to the girls of the public schools. [Laughter and applause.]

President Hayes—My friend, Mr. Evarts, says "girls." He must have been thinking of the young ladies of his own household. I should think he should call "young ladies" in speaking of you. [Applause and laughter.]

The President presented

SECRETARY M'CRARY,

who said;

YOUNG LADIES—I will only detain you to say that I most heartily second what has been said by the President and by the secretary of state. I am sure the citizens of Louisville and the State of Kentucky have great reason to be proud of this institution. I look into your faces and see a promise of great good for your state and your city. Good for the country in this institution. I trust it may continue to grow in prosperity and afford a blessing and benefit upon every one of its pupils. [Applause.]

President Hayes—I keep my position, standing before you, merely to indicate that we are unfortunately passing through Louisville at a hop, skip and a jump, having no time even to sit down. [Laughter and applause.]

On the introduction of

SECRETARY THOMPSON

by President Hayes, he was greet with applause, whereupon Prof. Chase remarked: "We will give Mr. Thompson another cheer because he is from Indiana." [Applause.]

Secretary Thompson—And perhaps when I tell you that I commenced life as a schoolteacher, you might give me another. [Prolonged applause.] But we did not then have as many facilities for acquiring an education as you have. I have watched the progress of the cause of education in this country with intense interest, and I am satisfied that the security of the people, the safety of our nation, depends upon the proper training of the rising generation. Whatever men in public life may do, whatever motives may prompt them, the success of the education of the mothers, sisters and sons of the land. I am sure that this school gives token of the success which the cause of education shall acquire in the city of Louisville. I take leave to express my feelings that goes on in this city, as I once lived here myself. I am sure all this representation of its intelligence and its enterprise gives the best assurance of its future prosperity. Let me therefore, not exactly in behalf of the President, take the occasion to introduce to you Mrs. Hayes, the wife of the President.

President Hayes—Here is one other friend whom I wish to introduce to you, Judge Key, of Tennessee. [Applause].

JUDGE KEY'S REMARKS.

LADIES—We sometimes think those are hard times. [Laughter.] The first money I ever earned was as a school-teacher, and my wages was fifteen dollars per month. I doubt whether there is any teacher here, lady or gentlemen, who does not get better wages than that. I have no doubt that they are better teachers than I was. [Laughter.] I am postmaster-general of this country, and have charge of the letters the ladies write, and simply wish to state to you that the letter, the nicer, the planer hand in which letters are backed, the more certainly they reach their point of destination. [Laughter.] Hence, when you want to address a letter, you will find this one of the most important branches of education. [Applause.]

President Hayes—I begin to feel sorry I did not enter life as a school-teacher. I think I should have done better than my friends, for if I had I should probably have staid in the profession. [Laughter and applause.] Now let me thank you, in behalf of Mrs. Hayes, for these beautiful flowers. I bid you good morning.

The Central colored school was next visited. Trustee T. H. Sherley made the address of welcome, and Horace Morris, a colored man, also spoke in the same strain. Exercises in music, vocal and instrumental, followed, and also general readings by the children. In speaking here, his excellency,

THE PRESIDENT, SAID:

our visit is so short that there will not be time to make remarks. I am sure that we feel that the circumstances of our visit to Louisville are in all respects gratifying, and in no respect more so than in here, seeing the evidence that the people of Louisville have such liberal and just sentiments on the subject of the education of the coming generation. It is generally conceded the yield will be larger than any previous year, averaging from fifty to seventy bushels per acre, but on account of the rainy spring it will be unusually late; and at a few points danger is apprehended from early frost, the corn not being sufficiently matured. Wheat averages twenty-two bushels, with quality better than last year; barley ranges from twenty-five to thirty bushels, and oats fifty to seventy five bushels. Very little of the harvested crop is coming to market, farmers being disposed to hold for better prices.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The Threatened Conkling Crusade—His Followers Still Bitter Against the Administration—Cornell's Case—Fenton's Chances—The Coming Convention.

Ex-Senator Bristow Does Not Give Hayes Credit for what is Called by Post-Office Organs His Policy, and he Thinks the Southern Democracy Stronger than Ever.

New York Herald.]

UTICA, September 12.—Though Senator Conkling keeps a close mouth, he has evidently given his friends and political followers free leave to speak their minds, and they disclose, in general conversation, an amount of bitterness, contempt for and resentment toward the President which show that they are quite ready for a row, and would appear to show, also, that the senator himself is equally ready. Mr. Conkling is not to be blamed for feeling sore over the political situation. He has met with some stinging disappointments during the last year. In the first place he was persuaded by his managers and followers that his nomination at Cincinnati was very probable; he felt himself sure of General Grant's support, and he imagined or was told that Grant could give him the solid southern delegations and Pennsylvania. Grant might have done this if he had began early enough; but he gave up his own hopes of a third term too late in the day. The original ticket at the White House was Grant and Hayes, and it was only in the last few weeks before the meeting of the convention that the White House people, seeing this to be sure of defeat, began to concentrate on the New York senator. There was no time then to marshal the forces, and Mr. Conkling, persuaded by Cameron and Cornell that he would surely win, was stung beyond measure by defeat so total and overwhelming that it almost made him ridiculous.

ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT EVARTS.

Unfortunately this was not the last of his mortifications. When President Hayes came in, Mr. Conkling put forward a friend of his own, Congressman T. C. Platt, for a cabinet position. Many of his friends thought him unwise in thus courting a new defeat, for it was well understood that Mr. Evarts would be offered the state department. Senator Conkling's object, moreover, was to present Mr. Hayes, by his own advocacy of Mr. Platt's claims, such a condition of New York politics as would lead the new President to ignore New York entirely in the formation of his cabinet. It is not believed by Mr. Conkling's friends that he wished to secure a place for himself, or even for any of his favorites, but that he would have been satisfied to defeat Mr. Evarts, for whom it is well-known he has a confirmed dislike. His friends speak of the secretary in the most contemptuous terms, as an adventurer, a shifty and selfish politician, and "not a good Republican," and there is little doubt that they accurately represent the opinion of their chief.

CABINET CHANGES DEMANDED.

But Mr. Hayes paid no more attention to Mr. Conkling's wishes or plans than to those of other cabinet makers, and the New York senator had the mortification of seeing Mr. Evarts preferred before himself and his own wishes overlooked. It is impossible for him to forgive these—holding the man he is. He might have overlooked the appointment of Ex-Senator Schurz, but with Evarts at the head of the cabinet, it is not possible for Conkling even to pretend acquiescence. This is what one very quickly learns here in Utica, where the senator is even a greater figure than in the senate, and where the devotion of his friends is as boundless as their resentment or their indiscretion. They are very numerous, and are largely composed of the senator's friends; that he will be there to guide and lead them, and that the President will have his moderation to thank if the convention does not sternly and pointedly rebuke the senator for his cabinet's policy and demand a change in his cabinet by the exclusion of Messrs. Evarts, Schurz and Key. They believe that the Republican party of New York is sure to support Mr. Conkling. General James A. Ekin, in charge, was complimented for the neatness and completeness of its entire arrangement. The glassworks and ship-yards were also visited. The reception in Jeffersonville bore the impress of affection and sincerity, and could not have been more general. The party returned to Louisville under an escort of the military of this city. At night the entire city of Louisville was illuminated in honor of his excellency. The display in this respect was one of surprising magnificence. It had been arranged that all should attend the exposition in the evening, and there bid a final farewell to the people. The route thereto, from eight to eleven o'clock, presented a scene of unusual beauty and splendor. Such a sight is rarely to be witnessed anywhere, most certainly never before in the southwest. Anything like a just description of the streets and houses thus illuminated and decorated in the profusion of the Crown's are beyond the ability of the pen to describe. The extensive splendor to-night is impossible to pen. Even the people themselves are surprised at the result of their efforts. Strangers are delighted with what they have beheld, and the influential party is enthusiastic in expressing their appreciation and admiration. The city hall contained six hundred lanterns, the *Courier-Journal* building one thousand, Louisville and Nashville railroad office five hundred, and many other large buildings almost as many. These, with other lights used in the illumination, were arranged to accord with taste and patriotism. At the exposition to-night the President, Wade Hampton, Secretaries Key and M'Crary, Thompson, Evarts, and Postmaster-General Key again spoke before an audience of immense magnitude.

At the exposition to-night, when all the other speakers had concluded, the President said, in expressing his regard for the people and gratitude for their generous Kentucky welcome: "Let us say as we go from you, that our sincere wish and earnest prayer is that the supreme ruler may always love and protect you." Tremendous cheering was given his excellency oft times during his remarks. The Presidential delegation leaves to-morrow morning at six o'clock, *via* the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern line for Nashville. A number of Kentuckians and journalists from all sections will accompany them. General Eli H. Murray was chairman of the committee of arrangements, and to him is due great credit for the success of the reception and entire entertainment.

It is known that ten thousand strangers, and more than double this number of citizens, were on the streets of Louisville to-night. All parts of Kentucky, New Albany and Jeffersonville were largely represented.

At Jeffersonville.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., September 18.—Never before in the history of Jeffersonville has such an immense crowd of people thronged the city as was to-day gathered to welcome and give hospitable greeting to the President of the United States. At three o'clock this evening the President and party, and a number of other distinguished invited guests, arrived from Louisville. Ten thousand people met them at the city wharf, where Mayor Warder tendered a cordial welcome to his excellency in behalf of the citizens who had assembled to do him honor. The President's reply was thanks for the reception. He closed his remarks by saying he hoped all sections and all races may come together again in the fraternal harmony of the days of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson. He visited the quartermaster's depots, where several millions of government property is stored, and held an informal reception. The route of the procession was through the principal streets, which were magnificently and profusely decorated. He paid a passing call to the ship-yards and Cord's plate-glass works, where he and Mrs. Hayes and the entire party witnessed the operation of making plate-glass. After this the entire party returned to Louisville.

The Preparation at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 18.—Preparations for the reception of President Hayes have been made on a large scale, and he will be warmly welcomed. Arches will be placed over the streets, the capitol will be decorated, and the city covered with flags.

The Corn Crops of Nebraska and Western Iowa.

OMAHA, September 18.—The *Herald* will to-morrow morning publish detailed reports from all the counties in Nebraska and western Iowa, showing the condition of the corn crops. It is generally conceded the yield will be larger than any previous year, averaging from fifty to seventy bushels per acre, but on account of the rainy spring it will be unusually late; and at a few points danger is apprehended from early frost, the corn not being sufficiently matured. Wheat averages twenty-two bushels, with quality better than last year; barley ranges from twenty-five to thirty bushels, and oats fifty to seventy five bushels. Very little of the harvested crop is coming to market, farmers being disposed to hold for better prices.

DIED.

FRANKLIN—On Tuesday, September 18th, at 2 p.m., Mrs. M. L. FRANKLIN, aged 50 years.

Funeral from residence of her son, James H. Franklin, No 98 Hill street, this (WEDNESDAY) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

HOLLE—On Tuesday, September 18, 1877, at 12 o'clock, D. R. HOLLE, aged 58 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from residence, No. 120 Exchange street, this (WEDNESDAY) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

W. Z. MITCHELL'S SCHOOL,

No. 298 SECOND STREET.

Masonic Notice.

PENN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 22—Will hold a special convocation this (WEDNESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for labor in the P. and M. E. M. degrees.

Visiting companions are fraternally invited.

By order R. GALLOWAY, H. P.

JOHN BEAMISH, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

ALL members of the 154th Senior and 13th Tennessee Confederate Regiments are requested to call at the office of Messrs. B. J. Semmes & Co., THIS WEEK, and say whether they think proper for the proposed Reunion of these regiments on the 20th inst. Let every member respond to this call as liberally as his means will admit.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

Chick'ing Grand Piano

ALMOST NEW.

APPLY AT

E. WITZMAN & CO.'S,

221 Second Street, opp. Calvary Church.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

No 782, R.—Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee—Henry Buck and others vs. Francis E. Pratt et al.; and No. 1317, N. R.—Henry Buck et al. vs. H. B. S. Williams et al.

By virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above causes on the 18th day of June, 1877, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, courthouse building, Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, on

Saturday, October 20, 1877,

within legal hours, the following described property, situated in Shelby county, Tennessee, to-wit: The undivided interest of the heirs of Polly Weatherford in and to 38 acres or thereabouts, being two (2) lots—one containing twenty-two and a fraction acres, lying in civil district No. 14 and adjoining on the south the lot and residence of Ed. McGhee, dec'd, of McGhee's Station, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad; Beginning at the southwest corner of said lot; running thence east with the same 13 chains 36 links; thence south to McLemore avenue; thence west with the same to Raleigh avenue, and north with the same to the beginning; being lots 4 and 5, in subdivision A, in Carr's subdivision in the case of Carr vs. Carr for partition.

The second lot, contains about 16½ acres, being all of lot 11 in said Carr subdivision, except so much thereof as was set part to Wood by commissioner entered in the