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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 97

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 5 15-16d. Memphis cotton, 10c. New Orleans cotton, 10 1-4c. New York cotton, 10 3-4c. New York gold, 109 3-8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley north to west winds, cooler, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, followed by a rising barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, April 26, 1878, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.91	73	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Indianola	29.93	71	S.	Fresh.	Clear
Louisville	29.78	52	S.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.87	61	N.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	29.84	57	N.W.	Light.	Hazy.
New Orleans	29.90	74	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.88	70	.....	Calm.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.89	71	W.	Gentle.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE Russian General Heimann is dead.

BISMARCK is in no danger from his recent attack of illness, and it only defers his return to Berlin.

THE house committee on Territories has agreed to report a bill creating the Territory of Oklahama.

THE Presidential party spent the day in Philadelphia yesterday, visiting industrial establishments.

THE lower house of congress was the only branch of the national legislature in session yesterday, and that one consumed the day in discussion of the postoffice appropriation bill, without reaching any result.

WILLIAM EVARTS, son of Secretary Evarts, died at his father's residence in Washington yesterday, aged twenty-seven years. He will be interred at Windsor, Vermont, next Monday.

THE report is confirmed that England and Russia have agreed that a direct exchange of views should precede the congress. Austria, Germany and Italy also favor this course, and have invited England to state her views.

THE house committee on education and labor has agreed to report favorably the resolution authorizing a conference between the United States, Great Britain and China, on the question of Chinese immigration.

THE senate committee on postoffices and post-roads, has decided to recommend the passage of a bill to aid in the establishment of a semi-monthly mail service between the United States and Brazil, by means of two lines of steamships, alternately departing from New York and New Orleans.

THE Huntsville *Independent* does the APPEAL great injustice in the following paragraph, which we hope he will devote the same amount of pains to correct: "The Memphis APPEAL had a correct telegraphic account of the affair, so far as the body of its dispatch was concerned; but the sensational night-editor put at the head, in flaming letters, the statement that it was done by a '*masked mob*.' A telegram was sent to the APPEAL, the next day, correcting this. The editor, however, failed to give this county such simple justice as a publication of the correction would have given." By reference to the APPEAL, of April 20th, he will find the telegram referred to, printed under the head "Correction," done "in simple justice" to that county.

MEMORIAL DAY

Observed at Atlanta and Macon, Georgia—A Confederate Monument Corner-Stone Laid at Macon with Impressive Ceremonies—An Interesting Letter from President Davis.

ATLANTA, GA., April 26.—Memorial day was generally observed here. Stores all closed. Citizens and soldiers repaired to the cemetery. The graves were decorated and an oration delivered.

AT MACON, GA.

MACON, GA., April 26.—Memorial day was celebrated with great ceremony. The Confederate monument and corner-stone was laid that by Grand Masonic lodge of Georgia, and an oration was delivered by Governor Colquitt. The largest crowd ever known on Memorial day was present.

In a letter to the Memorial association, of Macon, in response to an invitation to deliver an address, Jefferson Davis says:

Let not any of their survivors impugn their faith by offering the penitential plea that they believed they were right. Let posterity learn by this monument that you commemorate the men who died in a defensive war, and that they did not, as has been idly stated, submit to the arbitrament of arms the questions at issue—questions involving inalienable rights and held in trust for posterity—but that they strove for State sovereignty, which their fathers left them, and which it was their duty, if possible, to transmit to their children. Let this monument teach that heroism derives its luster from the justice of the cause in which it is displayed, and let the difference between a war waged for a robber-like purpose of conquest and one to repel invasion, to defend a people's hearths and altars, and to maintain their laws and liberties. Such was the war in which our heroes fell, and theirs is the crown which sparkles with gems of patriotism and righteousness, with a glory undimmed by any motive of aggrandisement or intent to inflict ruin on others. We present them to posterity as examples to be followed, and wait securely for the verdict of mankind, when knowledge shall have dispelled misrepresentation and delusion. It is not unreasonable to hope that mature reflection and a closer study of the political history of the Union may yet restore the rights prostrated by passions developed in our long and bloody war. If, however, it should be otherwise, then from our heroes' graves shall come in mournful tones the answer: "*Fit.*" And if our children must obey, they must; but thinking of our day, 'twill less debase them to submit. Yours, faithfully,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The British Grain Trade.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—A leading grain circular says: "Though country deliveries of wheat are somewhat larger, imports into the kingdom during the past two weeks are considerably smaller than we frequently had lately. All the neighboring markets this week were firm on spot, and in the neighboring districts the demand improved at the extreme quotations of Tuesday. In this market millers were readily paying an advance of one penny for white wheat and one penny to two pence per hundred weight for red wheat. Flour is in improved request at extreme prices. New corn is held for threepence to sixpence per quarter advance, with fair sales made at the former improvement."

"BEAUTY, when unadorned, is adorned the most." We doubt the truth of the above when we see the superb costumes which appear constantly in *Andrews' Bazar*. A lady never appears to more advantage than when dressed in a well-made, tasteful suit, and the *Bazar* has established a standard which has never been excelled. Published by W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati.

A tight-rope performer, while walking backward over a rope at Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, yesterday evening, missed his footing and fell fifty feet to the ground. He will die.

OUR CAPITAL LETTER.

The Presidential Fraud Thoroughly Sifted—The Conkling Interview has been Fruitful of Great Results—An Increasing Demand that the Matter be Minutely Investigated.

Strong Points in Conkling's Interview Corroborated by Recent Developments—General Butler's Boston Speech—Chandler's December Letter—Foster's Testimony Trying to Ignore "the Bargain."

The Storm Brewing into a Hurricane about the White House, which may Possibly End in the People's Wrongs being Righted—Let us Hear from Louisiana.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The agitation of the Presidential question, brought about by the Conkling interview, of which the senator's brother says that it is every word true, and every word of it in keeping with Conkling's known convictions, has been fruitful of great results in the direction to which the New York *Sun* has steadily and persistently directed public attention ever since the decision of the eight-to-seven electoral commission. Standing alone until Mines exploded a mine charged with Conkling's views, the *Sun* is enabled now, as a result of the conviction wrought upon the public mind by the exposure of the New York senator's conscientious sense of what is right and just, not only to count upon the New York *World* as an ally in its demand for an investigation through the Blair or some other bill, if necessary, but to rest almost absolutely secure that a rapidly accreting public opinion will demand that a bill shall be reported to and be passed by the house, or steps be taken looking to the same result as is contemplated by the Blair bill, namely, an investigation of the fraud. The change in that respect which has come over the public mind here is astonishing. Politicians in and out of congress, who were, a few days ago, opposed to reopening the question of the Presidential fraud, are now earnest in their demands that an investigation shall have the whole strength of the Democratic party to help in a task for the assumption of which Blair has been roundly abused by nearly the combined press of the country. The languages of the Conkling interview is so clear in denunciation of that fraud, and so plain in its exposition of the means taken to accomplish it, that Democrats feel warranted in not only justifying the action of Mr. Blair, but also in pressing for full party support in the house and in the senate for the passage of his resolutions, or some bill such as I suggest. Strengthening them in this course, the confession of M'Lin and Dennis, of Florida, came to hand to-day most opportunely. In a few days we shall no doubt have something equally if not more startling from Louisiana, and in the end, no doubt, from South Carolina also. It takes time to get to the bottom facts of a villainy so consummate as that which robbed the people of the Presidency—a long time, time enough to wear out the patience of honest citizens. But the time so far given to it has been well spent. Not a minute of it has been wasted. Competent men have had the work in charge, and they have moved with all possible celerity, urged on by an eagerness to reach conclusions that nothing but the magnitude of the undertaking and the results possible to be achieved could have inspired. Not always successful, and sometimes saddened and disheartened, they have continued to labor on, satisfied first by the Chandler letter, the controversies that grew out of it, and the admissions it forced; secondly by the mutterings of other dissatisfied Republicans, and finally by the Conkling interview and the body of literature that has grown out of it, that they had but to remain true to their self-imposed trusts to reach the end, and, if no more, convince the people of the Union that Hayes is President by fraud and corruption, consented to, if not actually dictated and superintended by those who had his confidence as fellow-partisans.

CONKLING,

in the course of his interview, says "that the "wires between Washington and Columbus "kept the Ohio man thoroughly informed as "to all that was doing in his behalf." And he adds: "Putting this and that together, I "was pretty well convinced that there was "rottenness in Louisiana, and that an effort "was making to stifle all inquiry. I knew "nothing, so I could not speak, and when "the commission determined not to go be"hind the returns, there was no choice left "but to indorse the regular returns as pre"sented. I was not, to speak candidly, "sorry, however, that an engagement made "long before, and that could not be delayed, "prevented my presence at the votejon "Louisiana. I had made my arrangements "to be there, but, as you will remember, the "vote was postponed for a day—from Satur"day to Monday. This postponement threw "me out of my calculations, and I was ab"sent. I am frank to say that I thought "then there was something not exactly "straight about that Louisiana business, *but "now I believe that when the whole truth is "known it will sink this administration—"President and all—to the lowest depths of "infamy.*"

Conkling, I have reason to believe, by documentary proofs that he has seen in the hands of others, or has in his own possession, *knew* that the Louisiana business *would* sink the Hayes administration to the lowest depths of infamy. But he preferred that these documents should come to light naturally, that is, as they might be called for by congressional or judicial investigation. He did not want them forced before the public in any other way than as the legitimate sequence of the persistent efforts of the men self-appointed to the work of discovery of the frauds in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and to aid in the consummation of an act of public justice. He has, no doubt, been eager (for selfish reasons) that these frauds should be brought to light and this justice should be meted to the people. "Everybody," says his brother (who, it is presumed, knows him better than anyone else) "knows what an "execrable fraud has been committed. I "only wonder that it was permitted to be "consummated without bloodshed. For my "own part, I was willing to give my own "life in the struggle for justice, if necessary. "When I saw Grant collecting troops around "Washington I was vividly reminded of "that blackest of all crimes against "the liberties of the people—the usurpa"tion of the imperial purple by "Louis Napoleon. I was in Paris at "that time, and I can never forget the terri"ble scenes enacted there in that year of "1852. I saw that Grant was determined to "inaugurate Hayes at all hazards, and I "didn't see how it could be done without "bloodshed. I saw Mr. Tilden, and told "him I was, for one, in favor of inaugurating "him at all hazards. Mr. Tilden replied "that he was not willing to take the office at "the price of blood, and so he remained "passive as he has ever since." This contains another confession of a great truth. There was no way out of the dilemma created by the creatures who committed the frauds in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida but by bloodshed or the "eight-to-seven" commission. Mr. Tilden could not, and would not, take the responsibility of launching the country into a civil war that might prove its utter ruin; and so he dismissed those who appealed to arms and rigged all for the sake of peace. With all who know the facts so far brought to light, he stands higher to-day than ever as a pure patriot and unselfish statesman, and when the Hayes administration has sunk under the infamy of the Florida confessions and those to come from Louisiana, he will be so regarded by men of all parties and sections. His generous act of retiring from a contest fraught with so much danger to the country, will, when the facts of the Louisiana fraud are made as plain as are those of Florida by the Dennis and M'Lin confessions, place him in marked contrast with the man whose hasty greed for the office led him to write a letter deploring the fate of the negro at the south should Tilden be counted in, and who made haste to make promises tantamount to an agreement, before the count was closed, which he did not carry out until forced to it by public opinion.

GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

in a speech delivered in Boston during last winter, put this in a strong light when he said: "I have no respect for a man who will "dishonor his mother's marriage certificate. "I insist that it was Mr. Hayes's duty to the "Republican party, which elected him, to "sustain the men who sustained him. *If "he believed that there was any wrong or "fraud in his election, he should have just "abdicated his claim, and let us "abandon his election and wash "our hands of the whole matter.* "* * * It was his duty to stand by us, "and say to these men who were voted for "on the same ticket with himself, and the "ballots for whom were counted by the same "returning-boards which declared his elec"tion, and who received more votes than he "himself in many cases, that the power of "the United States should support their "right everywhere *if he had no suspicion "regarding the foundation on which he was "declared to be elected*, in Louisiana for in"stance. And don't let anyone say that I "do not believe Mr. Hayes fairly elected, for "*I have not looked into the subject carefully "enough to form a judgment on it.* I think "his course in Louisiana was very unjust. "If he was himself elected, Packard was "elected by the same vote."

I think it was because Hayes was not quite sure of his election that he attempted to placate the southern people, and induce them to condone the fraud, by recalling the troops from Louisiana and South Carolina. The head of his party by reason of his being the *de facto* President, he must have been aware touching the frauds at the south as any of the local leaders in the fraudulently seized States. He must have known as much as Conkling, who avows that when the Louisiana fraud is made public in all its nakedness it will sink the Hayes administration in infamy. He must have known the facts upon which Anderson was convicted, the penalty of which conviction he escaped by a mere technicality. He must have known, if not all, at least something of what Wells knew, of whom it was said, during the Anderson trial, that "he was "in possession of certain documents, confided "in him as returning-boarder, and which "will not only connect Hayes, but a member "of his cabinet, with the frauds that resulted "in the inauguration of the present Presiden"tial incumbent. These he proposes to utilize "in bringing the administration to terms. He "has no hope that executive influence can "save him from the vengeance of the Lou"isiana State courts, but he does have a su"perstition that they might be efficacious in "effecting his banishment from daily con"tact with things he loathes, and he is pre"pared to derive the benefits of such banish"ment, with sufficient collateral to exist "upon, in consideration of which he is wil"ling to give up the damaging evidence and "place it where it would do the least harm."

It is to this documentary evidence in Wells's hands that Conkling doubtless alludes when he says that it will cover the administration with infamy. These facts were known to Hayes.

CHANDLER,

in his letter of last December, proves this. He says: "To make Hayes President it be"came necessary for the returning-board, "acting under peculiar local laws, to throw "out more than seven thousand Tilden votes "on account of alleged murder, riot and "timidation, preventing a fair and free elec"tion in certain parishes. To perform this "extraordinary, even if justifiable, work, "in the face of an armed and infuriated "Democracy, required men of undaunted "courage; and such courage the returning"board possessed. *It required, also, that "the board should have assurances that the "national exigency demanded its perform"ance; that the moral sentiment of the north "would approve it, and that they themselves "should be protected from evil consequences "to be apprehended from the violence of a "mob government, which it was known would "be established by one Nicholls, a pretender "to the office of governor against Stephen B. "Packard, who was sure to be found elected "governor if the Hayes electors should be "found to have been chosen. All these as"surances were freely and forcibly given by "Senator Sherman and his associates. Mr. "Stanley Mathews declared to Mr. J. E. "Leonard, and on more than one occasion, "that Hayes and Packard should stand or "fall together.*"

"Encouraged and *forced forward* by these assurances," says Chandler (who of all men ought to know, since he was the chief manager of the Republican party), "the returning-board boldly performed its duty" of robbing Louisiana of its electoral vote. Chandler continues:

"It is inconceivable that any wise or hon"orable man should be willing to take the "Presidency, and then suffer or effect any "taint upon his own title. Governor Hayes "had it in his power at any moment, from "November 7th to March 4th, to avoid the "responsibilities of the office, but thought "not of doing it. On the contrary, at every "stage in the progress of the countings, "State and national, his active influence was "present through his counsel, agents, and "intimate friends, pressing forward the "struggle. Not declining, but eagerly de"manding and taking the place, it necess"arily follows that he was bound to main"tain the integrity of his claim thereto, and "of the means by which it was made effect"ive. Any other course would be sure to "bring deserved condemnation and disgrace "upon himself, the men of the party who "had been prominent in his behalf, and upon "the party itself."

How prophetic is this last sentence in view of the Florida confession and Conkling's acknowledgment as to the Louisiana fraud. "Deserved condemnation and disgrace" awaits every man who was a party to the frauds. Who will share in that condemnation and disgrace let Chandler, in conclusion, tell as follows: "Before the actual declaration of his [Hayes] election, and to secure "the same, a deliberate written bargain was "made in his behalf by the same Senator "Sherman and his associates, by which it "was agreed with southern Democrats, that "when he should be President, no attempt "should be made to enforce the principles of "his party, but that the south should be al"lowed to manage its own affairs in its own "way, and that in particular he would aban"don the lawful State governments of Louisiana and South Carolina, and recognize "in their stead the mob governments of "Wade Hampton and F. H. Nicholls. After "his inauguration the bargain was literally "fulfilled; the United States flag disgrac"fully hauled down in Columbia and New "Orleans; the lawful governments notified "to surrender to rebel mobs, and upon their "hesitation, deliberately and actively torn "down by his administration by unconstitu"tional processes, and the use of Federal "patronage, vigorously wielded by the same "Secretary Sherman and his associates; the "mob governments of Hampton and Nich"olls recognized; and a solid south and rebel "rule established by the swift and eager "action of his administration."

Chandler was in earnest when he wrote this, and speaks both feelingly and knowingly. He says that "*Before the actual declaration of his election, and to secure the same,*" Hayes entered into a bargain through John Sherman. He certainly would not have entered into such a bargain unless he had doubts of his election—a doubt amounting almost to a conviction.

FOSTER'S TESTIMONY.

But these facts of an agreement do not rest upon the testimony of Chandler alone. Mr. Foster, of Ohio, the particular and personal friend of the President, confessed to a meeting at Wormley's hotel, in this city, of which he said in an interview with a *Post* reporter last winter:

"I got there by accident. It was intended to invite me, but I didn't get that invitation somehow, and only dropped into the conference when its object was explained to me."

"What was that object?"

"Oh! to talk over matters. It was not with a view to any contract or bargain, and neither was a contract or a bargain made."

"Who were the conferrees?"

"Henry Watterson was there, and E. John Ellis, of Louisiana, and John Sherman, Stanley Mathews, Governor Dennison, General Garfield, Major Burke and one or two others, I don't remember just now who they were."

"Whom did you personally represent?"

"I didn't represent anyone. I got there by accident, as I tell you, and took but little part in the business."

"How long prior to that conference had you received a letter from Mr. Hayes?"

"Not long. I don't remember the dates, but it was not long between the receipt of the letter and the conference."

"What were the contents of that letter?"

"Oh! It was merely a letter congratulating me on my speech, and stating that my views on the withdrawal of the troops from the southern States were in accordance with his own."

"Did he make any contingent promises in that letter?"

"None at all. He said: 'If in the end the result is favorable, your understanding of my position will be found to be correct.' That is all I can remember of it now."

"Did you show that letter to any southern people?"

"I think I did."

"To whom?"

"I showed it to Candler, of Georgia; Ben Hill, Levy, of Louisiana; J. Young Brown, Faulkner, of West Virginia; Abram S. Hewitt, Henry Watterson, Major Burke, and I think to Alexander H. Stephens also."

"Did you show these gentlemen the letter before the conference?"

"Yes, it was prior to that meeting."

"Did not Major Burke read a paper at that conference?"

"I think he did."

"What was its nature?"

"My impression is that he read a document pledging the Nicholls government, if it were sustained, to protect the Republicans of Louisiana, and to insure them peace and happiness in that State."

"Do you remember any further terms set forth in that agreement?"

"It was not an agreement. There was no bargain. The paper simply set forth what Nicholls was willing to do."

The intelligent interviewer said in conclusion that "Mr. Foster was extremely anxious "to impress his interlocutor with the idea "that there was no contract or bargain, but "with all respect to Mr. Foster, there are "people who fail in all efforts to separate the "letter from the conference, and Burke's "representation of what his side proposed to "do."

CONKLING'S RESPONSIBILITY.

But there was another bargain or agreement growing out of the Louisiana frauds, to which Mr. Conkling was a party, for not standing by which his inter-day exposure of the administration will hardly atone. Senator Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, tells the story of it concisely, as follows: "On the night of the day when the decision of the electoral commission in reference to the electoral vote of Louisiana had been confirmed by the senate, and that vote had been counted, the Republican candidate after midnight, a Democratic congressman, supposed to be familiar with what was transpiring in the councils of his own party, told me, with an air of great dejection, that the whole business was ended, and that Hayes was President; that on that day he had to use his influence with Democrats had been sold out;' that they had an arrangement, as they supposed, by which Mr. Conkling was to lead off in the senate against confirming that decision, and was to have been supported by six other Republican votes, of which five were Republican senators from the southern States, designated by him as carpetbag senators, whose votes—that is, those of the carpetbag senators—were to have been paid for with money, but that for some reason at the last moment the arrangement had failed them and the whole game was at an end. I gave but little credit at the time to this statement, thinking it incredible, but have recently been told by other persons of other facts which tend to corroborate it. I have also been informed that it was the belief on the part of prominent Republican senators that some such conspiracy existed, and that Mr. Conkling was either a party or was privy to it. That inspired the determined and successful opposition to his being placed on the electoral commission, upon which it was understood both himself and certain of his friends were very anxious he should go. I have also been recently informed by a gentleman who professed personal knowledge of the fact that at the time Mr. Conkling had expressed the opinion there were but two lawful votes that could be counted from Oregon, and that it was the knowledge of that fact also that induced some Republican senators to oppose his selection as one of the electoral commission." Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, sustains Senator Matthews in the following testimony: "There was a conspiracy to cheat Mr. Tilden out of the place to which he had been chosen. There was a time when Mr. Conkling had it in his power to defeat this. What positive engagements he entered into we know not; but we do know, so strong was the belief that he would make the attempt, that one morning the Democratic side of the house was half emptied by a hegira of curious and eager members who sought the senate chamber to see him do it; that the Republican side of the house was quite empty; that the expectant Democrats waited and waited, patient yet anxious; that after a while the Republicans, who had been holding a caucus, began, one after another, to straggle in; that when nearly all had entered, and still no Conkling, Senator Morton, with a cold, significant smile upon his dark face, appeared upon the scene, announcing, without a word, the futility of the Democratic hope." Burke, of Louisiana, whom Foster states to be a party to the bargain Hayes made before the count was made, also sustains Mathews. He said to a New York *Herald* correspondent recently: "The old combination between Senator Conkling and Democratic senators, which offered to Louisiana and the country a defeat of the electoral count and a new election under Conkling, may be revived with a view of opening the electoral question, but I think it impossible." And the Washington correspondent of the *Herald* added after this: "Rumors of such a 'combination' as Major Burke speaks of have long been current in political circles here and are often discussed. Improbable as they are they are undoubtedly credited by some of Mr. Conkling's rivals, who, it is understood, flatter themselves that a suspicion of bad faith in this connection, if it can be kept alive and used at the proper time, would ruin Mr. Conkling's chances for the Presidential nomination in 1880 and leave the door open for a rival." Clinching all this I quote from the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who last week telegraphed that "there is great expectation that Mathews's very direct declaration of belief that Conkling himself was party to a bargain with the Democrats to defeat the counting of the electoral vote of Louisiana for Hayes will force Conkling to speak on that point. The friends of Mr. Tilden here do not hesitate to declare that Mr. Conkling and six Republican senators have announced their belief that the vote of Louisiana was actually cast for Tilden, and their determination to vote against the decision of the electoral commissioners. At the time of Mr. Howe's speech, the friends of Mr. Conkling claimed he had copies of letters from Mr. Mathews in regard to Louisiana affairs which compromise both Mathews and the President in the case of one Anderson, a supervisor of registration in one of the Louisiana parishes, and that in case Mathews replied to Howe, and undertook to defend the President, Conkling would read these letters. Friends of Mathews say there are no such letters in existence as are thus described, or at any rate none that can make the least trouble either for Mr. Mathews or the President. There is much excited talk under the surface among senators of both parties, and the situation is likely to become stormy." The situation is stormy. The Florida thieves have confessed, and it only remains for those of Louisiana, disappointed in securing control of the Federal patronage of their State, to do so to increase the storm to a hurricane, that will end in the wrongs of the people being righted. If the Blair bill is not the proper channel for this righting, as the New York *World* says, "it is obviously in the power of the house to inquire whether any member of the returning-boards has confessed, or is willing to confess facts sufficient to have generated in the mind of Senator Conkling a conviction, not only of 'rottenness in Louisiana,' but of rottenness so known to and participated in by members of the administration as 'to sink it, President and all, in the lowest depths of infamy.' It is obviously in the power of the house to summon the proper persons, and put to each of them such questions as these:

"Were you advised by anyone whom you believed to represent the government at Washington, or the party now in power, that it was necessary for you, in the interest of the national welfare, and in disregard, if need be, of the laws of the State under which you acted, to count out the Tilden electors and count in the Hayes electors?

"Did you thus count out and count in, and in violation of what you believed to be the provisions of the law under which you held office?" The storm has been raised by the statements of Conkling, Mathews, Chandler and Foster, and the confession of the Florida robbers of the Presidency, and, in the words of the New York *Sun*, which has devoted so much of energy to uncovering the frauds by which Tilden was cheated of the Presidency, "Hundreds of thousands of voters will not rest content until this matter is examined into. Let the investigation be fair and thorough. If by any means it should result in favor of Mr. Hayes, then we could submit even to his inanity in the belief that the law requires us to do so. But let us have the facts settled intelligently, and not assumed blindly as they have been by some. We cannot see why all patriots should not join hands in this undertaking for the sake of a common country."

J. M. K.

MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bluff City Grays and the Chickasaw Guards Engage in a Newspaper Drill.

The following correspondence explains itself sufficiently without any additional comment:

MEMPHIS, April 26, 1878.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

DEAR SIRS—The communication addressed to Captain John F. Cameron and published in this evening's *Ledger*, was received by me in due form. It was not my intention to publish the communication nor reply to it, but on the instant of its reception inclosed it in an envelop to the address of Mr. J. F. Holst, secretary, and with the following indorsement. Respectfully,

JOHN F. CAMERON.

INDORSEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS BLUFF CITY GRAYS, MEMPHIS, TENN., April 26, 1878.

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer of the Chickasaw Guards, who will please dispose of the matter in such manner as he in his judgement thinks fitting. It is not the desire or intention of the Grays, nor has their commanding officer a spark of ambition in the direction of newspaper controversy, or sharp diplomatic practices, nor will he consent to become a party to any controversy likely to alienate the two companies, or in the slighest degree encourage asperity of feeling between the members. As the communication comes to me at variance with any purpose to recognize, I feel it incumbent upon me to place it in the hands of your company. Very respectfully,

JOHN F. CAMERON,
Captain Commanding Bluff City Grays.

CATHOLIC.

Full Text of the Passage of the Pope's Encycle Regarding the Civil Power of the Church.

LONDON, April 26.—The passage in the pope's encycle issue, which was announced yesterday regarding the civil power of the church, is as follows: The hopes of Italy and the world rest on the beneficent influence of the holy see and on the intimate union of all faithful with the Roman pontiff. It therefore stands to reason that we should, with all diligence, do all in our power to preserve intact the dignity of the Roman cathedra in order before all things to guard the rights and liberty of the holy see. We shall never cease to insist that our authority be respected; that our ministry and our person be left fully free and independent; and that the position be restored to us in which divine wisdom long ago placed us. It is no vain desire of dominion which moves us to demand the re-establishment of our civil power. We demand it because our duties and our solemn oaths exact it, and because it is not only necessary to conserve full liberty of spiritual power, but also because it is evident that there is a question of temporal dominion of the Apostolic See. It involves the well-being and safety of the whole human family. The pope distinctly indorses the policy and acts of his predecessors, condemns civil marriages and deplores the rejection of the authority of the church, proclaiming that to be the cause of all the existing evils, but in language of coolness and dignity, devoid throughout of any offense. The encyclical contains no attack whatever upon the civil government of Italy, nor any mention, direct or indirect, of the house of lords.

MUM'S THE WORD

With Hayes and his Cabinet, Except Attorney-General Devens, who Cannot Resist the Opportunity to Hear Himself Talk Concerning M'Lin's Expose.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A special from Philadelphia says: A number of attempts have been made to induce the President and members of his cabinet who are here with him to express some opinion upon the alleged confession of M'Lin regarding the returning-board, but, notwithstanding strenuous efforts no information could be gained. This morning, however, Attorney-General Devens, while in conversation with the agent of the Associated Press, expressed his opinion somewhat fully in regard to the matter. He stated that he and other members of the cabinet placed no credence in the alleged confession. Affidavits could be obtained in that part of the country to suit any purpose. He regarded the whole thing as emanating from disappointed politicians and disaffected Repubhicans, for the purpose of fomenting discord in the ranks of the Republican party. Apart from the illegality of attempting to reverse the decision of the electoral commission, General Devens thought to reopen the question at the present time, when the country is upon the eve of financial prosperity and the resumption of specie payments, would be nothing less than a crime, and should be denounced by all prudent men, irrespective of party.

Fatal Railway Accident Caused by Carelessness.

RICHMOND, April 26.—An accident happened this morning to the mail train on the Richmond and Danville railroad, near Clover, ninety-six miles from Richmond, which resulted in five persons being badly injured, as follows: B. F. Gravely, Patrick county, Virginia, fatally; C. E. Parker, New York, seriously; Zent Meyer, Patrick county, Virginia, seriously; F. M. Ironmonger, Baltimore, agent Piedmont Air-line, slightly; Mrs. Heyser, Macon, Georgia, slightly. The accident is attributed entirely to neglect. The train stopped on the main tract to cool a box of the tender and the train-officers failed to signal a freight train coming in the same direction. The result was the rear end of the sleeper on the mail train was telescoped by the engine of the freight, badly smashing the sleeper and the engine of the freight train, and injuring the persons named. Other cars of both trains were badly damaged.

The Grand Canon Railway War Growing Hotter.

PUEBLO, COL., April 26.—The injunction which was yesterday served on the grading force of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, restraining them from working in the Grand canon of the Arkansas, was dissolved to-day by Judge Henry, and the papers ordered to be returned to court. Nearly one thousand men are at work on the grade. Colonel Strong, the manager, to-day ordered Chief-Engineer Robinson to survey a line from Pueblo to Denver, and furnish him estimates of the cost of a broad and a narrow-gauge road. The war between the two roads waxes hotter. It is reported that Jay Gould is backing the Denver and Rio Grande road.

PREJUDICE often rules in the physical treatment of babies. They are allowed to suffer and scream with pain from flatulence, colic, 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, 25 cents per bottle.

Three thousand miners met at Uddington, Scotland, yesterday, and resolved to demand an advance of one shilling per day of the masters of all the Scotch collieries, and if the demand was refused, to strike work on the second of May.

THE EASTERN PROBLEM

No Nearer Solved now than a Year ago—The London Press Discouraged at the Course of Political Negotiations—Austria's Objections to the San Stefano Treaty.

Russia's Privateering Schemes have Wrought a Depressing Influence on British Shipping Interests—Movements of British Troops—From the Russian Capital.

LONDON, April 26.—The newspapers this morning take a discouraging view of the course of political negotiations. They claim to see in Austria's changing attitude a desire to wait in hopeful silence, to see what she may profit in the calamities and weaknesses of the combatants.

The *Daily News* says: "It is time to give up all illusion respecting Austria's effective interference in the present strife. Her government has long ago made military preparations on the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in anticipation of a war between England and Russia, and will watch its development, get what it can, and congratulate itself on having done so without fighting. It will be glad if we help its designs, but will owe us no thanks."

A Vienna correspondent says, in confirmation of the foregoing utterances, that notwithstanding various denials, it is maintained that Austro-Russian negotiations at St. Petersburg are proceeding favorably, and that the chief objections of Austria against the peace of San Stefano have met with due consideration.

The *Times*, referring to the election for member of parliament at Tamworth, on Wednesday last, when the liberal candidate was chosen by 4999 majority over his conservative competitors, says: "The remarkable verdict against the conservative candidate cannot be explained away." And adds: "The truth is, there is some growing impatience at the objections which, rightly or wrongly, the British government are supposed to be raising to the congress. The distinction between the two formulas—the one to which England objected suggesting that the powers should meet to consider the changes to be introduced into the treaties of 1856 and 1871, in consequence of recent events, and the other, which it is thought will be more acceptable, that the powers meet to consider the treaties of 1856 and 1871, in relation to the treaty of San Stefano—seems too shadowy to be grasped by undiplomatic minds."

The scare caused by the Russian declarations of privateering is reported as having a depressing influence on the British shipping interests on the continent. The *Standard* says that at Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen, merchants, in cases when a voyage is in any hazard is anticipated, are refusing to consign their goods on ships flying the British flag. The critical state of relations between England and Russia has caused the Liverpool Sailing Ship mutual indemnity association to enter into a preliminary arrangement for the establishment of a special association to provide funds for the payment of losses incurred by its members through the capture or destruction of their vessels by acts of war.

A leading editorial of the *Times*, referring to the statement in a dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent that Austria is said to be advancing toward a solution on a basis of other powers taking suitable compensation for the increased influence of Russia, says: "The solution of taking suitable compensation means, of course, that Turkey should be further despoiled to satisfy the territorial needs of its neighbors. Thus the battle that to-morrow may be fought over one crippled power, may the day after be fought over three. England might fight for what it feels is justice, yet after spending more than we can spare of our treasure and blood we may find ourselves filling a ditch over which others walk quietly to the goal of their common aspirations. Europe, of course, now smiles upon us, cheers us on, and displays in our eyes the laurel wreath which is to reward our first successes. It would be more to the purpose if we were left alone to vindicate the treaties and fight the battles of Europe."

A special from Berlin throws some light on the English objections to the German form of invitation to the congress. The dispatch states: "The proposed form, the British government says, expresses an assumption that the treaties of 1856 and 1871 are already modified by the results of the war. England insists, on the contrary, that the necessity of superseding or amending those treaties is not to be assumed in advance in such a way as might prejudice the negotiations."

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: "It is evident that the present unsatisfactory state of things between Russia and England is doing more to engender feelings of mistrust and jealousy than any other cause. Unfortunately the negotiations do not advance as quickly as the armaments."

St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 26.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says: "We hope the intelligence published by some of the London newspapers respecting the state of the negotiations relates to a phase now past. At present it is improbable that England will renew her opposition in the matter of phraseology. If reconciliation is sincerely desired, let the cabinets aim at what is calculated to draw them closer together, and not bring renewed irritating propositions. There is now no doubt that Russia accepts the broadest possible basis for the programme of the congress; that she does not dream of declining any kind of a discussion is proved by Prince Gortschakoff's circular. Should the congress meet, it will be able to deal with all the questions created by the events in the east. It now appears that Lord Salisbury recognizes the opportunity of an exchange of views previous to the meeting of the congress regarding the possibility of an understanding being reached at St. Petersburg, and the cabinet shares in that opinion."

Bombay.

BOMBAY, April 26,—Troops are arriving here daily for embarkation. The first detachment will leave for Malta April 29th and the second on May 1st. They will not stop at Aden. Fifteen ships and twelve steamers have been engaged for the conveyance of the expedition, which will be convoyed by a man-of-war. Great enthusiasm is manifested throughout India, and native troops are volunteering for service.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

A man aged about fifty years leaped from the new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, yesterday morning, into the river. An envelop in the pocket of his coat is addressed to Edward W. Groat, Waterford, Racine county, Wisconsin.

John A. Kay, an architect, who has occupied a high professional position in St. Louis, was found dead in his room in that city yesterday morning with a pistol-shot wound in his head. It is supposed that he committed suicide. His wife and family are in Charleston, South Carolina.

Frank Stewart, who fired four shots, all of which took effect, at his friend Tede Ashmore, in December last, at East New Brunswick, New Jersey, plead guilty of an atrocious assault, and was yesterday sentenced to four years in the State prison. Ashmore has entirely recovered.

SUMMER BOARD—No. 28 West 31st Street, New York.

MRS. BULKLEY will accommodate visitors to the city during the summer months, with first-class rooms, with or without board, at moderate rates. Her house is located between Broadway and Fifth avenue; is most accessible from the various Ferries, being within two minutes walk of the Elevated Railroads and six lines of Cars and Stages.

References—Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, New York; Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, Petersburg, Va.; Rev. Wm. E. Boggs, Memphis, Tenn.

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