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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS.. TENN.. SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1878. VOL XXXVII-- NUMBER 115

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-2c. New Orleans cotton, 10 5-8c. New York cotton, 11c. New York gold, 100 5-4.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley rising or stationary, followed by falling barometer, stationary to rising temperature, increasing northeast to southeast winds, cloudiness, succeeded by rain.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, May 17, 1878, 10 08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.76	78	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Indianola	29.70	76	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Louisville	29.98	55	N.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Memphis	29.89	75	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	29.93	69	N.E.	Light.	Clear.
New Orleans	29.86	75	S.E.	Brisk.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.76	77	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.91	74	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, May 17: Arrived—Othello, from Hull.

Baltimore, May 17: Arrived—Nova Scotian, from Liverpool.

Queenstown, May 17: Arrived—Steamers Abyssinia and Nevada, from New York.

London, May 17: Arrived out—Steamers Bavarian, from Boston, and Rotterdam, from New York.

A Notorious Arkansas "Moonshiner" in the Toils.

LITTLE ROCK, May 17.—Frank Gatlin, a notorious illicit distiller, who has been operating in different sections of this State, was brought to this city by Deputy-Marshal Woodward to-day, from Dexter, Missouri, where he was arrested.

Ecuador Completely Subjected to Priestly Rule.

PANAMA, May 17.—The constitutional convention of Ecuador has adopted a new constitution which is more illiberal than that of Garcia Moreno. Religious toleration is denied, and the country is completely subjected to priestly rule. Business in Guatemala is very depressed. Several failures have occurred, one, that of the sugar refining company, for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

New York Customhouse Abuses.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The investigation by United States treasury agents, assisted by representative merchants of the large cities, into the customhouse abuses was continued to-day. The commission was completed by the appointment of Mr. Libby, of A. T. Stewart & Co. A number of merchants were examined, but neither their names nor the nature of the testimony was made public.

The Fall River Mills Trouble.

FALL RIVER, May 17.—The creditors of the Union mills to-day decided to begin bankruptcy proceedings, outside of Hathaway's paper, which amounts to five hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars. The corporation has assets in excess of liabilities of four hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars. A committee was appointed to consider the proposition of a continuance of business under the control of trustees or by a compromise.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Assembly to Meet in Memphis Next Year.

NASHVILLE, May 17.—The Cumberland Presbyterian church assembled to-day at Lebanon, appointed standing committees, and selected Memphis as the place for the next meeting.

The wife of John Groves, living near Mitchellville, Tennessee, was ravished several times yesterday afternoon by two white men, during the absence of her husband. The country is greatly excited and crowds are searching in all directions.

Hot Cakes Not a Circumstance.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The syndicate has decided to take the remaining fifteen million dollars of the fifty million dollars of the four and one-half per cent bonds, covered by its contract with the secretary of the treasury. The options for October, November and December are thus anticipated. A large part of the fifteen million will be sold abroad. It is asserted that the syndicate is discussing the question of entering into a contract with Secretary Sherman for fifty million dollars of the four per cent bonds, with the option of taking fifty million dollars more.

The St. Louis Workingmen Organizing Military Companies from War Veterans.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—In answer to a call addressed to workingmen who had seen military service, either in this country or Europe, between three and four hundred men met at Turner hall last night. Ferdinand Morris called the meeting to order, and stated that its object was to take steps toward the organization of military companies, to be composed exclusively of workingmen who were military veterans, to serve the purposes of the workingmen and protect them against the encroachments of the rights by the military and police forces which had been arrayed against them, placing them in the attitude of outlaws. Several speeches of the usual socialistic and communistic character were made. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested, and some two hundred and fifty enrolled as soldiers of the army of working men. These men have no arms, and so far as known, no means have been devised to procure them. They will, however, in all probability purchase guns as individuals and commence to drill at once.

Last Day of the Lexington Meeting.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 17.—The spring meeting of the Kentucky association closed to-day with three events. The sunshine attracted a very respectable attendance, although there was but little in the programme to attract.

First Race.—Consolation purse, $300, mile heats, for beaten horses. The entries were Megribben's Emma C., Hancock's Tampico, and J. G. Blow's Bill Bass. Before the race Bass sold in the pools at $25; Emma C., $18; Tampico, $2. The first heat was easily won by Bill Bass in 1:51. Before the second heat was called rumors were in circulation that Bill Bass would not be allowed to win the second heat; that a scheme had been fixed up to cheat the unwary. The truth of these rumors was soon verified. The rider of Bill Bass did not attempt to press his horse, but allowed Emma C. to take the lead and open a pass of one hundred and fifty yards before reaching the half-mile post, and after going the half of another quarter pulled his horse up and returned to the stand in a slow trot. Cries of "Foul!" were loud and frequent from the crowd. The judges, after a short consultation, ruled the jockey off, and took under consideration the propriety of ruling off J. G. Blow, the owner of Bill Bass, and several other parties who are supposed to be mixed up in the affair. Emma C., having distanced Bill Bass in 1:56¼, was declared the winner of the race, and all bets off.

Second Race.—Purse, $250; one and a quarter miles. This race was won with great ease by Lager Beer, and the knowing ones went under to a large amount. The pools sold: Elenni, $50; Allan Pinkerton, $45; Lager Beer, $12. Lager Beer, 1; Allan Pinkerton, 2; Elenni, 3. Time, 2:21¾.

Third Race.—Two and one-eighth miles. Chesapeake, 1; Bill Dillon, 2. Time, 4:15¼.

THE voice of reform is heard through the land, and speaks of the "good time coming." So too the spirit of reform is working in the land to banish those dangerous opium and morphia preparations, and establish useful and harmless remedies, of which Dr. Bull's baby syrup is acknowledged as the very best for all the disorders of babyhood and early childhood. Sold everywhere at twenty-five cents a bottle.

Rome, May 17: The congregation convened to consider the question, have decided that under no circumstances can the pope accept the provision made for him under the Italian law. The produce of Peter's pence during the last four months was one-third less than during the same period in 1877.

THE *Bazar* designs to shine not only as a fashion magazine, but also as a literary organ. Among the contributors to its columns is Lucy Hamilton Hooper, the brilliant Paris correspondent. An elegant sixteen-page monthly, it must be seen to be appreciated. Published by W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati.

THE FIRST VICTORY.

An Exciting Day in the House, which is Devoted Entirely to Representative Potter's Resolution, Resulting in the Final Adoption of the Motion for the Previous Question.

The Republicans Resume their Filibustering in the Vote upon the Preamble and Resolution—Considerable Wrangling about a Paired Member Voting in the Absence of the Other Member.

A Miscellaneous Day in the Senate—Progress Reported from the Committee Investigating the Treasury Department — Bills Passed— Other Matters of Minor Import Considered and Disposed of.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—On motion of Mr. Sparks the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

The regular order was then demanded by Mr. Potter, and the question recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question on the Florida resolution. On a standing vote the speaker announced the result to be 82 in the affirmative, none in the negative, and the usual point of "no quorum" was raised by Mr. Hale.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Hale and Potter to take their places as tellers, and at the conclusion of the voting Mr. Hale reported the vote to be: Affirmative, 122, negative, none.

Mr. Potter—No, Mr. Speaker; I report the gentleman from Maine in the negative.

The Speaker—The tellers report 122 in the affirmative, and 1 in the negative.

Mr. Hale—The speaker must take the responsibility for that decision. Let it be distinctly understood that a gentleman is compelled to vote, whether he wishes to or not.

The Speaker—The gentleman was a teller, and the gentleman from New York reported him as voting in the negative.

Mr. Conger—The gentleman from New York cannot report anything but what the tellers agree upon. I make that a point of order, that neither teller can report except what is agreed upon by both.

Mr. Hale—Let me state how I understood it. I was appointed by the chair as a teller as a member of the house in order, in conjunction with the gentleman from New York, to count the votes; and by an agreement between that gentleman and myself, as is usually the case, in counting for the affirmative he was counted one. The yeas passed through; they were one hundred and twenty-two. I did not agree; and do not agree with the gentleman from New York in reporting that I voted. As a member of the house, I have the same privileges every member has. I did not vote, and I announced that none had voted in the negative. The gentleman will not say that he and I agreed that there was one vote in the negative, and assuredly the chair cannot, when the tellers are at variance, decide that a member has voted when he has not.

Mr. Potter—There never can be any dispute with me about a question of patent fact. I have done what I have been doing for about twenty times during the last few days, and reported the gentleman from Maine in the negative. He began by counting me one in the affirmative. I reported him as he reported me. There can be no dispute about the fact that he was a teller. He says he did not vote.

Mr. Hale—Who knows better than I whether I voted or not?

Mr. Potter—Possibly the house does.

The Speaker—The gentleman was appointed a teller because he was present. His party friends are constructively absent. The chair accepts the report of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Hale—Suppose he had reported me in the affirmative?

The Speaker—That would have been an unfaithful report.

Mr. Hale—This is an unfaithful report, because I did not vote at all.

Mr. Garfield called attention to the fact that the rule provided that the members passing between the tellers should be counted. The gentleman from Maine had not passed between the tellers.

The Speaker—That is an absurdity. How are the tellers to pass between themselves?

Mr. Conger—I object to the return of the tellers, because they do not agree, and I demand other tellers. I do not care to raise any question. The gentleman was here. The only question is whether he voted.

Mr. Hale—I did not vote.

Mr. Potter—I accept that, and report none in the negative.

Mr. Hale—No quorum.

A call of the house was then ordered, which disclosed the presence of two hundred and fifty-eight members, lacking thirty-four of a full house.

Mr. Potter—I move to dispense with further proceedings under the call, but I give notice that if another call is required I shall move to have the doors closed and have the sergeant-at-arms sent after the absent members.

Further proceedings being dispensed with, Mr. Hale moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The speaker, after much colloquial argument on parliamentary law, declined to recognize the motion to lay on the table, and ruled that the question was not a condition to which the rule relied on by Mr. Hale applied, and that the question after a call of the house reverted back to the point where it was when it found itself without a quorum, that is voting on a demand for the previous question.

Mr. Hale appealed from the ruling of the chair and Mr. Potter moved to lay the appeal on the table, and the latter motion was agreed to—yeas, 143; nays, 114.

When the result was announced Mr. Potter rose and was proceeding to put an inquiry to Mr. Hale, as to what the Republican side of the house would consent to do in case he withdrew the demand for the previous question, but before he could get through with the sentence he was stopped by Mr. Conger objecting to anything whatever in the nature of a discussion. To this declaration of continued hostilities, the Democrats replied with shouts of "all right," and Mr. Potter merely stating that his object was to see whether filibustering could not be stopped. The call for the regular order was again fruitless, the fo mality of a vote by tellers was gone through, and the result was announced—ayes, 140; noes, 0. No quorum voting, but the Democrats coming to within seven of the requisite number.

On motion of Mr. Potter another call of the house was ordered at twenty-five minutes past twelve, and this was expected to be the initial movement of a serious and protracted attempt to enforce the presence of a quorum, and to reach a vote on the resolution. A call of the house was ordered—yeas, 150; nays, 110. There were five Republicans voting in the affirmative, which would leave the entire Democratic voting force at one hundred and forty-five out of one hundred and forty-six, with the speaker, which is but one less than is requisite to make a quorum. A call of the house showed the presence of two hundred and sixty-nine members—only twenty-four less than a full house. The doors were then, at twenty-five minutes past one, ordered to be closed and a resolution was offered by Mr. Potter directing the speaker to issue his warrant to the sergeant-at-arms to arrest, take into custody and bring to the bar of the house such members as are now absent without leave of the house. Excuses were made for Freeman, Willett and Sapp, and they were excused when the Democrats were assured that the members were not paired.

Mr. Crapo asked that his colleague [Loring], who was ill at his home, should be excused. On the usual question being asked from the Democratic side, as to whether Mr. Loring was paired, Mr. Crapo replied that he understood he was paired with Mr. Goode.

Mr. Goode said Mr. Loring was not paired with him. There had been such a pair existing, but he [Goode] had written to Mr. Loring last Tuesday, stating that, under the circumstances, he desired that the pair should exist no longer. Mr. Loring replied that he was anxious for the pair to continue to be observed for that day. He [Goode] had respected the pair for that day (Tuesday). No arrangement had been made, however, and inasmuch as the Republican members of the house had systematically refused to vote, thus preventing business, he [Goode] had felt it his duty to notify Mr. Loring's colleague [Crapo] of the termination of the pair.

Mr. Conger objected to any reflection on the members of the house.

Mr. Reed (sarcastically)—There should be no objection. The gentleman [Goode] ought to be allowed to make some excuse for doing such a thing.

This remark was not, during the noise and confusion, heard on the Democratic side.

Mr. Conger—It's simply a question of honor whether the gentleman will break his pair.

Mr. Goode (indignantly)—Let the gentleman from Michigan understand that I can take care of my honor, and if he assails it he shall be held personally responsible. [Applause on the Democratic side and continuous laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. Conger (in a tone of sarcastic mockery)—The gentleman from Michigan is trembling in his boots, as in duty bound.

Mr. White [Pa.] (excitedly)—Is anybody afraid here? [Continued noise, uproar and confusion, the speaker exerting himself to restore some degree of order.]

Mr. Hale demanded that Mr. Goode's remarks be taken down and ruled on by the chair, remarking that it was high time a precedent should be established as to what was proper to be said in debate.

Mr. Harris [Va.] said the first offense had come from the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. Tucker demanded that Mr. Conger's remarks be also taken down and ruled on by the chair.

Mr. M'Cook—Would it be in order to have a select committee of eleven to investigate this matter?

The Speaker—The chair thinks that such a committee could do it as well as the chair.

The colloquy between Messrs. Conger and Goode having been written out by the official reporter and read by the clerk, the speaker said: "The chair decides that the offensive provocation came first from the gentleman from Michigan [triumphant applause on the Democratic side, and corresponding demonstrations of dissent from the Republican side], and that you might as well expect a child not to 'holler' when struck as to expect a gentleman not to resent an offensive expression." [Renewed expressions of disapprobation on the Republican side, met by hisses on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Hale—Does the chair hold that the words used by the gentleman from Virginia are parliamentary? I do not ask the chair to rule what might be expected, but whether the words are parliamentary. [Shouts of "order!" on the Democratic side.]

The Speaker—The chair thinks that the words used by the gentleman from Michigan [Conger] were not parliamentary, if they were used in an offensive sense. A man's honor cannot be called into question without allowing him to defend his honor.

Mr. Hale persisted amid constant shouts for "order" on the Democratic side, to press the speaker for a decision as to whether Mr. Goode's remarks were parliamentary, but the most direct response he got was that if the language of both gentlemen was intended to be offensive, then it was unparliamentary. The Democrats greeted this ruling with triumphant laughter and applause, and the Republicans with counter demonstrations of disapproval. Finally, as Mr. Hale stuck to the point, the speaker said: "If he was dissatisfied, he might appeal." Mr. Hale asserted that he had not heard any ruling, and the speaker intimated that the gentleman's comprehension was at fault.

Mr. Conger wanted to know whether the speaker intended to be understood as saying that his (Conger's) words were used in an offensive sense.

The speaker replied that if the gentleman intended his language to be offensive, it was unparliamentary.

Mr. Conger—Did the chair intend to decide that I did use them, intending them to be offensive?

The Speaker—The chair is not to decide what he thinks. [Laughter on both sides.]

Mr. Conger (sarcastically)—Perhaps that ought not to be expected.

This whole colloquy proceeded amid scenes of great uproar and confusion, but without any exhibition of undue anger or ill-temper on either side of the house. Finally Mr. Loring was excused, and after him were excused Mr. Quinn, on account of sickness; Mr. Metcalf, who was at home with a sick wife; Mr. Pugh, who was called away by sickness in his family; Mr. Killenger; Mr. Chittenden, who said he came up out of bed thinking the country was in danger, and now wanted to go back, as there was no danger; and Mr. Robinson [Ind.]. None of these members were paired, except Mr. Robinson, who was paired with his colleague, Mr. Hamilton, and consent to excuse him was given on the part of the Democrats only on condition of his pair being dissolved.

Mr. Potter, at three o'clock, moved to dispense with all further proceedings under the call, stating that he had been informed that every member who could be reached by the sergeant-at-arms was in the Capitol. Agreed to—yeas, 242; nays, 10.

The question then recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question, and Messrs. Hale and Potter resumed their places as tellers. As the one hundred and forty-seventh man voting in the affirmative passed between the tellers, applause broke out on the Democratic side. The negative vote being asked for, Mr. Harrison passed between the tellers. The vote was finally announced—yeas, 148; nays, 1. Again the Democrats manifested their pleasure by applause.

Mr. Hale moved to lay the resolution on the table.

This motion was defeated—yeas, 115; nays, 145; a strict party vote.

Before the announcement of the vote Mr. Banks objected to the vote of the gentleman from Virginia [Goode] on the ground that the gentleman was paired with Mr. Loring.

Mr. Goode—I deny it.

The Speaker—The chair has nothing to do with the subject of pairs.

Mr. Banks—I do not make any question as to the duty of the chair; my objection is to the vote of the gentleman from Virginia, on the ground that he is paired with my colleague.

Mr. Goode—The gentleman from Massachusetts is mistaken. I desire to be heard a moment on this subject. Leave being granted, Mr. Goode said that some ten days ago he had paired with Mr. Loring, at that gentleman's request; that the pair had continued several days, and until Mr. Loring returned to the house. That same afternoon he had met Mr. Loring on the floor, and that gentleman stating he was unwell, had asked that the pair continue for that day; to this he (Goode) had assented and on the following day he had gone to Norfolk with the secretary of the navy. On his return he found the house in a dead lock, and though not feeling himself bound by his pair, out of extreme courtesy and caution, he had sent a note to Mr. Loring, announcing the condition of things and stating his intention of voting. To that note he received no answer, but still he had refrained from voting, though not feeling bound by the pair, until the action of the Republican members in preventing a quorum had made it his duty to cast his vote, and he had so informed Mr. Loring.

Mr. Banks—Upon the statement that the gentleman from Virginia has made, I have no desire to press the matter further.

A vote was then taken on ordering the main question, and the Republicans refraining from voting, it resulted—yeas, 147; nays, 1; Morse, [Mass.]

The question then recurring on the adoption of the preamble and resolution, Mr. Mills rose and asked leave to be heard for ten minutes. [Shouts of "regular order," from the Democrats, and "leave," "no objection," from the Republicans.]

Mr. Potter—It is with extreme regret that I do not feel at liberty to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

As the vote progressed it was seen that the Republicans had again resolved to abstain from voting, and therefore the question was decided without a single Republican vote being cast. Two Democrats—Messrs. Mills and Morse—voted in the negative. Mr. Harrison was the last to vote, and as he voted "aye," in opposition to the views imputed to him, his tardy act of allegiance was greeted with laughter. Finally, the vote was announced as 145 to 2.

A motion to reconsider and lay on the table was made by Mr. Potter, but was subsequently withdrawn, and the house adjourned till to-morrow.

There was hardly a demonstration made at the victory thus carried after such a long struggle. From a remark and demonstration made by Mr. Hale at the moment of adjournment, it is inferred that he will to-morrow offer a resolution to extend the investigations to Oregon, South Carolina, Mississippi and other States.

In the Senate.

Senator Ferry, from the committee on postoffices and postroads, reported the post-route bill with numerous amendments. Placed on the calendar.

Senator M'Millan, from the committee on claims, reported, with an amendment, the house bill making an appropriation for the payment of the claims allowed by the southern claims commission. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Davis [Ill.], from the committee on judiciary, reported back the bill to provide for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the seventh judicial circuit, comprising Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Davis [W. Va.] said that the select committee appointed some time since to investigate the financial reports, books and accounts of the treasury department had been at work, and that some progress had been made. The two clerks allowed the committee were now examining the books of the department. The committee was of opinion that justice could not be done to the subject and a report made at the present session of congress. He therefore submitted a resolution authorizing the committee to continue their investigation and sit during the recess of congress.

Senator Morrill objected to present consideration of the resolution, and said that he desired it to be laid over until to-morrow.

Senator Davis said, as an individual senator, and not as a member of the committee or by authority of the committee, that he would state that the very statement made by him when he submitted the resolution calling for an investigation, including one that the public debt statement had been altered to the extent of two hundred million dollars or more, would be proved by investigation. The resolution was laid aside.

Senator Howe submitted a resolution instructing the committee on rules to consider the report upon the propriety of so amending the standing rules of the senate as to admit the heads of bureaus of the executive departments of the government to the floor of the senate during the sessions thereof.

Senator Hamlin submitted an amendment directing the committee to inquire into the propriety of adopting a rule preventing any senator from being at the secretary's desk while the yeas and nays are being called. He said it was little less than disgraceful to the body to see the manner in which senators ran to see the yeas and nays called. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution passed as amended.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Senator Morrill, chairman of the committee on finance, said he was not prepared to proceed with his remarks to-day on the bill repealing the specie resumption act, and on his motion further consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday next.

The senate then proceeded to consider the pension bills on the calender and a number were passed, among them the following: Granting pension to Louisa J. Guthrie, widow of Captain John Guthrie; Ellen Saxton, widow of James Saxton; Celia Bell, widow of Stephen Bell; and Roxana Walker, widow of Willis Walker, whose husbands were drowned while attempting to render assistance to the crew of the United States steamer Huron; house bill granting a pension to Elizabeth Totten, widow of the late Commodore Benjamin Totten, United States navy.

Senator Davis [Ill.] called up the senate bill to provide the times and places for holding the courts of the United States for the district of Iowa, and the appointment of a judge for said district. The amendments reported by the judiciary committee were agreed to and the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 34; nays, 12.

Senator Cockrell gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the senate to consider the house bill to place the name of James Shield, of Missouri, on the retired list of the army, with the rank of brigadier-general.

Senator Ingalls said that he gave notice yesterday that he would call up the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, and that he desired to state now that he would antagonize any other measure with that bill.

The president *pro tem.* laid before the senate a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the secretary of state on the subject of the result of the deliberations of the fishery commission appointed under the treaty of Washington. Ordered printed and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The senate then went into executive session. When the doors were reopened adjourned till Monday.

EARL RUSSELL.

Earl Russell's Condition Extremely Critical—Earl Russell is Dead—Earl Russell is Not Dead—Earl Russell is Much Better—What Next?

LONDON, May 17.—The condition of Earl Russell is extremely critical.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LONDON, May 17.—Earl Russell is dead.

THIRD DISPATCH.

LONDON, May 17.—Earl Russell is not dead. The report of his death was published, and everywhere believed to be true, this evening, but a telegram from Richmond tonight says that the earl is much better.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Turks Again Warring on the Christians—Progress of Schouvaloff's Mission to St. Petersburg —Hopes of Peace—Warlike Movements of the Russians in Turkey.

ATHENS, May 17.—The Turks have attacked the christians near Canea. Fighting continues.

THE INSURGENTS HOLD THE PASSES.

VIENNA, May 17.—According to the Wiener *Tagblatt*, the passes reported taken by the insurgents are Derbend, Balkan and Trajon's gate. All attempts to dislodge them have been unsuccessful.

The Turkish commissioners have thus far failed to accomplish their mission.

PROGRESS OF SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—It is believed that Count Schouvaloff has succeeded in convincing the emperor that it is to Russia's interest to concede to Europe most of the demands formulated by England. The assembling of the European congress appears, consequently, assured, despite the difficulties that have arisen at Constantinople concerning the surrender of the fortresses.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, May 17.—A dispatch from Pera says that although the advance of the Russians four kilometres nearer Constantinople is declared to be devoid of significance, the movement has nevertheless increased the uneasiness there. The Russians, instead of being clustered in villages, are now extended before the city with their lines of tents in a manner impressive to the popular mind. News comes also of an advance of one hundred and fifty thousand troops from Kallikroti to Rustchuk-Tchakmedje, and of similar forward movements from Siluria to Kallikroti, and other corresponding advances from the rear toward the front. All these movements tend to mass the Russians closer and closer to Constantinople, and consequently increase the anxiety within the city. It is reported that the Russians are about to deepen the channel from Tchekennedje lake to the sea sufficiently to permit the passage of launches and other small vessels. Significance is attached to a belief current in well-informed circles that the channel squadron will leave Port Said for Besika bay immediately after the arrival of the Indian troops.

HOPES OF PEACE.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 17.—The Russian journals to-day generally express hopes of peace. Even those hitherto warlike have adopted a more temperate tone.

WASHINGTON.

The First Republican Campaign Document Enlarging upon Possibilities that May Result from the Investigation into the Presidential Frauds—A Cunningly Conceived Paper.

Important Bills Agreed Upon by the House Committee on Railways—Indian Matters Discussed in Cabinet Session—Prof. Henry's Successor — Four Per Cent. Transactions.

The President's Message and Accompanying Letter from the Secretary of State Recommending the Appropriation of the Necessary Sum to Cover the Fishery Award.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Four per cent subscriptions to-day, two hundred thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

The President nominated Henry C. Marston, of Illinois, as United States consul at Port Louis.

A REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO.

The Republican congressional committee has issued the following address to the voters of the United States:

The Democratic house of representatives has to-day, by a party vote, adopted a resolution which, under pretense of an investigation, is to lay the foundation for a revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office. This is the culmination of a plot which has been on foot from the day that Hayes and Wheeler were declared constitutionally elected. It made its first public appearance in the resolution of the last Democratic house, adopted at the close of the session, declaring that Tilden and Hendricks were elected. Tilden and Hendricks subsequently made similar public declarations themselves. A few timid members have long held back, and some of them, after being coerced for a final vote, still pretend that they will halt as soon as their partial and one-sided investigation shall be ended. In other words, they intend after having suborned evidence, to bring in a verdict that Hayes is a usurper, and that he shall not remain in office. These men have control of the Democratic party. They dared not even follow Alexander H. Stephens, a unit against caucus dictation, to the extent of showing a semblance of fair play. They will be impatient in the future, as they have been in the past; moreover, it is difficult to believe in their sincerity, in view of the pledges of the party that its purpose is, if possible, is to displace the President. It is a matter of history that the resolution just adopted was framed to express this object; the speaker of the house was consulted in advance as to whether he would rule that it was a privileged question. The party managers were anxious to conceal their purposes. In this they were defeated by the speaker, who would not rule it a question of privilege unless it clearly assailed the title of the President. The resolution being offered, he read a carefully prepared opinion, deciding it to be a question of the highest privilege, because it involved the question of the validity of Hayes's title. Here are his very words:

"A higher privilege than the one here involves and broadly and directly presented as to the rightful occupancy of the chief executive chair of the government, and the question of high government officials with frauds alleged, the chair is unable to conceive. The chair finds enumerated among the questions of privilege set down in the manual, the following: 'Election of President.' The chair, therefore, rules that the preamble and resolution embrace questions of privilege of the highest character, and recognizes the right of the gentleman from New York to offer the same."

Upon this the Republicans commenced a struggle against this revolutionary scheme, which, after five days duration, terminated in the success of the conspirators. The Republicans offered to favor the fullest investigation into the alleged frauds, by whatever party charged to have been committed, but the Democrats pursued their course shamelessly and relentlessly, and stifled all inquiry into attempts at bribery in Oregon, in South Carolina and Louisiana, and murder and violence in several States. Neither amendment nor debate was allowed, the inexorable previous question was applied and enforced. This scheme, if pursued, and it is now fully inaugurated, can only have the effect of further paralyzing business of all kinds, preventing the restoration of confidence, which at one time seemed promising, casting gloom over every household, and bringing our nation into reproach before the civilized world. The peace of the country is the first consideration of patriots. This new effort of the Democracy to inaugurate anarchy and Mexicanize the government by throwing doubts upon the legitimacy of the title of the President is in keeping with the records of that party, one wing of which rebelled against the government, while the other wing gave aid and comfort. We call, therefore, upon all who opposed the rebellion of 1861, without distinction of party, to rally again to the support of law and order and a stable government, and to overwhelm and defeat the reckless agitators, who, to gain political power, would add to the present distresses of the country by shaking the foundations of the government they failed in a four years war to destroy.

By unanimous order of the committee.

EUGENE HALE, Chairman.

GEORGE C. GRAHAM, Secretary.

PROF. HENRY'S SUCCESSOR.

Spencer F. Baird, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian institute, has been elected secretary in the place of Prof. Henry, deceased.

IN CABINET SESSION.

At the cabinet session to-day there was considerable discussion of Indian affairs. The Nez Perces prisoners, at Fort Leavenworth, have petitioned to be liberated, promising to be good Indians.

AROUND WITH THE COMMITTEES.

The senate committee on transportation routes to the seaboard to-day heard Captain J. B. Eads in advocacy of the bill providing that government payments for the construction of the Mississippi river jetties be hastened, in accordance with the results of the deepened channel, etc., so far attained.

The following bills were agreed upon to-day by the house committee on railroads and canals, and favorable reports on the same authorized to be presented to the house: A bill appropriating thirty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of making a survey to ascertain the practicability and cost of constructing a water route between Lake Michigan and Lake Erie; a bill to provide for the more thorough investigation of accidents on railroads; a bill which passed the senate to revive and extend the provisions of an act approved June 8, 1872, granting the right of way through the public lands of the United States to the Pensacola and Louisville railroad company, of Alabama; a bill which passed the senate authorizing the construction of a railroad from a point at or near Bismarck to the Black Hills; and a bill which passed the senate to incorporate the Cheyenne and Black Hills railroad and telegraph company.

THE FISHERY AWARD.

The President sent to the senate, late this evening, a message inclosing a communication from the secretary of state on the subject of the fishery commission appointed under the treaty of Washington. The President, in his message, recommends the appropriation of the necessary sum, with such discretion to the executive of the government in regard to its payment as, in the wisdom of congress, the public interests may seem to require. The message accompanying the document was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The secretary, in his accompanying communication, raises a question as to the competency of the commission to make an award except with the unanimous consent of all its members, but intimates that the appropriation should be made by congress at its present session, and that before the close of the year the attention of the British government be called to the sentiments of this government, as they may be expressed by congress, on the subject of the award and its measure of the value of the fishery privileges involved therein. He says the actual payment of the award might, so far as this point is concerned, well be made to depend on the view which the British government should maintain as to the meaning of the treaty in this regard.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: Luther H. Cummings, New Jersey, Indian agent of San Carlos agency, Oregon. Postmasters—John Wigin, Fairburg, Illinois; J. N. Brackett, Eau Claire, Wisconsin; N. B. Jones, Independence, Kansas.

FOREIGN LABOR TROUBLES.

One Thousand Cotton Operatives on a Strike Near Glasgow—Continued Intense Excitement at Lancashire and Blackburn.

LONDON, May 17.—One thousand cotton operatives at Greenhead, near Glasgow, have struck against a reduction of ten per cent. on their wages.

AT LANCASHIRE.

The excitement in East Lancashire arising from the differences between the cotton masters and operatives is still intense. The presence of the military and large bodies of police alone holds the populace in check in several large towns, and should to-day's efforts for a settlement fail it is feared that they may not prove adequate. At a meeting of the operatives at Oldham, last night, it was resolved to strike against the proposed five per cent. reduction on their wages.

AT BLACKBURN.

MANCHESTER, May 17.—There is little hope on 'change that the masters will accept anything except an unconditional reduction. The small manufacturers of Blackburn were disposed to accept a compromise, but the larger firms this morning insisted on the reduction, with three months notice of a further change. Whittaker's mill and the Grove company's mill, at Haslingden, were burned. Warburton's mill was fired and badly damaged. There was no rioting at Haslingden, but the fires were incendiary. All is quiet at Burnley. The mob is very threatening at Blackburn.

CINCINNATI'S FESTIVAL.

The City Still in Gala-Day Attire, and her Streets Thronged with Visitors—Closing Performances of the Great Musical Festival—Everybody Enthused.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—With to-day's concert will terminate the most successful musical festival that has ever been held in America, alike in musical execution and in attendance. In spite of the rain yesterday afternoon and evening, the hall showed the same fullness, while outside the multitude of carriages required skillful and energetic management to keep them from blocking the intricable tangle. The musical spirit seems to have risen in the audience on each successive concert. At times they are hushed to a remarkable degree for such a vast multitude, and this evident appreciation of the efforts of the singers upon the part of the audience has its effect upon the former, as is shown in the remarkable fine execution of the chorus by the various members, especially in *The Messiah* Wednesday, and last night in the chorus in the third act of Wagner's *Meistersinger*.

THE SCENES UPON THE STREET TO-DAY

are but a repetition of those of the past few days as regards the coming and going of the throngs. Notwithstanding the inauspicious weather, it seems evident that the festival has a strong hold upon the public. The rain has ceased, but we have in the place of it a cool northeast wind and cloudy sky.

AT THE MATINEE.

The indisposition of Miss Rollwagen caused an omission of the second number on the programme, but the remaining soloists were in good voice. Madame Pappenheim, in the scene and aria from *Fidelo*, was especially grand. *The Ride of the Walkyres*, which was the closing number of the first half of the entertainment, was given in a masterly manner by the orchestra, and the weird music of Wagner, so intelligently interpreted, drew a storm of applause. The numbers of the second part were a series of magnificent successes. The first, comprising selections from Schuman's *Manfred*, was almost lifelike in its expressiveness. The song, *Die Lorely*, by Mrs. Osgood, was a repetition of her splendid triumph. Mr. Whitney again won a grand ovation on his rendering *La Juwe*. Miss Cary sang an *aria, Abu Hassan*, by Weber, and won the hearts of the audience by her charming manner and wonderful vocalization. The closing numbers, *Schubert's Serenade*, given by Signor Tagliapietra, and the scene and quintet from *Ballo in Maschera*, by Mrs. Osgood, Miss Cary, and Messrs. Adams, Tagliapietra and Whitney, were also faultlessly rendered and won hearty expressions of approval. During the latter portion of the day the weather became clearer, and the improvement seemed to have an effect upon the singers, many of whom had become husky, owing to the excessive moisture.

AT NIGHT

there was the same audience, possibly slightly increased in size, for every space in the vast building where humanity could possibly gain a foothold, excepting the main aisles, had an occupant. The pressure was so great that it became necessary to stop the sale of tickets. The first half of the concert was devoted to Lizst, and *Miss Solemnis* was now for the first time given in America. Mr. Singer, a worthy pupil of that great master, assumed the *baton* amidst the cheers of the chorus and audience, and after recovering his composure—for he was showered with bouquets that would have warmed the heart of a *prima donna*—the attack upon this wonderful work commenced. The soloists were Madame Pappenheim, Miss Cranch, Mr. Whitney and Mr. Fritch, while the great organ was brought into requisition and reinforced the performers with a flood of music. The work exhibits the well known style of its author, and contains many passages filled with grand harmonies, while the softer portions are filled with delicious melody. Its execution was very fine, although its effect on the audience was less marked than that of *The Messiah*.

The second portion of the evening's entertainment comprised a dramatic symphony from *Romeo and Juliet*, by Bertios. It was the first effort at anything like stage effect on the part of the chorus, a portion of them being placed outside of the hall. It was peculiar in the variety of its movement, and fairly sparkled with delicate bits of melody. The festival has been a magnificent success in every respect.

TO-MORROW EVENING

a series of organ matinees and concerts will commence, Miss Cary and other artists varying the performance with solos. The demand for tickets for to morow has been tremendous, and fearing that the capacity of the hall might be exceeded, the sale was stopped at noon to day.

DIED.

PLUNKETT—At Marietta, Ohio, May 15, 1878, Mrs. LUCY A. PLUNKETT, relict of the late Dr. J. D. Plunkett.

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