State Library

THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 119

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-8d. Memphis cotton, 10 5-8c. New Orleans cotton, 10 3-4c. New York cotton, 11 1-16c. New York gold, 100 3-4.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 23, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, decided fall in barometer, increasing easterly to southerly winds, generally warmer, threatening, rainy weather, accompanied by thunder-storms, and followed in the western portions by rising barometer and westerly winds.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1878, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.00	78	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Indianola	29.95	78	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Louisville	30.03	67	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.00	73	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.04	73	E.	Light.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.06	78	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.99	78	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.03	77	S.	Fresh.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

DEMOCRATIC.

The State Convention of Pennsylvania Meet at Pittsburg—Appoints Committees on Credentials, which will Make its Report To-day.

PITTSBURG, May 22.—The Democratic State convention met at Library hall this morning, and was called to order by Captain M'Clelland, chairman of the Democratic executive State committee, a few minutes after ten o'clock. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Junkin, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, one of the members of the Presbyterian general assembly now in session here. After considerable confusion as to what formed the roll of delegates, the roll was called and the convention effected a temporary organization by electing Hon. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon county, temporary chairman, who was introduced to the convention by Hon. W. L. Scott, of Erie. After the appointment of a committee on permanent organization, contested seats and resolutions, the convention adjourned until three o'clock in the evening.

On reassembling at four o'clock, which hour was substituted for the one originally named, the announcement was made that the committee on credentials would not be ready to report for two hours, and a further recess was had until five o'clock. When order was restored, a committee of three was appointed to wait upon the committee on credentials to ascertain how soon they would be ready to report. On the report being made that the committee would not be ready before seven o'clock, the convention adjourned until eight o'clock.

The convention reassembled at eight o'clock this evening, when the committee on credentials being still unable to make a report, the convention adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

"IDOLIZED."

A North Carolina Town Shocked by a Beecherian Scandal—The Aggrieved Husband Goes Gunning for the Parson.

Special to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

JEFFERSON, N. C., May 20.—Society in this place was to-day thrown into great excitement by the discovery of a Beecher and Tilton scandal in its midst. Mrs. Idol, the beautiful wife of Mr. Daniel Idol, a prominent and wealthy tobacco merchant of the place, informed her husband last Thursday that Rev. J. Ross, D.D., the eloquent Methodist minister, had made improper proposals to her while in her parlor, late the night before. She stated that he put his arm around her, and before she could prevent him had her several times, and then made an infamous proposal to her. She rushed screaming out of the room. Fortunately for the preacher the husband of the lady was not in the house that night, having been called from town on business. Mrs. Idol's nervous system was so shocked by the affair that she had several fainting spells during the night. The next morning the preacher left on the early train and went to Tennessee. He returned to the town this morning. Mr. Idol at once went after him with a long, single-barreled duck shot-gun. He caught sight of the parson as he was entering the church to hold prayer-meeting. The enraged husband let fly at him, although two hundred yards distant from him, but did no harm. The gun was loaded with small bird-shot, and the load landed ten feet the other side of the preacher. Mr. Idol then drew a knife and made for the preacher, but was prevented from doing him any harm by bystanders.

VOLTAIRE'S CENTENARY.

A Spirited "Kick" against the Proposed Celebration in France of the Great Infidel's One Hundredth Anniversary.

PARIS, May 22.—Some time ago a meeting of republican senators, deputies, town councillors, journalists and savants was held here to organize a celebration of Voltaire's centenary during the exhibition. A committee was appointed, and it was resolved to concentrate the essence of Voltaire's philosophical, moral and social ideas in a cheap volume of one thousand pages, to be spread broadcast throughout France, and that public subscriptions should be opened by the republican papers. Public opinion is now concentrated on the proposed centenary. The committee to direct the *fete* is composed of Victor Hugo and four other senators, four deputies, two municipal councillors, two members of the institute—Le Gouve and Renan—and several artists, journalists and men of letters. The Catholic dignitaries are attacking the proposed celebration violently. Cardinal Guibert, archbishop of Paris, has issued a pastoral denouncing it. Bishop Dupanloup has published a pamphlet against the celebration and Voltaire. He also, yesterday, in the senate, asked Dufaure, president of the council and minister of justice, whether the government would prevent the *fete* and prosecute the publishers of the book containing irreligious selections from Voltaire's works. Dufaure said the celebration was a private affair, and the government had no right to interfere. It reprobated the publication of some of the passages, but could not prosecute the writings, which had been published a million times and been in general circulation.

The Spinners and Weavers.

LONDON, May 22.—There have been no further disturbances in strike districts. In Lancashire, in consequence of precautions taken by the military and the police, hopes of a settlement of the differences have not been abandoned. Spinners and card-room hands oppose the ballot on the questions at issue, but the weavers at Blackburn and other towns vote to-morrow. At Preston the operatives are entirely in favor of submitting, as are many thousands of weavers at Blackburn alone. It is believed that the result of the voting will have an important effect on the other strikers; in the meantime the strike is extending. Notices of a ten per cent. reduction expired at Todmorden and Ram's Bottom last night. The operatives resolved to resist a reduction.

The Trial of Rev. George B. Vosburgh for Alleged Wife Poisoning.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The trial of Rev. George B. Vosburgh, charged with poisoning his wife, was resumed in Jersey City this morning. For the first time since the opening of the trial Mrs. Vosburgh was not in court. The occasion of her absence is reported to be a renewed attack of the disease from which she was suffering when the poison was said to have been administered. It is stated that she was seized with a fit of vomiting and prostration, and it is thought she cannot survive.

GENTLEMEN who desire fine whisky for home use would do well to call for Green Brier. It can be obtained from any of the principal jobbers and dealers.

A bill for the repression of socialist excesses has been submitted to the German parliament.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The House Adopts a Resolution Authorizing the Investigating Committee to Examine into Election Frauds in Any State where they are Believed to Have Been Practised.

Articles of Impeachment Against O. B. Bradford, Late Consul-General at Shanghai, Reciting Numerous Frauds, Embezzlements, and Sharp Practice Generally.

A Long Debate on the Army Appropriation Bill, Resulting in its Final Adoption—Senator Lamar's Speech on the Texas and Pacific Railway Bill.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Mr. Harris, from the committee on judiciary, reported a bill for the holding of a term of the United States court at Quincy, Illinois. Passed.

Mr. Beebe offered a resolution calling for information as to the number of Presidential pardons of criminals since March, 1877. Adopted.

The senate bill for the relief of settlers on public lands was passed.

Mr. Harrison offered the following as a question of privilege:

WHEREAS, A select committee of this house has been appointed to inquire into certain frauds alleged to have been committed in Florida and Louisiana, in November, 1876, in connection with the returns of the vote for electors for President and Vice-President; and whereas, it is charged that frauds of a like character were committed at the same time in the States of Oregon and South Carolina; therefore, be it

Resolved, That said committee be and is hereby empowered to inquire into the same, if, in its opinion, any testimony thereon of a substantial character shall be presented to it; and be it further

Resolved, That the senate and house of representatives of the forty-fourth congress, having counted the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, and it having been declared that Rutherford B. Hayes had received the highest number of votes for President, and William A. Wheeler the highest number of votes for Vice-President, it is not now in the power of congress, nor is it the purpose of this house, through said investigation, to annul, or to attempt to annul, the action of the forty-fourth congress in the premises.

The point having been presented as to whether the resolution involved a question of privilege, Speaker (*pro tem.*) Sayler submitted the question to the house. On a standing vote both sides manifested a disinclination to take ground on either side, and the vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas, 97; nays, 50. But few Republicans voted, and not near all the Democrats; the members of the select committee who voted at all—Messrs. Potter, Cobb, Cox [O.], Morrison, and Stenger voted in the affirmative.

The objection being made that no quorum had voted, Mr. Harrison, amid storms of calls to order, withdrew the resolution, stating that he was not desirous of obstructing the business.

Mr. Wilson then offered a resolution authorizing the select committee to investigate electoral frauds in any State where it has a probable cause to believe that such frauds were practiced.

Mr. Cox [N. Y.] moved to refer the resolution to a select committee and demanded the previous question, which was seconded, and then [apparently from a hint from Mr. Potter] offered to withdraw his motion. This, however, was objected to on the Republican side. The motion to refer was defeated—yeas 98, nays, 115. The resolution was then adopted without division.

Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee on expenditures in the state department, submitted a report which he stated set forth ten articles of impeachment against O. B. Bradford, late vice-consul general at Shanghai, China, and concluded with a resolution that he be impeached at the bar of the senate. Inasmuch as two members of the committee [Dunnell and Bundy] had grave doubts as to whether Bradford was an impeachable officer, the committee recommended that the whole subject be referred to the committee on judiciary. So ordered.

The following are the principal articles of impeachment:

First—That Bradford become interested and promoted officially the railway from Woosung to Shanghai, in violation of the treaty obligations and acts of congress.

Second—That he conspired for pecuniary gain to deceive the Chinese authorities by procuring consent to build a carriage road and afterward constructing a railway from Woosung to Shanghai.

Third—That he was guilty of injustice, tyranny, and extortion as judge of the consular court. There are five specifications under this article.

Fourth and fifth.—That as postal agent of the United States he abstracted letters from the mails, and opened them for the purpose of prying into the business and secrets of the persons writing the letters.

Sixth—That he took a voucher in one instance for eighty dollars, and paid in person only sixty dollars, retaining twenty.

Seventh—That as postal agent at Shanghai he received Mexican dollars, which were at a premium over gold and currency; that he paid the expenses in like coin, but charged the government a premium, as if he had purchased such coin, thereby defrauding the government out of large sums.

Eighth—That he embezzled fees due the government.

Ninth—That he embezzled two thousond six hundred dollars of government funds.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer in the chair, on the army appropriation bill, all general debate to close in one hour.

Mr. Schleicher opposed the bill, because he did not think it provided a sufficient force for the protection of the Texas frontier. It had been said that the Mexicans promised to keep peace upon the border, but every one who had any experience with the neighbors on the Rio Grande knew their promises went for nothing. He cited outrages—some of them quite recent—and said that the frontier residents of Texas were being murdered, robbed and impoverished without even the poor boon of pity from their countrymen, who were making laws for the whole country. He had been accused of being a fillibuster. On the contrary, he would say God forbid that this country should be any larger. Its is far too large now for the minds and hearts of its legislators. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] He opposed the principle of cutting down the army by a single man. He had been puzzled to understand the arithmetical problem laid down by the gentleman from New York, that there could be more men brought into the field with an army of twenty thousand than with an army of twenty-five thousand men. He had tried to understand that problem, but unsuccessfully. He gave it up. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hewitt said that the gentleman's failure to understand the proposition was not his [Hewitt's] fault.

Mr. Schleicher—No, it's my weakness; I never was able to learn the game of "thimblerig." [Laughter.]

Mr. Hewitt intimated that the figuring was not his, but had been done in the adjutant-general's office.

Mr. Schleicher—But figuring does not protect our people. [Laughter.] All the arithmetic which he could bring to bear on the question was contained in a simple question by the rule of three; as twenty-five thousand men is the actual number in the field, so is twenty thousand to be the actual number in the field, and the result was certainly a reduction. He pleaded for the exposed people of that frontier against the jeers of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Bragg] and the fratricidal economy of the gentleman from New York [Hewitt].

Mr. Banning stated that under the new organization every infantry company must have seventy-three men, while at present there was not an infantry company which mustered fifty men. The bill increased the force of the infantry and cavalry companies and left the artillery alone, and under its provisions there would be more muskets on the Texas frontier than there is at present. The gentleman from Ohio [Garfield] had been alarmed by a letter of an English lord. If our Revolutionary fathers had been alarmed in that way there never would have been a government here, and the gentleman from Texas [Schleicher] wanted the army kept strong because there had been trouble in Texas about the ownership of a certain salt-well. These were the only arguments made against the bill, which he hoped the house would fairly consider and pass.

This closed the general debate, and the committee considered it under the five minutes rule.

Mr. Throckmorton moved to amend by making the limitation of the army twenty-five thousand, instead of twenty thousand men.

Mr. Foster, a member of the committee on appropriations, favored the amendment, and indulged in a little sarcasm at the expense of his own committee, saying it was perfectly apparent that if any reform was to creep into legislation it must come from that committee, because every other committee was utterly worthless in that respect. He confessed that the problem, as stated by the gentleman from Texas [Schleicher] was as incomprehensible to him as it was to that gentleman. As to the suggestion of Mr. Hewitt, that the expense of the army ought to be made proportionate to its expense in 1860, he asked why that gentleman and the committee on appropriations did not apply that rule to the house of representatives, which cost to-day twice as much as it cost in 1860, leaving out the cost of printing. He denied the claim of the Democratic side of the house as to the large saving of expenditures.

Mr. Hewitt insisted that the claim was fully borne out by the figures, and said that as to the arithmetical problem which appeared so difficult to the gentlemen from Texas and Ohio [Schleicher and Foster], the American people, who had the advantage of a common school training, would understand and appreciate a reduction of the taxes by nearly four million dollars.

Mr. Bridges favored the reduction of the army; the Mexican government ought to be notified that it would be responsible for injuries perpetrated by its citizens on the citizens of the United States, and that the Indians ought to be treated kindly and fairly.

Mr. Dunnell protested against the reporting of appropriation bills as being less in amount than for the previous years. Appropriation bills ought to be reported, not on the ground of being a reduction, but on the ground of wants of the public service. As to the Democratic claim of reduction of taxation, he denied that a mill of reduction had been effected; the people had to pay just the same taxation as in the worst days of Republicanism.

Mr. Mills regretted that an army bill should be made to depend on party politics. His constituents asked congress to give them security against a people who spat upon the American flag and defied the American authorities.

Mr. Durham coincided with the views of Mr. Bridges, and deemed an army of fifteen thousand men quite sufficient. The largest city of his State (Louisville) had an experience last summer of the dangerous riot, but their own citizens had put it down; and if Pittsburg had acted the same way, there would have been no necessity for calling on the government. He did not impute these riots to the laboring classes or to the bone and sinew of the country.

Mr. Southard favored a reduction of the army, and quoted telegrams, etc., to show that last year the army had been employed in running elections in the southern States. Rather than have the army employed for such purpose, it would be better not to have a single soldier in the country; he, therefore, heartily commended any effort for the purpose of reducing the army and keeping it within the scope of its legitimate business and work.

Mr. Wright quoted the report of the secretary of war in regard to the late labor troubles, and the pronounced doctrine set forth in that report as monstrous. Was a State of the Union to be a province, to be supervised, protected and governed by a central power? God forbid that the day should ever come when it would be necessary for a regular army to be stationed near large cities to anticipate revolutions, and for the purpose of holding the people in terror. The place for the army was upon the frontier. For the great State he represented, he would say that Pennsylvania was able to protect her own people from invasion at all times and upon all occasions.

Mr. Ellsworth—Why did you have them there last year?

Mr. Wright—We did not want the army to come there; you sent the army against our will [laughter], and it did no good. The troops there did more harm than good; they only excited the people. [More jeers and laughter.]

Mr. Keifer opposed the reduction of the army, and intimated that one object, covered up in the bill, was to allow appointments to the higher grades to be made from others than those who had served in the Union army.

Mr. Cannon favored a force of twenty-five thousand men. He was tired of hearing apologies made for the calling on the Federal authorities to put down the labor riots. Last summer the people of Pennsylvania were not the exclusive owners of that State, and when their militia could not be depended upon to put down those riots, the people for a thousand miles west of Pennsylvania, whose business was interfered with by those riots, sent up an universal "Thank God" when the call was made upon the President for troops.

Mr. Hanna warned his Democratic friends that if, under the pretense of economy, they robbed the people of Texas and of the Territories of adequate protection, they would not only deserve, but would receive the scorn and contempt of every patriot in the land.

Mr. Phillips asked Mr. Bridges what he meant by talking of holding Mexico responsible for depredations?

Mr. Bridges—If Mexico did not prevent these depredations, he would have war declared, and then this country would get another slice of Mexico, and would go on getting slice after slice until this country had the whole of Mexico, as it ought to have.

Mr. Phillips—Does the gentleman propose to get his slice of Mexico by exposing the frontier settlers to murder?

Mr. Bridges—No, sir.

Mr. Phillips—Contemplating war, do you propose to reduce the army?

Mr. Bridges—I am willing to have a sufficient force stationed on the Rio Grande frontier.

Mr. Cobb denied that the governor of Indiana had, during the late riots, called upon the President for assistance, and no troops had been sent to Indianapolis to suppress the strikes. If they had been a collision would have occurred at once, and much property would have been destroyed. He repeated that Governor Williams had not applied to the President for assistance.

Mr. Keifer—What did he apply to him for?

Mr. Cobb—He applied to him for nothing.

Mr. Baker—He telegraphed the secretary of war for assistance. It seems he did not have the requisite legal knowledge to make a formal requisition.

Mr. Cobb—The governor of Indiana understands as well how to govern a State as the gentleman or any of his friends.

Mr. Garfield thereupon sent to the clerk's desk and had read the following telegram:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 26, 1877.

To the President of the United States:

In view of threatened domestic violence growing out of the railroad strikes, I request that authority be at once given to the commander of the arsenal to render me all the aid possible in securing the public peace.

JAS. D. WILLIAMS, Governor of Indiana.

Mr. Cobb stated that it did not contradict what he had said. It was simply an application for arms.

Mr. Cain justified and defended the use of troops in South Carolina at the last election.

Mr. Haskell opposed the reduction.

The committee then rose and took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Southard, chairman of the committee on the counting of the electoral vote, reported a bill on that subject. Ordered printed and recommitted, to be called up for consideration on the fourth of June.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Butler for the publication of an official advertiser of the United States, which shall contain all public advertisements, etc. Mr. Butler explained the objects and purposes of the bill, and stated, in answer to questions, that the intention was that the proposed *Advertising Record* should supersede all newspaper advertising for the government. After a good deal of noisy discussion, and after various amendments, the bill passed—yeas, 109; nays, 77.

Mr. Sparks made a conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. Knott asked unanimous consent to take from the speaker's table the bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law and concur in the senate amendments thereto.

Mr. Kenna objected, and the house adjourned.

In the Senate.

Senator Paddock called up the senate bill for the relief of settlers on the public lands under the pre-emption law, and in explanation thereof said it was to give settlers who had been on the public lands two or three years under the pre-emption laws the benefit of that time upon changing their claim so as to be under the homestead law. The bill passed.

Senator Davis [W. Va.] called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago authorizing the select committee appointed to investigate the finance reports, books and accounts of the treasury department to continue its investigation and sit during the recess.

An extended discussion followed, pending which the morning hour expired, and Senator Ingalls called for the unfinished business—the bill to provide for a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia.

Senator Ferry said the understanding of the senate yesterday was that the house bill to forbid further retirement of legal-tender notes should be taken up at the expiration of the morning hour to-day, and then laid aside informally to allow the senate Mississippi [Lamar] to address the senate upon the Texas and Pacific railroad bill.

Another long discussion ensued as to the agreement of yesterday. All the senators concurred that the understanding was that Senator Lamar should be heard upon the Texas and Pacific railroad bill. Finally, Senator Ferry said he would not insist upon the consideration of the bill to forbid further retirement of legal-tender notes to-day, as the senator from Delaware [Bayard] was not prepared to speak. The bill to provide for a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia was then taken up and laid aside informally.

Senator Lamar said the whole amount of of bonds to be issued could not exceed thirty-two million dollars, and the whole amount of interest to be guaranteed by the government could not exceed, in round numbers, two million dollars per annum. He argued that the government would be secured for the aid extended by a mortgage on the entire road, by all the earnings of the road, and by all dues from the government for the transportation of its mails, munitions of war and troops. He then spoke of the exceptions to the bill, and said that the single question before the senate was whether the government would expend two million dollars annually for the purpose of constructing this road, the value of which would not be worth one of dollars. The amount asked was not half that appropriated annually for rivers and harbors. It was not as much as the government expended before the war for mail transportation alone to the Pacific coast, and that was at a time when we had but thirty millions of people, and the posts of settlement were not what they are now. It was not a fair statement of this case to say that the passage of this bill committed the government to a great debt. Take the appropriations for the army for the next fifty years. Were they regarded as a debt? They brought no remuneration; but in the case of a railroad the government became a creditor of the road. The people of the south had already invested a million dollars in the road and built four hundred and forty-five miles, but were unable to build more. The legislature of every State in the south had passed resolutions favoring government aid in the construction of the road. He spoke of the labor-troubles in the country. He said what we needed was the inauguration of new enterprises to employ labor. In conclusion, he appealed to the senators from the New England States especially to support the measure as a work of national importance and in the interest of the whole people.

Senator Allison, from the conference committee on the Indian appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Senator Bayard moved to amend the second section, providing for the appointment of commissioners, so as to provide that the two commissioners to be appointed from civil life shall have been actual residents of the District for one year, instead of three years, as the senate committee proposed. Agreed to—yeas, 23; nays, 18.

Pending the discussion Senator Voorhees introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Wabash river, at any place within six miles of the town of Merom, Indiana. Referred.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

THE "STRIP."

DeSoto County, Mississippi, Gains a Population of One Thousand, and a Large Amount of Taxable Wealth.

Holly Springs (Miss.) *South*, 22d: The Hernando *Press and Times* welcomes the inhabitants of the "strip" back again into DeSoto, and congratulates its county on the gain of population and wealth—estimating the gain in population to be nearly one thousand, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in taxable wealth. Against the will of the people in this matter the citizens of Marshall have nothing to say, no matter what issues may arise in the final adjustment of the matter, which at last must be legally settled. Understanding that doubts were entertained on the subject of the transfer, we addressed a note to the sheriff of Marshall county, and inquired whether he would regard the "strip" as still within his jurisdiction, and would serve processes, collect taxes, etc., therein. The following is his answer:

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., May 21, 1878.

Mr. F. A. Tyler:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your note of this morning, in reference to the "strip" and the duty of the sheriff's office of this county in connection therewith, I shall certainly consider it my duty to serve any process, legally directed to my office, upon persons living in that territory. As to the collection of taxes, none will be due till October next, at which time I hope the question as to what county that territory belongs will be settled by the proper authority. Very truly,

W. W. WALKER, Sheriff.

White and Colored Methodists of the South Fraternizing.

ATLANTA, May 22.—To-day the general conference adopted the report on the Nashville publishng house, looking to the payment of all its debts and its continuation.

At noon the conference received most cordially Rev. Mr. Wesly Gaines and Rev. W. D. Johnson, fraternal messengers from the African Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Gaines made an excellent address, and was followed by Mr. Johnson, in an effort of remarkable eloquence and power, which was frequently and heartily applauded, and was pronounced by all who heard it a superb effort. The sentiment of both speeches attested the love of the colored people for the white people of the south, and the hope that both races would work for the general good. Bishop M'Tyeire responded in a happy manner, pledging the warmest sympathy of his church to the colored people, and promising to aid them in every good work.

Marine Intelligence.

LONDON, May 22.—Steamers Tyrian, Devonia and State of Louisiana, from New York, and Leipsic, from Baltimore, arrived out.

MONTREAL, May 22.—Arrived—Peruvian, from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22. — Arrived—Steamer Australia, Sydney, via Honolulu.

BOSTON, May 22.—Arrived — Massachusetts, from Liverpool.

EUROPE'S TROUBLES.

The English Duke of Athole Thinks he has Reason to Believe the Prospects for Peace are Very Favorable—Schouvaloff is also Hopeful.

Additional Particulars of the Murad Conspiracy—Several of the Principal Leaders Arrested and Recognized as Hotheaded Adventurers—Montenegro's Troubles.

The Russian General Tightening his Lines Around Constantinople—The Relations between Austria and Roumania—Movements of Russian Cruisers—Rumors, Etc.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A London dispatch says the Duke of Athole yesterday had two interviews with the queen at Balmoral castle, and afterward addressed a public meeting, declaring that the prospects for peace were very favorable.

PLAYED OUT.

LONDON, May 22.—The debate in the house of commons, last night, nearly collapsed—no one rising to speak after Gladstone finished. The speaker then began putting motions, but just at the critical moment Mr. George Balfour arose, and the house dwindled down to nine members before he finished, and to six while Sir George Campbell was speaking.

MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

LONDON, May 22.—Two unarmored Russian war vessels from Cronstadt passed through the sound clandestinely Monday night. It is supposed their destination is America. Russian agents are in Sweden inspecting the shipping with a view to the purchase of cruisers.

THE PESSIMISTS TRYING TO INDUCE TROUBLE

ST. PETERSBURG, May 22.—The *Agence Russe* and *Journal de St. Petersburg* warn the public against the pessimist news from Constantinople, where endeavors are being made to prevent an understanding between England and Russia.

SCHOUVALOFF IS HOPEFUL.

BERLIN, May 22.—Count Schouvaloff, in conversation with the diplomatists, described the proposals he was carrying to England as pacific. He seemed confident that they would not be rejected. Baden-Baden is again proposed as the place for the congress to meet. It is thought that the proposals will be generally accepted.

THANKS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 22.—The czarowitch in a telegram thanks the Moscow association of merchants for a contribution of four hundred thousand roubles toward the formation of a volunteer fleet. The emperor will to-morrow receive the shah of Persia.

FAVORABLE RESULTS ANTICIPATED.

BERLIN, May 22.—A semi-official provincial correspondence anticipates a favorable result from Count Schouvaloff's offices. It says that the latest declarations of British ministers, as well as the views manifested at St. Petersburg, are full of wishes and hopes for the renewed consolidation of European peace.

The emperor goes to Ems the first week in June.

THE MURAD CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, May 22.—The Turkish consularship suppresses the particulars about the affair before Tcheragan palace Monday morning. As far as can be gathered from the details permitted to come through, there was a regularly organized conspiracy to restore Murad, who was at the Tcheragan palace at the time. Murad denies any knowledge of the conspiracy. It is reported that he has been removed to Topkapou. The number of revolutionists is variously estimated by the correspondents of London journals at from one hundred to five hundred. The government, in their circular to the Turkish representatives abroad, says that the number was thirty. The correspondents also agree that the attempt at the political demonstration was a complete failure. Ali Suavi, who was the leader and organizer of the movement, was a hot-headed adventurer, who had been several times exiled. He lived some years in London and Paris, and was engaged in journalism. He was recalled to Constantinople after the accession to the throne of Abdul Hadid and appointed director of the lyceum, and was dismissed for mismanagement. He became needy, and went among the refugees under the pretence of organizing an expedition to aid the Phodape insurgents. He secured a sufficient number of adherents to make Monday's attempt. The persons arrested are said to be compromised by papers found in Ali Suavi's house after his death. The affair created the utmost consternation in commercial and financial circles at Constantinople. It is said the outbreak was carefully timed, when all the generals and prominent officials of Seraskierate were absent at Bujukdere. It is believed that the position of the war minister is compromised.

AUSTRIAN AND ROUMANIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, May 22.—There is no truth in the report that the Russian military authorities have forbidden the Bessarabian deputies in the Roumanian parliament to attend any more sittings of that assembly. Though Austria refuses to permit Montenegro to acquire Antivari lest it become virtually a Russian port, she does not object to the acquisition of Spizza, which will give the Montenegrins access to the sea. Austrian precautions in Transylvania are being hastened.

A Vienna correspondent says the relations between Austria and Roumania have become closer, and that Emperor William advised Prince Charles to yield Bessarabia and abdicate if the Roumanians raised difficulties, but the prince refused and went to the army. German interference has given offense at Vienna. General Manteuffel has arrived in Vienna. It is reported he is the bearer of an autograph letter from Emperor William to Emperor Francis Joseph. It seems certain that the feeling in Austrian ministerial circles is becoming distrustful of a peaceful issue and more and more anti-Russian.

ENGLAND'S FAITH IN THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, May 22.—The *Times*, in an editorial on Sir John Holker's reply to Mr. Gourley, in the house of commons, last evening, expressed the utmost confidence that England has nothing to fear from the Alabamas or the Fenians, as the United States will do its duty. The assurance of the popular American journals is to this effect, and may be accepted the more frankly, because they are not always accompanied by complimentary language toward England, and are very generally qualified by expression of good will toward Russia.

DRAWING HIS LINES CLOSER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22.—The Russian troops continued to-day their forward movement toward Belgrade forest. General Skobeleff, reinforced with artillery, has stationed his troops close to the Sweet Waters. Osman, Baker, Mouktar, and Fuad Pashas to-day inspected the Turkish lines, and ordered the detachments in front not to retire. A Russo-Turkish commission will fix the exact line of demarkation.

TROUBLE THREATENED BETWEEN MONTENEGRO AND THE PORTE.

CATTARO, May 22.—A conflict between Montenegro and the Porte is threatening. Prince Nicholas accuses the Turks of making preparations in Albania for attacking the Montenegrins. The governor of Scutara denies this, and assures the prince of the Porte's pacific sentiments. The Turks say that the prince is unjustifiably alarmed, or seeking a pretext for a conflict, as the Montenegrins have been themselves making active military preparations.

RUMORS.

VIENNA, May 22.—A special from Bukarest says the reports from the Russian forces that a new military convention had been concluded are emphatically denied. The present Roumanian cabinet will never lend a hand to the conclusion of a second treaty with a power which violated the convention of April, 1877.

A special from Constantinople reports that the Russians have defeated the insurgents near the sources of the river Arda. Many of the latter were killed and captured.

LONDON, May 22.—The Turks have defeated the Cretan insurgents in several encounters. The British consul at Canea has prepared an armistice.

IN BRIEF.

Typhus fever is raging in New South Wales.

St. Paul, Minnesota, is a victim to an organized band of incendiaries.

The annual decoration of soldiers graves at St. Louis will take place next Sunday.

George S. Wilson, United States deputy-marshal, has disappeared from Portland, Maine, a defaulter.

The German government has not yet notified or advised with Denmark about the closing of the Baltic against England.

Trickett, the champion sculler, lost two fingers of his left hand in Sydney, handling a cask of beer, stopping his rowing.

A heavy earthquake at Tama, New Hebrides, is reported. The land rose twenty feet, seriously impairing the harbor.

W. W. Long, master of the grangers in Texas, has announced himself an independent candidate for governor of that State.

The National-Greenback-Labor party of Indiana held its convention and put a State ticket in the field at Indianapolis yesterday.

The Sunday-school children of Brooklyn were out in annual parade yesterday. The city was put in gala-day trim for the occasion.

M'Gill, sentenced to death for the murder of Mary Kelly, was granted a new hearing by the supreme court of Ohio at Columbus yesterday.

The large tobacco manufacturing establishment of Buchanan & Lyall, at Brooklyn, was seized yesterday on the charge of defrauding the revenue.

The seventh annual convention of the Passenger-Conductors life insurance company began in Philadelphia yesterday morning. Delegates were present from every State in the Union.

The members of the national liberal party in Germany held a meeting in Berlin yesterday, and resolved to vote against the government bill for the prevention of social domestic excesses.

The senate of Minnesota yesterday assembled as a high court of impeachment for the trial of Judge Sherman Page, of the tenth judicial circuit, impeached by the house of representatives for official misconduct.

The general conference of the Southern Methodists at Atlanta yesterday adopted the report on the Nashville Methodist publishing house, looking to the payment of all its debts and the continuation of the concern.

Her majesty's iron steamship Triumph, armor plated, sixty-six hundred and sixty tons and carrying fourteen guns, has sailed from Portsmouth for the Pacific ocean to relive the Shah, six thousand and forty tons and twenty-six guns.

At Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday, three children of a farmer named Warnekey were suffocated by burning sticks thrown into a wood-box. Warnekey and wife had locked the children in a room and gone to work in the cornfield.

Nineteen business houses were destroyed by fire in Clarksville, Texas, yesterday. The principal sufferers are Baker & Bro., $12,000; J. P. Dale, 10,000; E. H. Britton, $10,000; Goldberg, $2000; Read, $3000; Wright, $2000; Stattler, $3000; Steinlein, $12,000.

A dead body was found near Fremont, Ohio, yesterday, lying on his right side with a revolver in his hand and a bullet hole in his right temple. He was well-dressed, wore full chin whiskers and a mustache, and was of good appearance. The body awaits identification.

A popular vote in the canton of Zurich, Switzerland, has rejected the scheme for the supplementary grant to the St. Gothard railroad by a large majority. Other cantons will probably do likewise, so that the railroad will have to be completed by Germany and Italy or remain unfinished.

A sudden rise in the creeks near Deadwood, Dakota, yesterday, did considerable damage in the town. One or two houses were washed away and two or three persons narrowly escaped drowning. The entire damage is already estimated at fifty thousand dollars, and the water is reported still rising.

The Russian government, through its agent, Captain Guppenburg, has opened negotiations with a Boston iron company for the manufacture of heavy ordnance, and a special price-list, with full particulars as to the capacity of the works as at present run, or under the highest pressure, has been submitted at the request of the Russian agent.

At the Cumberland Presbyterian assembly at Lebanon, this State, yesterday, the report of the committee on education was submitted, showing that the institutions were in a flourishing condition. Fraternal greetings were exchanged with the representatives of Evangelical union of Scotland and the Presbyterian church of the United States of America.

RACE NEWS.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 22.—The *first race* today was for the Alexander stakes; one and one-half mile dash for two year old colts; $50 entrance, half forfeit. There were twenty-five nominations, with only eleven starters—Druid, Stilton, Good-Night, Georgies, John W. Norton, City Merchant, Athelstane, Alex Grant, Vender, Thornton Moore, and Enterprise. Swigert's Druid was the favorite; Buford's Good-Night won; Vender second, Athelstane third. Time, 51½.

Second Race.—Louisville hotel purse, $500; two-mile heats. Kinlock and Uncle Jeff started. Kinlock won both heats. Time, 3:45 and 3:49¾.

Third Race.—Handicap for all ages; purse, $500; one and one-half miles dash. John R. Sweeney, Springbranch, Felicia, Mahlstick and Kenesaw started. Mahlstick, the favorite, won; Sweeney second, Kenesaw third; Felicia had a bad start. Time, 2:40½.

POOLS TRANSACTIONS.

Pool-selling on to-morrow's races resulted as follows to-night:

First Race.—Kentucky Oaks: Cetrell, $179; Waterwitch, $140; Swigert, $27; Bonanza, $36; Nettie Hopkins, $18; Fortuna, $20; Nellie Booker, $11; Florence Payne, $7; Belle of Nelson, $15; Peaceful, $10; total, $359.

Second Race.—Ladies' stakes: Swigert, $170; Leaptuna, $100; Verdict, $110; Bowen, $20; Sylvia Springer, $11; Robinson and P., $13; Misadie, $14; L. Ball, $28; Monopoly, $23; total, $485.

Third Race.—Selling race: C. Gresham's, $50; J. Rhodes, $12; Williams, $12; A. Belsey, $10; Transfer, $8; Dr. Livingston, $6; total, $98.

Fourth Race.—Association purse: Grigsby, $25; Warfield, $15; Athalonie, $13; Encourer, $10; M. M'Cain, $10; Ed Turner, $10; Beechwood, $8; Poltess, $5; Signal, $7, E. Hunter, $6; total, $109.

At Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—The spring meeting of the Maryland jockey club opened to-day with a good attendance.

First Race.—Three-quarters of a mile dash for maidens, all ages. Won by Garrick; Simoon second, Frankie third. Time, 1:18¾.

Second Race.—For the Chesapeake stakes; for three-year-old fillies; one and one-quarter miles. Won by Judith; Bonnie Wood second, Balance third. Time, 2:16¼.

Third Race.—One mile dash, all ages. Won by Sultana; Noah Rienzi second, Governor Hampton third. Time, 1:46.

Fourth Race.—Rancocas handicap, one and one-eighth miles. Won by Bushwhacker; Viceroy second, Oriole third. Time, 3:00.

Fifth Race.—Mile heats, all ages. Won by Mechanic; Kenny second, Tom B