THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 164

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 3-8d. Memphis cotton, 11c. New Orleans cotton, 11c. New York cotton, 11 7-16. New York gold, 100 1-2.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, TUESDAY, July 11, 1878, 10:00 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	30.02	84	S.E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianola	30.02	84	E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Louisville	30.04	85	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.08	84	S.W.	Light	Clear.
Nashville	30.00	82			Clear.
New Orleans	30.09	82	S.E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Shreveport	30.05	81	S.E.	Fresh.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.11	79			Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE Democratic rally last night was in every respect a most satisfactory affair. The speakers were among the best we have, and they acquitted themselves up to their best, and the crowd was very large and very enthusiastic, our colored brethren being in especially large force and apparently attentive listeners. It was a good work well done. But much more remains to be accomplished before the day of election. The candidates must go among the people and the executive committee must be more active in the canvass if they want the party to be victorious. Success in the congressional race depends upon whether we win or lose on the first of August.

EITHER hell or a dead calm in Montreal today.

UP to date Mr. Hayes has pardoned two hundred and ninety convicts. Does he mean to empty the penitentiaries on us?

THE Brownsville *Democrat* says it is not making war on Colonel Vaughan, but only fighting to preserve the Democratic party.

THE Chicago *Times* intimates that there are good reasons for the removal of Hill, supervising architect of the treasury. Remove him say we.

THE Vicksburg *Herald* is satisfied that the stockholders of the Memphis and Vicksburg road are in earnest as to the construction of that much-delayed highway. We are glad to hear it.

The probability is that Bloody Shirt Howe, of Wisconsin, will have to retire. Ex-Governor C. C. Washburne, Ex-Senator Matt Carpenter and Governor Smith are in the field against him.

HON. W. P. CALDWELL has been well received by the people of his district. He addressed a large crowd at Dresden on Monday and gave a full, faithful and satisfactory account of his stewardship.

THE Democratic candidates for congress in the ninth district are Messrs. Simonton, Lewis Bond, Crockett, Latta, R. P. Caldwell, W. P. Caldwell, David D. Bell and Colonel W. W. Vaughn. Just eight of them.

A NEW YORK telegram in the New Orleans *Times* speaks thus encouragingly: "Merchants from all parts of the country write to wholesale houses here that trade has improved. A large fall trade is expected."

GENERAL FERDINAND LATHORE, the Democratic candidate, was almost unanimously elected mayor of Baltimore yesterday, the vote being Latrobe, 14,018; Smith (Greenbacker), 1399. Latrobe's majority, 12,619.

CONGRESSMAN ROBBINS, of North Carolina, and General Rice, of Ohio, both good Democrats, have been defeated for nominations in their respective districts. It is rumored that Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, will share the same fate.

THE Knoxville *Chronicle* is glad to know that the normal school now going on at Powell Station is a success, and says: "We want more of such schools throughout the country. Nothing tends more certainly to popularize our free schools than good teachers." We say so, too.

POLITICAL, like other doctors, will disagree. Mr. Blaine believes the Greenback party formidable, and proposes to fight it. General Butler thinks it will be successful, and proposes to lead it. Mr. Weed, in a letter to the New York *Tribune*, mildly censures both, but evidently thinks Butler the shrewder of the two.

GENERAL FITZ HUGH LEE and Senator Johnston, of Virginia, are talked of as commissioners to be sent to Europe by the Old Dominion for the purpose of establishing a regular system of emigration. European farmers are wanted to till the lands in Virginia, and the aid of European capitalists is wanted to develop the water power and other industries of the State.

GENERAL SHERMAN wants a strong government in which the army would be recognized as a national police, as it was during the days of reconstruction. But the general will not be gratified. We are getting away from strong government ideas as fast as Democratic victories can carry us, and are determined to return to the old-fashioned notions of State rights and federal restrictions.

THE Indian bureau, on the strength of dispatches from the Indian agents in Oregon, asserts positively that there are not more than three hundred hostile Indians now in the field, and that the people of Oregon are needlessly alarmed. We expect to hear next that this scare was worked up in the interest of the army which General Sherman wants to have increased to forty-five thousand men.

REFERRING to the Potter investigation, the Baltimore *Sun's* Washington correspondent says that although the Republicans are relying upon no more evidence being produced to sustain the charges made. It is known in this city that they will be disappointed. The Democratic members of the committee have studied the case carefully, and are in possession of evidence which, when made public, will not fail to make a profound impression upon the country and confuse the Republican politicians.

CHAIRMAN POTTER has written a letter in answer to Secretary Sherman's letter, which appeared in the telegraphic reports of Wednesday's APPEAL, in which he details the manner of examination of certain witnesses concerning intimidation, etc., which Sherman claimed was contrary to the reasons expressed by the committee for not admitting the testimony on the same subject he (Sherman) wanted to produce before the investigating committee. Chairman Potter refutes the secretary's charges by a detail of the facts. The letter will be printed in full in the APPEAL to-morrow morning.

GENERAL SHERMAN, in a letter to the commission charged with the duty of taking testimony as to the reorganization of the army, takes the view that in a republic, where the civil power is weak, the reserve, or military power, should be strong. He believes that the military should co-operate with the civil authority in defined statutory and constitutional limits, rather than by forms of usage or precedent. He does not suggest any material changes in the personal and administrative features of the army as it now exists, but recommends, if changes are made, that an equality in all branches of the service shall be maintained. The general, in his letter, takes exceptions to the composition of the joint committee on reorganization, and says that Generals Banning and Bragg are hostile to the army as it at present exists—a plain intimation that they are too lopsided to be just judges.

OUR colored readers will find on the second page of this issue a detailed account of the trip of the ship Azor, which recently sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, with a large number of colored emigrants for Liberia. The writer was an eye-witness of all that he describes, and his statements, anything but reassuring to intending emigrants, may be implicitly relied upon. To-morrow we will publish further details, in which a serious charge is made against the captain of the British mail steamer Ethiopia—namely, that after having agreed to tow them from Sierra Leone to Monrovia he abandoned them to their fate. Altogether the expedition was probably the worst managed that ever left one of our ports, and is in every way that it can be viewed—the voyage and the ultimate fate of those who composed it—a warning to all the negroes of the south to let well enough alone and be content with the opportunities they have here.

THE RED REBELLION.

The Grande Ronde Valley Now in Most Danger—The Country Bordering on the John Day and Columbia Rivers Safe—Nothing New from Howard.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—A Piute chief, Natchez, with several companions, arrived last night for a conference with General M'Dowell. He says the plan of the hostiles is to gather all the tribes in the vicinity of the Columbia river, and then return on their trail and drive out the whites and friendly Indians from southern Idaho and vicinity.

STILL DESERTING THE AGENCIES.

CAMP ROBINSON, NEB., July 11.—Colonel Hawk Clifford, of Running Water, arrived here this morning, and reports a party of Indians having crossed White Clay river yesterday morning, bound northward. The Indians are supposed to have deserted the agencies. Lieutenant Simpson, with about twenty-five of the Third cavalry, left there this morning in pursuit of the party who fired at a mail-carrier at Dead-Horse creek yesterday.

THE RETREATING SAVAGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—A Portland dispatch under date of Umatilla, July 11th, says: A private dispatch received here says that the hostiles who were whipped back into the mountains by General Howard have now started eastward for Snake river, along the ridge of the Blue mountains between Grande Ronde and the Columbia valley. They will cross Meacham's road between Summit and Pelican, and, turning somewhat south, pass into Willowa and cross Snake river at the mouth of the Salmon. If the Indians are again whipped back they will move northeast into the Salmon mountains, or southeast along the Powder River mountains to the crossing of Snake river near Old's ferry. The Grande Ronde valley is now in most danger, and ours is about passed, unless the Columbia or Yakima Indians take a hand in the fight. The John Day and other streams south of Birch creek are comparatively safe, also along Columbia river between here and Wallula.

SHERMAN

Closeted with the New York Syndicate in Regard to the Operations of the Treasury Department.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Secretary Sherman met the members of the syndicate to-day. They had a conference with him in regard to the operations of the treasury department in preparing for the resumption of specie payment. The secretary stated that he had no new loans to offer and no measures to propose. He expressed the belief that with the aid of shipments of coin from Europe which are looked for during the year, the gold premium would gradually disappear before the time when the treasury would be able to redeem legal-tender notes, and perhaps before congress assembles in December. Sherman said the coin in the treasury was amply sufficient for the purposes of resumption, and that he would make no further sales of bonds on this account. The members of the syndicate expressed themselves as being in accord with these views, and pledged themselves to assist him in carrying out the resumption act. Later on in the day Secretary Sherman had a conference with prominent bank officials, and the conversation was similar to the above. He said he was about to pay out silver freely, and desired the banks to work in harmony with the treasury department, and this they assured him they would do.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Scheffer-Sexton Billiard Match.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Mr. M. Bensinger, of Chicago, announces in a card that all the negotiations for the billiard match between Scheffer and Sexton are at an end, and sharply criticizes Sexton's action, but says, however, that the latter showed a greater desire to compromise than his backers, and possibly the matter might have been arranged, had it not been for their interference. Bensinger and Scheffer left for Chicago to-night.

Races at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, July 11.—In a 2:25 race at the Driving park meeting this afternoon there were seven starters—Darby, Tom Keeler, Belle Brassfield, Modoc, Lewenski, Edwin Forrest and Crown Prince. Lewenski and Modoc were the favorites in the pools. Belle Brassfield won the first heat. Darby was entered by Dan Mace the three following heats and the race. Time—2:23½, 2:25¼, 2:25, 2:25; Belle second, Keeler third, Lewenski fourth.

In the 2:30 class there were nine starters. M. A. Pierce & Co.'s Edward won in three straight heats. Time—2:25, 2:25, 2:26½; Bay Dick second, Gray Selim third, Woolley fourth.

The Hebrew Convention.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—The council of the American Hebrew congregations reassembled at ten o'clock this morning, with prayer by Rev. Dr. Felsenthal, of Chicago. The special committee to whom was recommitted article six, section thirteen to fifteen inclusive, made a report recommending that a commission of nine competent scholars shall be appointed by the council at each meeting, who shall have the general charge of all the educational institutions under the control of the union; this commission is to report to the council. The president of the board of governors is authorized to fill vacancies. The report was adopted and the president appointed M. Bloom, of Louisville; Henry Adler, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Stein, of New York, as a committee to present the names of persons as members of said commission. The subject of circuit preaching or teaching again caused a great deal of excited discussion.

UNPREMITTING application will induce disease unless the blood be kept constantly pure and rich. For all hard workers the remedy to keep the blood in the best condition is Dr. Bull's blood mixture.

RADICAL RASCALITY

Being Made More Apparent by the Potter Committee—In Washington Kellogg Gave Evidence Showing that Judge King was

Made Collector of the Port by Mr. Hayes to Break Up the Supreme Court, so as to Prevent any Appeal to it by Packard.

In New Orleans Hiram Smedley Sustains A. L. Weber, Who, though Subjected to a Rigid Cross-Examination by Cox, Sticks to his First Statement.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Potter investigation committee resumed to-day, and Senator Kellogg was examined by General Butler. He testified that the election in Louisiana in 1876 was entirely legal; a great many people in New Orleans thought the returning-board had acted improperly in refusing to return as elected certain persons who they claimed ought to have been elected. At the request of General Butler, witness gave a detailed statement as to the composition of the respective houses of the legislature, and after reciting the law of Louisiana at a considerable length, he stated that Governor Packard was legally inaugurated on the eighth of January, 1877, at which time there was a Republican quorum in both houses. General Butler produced some tables computed from the returning board figures, which showed that after the board had thrown out a sufficient number of Democratic parishes to elect a general assembly, that it was found there were still two Hayes electors defeated, whereupon the returning-board threw out parishes and precincts until they had succeeded in securing a majority of Hayes electors. Witness stated: Assuming the figures to be the correct findings of the returning-board, it left the general assembly Republican in both branches, and still left two Hayes electors in the minority.

By General Butler:—Whereupon the board proceeded to give the screw another turn?

Witness—That is not my testimony.

Ques.—How much on the returns, as returned by the returning-board, did the lowest Hayes elector run behind Packard? Ans.—These tables show a majority for governor of four hundred and one, while two Republican electors, Levissee and Joseph, were in a minority.

After recess the examination of the witness was continued. He said: The Tilden electors had a majority, I believe, on the face of the return of the votes as cast in the different parishes originally, and so did Nicholls.

By Mr. Butler—Did you telegraph to Florida any statement as to how the State had gone at any time before the sixth of December? Ans.—I telegraphed two or three times, perhaps, that it had gone heavily.

Ques.—From what manner did you obtain information? Ans.—From my knowledge of the result of the election as indicated by the returns from the different parishes and the notorious fact that in certain parishes there was a degree of terrorism that I believed would show the absence of a fair election and justify the returning-board in throwing out the vote; my opinion was in relation to the general result only; I telegraphed to friends in Florida to that effect and also to Chandler, of the National Republican committee; I happened recently to come upon one of my telegrams to Chandler, dated the seventh of November, in which I predicted my belief that we had really carried the State, judging from the returns as they came in from the close parishes and from parishes where they had before been Democratic and where we were then polling a larger vote than since reconstruction.

The witness produced the telegram referred to, addressed to Zach Chandler and dated November 6th, which states that terrorism existed in certain parishes, and that colored people were prevented from voting on account of intimidation, etc.

The Witness—That was the kind of a dispatch that I sent; Chandler asked me if I believed we had carried the State, and I said I did, and sent him his dispatch. The returning-board, in all cases where the parish was not disputed, would announce so many votes for the Hayes electors and so many votes for the Tilden electors, but where there were charges of irregularities these parishes would be set aside for further action. The parishes that were laid aside were seventeen in number, where there was more or less intimidation claimed, to the best of my knowledge and belief; I think the returns from the unquestioned parishes would give a majority to the Republican ticket; however, in seventeen of the parishes where there was more or less intimidation, in five of which, namely—East and West Feliciana, Ouachita, Moorehouse and East Baton Rouge, where the Republicans were thoroughly terrorized, the colored registration was 27,269, and the white registration 20,860, giving a colored majority of the registered voters of 6949. The vote in these seventeen parishes as cast on the face of the returns, of which there was no dispute about, was 10,970 Republican only, and 21,123 Democrats. That is, these seventeen parishes with a colored majority of nearly 7000, gave a Democratic majority of 10,153. That is the basis of intimidation. In the forty parishes where we all agreed there was no intimidation and the election was fair and peaceable, the colored registration in 1876, which was about the same as during the previous years was 87,999, and the white registration 72,034, showing a colored majority of 15,965. These forty parishes returned the following vote: Republican, 85,000; Democratic, 59,302; giving a Republican majority of 6000 and upward. These are undoubted statistics, compiled by me from official papers.

Ques.—How did you ascertain in the registration whether a man was a Republican or a Democrat? Ans.—We ascertained it only from the fact that the different officers kept a tally of the colored people registering and the white people registering, and we assumed that the colored people voted this Republican ticket and the white people the Democratic ticket, and the result showed the fact in all those forty parishes, not only in 1876, but for the previous two years.

Ques.—You assumed by the same reasoning that all men who voted the Democratic ticket were white and all men who voted the Republican ticket were black? Ans.—Not exactly that; but we calculated from that basis with this modification, that we got as many white voters to vote the Republican ticket as they got colored men to vote the Democratic ticket; we judged the present by the past, because we had tested it in quite a number of elections; East and West Feliciana parishes were the most thoroughly Republican parishes in the State; the registration of 1876 in West Feliciana shows about three hundred and ninety-nine white voters and two thousand two hundred and thirteen colored voters. You must bear in mind that there was a new registration made in 1874 and another in 1876, which was the registration of 1874 corrected and amended; the registration of 1876 in East and West Feliciana was substantially the same as that of 1874, with the proper corrections made.

Ques.—The duty of the supervisor of election was to correct the list, then, of 1874? Ans.—Yes, sir.

Ques.—Therefore there were about the same number rejected in East Feliciana parish, whether Anderson did or did not go there and act as supervisor? Ans.—Yes, sir; about the same.

Ques.—What then had intimidation to do with altering the registration in 1876? Ans.—I do not think it had so much to do with altering the registration; it had probably had not much to do with that except that the new colored men would not come forward and register; the bulldozers never affected registration. The witness next referred to the inauguration of the Nicholls government and referred at length to the events connected with the seizing by force of the court building, the breaking up of the court, and the subsequent appointment of judges by Governor Nicholls as their successors.

Ques.—Do you know of any ground of legal right, or form of law, or constitutional provision by which Nicholls and his people were anything except an organized mob? Ans.—I know of no reason why Packard and his government was not the legal State government of Louisiana, and the Packard legislature the legal legislature of the State, and the supreme court the legal and undoubted supreme court of the State of Louisiana.

Ques.—Do you not know that after the McVeigh committee had disposed of the Packard legislature, Governor Packard threatened to appeal to the supreme court? Ans.—Yes, sir; he would have submitted his claim if he could, but Nicholls thrust it out.

Ques.—After Packard had threatened to appeal to the supreme court to determine the legality of his election, did not President Hayes destroy the quorum of that court by appointing King collector? Ans.—The fact of his appointing him collector and his taking the oath of office did destroy the court, on the ground that the taking of one officer is the virtual and legal surrender of the others.

Ques.—Then what Nicholls did by force, President Hayes confirmed by appointing him collector. Was this the same King who, after he had been in office a little while, had his name withdrawn and whose nomination was not acted upon by the senate? Ans.—He is the same man.

Ques.—After the object of the appointment had been accomplished then the nomination was withdrawn; where is he now? Ans.—He is in St. Landry parish; he has retired from public life; I don't think the Republicans wanted him as collector.

Ques.—Then against the wishes of the Republicans of Louisiana this man, being one of the legal supreme judges required to make a legal quorum, was appointed to this office? Ans.—Yes, sir.

Ques.—And Mr. P. H. Morgan, who was one of the judges who held over, was appointed by the President to be judge of any international court in Africa; was he not translated into that position? Ans.—I believe he was appointed to such a position.

Ques.—And just about that time, was it not? Ans.—It was about May of last year, I think.

Ques.—Then, when Morgan and King had been appointed, Packard had not much chance with the Nicholls judges, had he? Ans.—I don't think he had.

Ques.—I want to ask you, in all solemnity, this: Do you believe, from your knowledge of what took place, that there was any other reason for appointing King collector than to get him out of court, so that Packard would not have his rights tried by a legal court?

Mr. Hiscock commenced to make objection to the question, when the witnessed answered that he could not say as to the matter referred to, whereupon Mr. Hiscock withdrew his objection to the question.

Mr. Butler—The objection being withdrawn, I will now ask you if you do not believe that to be the fact—state whether you believe it or not?

Mr. Hiscock—I object to that question; I think it hardly competent for anyone to swear as to what influenced the President in making such an appointment, or what operated upon the mind of Governor Nichols in his action in the matter.

By Mr. Butler—I will ask you, then, if you know on whose recommendation King was appointed? Ans.—I think he was appointed on the recommendation of Thomas C. Anderson, and I recommended him also. That the President did or did not appoint King with reference to his connection with this court I cannot, of course, say, but I know that Mr. King was an old resident, and, above all, he was an Old-Line Whig. [Laughter.]

Ques.—Did Boulds Baker recommend him? [Laughter.] Ans.—I should not be surprised if such was the case. He had been a member of the legislature for a number of years, and I recommended him on the ground of his being an old resident and an Old-Line Whig.

Ques.—Do you know who recommended Judge Morgan to the position he obtained? Ans.—I think he was appointed by Mr. Evarts upon his own application.

Ques.—Was not the question mooted about Governor Packard's appealing to the supreme court before the court was broken up? Ans.—I think the matter had been discussed by himself and friends before that.

Ques.—Do you remember whether Mr. King's name was withdrawn about the time that Boulds Baker returned from Texas? [Laughter.] Ans.—I do not think his name was ever sent in; there was an extra session of the senate afterward, and Lawrence's name was sent in for collector; it was said that King declined at the last moment in order to relieve the President of all embarrassment, and, not, I think, until it was understood he would not be reappointed.

Adjourned until Friday.

The New Orleans Division.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Before the Potter sub-committee to-day,

HIRAM SMEDLEY

testified. Being shown by Mr. Cox the Anderson-Weber agreement, he said: I saw the name of D. A. Weber signed to that paper by J. W. Jones, a notary public, in the back room of my coffeehouse, on Exchange alley; Jones spent most of his time at my place; only saw Jones sign Weber's name once; don't know whether the paper was a single or double sheet; about two months ago, before Dix went to Washington, I had a conversation with him; he said they wanted him to swear that he had seen Weber sign the Anderson-Weber agreement, but he could not.

Ques.—By Mr. Blackburn: Jones had the reputation of signing other people's names and fixing up crooked papers? Ans.—To the best of my knowledge and belief, when Dix and Wilder certify that Weber's name was signed to the Anderson-Weber agreement at the date given they certify to a falsehood; I told Seymour a few days ago that he knew his certificate was untrue.

E. K. WEBER

was examined by Mr. Cox as to his testimony given in Jackson, Mississippi, before the Boutwell committee. Mr. Cox read from the report of that committee the questions propounded and the answers given by Weber at that time, and asked witness whether they were true or false as to each question which relate to violence, intimidation, threats, murder, and all manner of outrage, as charged at that time, including the acts of the regulators.

The answers given by witness were similar in almost every case, only slightly varied by circumstances. Witness said his testimony was given then in most cases from information received, and proceeded to explain the circumstances under which he testified at the instance of Governor Kellogg, and said that many of his statements were made for political effect; that he knew at the time they were not true; some of the statements he believed at that time were true, but he knew now they were false. Witness explained his misunderstanding of the objects of the regulators, which he knows now were to break up stealing, raids on seed-cotton after night, etc.; witness said the statements then made were not willfully false, but from hearsay and imagination; his intention was to tell the truth, and think in most instances he did tell the committee the truth as understood by him at that time, but he knows now that those statements were false; he was never warned away from the parish, and had no information that would justify him in making such statements.

In answer to a question by Mr. Cox as to the Sherman letter, witness said he found it in a box sent from his brother's at Bayou Sara to his father-in-law's warehouse in Donaldsonville; found the letter after Mrs. Jenks's visit; showed it to no one; tore it up at once, because it exposed my brother's wrong doings; my brother told me there were no grounds for protesting the parish. Witness admitted that he had been indicted, forfeited his bond, and afterward, at the suggestion of the district-attorney, made a false affidavit in order to have the bond restored.

Weber was on the stand three hours. Under Mr. Cox's cross-examination he several times became very much excited, and accused Mr. Cox of brow-beating him and appealed to the committee for protection.

Base-Ball Scores.

Cleveland—Forrest City, 7; Hornells, 21.

Marine Chronicle.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Arrived—Steamship Devon, from Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 11.—Arrived—Steamship Leipsig, from Baltimore.

New York, July 11: Raphael R. Bartholdt, consul-general of Paraguay, and a commission merchant on Stone street, has suspended, mainly on account of his inability to make collections from his customers. He has been in business twenty-five years, had excellent credit, was highly respected, and was estimated to be worth one hundred thousand dollars.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

London and Paris Very Much Excited Over the Anglo-Turkish Alliance—The French Press Show the Greatest Irritation.

Disraeli will Not Meet Much Opposition at Home—A Short Life is Predicted for the Alliance—Emperor William's Condition.

PARIS, June 11.—The French people become alarmed about England's new acquisition in Turkey. The *Republique Francaise* describes the convention as detrimental to the interests of the Mediterranean powers, and offensive to the dignity of the members of the congress. That journal personally attacks Lord Beaconsfield, and expresses the hope that the congress will insist upon having the treaty submitted to it. The entire press show the greatest irritation, though all are not so abusive as the *Republique Française*.

LONDON STILL EXCITED.

LONDON, July 11.—The excitement in regard to the Anglo-Turkish alliance has not subsided, and there is much agitation among the political parties at present. Only a very small majority of the opposition favor directly challenging the government policy. Lord Hartington, the liberal leader, will today, in the house of commons, call for papers and information on the subject of the Anglo-Turkish convention, and when these are produced the opposition will decide what course to take. The conservative press continue warmly to support the government's measure, and the *Times* argues that the cost undertaken could not have been practically avoided, and would have been inevitable, sooner or later. Some of the liberal press, however, claim that there is more acute anxiety among the conservatives than can be estimated by reading conservative newspapers. A London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says:

A SHORT LIFE IS PREDICTED FOR THE ALLIANCE.

By some it is pointed out that Lord Beaconsfield's arrangement robs the pashas of their right to plunder the populations they misgovern. The Bureaucratic class will vote against the foreign protectorate, which forbids peculation and punishes for misgovernment, and they will soon intrigue for the establishment of a Russian protectorate. If Russia is so inclined the British protectorate can be terminated at any time by a memorial. The surrender of these Russian acquisitions in Asia, which were a specific condition for England's interference for these difficulties, the present convention between Turkey and England

PROVIDES NO REMEDY.

A Berlin dispatch says the news from Italy, and especially from France, seems to indicate that public opinion in regard to the Cyprus treaty is seriously affecting the private interests of these nations. On this subject, one of the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain said: "If France and Austria, at the end of the war, had declared themselves ready to act together for the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey, England would have joined them. Unfortunately, they could not, or would not. Then England, from considerations of superior interest, was obliged to guarantee the Porte's Asiatic possessions. Seeing the Dardanelles would have wounded the susceptibilities of Europe; taking Egypt or occupying the extremities of

THE SUEZ CANAL

would have hurt the feelings of France. It decided, therefore, upon occupying Cyprus. France, on deliberating the absolute necessity imposed on England, will soon see that the occupation of Cyprus was only suggested to England by her ardent desire to reconcile her absolute interests with the sympathies of France."

In the house of commons this afternoon, Hon. Frederick A. Stavly, secretary of state for war, in reply to a question, said that ten thousand Indian troops and three battalions of British infantry will occupy Malta.

THE EMPEROR'S CONDITION UNFAVORABLE.

BERLIN, July 11.—Emperor William's physicians have issued another long statement in regard to his condition. They ascribe his majesty's relatively slow progress toward recovery to the great loss of blood and appetite; to the shock to his system, and to mental depression. His attainable degree of strength is not regained, and his power of locomotion is small. His hands are helpless, and he can only eat with assistance. His physicians, however, are confident of his recovery by the influence of time and exercise.

THE READING OF THE TREATY COMPLETED.

BERLIN, July 11.—At the session of the congress to-day the Earl of Beaconsfield was again absent. The reading of the treaty was completed, and only a few immaterial points are left for settlement Saturday. There will be no sitting Friday in order to allow time for the preparation of copies of the treaty.

Prince Vogorides, formerly Turkish ambassador at Vienna, is again mentioned in many quarters as a candidate for the throne of Bulgaria.

BRUTAL BIGOTRY

Determined to Run Riot in the Streets of Montreal To-Day in Commemoration of the Battle of the Boyne.

MONTREAL, July 11.—The mayor has given his ultimatum to the effect that he will carry out his proclamation and prevent the procession from taking place. For this purpose he will swear in five hundred special constables. He has marched a large body of police to Orange hall, on St James street, where they are stationed in front of the building, with a force of detectives inside searching for arms. A vast crowd collected. Observing the situation, the Irish Catholics assembled in Union hall to consider what action they will take. The attendance is immense, and the excitement intense. Three of the magistrates who signed the requisition to call out the military had an interview with General Smyth, to learn his views as to the course he will adopt, in prospect of a conflict of action between the mayor and magistrates. He said his first desire was to preserve the peace; he would take his orders, however, from the magistrates. Matters are now in a more complicated condition than ever, and no one can tell what may occur at any moment. The streets are filled with people, and the greatest excitement prevails. It is not known what the Orangemen will do, but it is thought that they will persist in walking.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

English Grammar the Principal Subject of Discussion, Participated in by Prominent Educators—Arrival of Superintendent Trousdale and Others.

Special to the Appeal.]

UNION CITY, TENN., July 11.—The interest in the work of the institute continues unabated. Teachers and superintendents have arrived on the evening train. The exercises of to-day have been interesting and practical in the highest degree. State Superintendent Trousdale arrived this morning, also Superintendent W. T. Harris, of St. Louis. English grammar has been the principal theme of discussion to day. Profs. Joyner and Kirkpatrick, of the East Tennessee university, presented their views upon this subject, which exhibit the strong necessity for reform in the text-book on grammar. Superintendent Harris has just finished an address on education for the industrial arts, considered here a practical demonstration of the favor of education to cure the present industrial evils of the country and an unanswerable argument for public high schools.

London, July 11: A Vienna dispatch says the request of Turkey that when Austria enters Bosnia she should declare she will respect the sultan's sovereign right, has been refused. Austria replying that she is acting on the European mandate and cannot discuss the question of principle.

FROM WASHINGTON

Comes the News that Hayes has Removed Conkling's Friends, Taking Advantage of the Adjournment of Congress to Do what he Could Not

Otherwise Accomplish—Appointment of a Board of Engineer Officers to Consider and Report a Plan for the Improvement of the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President to-day removed General C. A. Arthur, collector of customs at the port of New York, and appointed General E. A. Merrill, present surveyor of customs of that port, in his stead. He also removed O. B. Cornell, naval officer, and appointed as his successor Silas W. Burt, the present deputy naval officer.

Subscriptions to the four per cent loan, four hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars.

CALL FOR REDEMPTION BONDS.

The secretary of the treasury called for the following five-twenty bonds of 1865. Principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the eleventh of October next, and interest will cease that day. Coupon bonds dated July, and coupon bonds dated July 1st, 1865, namely: $50, Nos. 62,001 to 65,000, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 106,001 to 110,000, both inclusive; $5000, Nos. 74,001 to 76,200, both inclusive; $1000, Nos. 135,001 to 140,000, both inclusive; total number coupons, $2,500,000. Registered bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the first of July, 1870, are as follows: $50, Nos. 5201 to 5296, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 17,601 to 17,850, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 10,201 to 10,450, both inclusive; $1000, Nos. 33,701 to 34,400, both inclusive; $5000, Nos. 9101 to 9250, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 17,101 to 17,730, both inclusive; total registered, $2,500,000; aggregate, $5,000,000.

By direction of the secretary of war a board of engineer officers is constituted to take into consideration the improvement of low-water navigation of the Mississippi river, and to submit a plan therefor, together with a recommendation for the most practicable measures to be adopted from time to time in order to secure its earliest and most economical completion. The board will consist of Colonel F. G. Bernard, Colonel Z. B. Tower, Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Wright, and the following officers in charge of the improvements or surveys of the Missouri river during the consideration of specified portions of the river for that portion of the river above the mouth of the Illinois river: Colonel F. H. Simpson and Major F. U. Farquhan; for that portion between the mouths of the Illinois and Ohio: Colonel F. H. Simpson and Major C. R. Suter; for that portion below the mouth of the Ohio: Major C. B. Comstock and Major C. R. Suter.

The board will also take into consideration and submit plans for the improvement of the low-water navigation of the Missouri river, and the most practicable measures to be adopted to secure its earliest execution. For the consideration of this subject Colonel F. H. Simpson and Major C. R. Sutor will be associated with the board as members thereof. The board will receive its instructions from the chief of engineers, and make its reports to him. The board will assemble in the city of St. Louis on the fourteenth of August next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and is authorized to adjourn from time to time subject to the call of its presiding officer, and may meet at any point most suitable or convenient for the prosecution of the duties imposed upon it.

Socialist Scare in Germany.

The Socialist scare continues in Germany. A young man traveling for a Silesian paper-house happened to be talking to a customer in Berlin, when the customer's wife said, "My, how much you resemble Nobling! You might be taken for him." "Is that so?" said the young man, jestingly; "then I must resemble a very handsome man." Next day he was arrested and locked up. M. L. Rigoundard, Berlin correspondent of the Paris *Gaulois*, was arrested for "looking wickedly at the Column of Victory." He was immediately released, of course, but the incident is significant. There is a sadder case—that of Herr Loewenstein, a furniture dealer, who committed suicide in prison, having been unable to brook the disgrace of being led manacled through the streets. He denied emphatically having used the seditious expressions attributed to him, and it came out afterward that he was innocent and had been denounced by a personal enemy. Altogether, things in the German capital remind us of the witty Parisian pageant (described, we think, by Lord Albemarle) where, in the scene representing the reign of terror, the dancers, crying, "*Tu m'es suspect!*" marched each other off the only one was left, who seized himself by the throat and, shouting, "*Je me suis suspect!*" denounced himself and danced himself off to prison. Indeed, the only sensible man in the German empire seems to be a Bavarian tavern-keeper who, when an inebriate guest began babbling bloodthirstily and heerily that "it served the kaiser right," took him by the collar and launched him into the street with three tremendous kicks, administered "in the name of the emperor, of the king of Bavaria and of the German people."

A Lucky Field Day.

Sherman (Texas) *Register*: A farmer named John Daniels, a resident of the middle portion of Hunt county, called on us this morning, and with his face wreathed in pleasant smiles, related an account of a lucky haul he made from mother earth last fourth of July. He said he let his wife take the old gray mare and wagon to take the children to a fourth of July frolic in a neighboring grove, while he remained at home to celebrate the day by grubbing an old knarly stump out of his field. While working away at one of the roots, about a foot and a half below the surface, his pick struck something hard, which on further investigation proved to be an old iron pot, over the month of which a piece of well-tanned buffalo hide was stretched and tied down with a piece of rawhide in a perfect state of preservation. He took out his pocket-knife, ripped open the cover, and to his great astonishment his eyes met a snug little pile of silver money. On removing the silver, which consisted of Mexican and American half dollars and quarters, and about a double-handful of dimes and five cent pieces, in all four hundred and twenty-six dollars, he came upon a bonanza of fifteen twenty-dollar gold pieces. On top of the money was an old silver goblet, severely dented from hard usage, evidently an old family relic, on one side of which was engraved: "To John Myrick. From his mother." It seems that during the war a family named Myrick did live in that neighborhood; but what became of them, or what was the cause of their sudden departure, no one can imagine, and probably no one will ever know.

A Father Kills His Son.

Okolona *Messenger*: One of the most hideous crimes it has ever been our lot to record was perpetrated last week in the northwestern portion of Pontotoc county. The circumstances, as stated to us by a gentleman living in Pontotoc, are as follows: A man named Albert Hardy, residing in the portion of the county above alluded to, and his son James, a young man near twenty years of age, were plowing in the field. The mule which James was driving became unruly, and he jerked him and slapped him with the lines. The father, who was at work some distance away, commanded him to desist, which it seems the son did not do instantly. This so enraged the old man that he left his plow, seized a single-tree, and running up to his son, struck him a violent blow, from the effect of which death ensued in about three hours. After being stricken down by the inhuman parent, before his death, the young man recovered sufficiently to say, "Father, you have killed me." The brute replied, with an oath, "That is what I intended to do." Another painful fact connected with this most brutal murder is that the justice of the peace before whom the preliminary trial was had admitted the murderer to bail in the sum of three thousand dollars, which amount was deposited with the sureties (Albert Hardy is said to have plenty of money) and the miserable felon is now a fugitive from justice.

THE CROPS.

Unusually Full Returns from Every Part of Tennessee Give Assurance of a General Average, Taking One Thing

With Another—From Georgia and Florida the same Good News is Heralded—The Cotton Crop Promises a Fair Yield.

State Crops and Statistical Reports for June, 1878.

STATE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, STATISTICS AND MINES AND IMMIGRATION, NASHVILLE, TENN., July 10, 1878.

I have unexceptionally full returns from sixty-three counties; twenty from East Tennessee, twenty-eight from Middle Tennessee, and fifteen from West Tennessee.

WEATHER.

The weather has been, in the main, highly propitious for growing crops. During the past month showers have been frequent, but in some localities there were heavy and long-continued rains, which have thrown the farmers back in their work and caused considerable injury to the hay and wheat crops. In East Tennessee 18 counties report seasonable weather, and 2, Hamblen and Loudon, dry. In Middle Tennessee 24 seasonable and 4 wet, viz.: Franklin, Humphreys, Maury and Trousdale. In West Tennessee 9 seasonable and 6 wet.

WHEAT.

Information enough has been obtained to justify the conclusion that previous estimates of this crop were not too low. In the report for May, the estimate was put at two-thirds of an ordinary crop. Since the threshing has begun, even this may appear too large, inasmuch as the average yield so far is about four and a half bushels per acre. Assuming the acreage of wheat sown the past fall to have been 1,500,000 acres, this will give an aggregate for the wheat crop of 6,750,000 bushels, which is about half of that last year. The heavy rains which have prevailed in some sections of the State have seriously damaged the white wheats. The red varieties, where well-stacked, have so far been uninjured, except a little discoloration of the grain in the exposed bundles. A few counties—notably, Claiborne, Hawkins and Scott—still report heavy crops of wheat; but these