MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY, : : MAY 6,1880

THE CASE FORCIBLY STATED.

The APPEAL has said but little of late concerning the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, because it no longer regards his nomination as probable. The idea that the Cincinnati convention will commit the egregious folly of nominating a candidate who has eighty thousand Democratic voters pledged to vote against him, is so absurd that the APPEAL has ceased to discuss such a policy. But if there is a Democrat who still favors the commission of an act so suicidal, we beg him to read the following from the Washington *Post*, the central organ of the National Democracy. The *Post* thus forcibly states the case: "Some of Mr. Tilden's advocates claim that he has never failed to carry his own State when he has made the effort." This is not true. It is conspicuously untrue. Mr. Tilden's friends asserted last fall that he was making his greatest effort in order to elect Governor Robinson. He had every reason to put his best powers into that contest. On the result his political future was staked. This was the general understanding. If Mr. Tilden had succeeded in beating Tammany and defeating Cornell, his nomination this year would have been assured. No earthly power could have defeated him, and the general sentiment of his party would have indorsed his candidacy; he would have had the prestige of success; he would have developed the strength necessary to his election; his boom would have taken the ascendant, and he would have been President-elect in November, 1880, as he was in 1876. But, having staked his future on the fight of last year, and having been defeated in that encounter, it is folly for his friends to say that he could have carried his State if he had made the effort. He did try his best, and he successfully demonstrated the capacity of the Tammany toilers to beat him. This is the one all-sufficient reason why he should retire from the arena, and permit his adherents to throw their influence in favor of a candidate on whom the factions will unite, and, thus united, give him the electoral vote of the Empire State."

CIVILITY ALWAYS PAYS.

The southern Democrats who participated in the reception of General Grant during his recent tour through the southern States were not actuated by political motives. They believed that a distinguished stranger in their midst, who had achieved a world-wide reputation, was entitled to the hospitality of the people he visited, and General Grant was cordially received by the southern people irrespective of party. But looking at this matter in a partisan aspect, the Democratic party has gained strength by the hospitality with which southern Democrats received General Grant. A few days since the ex-President visited Springfield, Illinois, and in comment ing on this reception, the *Register*, the central organ of the Illinois Democracy, said:

Men of all parties will, to-day and to-morrow, participate in the reception of Gen. U. S. Grant in Springfield. Democrats and Republicans will join each other in the reception, because it is announced as a non-partisan tribute to a distinguished citizen who, upon invitation, visits the capital of the State after a long absence. Many, if not all, these will be a lack of popular enthusiasm upon General Grant's advent it will be ascribable to the fact that this comes at a time when the country is engaged in a political campaign in which he is a prominent figure—a campaign in which he is likely to lead one of the parties struggling for supremacy in public affairs. There is, nevertheless, one fact which, when regarded in connection with General Grant's reception to-day, should be pleasant to contemplate. It will gladden patriotic Republicans to give him a hearty greeting. He brings with him testimony to the truthfulness of that declaration. In the name of reconciliation, have repeatedly said with reference to the prospects of peace, good will, patriotism, and a good government in the once rebellious States of the south. Having traversed those States, he comes to assure the people of the capital that we have no reason to doubt that those who wore the gray will fulfil all that they have promised to loyally to the flag and to the nation." He comes to answer the partisan cries of the sectional agitators, and to impress the masses with the fact that, while he and Mrs. Grant and Colonel Fred were in the very thick of the "Virginia" and "Union" fog that hung over us everywhere, and the eyes of the people were as familiar with its colors as prism and looking glass, guaranteeing to all the rights and privileges of a free people, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude." It is as the bearer of these messages, confirmatory of Democratic professions, now, as in the past, that Democrats will greet General Grant to-morrow; and we hold him up as a witness to the truth against the cloud of error that has so long darkened the Republican mind. As a citizen, we welcome him to pleasant hospitalities that are the joy and beauty of Springfield. He will find here no be women and scrawny less men, but men, with homeville humanity in the great. They will lay aside for the time all thoughts of party, of political ambition, of aspiration for place or power, and, in the glow of hospitality, will exhibit those generous traits that make up the distinctive character of this community.

The cordial civility which the southern people extended to General Grant, and his conciliatory speeches acknowledging this hospitality, have done more to allay sectional hatreds than anything that has transpired since the war, and of course the Democratic party alone gains by an obliteration of the mad passions born in war, for, with peace and tranquility, the Republican party would cease to exist. The reception which General Grant received by the Confederate Democrats, and his speeches, have spiked the guns of the stalwarts. The bloody-shirt can now be furled, for while Logan, Banks, Boutwell, Conkling and Cameron are clamoring for a strong man to put down the traitors, the ku-klux and bulldozers of the disloyal south, Grant, their "strong man," who has had a good opportunity for judging the southern people, said, in his speech at Little Rock, that he had noticed that "sectionalism is passing away," and that "the feelings of the past are gone." He made similar statements in other southern cities where he was given public receptions. In his Cairo speech he reported, as a result of his observations during his extensive tour in the south, that "the stars and stripes were floating everywhere," that "a great portion of the speakers in every instance were men who in the conflict wore the gray," and that "the speeches which they made show their present devotion to the flag for which we fought." He added significantly: "This is all we asked of them." In his Bloomington speech he said: "We have no reason to doubt that those who wore the gray will fulfill all they have promised in loyalty to the flag and the nation." He also expressed it as his conviction that the Union flag is regarded by the southern people as "guaranteeing to them all the rights and privileges of a free people, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It will scarcely be denied that these expressions are in open and direct conflict with the statements which the professional "stalwarts" were making in the north about the same time in order to impress upon the people the emergency which demands the election of General Grant for a third term in defiance of the National precedent. The southern Democrats who were prominent in paying honors to a distinguished visitor, believed that General Grant was entitled to the civilities of our civilization, and in extending a friendly greeting they rose above party policy and expediency. But the result proves that they were adding strength to their party without knowing or caring what effect their action would have upon the politics of the country. If General Grant should be made the Republican candidate for the Presidency, as he probably will be, when the stalwarts raise the bloody shirt and commence lying about the disloyalty of the "Confederate brigadiers" and the slaveholding aristocracy of the south, all the Democrats have to do for a triumphant refutation of these slanders is to read the speeches of General Grant, acknowledging the hospitality of the southern Democrats. Grant's southern speeches will be Democratic campaign documents in the Presidential canvass. They will confront the stalwarts upon every stump. The third term advocates insist that the turbulent condition and threatening attitude of the south renders the nomination of a strong man necessary, one who will adopt the policy of force toward the south, and that General Grant is the only man who can be trusted to inaugurate and carry out that policy. But General Grant himself gives the lie to his supporters by telling them that the south is peaceful and tranquilized, and that the people have done all that was ever asked of them, shown their loyalty to the flag. So it will be seen that the hospitality with which the southern Democrats received General Grant has produced good fruit. Civility always pays. Had General Grant been neglected in the south, had he been hooted, scoffed and derided, instead of making conciliatory speeches testifying to our loyalty he would have proclaimed that the bayonet rule was still necessary to subjugate and reconstruct these traitors. His ignoble and even dignified neglect would have fired the northern heart kindled into a new flame the expiring embers of sectional hate, the National Democracy would have again been defeated, and the southern people subjected to new persecutions.

BISMARCK

Has Stretched Forth His Hand to Rob the Free Cities of Their Privileges, and Like Every Other Freebooter He is Inexorable—He also Battles

Successfully with the Pope—Gladstone Already Proves Himself Equal to the Eastern Question—French Prosperity—Ireland's Woes—Turkey's Despair.

LONDON, May 6.—To-day is a holiday on the continent.

HE WON'T COME.

LONDON, May 6.—It is not likely that Trickoff will visit England, as Hanlon refuses to fix the time and place for the contest.

THE KING OF SIAM IN HIS TRAVELS.

LONDON, May 6.—The king of Siam has sent a message here saying his journey abroad has been abandoned for the present on account of ill health.

ENGLISH FAILURES.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—Dale & Eccles have suspended. The firm were brokers. Outram & Co., Preston cotton manufacturers, have also suspended.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKET.

LONDON, May 6—At the wool sales to-day eight thousand two hundred bales were disposed of, principally Port Phillip, Sydney and Queensland. Tone better and prices steadier.

THE AFGHANS GIVE UP.

CABUL, May 6.—The governor of Ghuznee has written to the inhabitants of Logan valley, advising them to be friendly to the British. Mahomed Jan has written that, as the British have evacuated Ghuznee, he hopes they will retire also from Logar.

CAMMEROFF'S ASSASSIN IS NOT AND HAS NOT BEEN INSANE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—The sub-committee of doctors has presented a report declaring that Colonel Cammeroff's assassin is not and never was insane, and twenty-two members of the medical council adopted the report, which has been submitted to the court-martial.

THE FRENCH PEOPLE PROSPEROUS.

PARIS, May 6.—The condition of France has rarely been more tranquil and promising. The taxes, though enormous, are collected without trouble, and they so greatly exceed the estimates that the difficulty is how to make the most equitable remissions.

THE PRESIDENT'S MEDIC AGAINST THE UNAUTHORIZED CONGREGATIONS.

PARIS, May 6.—The council of ministers to-day deliberated in regard to the execution of the decrees against unauthorized congregations. The government is firmly determined to apply the existing laws. Up to the present time no congregation has applied for authority.

GENERAL WOLSEY GOING HOME.

CAPE TOWN, April 17.—General Wolsey, has embarked for England. He dispatches any reactionary policy regarding South Africa as false. John Dunn states that throughout Zululand feelings regarding the settlement of affairs there was satisfactory.

TURKEY ON ITS LAST LEGS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 6.—As a means of postponing payment to the army and civil service contractors, their claims are referred to innumerable commissions, and there are endless delays, hand them checks upon some provincial board, which, upon application, is found penniless. In its extreme embarrassment the Porte has seized the pension fund of foreign post and telegraph office employes.

HAMBURG PETITIONS IN VAIN.

BERLIN, May 6.—A petition has been sent to the bundesrath from Hamburg, signed by fifty-seven thousand citizens, praying the German empire not to encroach upon their rights. It is stated that Bavaria intends to espouse their cause. The representatives of Hamburg in the reichstag have had a conference with Bismarck, in which they attempted to show that the city would suffer great loss if deprived of its privileges.

THE POPE MUST SUCCUMB TO BISMARCK.

BERLIN, May 6.—Prince Bismarck at a recent parliamentary caucus declared that he was ready to come to terms with the Vatican, out that the Vatican must testify to its willingness in acts, instead of words, or things would remain as they are now. To be ready for all contingencies, he would perhaps demand full powers from the landtag to use his discretion in regard to the application of the May laws.

THE NIHILISTS AND ASSASSINS OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 6.—The trial of Dr. Weimer, charged with abetting Saloviaff, who attempted to shoot the czar, will take place on the eleventh instant.

The semi-official *Berge* says that the story of the arrest of Shevitch is a mere canard, and that the report that the assassin of General Kropotkin had been fortunately incorrect, although three persons now in custody are suspected.

Henceforth sentences of death by court-martial will be communicated to the czar for sanction.

"HOW US APPLES SWIM."

OTTAWA, May 6.—In the house of commons Mr. Colby directed attention to the proposed construction of the Panama canal. He uttered sentiments favorable to the scheme and against the application of the Monroe doctrine to the undertaking.

Sir John M'Donald expressed satisfaction that the matter had been brought before parliament, and maintained that the Monroe doctrine had any application to commercial undertakings such as the present.

ENGLAND WILL PRESERVE HER CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, May 6.—The correspondent of the Paris *Temps* says: "At the first official reception of Waddington, secretary of state or the foreign department, he declared that the new British cabinet frankly adopts the maintenance of the treaty of Berlin; that it will enter into no continental alliance; that it will continue to present cordial relations with France; that it will support the Greek claims, even beyond the demands urged by the French cabinet, and will endeavor to maintain the existing harmony in the Anglo-French control in Egypt."

GLADSTONE'S ENERGETIC FOREIGN POLICY.

LONDON, May 6.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* reports that Lord Granville took the initiative to effect a direct understanding in the Montenegrin affair between the powers, the result of which has been a note of the ambassadors at Constantinople to the Porte, asking for a categorical statement of its intentions. In this note the ambassadors speak directly, by order of their governments. This decided action on the part of the new British cabinet on the very first occasion for action in connection with its eastern policy has, it seems, not failed to produce an effect in Constantinople. The Porte's uneasiness regarding the new British cabinet has shown itself lately in the discussion of various plans for the settlement of pending questions, such as the Greek question.

A DREARY PICTURE.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Redpath, in his last letter to the New York *Tribune*, sums up his experiences in Ireland in the following dreary extract: "The Irish have been described by sycophants and travelers as a light-hearted and rollicking people—full of fun and quick in repartee—a devil-me-care race of folks, equally ready to dance or to fight. I have not found them so. I found them in the west of Ireland a sad and despondent people—care-worn, broken-hearted and shrouded in gloom. Never once in the hundreds of cabins that I entered—never once, even—did I see a merry eye or hear the sound of a merry voice. Old men and boys, old women and girls—young men and maidens—all of them, without a solitary exception, were grave or haggard, and every household looked as if the plague of the Black Death had smitten it that day. Rachel, weeping for her children, would have passed unnoticed among these warm-hearted peasants, or, if she had been noticed, they would only have said, 'She is one of us.' A home without a child is cheerless enough; but here is a whole region without a child to laugh in it. Cabins full of children—and no boisterous glee! No need to tell these youngsters to be quiet. The famine has tamed their restless spirits, and they crouch around the bit of peat fire without uttering a word. Often they do not look a second time at the stranger who comes into their cabin."

DR. SUSANNA RUBINSTEIN.

Jewish Messenger: "The number of learned Jewesses who in poetry, art and science have contributed to the world of knowledge, has been recently increased by Dr. Susanna Rubinstein, of Czernowitz. It is a pleasant fact—these Jewish women who by their talents have disapproved the slanders ever uttered against the Jewess, and the list has not yet been closed. When opportunity is given the Jewess to receive a higher education she is never lukewarm, but zealous in the acquirement of knowledge. Only last year the daughter of a Swedish rabbi received the degree of doctor of medicine; and her success has now been surpassed by the subject of our sketch, the daughter of Isaac Rubinstein, a member of parliament from Czernowitz. She early displayed high mental endowments and showed a special fondness for study. After completing her gymnasial studies, she attended the Prague university, and became a favorite pupil of Prof. Volkmann, displaying much philosophical acumen. In 1875, she published her first dissertation on 'The Sensorial and Sensitive Senses,' which gained her the doctor's degree from Prague, the first time that honor had been conferred on a German. In 1878 she published 'Psychological-Aesthetic Essays,' written in a brilliant incisive style, with marked originality. She is about thirty years of age, unmarried, and to judge from her portrait, as published in the Leipsic *German Illustrated Paper*, is a lady of much personal grace and beauty."

APOLOGIES FOR BEACONSFIELD'S BLUNDERS WON'T DO.

LONDON, May 6.—The *Standard* says: "What we have to face is the fact that the Indian exchequer is at present responsible for the sum of four million pounds sterling, toward defraying which, it does not practically possess a farthing. In the presence of this plain fact, to talk as the apologetic ministers do, of the general finance position being good, no technicalities can explain away the extraordinary underestimate on the part of the military authorities, and the amazing blunder of the finance minister in accepting the crude statements which must have appeared palpably false to any one exercising ordinary judgment. The country has every reason to complain of the manner in which it has been misled, and the effect that will be produced in India by this startling revelation is one not pleasant to conjecture."

The *Times* has an editorial similar in effect to the foregoing.

GONE TO WORK.

LONDON, May 6.—Four thousand Middleboro iron workers have resumed work at five per cent. reduction in wages.

A DOMESTIC FEUD

Is Ended on the Principal Street of Galveston, Where Two Brothers-in-Law Indulge in

Denunciation and a Rencounter, which Ends in One of Them Shooting the Other Fatally.

HOUSTON, TEX., May 5.—The *Telegram*, of this morning, has the following: On Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock, as the peaceable citizens of Galveston were wending their quiet way to the houses of worship, a fatal rencounter on one of the principal streets of the city sent a cloud before its circle, and plunged two families of this city in deepest grief. Frank M'Gowen, son of Judge Alex M'Gowen, and George Turley, a son of the late C. A. Turley, were both natives of Houston, and grew up together here. For years they were schoolmates and friends, and after reaching manhood, married sisters. Out of these marriages grew their disagreement and bitter enmity, which culminated last Sunday in the death of one at the hands of the other. Their first collision occurred some two years ago, when Turley attacked M'Gowen in the office of the latter's father. Both drew weapons on that occasion, but were prevented firing them by the interference of friends. Quieting down, and being disarmed, they had a private interview, when it was thought they arrived at a mutual understanding, and a short time afterward M'Gowen married the sister of Turley's wife. The precise nature of their quarrel at that time is not known, as both refused to give any explanation. M'Gowen, however, lived with his wife but a few months, when they separated, and at a late term of the district court a decree of divorce was entered. In the meantime, Turley moved to Galveston, and all thought of a further difficulty between them was ended. Late Saturday afternoon M'Gowen went to Galveston to participate in the pleasures of the Maifest. Sunday morning, being unwell, he started, in company with a friend, to the drug store of Preston & Roberts, on Market street, to procure some medicine. On his way there he met Turley, and what occurred is confused by the usual conflicting statements concerning such affairs. From eye-witnesses, we gather the following substantially as follows: As M'Gowen and his friend were passing the "Two Brothers" saloon, and when just opposite the door, Turley, who was inside, called out in a loud voice, "There goes the damned son of a b—h!" Turning to M'Gowen and his friend heard the remark, and he hesitated a second, making a half motion toward the door of the saloon, as if to resent the insult. His friend advised him, however, to pay no attention to it, and they walked on down to the drug store, about a block and a half from the saloon, entered, made their intended purchase and started on their return. As they reached the door on to the sidewalk they saw Turley but a few paces off, he having followed them. Seeing him, M'Gowen remarked, "I can't get away from him now," and walking toward Turley, approached to face him. As they met Turley addressed M'Gowen with the words, "You are a d—d dirty s—n of a b—h," and slapped him in the face. M'Gowen immediately made a motion as if to draw his pistol, when Turley clasped him in his arms, entirely encircling his body. In this position they began the struggle, M'Gowen trying to draw his pistol, and Turley trying to throw him to the ground. In less time than it takes to tell it, M'Gowen succeeded in drawing his weapon, and fired three shots, each of which took effect, one in the abdomen, one in the right side, and the third in the right thigh. Some say there were four and some five shots, but only three took effect. After the shooting Turley tripped M'Gowen and threw him to the ground, where he held him tenaciously until Officer Atkins, chief of police, came up, took hold of M'Gowen, and told Turley to let go. "Have you got him?" asked he. "Yes," said the captain. "Then I'll let him go," said he, and rolled over on the sidewalk. He was raised up and assisted into a cab, seemingly not much hurt; but on being laid down on his right side, begged his assistant to turn him over, saying: "I am bleeding on this side." He was perfectly calm and cool, exhibiting no nervousness nor signs of pain. He was driven at once to the hospital, and Dr. Kelly called to see him. He at once pronounced the wounds fatal; and though everything was done that could be, George Turley died at eight o'clock in the evening. M'Gowen was taken in charge by the police to the stationhouse, where he was quiet until the crowd had dispersed, when he was guarded to the jail and locked up. He then sent to his father the following telegram, which was first intelligence of the affair that reached Houston:

GALVESTON, May 2.

To A. M'Gowen:

I am in trouble. Had to shoot Turley in self-defense. Come immediately

FRANK M'GOWEN.

Judge M'Gowen and some or three friends went down Sunday night, and yesterday made preparations for the preliminary examination, which will take place at ten o'clock this morning. Mrs. Turley, wife of the deceased, also went to Galveston Sunday night, but, we believe, did not arrive in time to see him before he died.

The Women Carry their Point.

A very lively church scandal is raging in Toronto, Canada. Rev. W. H. Handford is the pastor of a Congregational church, and is reported as being a very eloquent and popular divine. One of the deacons of his church accuses him of dishonesty toward the church and immoral practices with two of the female members of his congregation, both aristocratic married women and well known in the society of the town. The charges include embezzling money, the proceeds of a church bazar, drunkenness and indecency. The accusing deacon called a meeting of the church to hear him specify and listen to whatever Handford might have to say in his defense. Many ladies came and the accuser would not state the charges. Then there were cries of "shame" and "coward" heard all over the church, and the subsequent proceedings were lively. The reporters were put out when the row began, and the world will never know exactly what was said and done at that church meeting. One thing, however, leaked out—a resolution was adopted expressing entire confidence in the pastor; but the end is not yet.

The Seven Wise Men.

LOUISVILLE, May 5.—At a meeting to-day of the supreme conclave of Heptasophs, the following officers were elected: Val Speed, of Kentucky, archer; R. J. Gaiser, of Ohio, chancellor; Robert Gillespie, ex M. Mcsyvend, provost; E. M. Solomon, of Virginia, secretary; P. H. Dann, of Virginia, treasurer; A. A. Phillips, of New Mexico, inspector general; B. P. Powell, of Texas, prelate; D. E. Peterson, of New Jersey, warden; E. Heidingfelder, of Louisiana, sentinel. The next supreme conclave will meet in Camden, New Jersey.

Suicide of a Young Lady.

MEXICO, Mo., May 3.—Miss Alice Shoots, aged twenty, daughter of J. A. Shoots, committed suicide this evening, near Benton City, by shooting herself in the breast with a large pistol. She left a letter saying that it was no one's fault; that she was tired of living. Her father is a highly respected farmer living near Benton City, in this county.

Shot Through a Circus Tent.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3.—During the performance to-night of Stella Bros. circus, a party who was beaten back while trying to crowd under the tent, fired a shot through the canvas, seriously wounding the son of David Heiser, the ball taking effect in his leg. Charles Cartney has been arrested for the offense.

The President's Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The President has nominated Wm. B. Hyman for surveyor of customs at New Orleans.

50,000 Immigrants.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The arrival of immigrants to-day exceeded three thousand. The indications are that fifty thousand will arrive here this month.

CLERGYMEN, lawyers and authors find Malt Bitters a pure and safe invigorant.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS,

After a Most Harmonious Session, Elect Thoroughly Representative Delegates, and in Their Platform Instruct and Request Them to Vote for

Senator Allen G. Thurman, Favoring the Unit Rule and the Two-Thirds Rule in the Cincinnati Convention—Great Enthusiasm for Thurman.

COLUMBUS, O., May 6.—The Democratic State central committee assembled at Comstock's operahouse at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by John G. Thompson, chairman of the State central committee. In the course of a few remarks Mr. Thompson urged harmony, and said that whoever Ohio stood by to-day would go into the National convention with a strength that would greatly aid in securing the nomination from that body. Frank Hurd, of Toledo, was chosen temporary chairman, and J. S. Croll, secretary. Mr. Hurd made a short and ringing speech, predicting with a united effort the triumphant sweep of the Democratic party in November. His reference to Thurman as worthy of all honor from the Democrats of the United States was greeted with long and continued applause.

The following were chosen delegates and alternates from several districts to the Cincinnati convention:

First.—G. H. Hood, Julius Reis, F. S. Pringmeyer and P. I. Gleason.

Second—Alex H. Long, Charles W. Baker, E. A. Wright and J. C. Riley.

Third.—M. H. Davis, J. E. Neal, Joseph H. Ely and G. W. Sauser.

Fourth—J. B. Campbell, W. J. Alexander, J. K. Rumple and A. Gesger.

Fifth.—Charles Beasel, W. D. Hill, C. S. Brice and C. L. Noble.

Sixth.—In dispute.

Seventh.—W. W. Ellsberry, L. T. Neal, A. J. Smart and Luther Thompson.

Eighth.—W. H. Dugdale, T. J. Packer, J. W. Morris and J. R. Gardner.

Ninth.—F. M. Marriatt, J. G. Thompson, S. H. M'Cloud and H. W. Sevey.

Tenth.—W. E. Hamer, G. W. Roberts, E. T. Stickney and W. W. Redfield.

Eleventh.—J. P. Alley, J. W. Newman, J. W. M'Givray and J. F. Rodner.

Twelfth.—John G. Thompson, Charles G. Martin, W. E. Fuck and Thomas Welster.

Thirteenth.—John O'Neil, J. A. Barnett, E. Sennatt and A. Bull.

Fourteenth.—T. J. Kinney, Shannon Clements, L. A. Brunner, and W. Stillwell.

Fifteenth.—Bell, Thomas Schraer, J. Q. Griggs, and E. Berkholder.

Sixteenth.—Daniel M'Corville, E. D. Lewis, E. H. Durham, and E. W. Arnold.

Seventeenth.—R. M. Shields, C. N. Schmick, G. W. Price, and L. Thomas.

Eighteenth.—D. R. Page, E. Wadsworth, and J. J. Hall.

Nineteenth.—R. K. Page, D. C. Coleman, A. R. Bockwith, and B. B. Tilden.

Twentieth.—W. W. Armstrong, John H. Farley, T. Reilly, and David P. Foster.

After appointing committees the convention took a recess until two o'clock.

On being called again for the sixth district, the committee on credentials have not repeated, and the business of the convention has been delayed nearly an hour.

The committee on resolutions have just decided on a platform which, besides reaffirming the delegates-at-large and requesting the district delegates to vote for Thurman in the National convention, favoring the unit rule in the States, and the two-thirds rule in the National convention, adopts the same were agreed to with cheers and without debate.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Democratic State convention reassembled at half-past two. Geo. L. Converse, of Lucas, was chosen permanent chairman, and W. J. Gleason, of Cuyahoga, secretary. Mr. Converse said that none of the candidates named by the Republicans expected to be legally elected, but expected, by either force, chicanery or fraud, to force themselves into office.

HANGING JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Conference at the White House, April 18, 1865, Which Butler's Plan for Trying the President of the Confederacy.

Detroit *Post and Tribune's* "Life of Zachariah Chandler:" An important conference took place on the following day (Sunday, April 15, 1865) in the President's rooms. By appointment Senators Chandler, Wade and John Covode (an original member of the committee on the conduct of the war, then a contestant for a seat in Congress) called upon Mr. Johnson, and proceeded to consider with him what policy should be pursued toward the chiefs of the conquered rebellion. They examined the laws and precedents required that examples should be made of a few of the more guilty of the southern traitors, and urged such a course upon the President. They found him—confronted as he was with the danger of assassination, and recollecting his own sufferings as a southern Unionist—eager for measures of extreme rigor, and were compelled at the outset to seek to moderate a violence of intention on his part which was far in advance of that they were anxious to secure—namely, that of impressing the public with the sense of the justice, as well as the severity of the punishment of deliberate and inexcusable treason. Many of the person's disposition was to give to the contemplated proceedings rather a revengeful than a sternly retributive complexion. The relations of Senator Chandler, Mr. Wade, and Mr. Covode with their former fellow-committemen were then exceedingly intimate, and they labored to restrain his vehemence and to direct his determination into a channel of action which should be just and permanent in its effect, and should thus yield wholesome influences. It had been suggested that Davis and other fugitive rebels should be allowed to escape to Mexico or Europe, and the question of their punishment thus evaded. This plan was promptly condemned by all the participants in the conference, and there was a general agreement that the leaders of the rebellion should be arrested as rapidly as possible and held to answer for their offenses. The next question that arose related to the best method of procedure after these men had been captured, and then it was decided that General Benjamin F. Butler should be sent for to give his advice as a lawyer. Mr. Covode undertook this errand and soon returned with him. Mr. Chandler then stated to General Butler the subject of the conference, and the President added that he was anxious to make a historical example of the leading traitors, for its moral effect upon the future, and took exceedingly extreme ground on this point, much more so than the other gentlemen were willing to approve of. After those present expressed their opinions in turn, after Mr. Johnson had concluded, and all agreed upon one point, namely: that, in the case of Jefferson Davis, he should be summarily punished by death. Mr. Chandler remarked, with emphasis: "You have only to hang a few of these traitors, and all will be peace and quiet in the south. A few men have done the mischief, and the masses of the people were misled by them. They have put the country in great peril to gratify their political ambition, and they ought to suffer the penalty of the treason as a warning to all men hereafter." To this Andrew Johnson replied that Mr. Chandler could not know the full enormity of the crime Davis and his associates had committed, that northern men could never realize the sufferings the rebellion had brought upon the loyal people of the south, and that no punishment could be too severe. He added that he was determined that a precedent should be established that would be forever a terror to such men as had conspired to overthrow the government. After some further conversation the President asked General Butler for his professional opinion, as to whether Davis, Benjamin, Floyd, Wigfall and the other civil officers of the Confederacy could be tried by a military commission. General Butler replied that if they could be arrested in the insurrectionary States—in any place under military control, and where no civil tribunal existed or was recognized—they could be arraigned before such a tribunal, but a court of this character would have no jurisdiction if the criminals should get upon foreign soil, or before being apprehended, reach any district where the civil law was in force. Mr. Chandler then urged that Davis should, by all means, before he had a chance to leave the seceded States, be secured, and inquired as to the situation of the troops in the south, and the probability of their defeating an attempt by Davis to fly through Mexico or by boat on the gulf. President Johnson replied that no way was open for his escape, but that he would be captured, dead or alive. The supposition that Davis was implicated in the assassination plot was then discussed with some difference of opinion, and finally the President asked General Butler to indicate a plan for the prosecution and punishment of Davis and his associates, for the use of the government. General Butler consented, and the conference broke up. With the preparation of the memorandum thus requested General Butler occupied almost his entire time for several weeks, investigating precedents and examining authorities with the utmost thoroughness. During this work he was repeatedly in consultation with Mr. Chandler, who saw all his notes and made many suggestions; before its completion, Davis had been captured and sent to Fortress Monroe. General Butler's plan was submitted to President Johnson in the latter part of May, 1865. It was long and elaborate, and based upon an exhaustive examination of the history of all military tribunals. During the early stages of this work Mr. Chandler, General Butler and others firmly held that stern punishment should be meted out to a few conspicuous rebels—not in a spirit of vengeance, but from a belief that salutary results would follow if it should be established as a historical fact that in the United States treason is a high crime whose penalty is death—were constantly anxious lest the President should, by some violent act or word, destroy the moral effect of their position. In public he said repeatedly at this time that "the penalties of the law must be in a stern and inflexible manner executed upon conscious, intelligent and influential traitors," but his private utterances far outstripped this language, and were often scarcely less than bloodthirsty. Mr. Chandler, on one occasion, came away from the White House greatly disturbed by Mr. Johnson's disposition to treat this subject with mere anger, and characteristically said to Senator Wade and Mr. Hamlin: "Johnson has the nightmare, and it is important that he should be watched." General Butler's memorandum Mr. Chandler heartily approved as clear in scope, just in spirit, and certain to prove effective in operation; but change had taken place in the disposition of the President. In April he was in favor of hanging everybody; in June he was opposed to hanging any one. He finally ignored entirely the memorandum which General Butler had drawn up at his request, and decided that Davis should be tried by the civil authorities at Richmond, where his crimes had been committed. As a result Davis was allowed to remain in prison at Fortress Monroe for nearly two years, because of the lack of a civil court competent to take jurisdiction of his case. In 1868 he was indicted and arraigned, and in 1867 was admitted to bail; a year later a *nolle prosequi* was entered and the case against him dismissed.

A DREADFUL CALAMITY.

The Premature Explosion of a Torpedo in an Oil-Well at Oakshade, Pennsylvania, Starts a

Fire that Threatens Many Villages and a Great Deal of Valuable Property with Destruction.

BRADFORD, PA., May 6.—In torpedoing the well of the Oakside oil company this afternoon, the well flowed out and took fire. The dry condition of the woods caused the flames to spread rapidly among other oil property, and at the present writing a great fire is raging among the wells of the Oakshade company and the M'Calmont oil company, near Summit, on the Kendall and Summit railway. Late reports say that three distinct fires are now in the woods among the wells at different points. An unauthenticated report says: "In the premature explosion of a torpedo, in New City, three men were seriously if not fatally burned. The fires now raging cover miles of territory and threaten several villages, besides a vast amount of oil property. The excitement is very high in this city."

IRON.

What the Master Manufacturers at Pittsburg Have to Say in Reference to the Reduction in Prices.

PITTSBURG, May 6.—Relative to the reduction of card rates of iron to 2¼ cents the iron masters state that it was an absolute necessity by reason of the reduction made at the meeting, that stores in Cleveland and Chicago were selling at that figure. Manufactures here were dumbfounded at such reports, and said it was time they should understand why no orders were received here with the card rates at 3 2 10 cents per pound. Therefore the reduction was ordered. It was held that for the first time a many years the trade has gone into the hands of speculators, and that the importation of iron caused the trouble. Orders have been received to store foreign iron. Vessels arriving are having their cargoes placed in bond, and a vast deal has been imported. The sales from superior ore men have agreed to make reductions on high-priced ore contracts, say $3@3 50, which will help the blast furnace men out. The stagnation with an aggregate tonnage of 30 673 tons built on the western rivers last year, an average of a steamboat or barge built every day in the year. Of that number eight steamboats and one barge were built in the city of Pittsburg. Of the balance, there are registered, enrolled and licensed on the western rivers 25 211 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,169,600 tons. The marine hospital service cost the government last year at Memphis $3266.

I learn that Mr. Young is one of the most energetic members Memphis has had for very many years, and he is not only a representative of the interest of his own district, but a faithful representative for the whole country. He seems to be always at work in a practical way. I notice that some members seek notoriety by snapping and snarling at everything. Such men are likely to become a hostility to some petty bill of a private nature. They never look to a public good nor fail to quibble at a private bill. A few men have made ephemeral reputations by being called "watch-dogs of the treasury." No public man ever made a lasting reputation by petty pettifogging about small matters. I hope Mr. Young here by holds habitues, and those having a correct knowledge of public matters, that the members who remain longest in the service hardly ever occupy the time of either house by objecting and grumbling over small things. This reminds me that Edmunds, of the senate, seems to be a kind of old maid, a scolding school ma'am. He seems to be against everything and everybody around him. He is the oldest looking man I ever saw for one of his years. I wonder how it is possible for him to get along so brotherly a way with that genial man Thurman. I rode in a street car with Senator Thurman a few days ago and listened with great interest to his conversation. I thought then that it would be no question as to who would be nominated at Cincinnati.

I should have said in connection with the efforts of Hon. Mr. Young, that in the middle of his labors in the committee room he sometimes finds it convenient to get off a little harmless, but sharp wit. On Saturday last the house was dragging along wearily under the pressure of a revenue bill, when Young waked it up by a little pleasantry directed at one of his colleagues who happened not to be able to appreciate a joke. The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* tells it so well that I send you his account of it.

A FUNNY SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

There was a funny scene in the house yesterday afternoon, in which two Tennessee members took the principal parts. A day or two ago Mr. H. Casey Young, of the Memphis district, made a rather humorous speech on the Carlisle bill, in which he said that he never drank any whisky, nor had he engaged in its sale, but that he was a necessity for the protection of distilled, and he took occasion to speak in severe terms of the moonshiners, and singling out his colleague, Mr. Simonton, said that his constituents, who lived in the mountains, were all moonshiners, but that, nevertheless, they never knew the degree of good whisky until they visited Memphis. The humor was broad and entirely harmless, but yesterday Mr. Simonton read from manuscript a caustic reply, in which he compared his own district with that of Memphis. The people of Memphis, he said, were poverty-stricken, debt-ridden, acquainted with crime, dishonesty and every sort of physical and moral pollution. God had sent his curse upon it, and little wonder. In his own district there was health in abundance, the people were happy, virtuous and contented, and there was not a moonshiner or establishment in it. He said the honor of his people demanded this vindication at his hands. Mr. Young, who had listened with mock gravity, explained with a serious air that he was not accustomed to the use of ardent spirits, he was particularly susceptible to their influence, and on the day in question he had been intoxicated by the debate on whisky. When he had sobered up next morning he had discovered to his horror that he had got Mr. Simonton into the wrong district. He begged to make it right now. He had reference to the district of his venerable friend, Judge Bright. This denouement, entirely unexpected, even by Judge Bright himself, who sat directly in front of Mr. Young, was greeted with shouts of laughter. "Now," continued Mr. Young with the utmost gravity, "I want to say further that my friend Simonton is a temperance reformer, and holds revival meetings whenever he is at home. I hope this apology will be deemed sufficient by him, but if not, I will meet him at Sanderson's or anywhere else." As "Sanderson's" is the congressional tippling-shop, the conclusion was received with uproarious applause.

The grave manner in which Young dealt with the subject made it all the more ridiculous and funny. The credit-mobiliers of Republican days is likely to be revived in a small way by some dominant members of the present house of representatives. There has been floating in the air for some days a story not very creditable to some legislators from one of the southwestern States. It is charged that a messenger employed about the capital, from the State aforesaid, set up a job to bull and bear stocks in Wall street. He got a member from his State to offer a resolution of inquiry about a contract existing between the Pacific Mail company and the Panama railroad. That resolution was referred to the committee on reform and railroads. A member from his State was made chairman of a sub-committee to examine into the subject. The newspapers were furnished with the names of the witnesses who had been summoned, and a great big cat was posted up in the Pacific Mail meal tub. The telegraph was put in requisition to report the wondrous workings of the sub-committee. The result was that there was a wavering in Pacific Mail stock in Wall street. The chairman of the sub-committee said he was imposed upon, no witnesses attended, and no investigation was ever intended. Some body must have made some money by the harmless joke. It is humiliating that the stock-jobbing operations of the Republicans should be followed by good Democrats. Key, David M., goes on the bench. He has been popular