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IRELAND AGAIN

Answer to "Scotch-Irish"—Review of the Historic Questions at Issue—Colonel D. K. McRae's Lecture.

Froude and his Historical Romance—Its Viciousness, Intrigue and Unchastity to be Laid at Queen Mary's Door.

Queen Elizabeth's Conduct—Hume as an Authority—St. Patrick Belongs to All Classes of Irishmen.

EDITORS APPEAL—The writer of this does not profess to "take up the cudgel" against "Scotch-Irish," who criticised that gentleman's late lecture before the library association of this city, in an elaborate, and we are free to say, a very enlightened and interesting article, in the APPEAL of the twenty-third. The article is evidently written by a person of reading and thought. It bears the mark of a cultivated taste and a well-informed understanding, and while in no harsh mood we propose to criticise some of its fault-findings of the lecturer, we do it rather in the interest of fair-play, because it cannot be expected that Colonel McRae can find time to lecture for the benefit of our association and then defend through the press his lecture; not against any definite impeachments, but against general dissatisfactions from some who think they didn't get their share of the "droppings of the sanctuary." For the life of us we cannot see how the complainant can think the "Scotch-Irish" neglected, or that the lecturer "limited his conception" to the "element of the Irish population" below "the north branch of the Boyne." We are sure that Colonel McRae set out, when he turned to the "defendant in Mr. Froude's grand arraignment" the whole form and figure of Ireland in her entirely as "the people through whose veins courses the blood of the Celts in its purity." A Scotch-Irishman ought not to feel himself excluded from this consanguinity. He is at least half Celtic in being Irish, if no more. It is Ireland that the lecturer spoke of as the "beautiful island," the home of the Firbolg, the Quatha de Danaus, the Milesian, the Gael, and the Scot." Surely, here are loins enough, out of some of which a Scotch-Irishman might suppose himself descended. All these were alluded to with equal honor. Were there no

SCOTCH-IRISHMEN

fighting for liberty at Bannockburn, who became beneficiaries under the grant to Kincardine O'Neill which the Bruces rendered as a mark of his gratitude for faithful service? If so, why does Scotch-Irish refuse for his ancestors their share in the attribution of noble conduct bestowed by Colonel McRae upon all Irishmen who bore part in that glorious conflict, especially the men of Ulster. Would he have had the lecturer to discriminate by calling one set Irish and the other Scotch-Irish? Would "Scotch-Irish" himself call Andrew Jackson a *Tennessee*-American? Could a lecturer in an hour's discourse "enter into such minute details," when Mr. Froude, in a *History of England*, "could hardly be expected to do so?" It must certainly have escaped the ear of "Scotch-Irish" that Robert Emmet is distinctly mentioned by the lecturer along with Virgilius, Erskine, Grattan, Emmet, Swift, Sheridan, Lover, Moore, Gerald Griffin, Davis and the great O'Connell, as Ireland's "choicest representatives, who have consecrated their powers to the cause of liberty;" also in the "anecdotes of foreign travel" which the lecturer told of the shillalah play in the theater at Dublin. Has "Scotch-Irish" any doubt that one of his countrymen, or more, from the "north bank of the Boyne"—say from Ballycastle—was one of the party who, in the twinkling of an eye, had no eye to twinkle? Indeed, it is not so sure (for the lecturer has never said so) that the very "Bourchal," who brought on the row, by refusing to take off his hat in the front row, was not a Scotch-Irishman from Donnegal Bay or Loughneagh. On this review, we ask "Scotch-Irish" if he does not think his criticism is a little hypercritical on the "limited conception?" "Scotch-Irish" falls into an error in supposing that the lecturer "told that a leading feature in Mr. Froude's history was an overweening admiration for Queen Elizabeth." This sort of error is a very natural one to

A READER OF MR. FROUDE,

who is not cautious enough to avoid his example. It is precisely in the employment of artistic language, not in harmony with strict narration, that Mr. Froude converts history into romance. Now, we remember the lecture, and have had access to the manuscript, and all that Colonel McRae says of Mr. Froude is that he is the "eulogist of Elizabeth," in behalf of whom he "plumes an eagle pen for flights so lofty that truth vanishes out of sight." It was not asserted that Mr. Froude, on level ground, eschews all historic narratives. It is only when he flies, on the wings of adulation or burrows in the mire of prejudice. He could not screen all the vices of Elizabeth, but he whitewashes them, and mitigates their indulgence, for the purposes to be served, the result being generally approved; and while the force of irresistible facts constrains some touches of her in her true colors, these flashes of history are inevitably bedarkened by the clouds of suppression and evasion which he gathers around them. And when Colonel McRae stated, as a chief characteristic of his history, that it was a eulogy of Elizabeth and a defamation of Mary, he guarded his language within the strict limits of accuracy. "Scotch-Irish" is evidently convinced, and concurs with Mr. Froude as to the guilt of Mary Stuart of the murder of Darnley, and of vicious intercourse with Bothwell, and general depravity; and relies on Hume as sufficient authority for the conclusion. It might be sufficient to reply that Hume's rancorous antipathy to the queen of Scots is perceptible. But we propose to encounter the witness adduced by "Scotch-Irish" as though he were impartial, and test the sufficiency of his testimony with this concession.

HUME RESTS HIS CONVICTIONS

on the production by Murray, before the English commissioners at York, of what is known as the casket letters. He says that Murray produced several love-letters and sonnets of Mary to Bothwell, written all in her own hand, another subscribed by her, and written by the earl of Huntley, each of which contained a promise of marriage, which were made before Bothwell's pretended trial and acquittal. The alleged history of these papers is, that Bothwell, in his flight from Carberry, left this casket at the castle of Dunbar, in the keeping of Sir John Balfour, and afterward sent a servant Dalgleish for them. Balfour delivered the casket, but contrived, with Morton, to have Dalgleish intercepted, and the papers captured. Now, it is admitted that if these were genuine documents, Mary's guilt would be successfully established. The stress of the enemies of Mary, then, has always been to establish their genuineness. And Mr. Froude has addressed himself to this task in a manner consummately characteristic. Now, it is a personal matter of little odds whether this poor, murdered queen was really guilty or not, but in the interest of history and truth, which are ever to be revered and preserved and defended, it is a matter of vital moment. Then for Mr. Hume:

First—His opinion of the genuineness of these papers is opposed by Dr. Johnson, Gilbert Stuart, Tytler, Whittaker, Lingard, Chalmers, Sir Walter Scott, Aytoun, Hosack and Caird, with the Bishop of Keith, and that ornament to her sex, Miss Strickland, all of whom on thorough research, pronounce them to be forgeries. To these may be added the great Presbyterian preacher, Robert Henry, who, in his *History of Great Britain*, says of her: "I have been long convinced that the unfortunate Queen Mary was basely betrayed and cruelly oppressed during her life, and calumniated after her death." With such a testimonial any one conversant with the careful management of their household by Scotch Presbyterian divines might not be ashamed to have "a wife and sister" associate with Mary, as did the Lady Seaton and other of the purest women of Scotland. We cannot array all the proofs against the genuineness of these letters, but there are one or two inherent facts which are utterly inconsistent with their authenticity.

THE STORY OF MURRAY

and his accomplices as to these papers is, that they were captured on the twentieth of June, 1567. They profess to establish the complicity of Mary in the murder of her husband, and her adulterous connection with Bothwell. These papers were put into the hands of the Scotch privy council on the twenty-first of June, and on the twenty-sixth Dalgleish was interrogated. Not a word was said to him about such papers, nor any said by him. His examination is yet extant. And on the twenty-sixth this privy council (Morton, Balfour and Dalgleish being all present) issued a reward of one thousand crowns for the arrest of Bothwell, "guilty of having murdered the king, and *of having traitorously ravished the queen.*" At the time of this proclamation they must have evidence in these letters that the queen had consented with Bothwell, and that charge of ravishing was false; and more, too, that Morton Balfour and Dalgleish knew that it was false. The conclusion is irresistible that the forgery had not then been concocted.

Second—The first public announcement of these "casket letters" was on December 4, 1567, signed by Morton Maitland and Balfour in an act of council, and in that they charge "that the seizure of the queen and her imprisonment at Lochleven were in consequence of her *previe* letter found on her, written and subscribed in her own hand." Now, the queen was seized on the fifteenth of June and imprisoned on the sixteenth, and when the story of the letters was afterward detailed in full, their discovery and capture were fixed on the twentieth of June; so that on the fourth of December the forgery had been concocted and arranged but the lesson not learned, hence the after inconsistency. Such accidents never happen with truth. Happily they are the almost inevitable concomitants of crime and falsehood, and their sure detectives.

Third—On their presentation to Elizabeth, the commissioners and privy council they divided equally upon their sufficiency. But when, afterward, a decision was reached at Hampton court, Cecil, much to his dissatisfaction, was obliged to announce to Murry as the conclusion of the commission "that there had been nothing sufficiently produced nor shown by them against the queen, their sovereign."

Fourth—The original papers were refused to the inspection of Mary, who all the while denounced them as forgeries, and although by her orders Mary's commissioners, immediately on the rendition of the decision on the tenth of January, charged Murray and his accomplices with the forgery, and also with the murder of Darnley, to-wit: on the eleventh. On the twelfth he was permitted to escape with five thousand pounds reward from the English exchequer. (Hosack, 457.)

Fifth—The unworthiness of Hume is shown in this statement: On page 109, of his 4th volume, where "Scotch-Irish" finds the proof of Mary's guilt, he says:

"THESE PAPERS,

at least translations of them, have since been published." Now this is not an inadvertance, but is the insination of a lie. The phrase, "these papers, at least a translation of them," to a casual reader might well convey the idea of the publication of the original; and that would seem to be the purpose, for there is as wide a difference between these papers and a translation of them as it is possible to conceive. Hume well knew that the originals were carried off by Murray—were never after produced, and he could never have suggested their publication except for an evil purpose. If "Scotch-Irish" wished to say I furnished Colonel McRae with the printed communication of my reply to his lecture, would he state as a historic fact I furnished him with the written, at least the printed article?

Sixth—The unworthiness of both Hume and Froude are shown in this: Hume says—"Mary did in effect ratify the evidences against her by recoiling from the inquiry at the very critical moment, and refusing to give an answer to the accusation of her enemies." (Vol. 4th, page 110.) And Mr. Froude says—"She did everything in her power to prevent them from being examined. (Volume 9, page 400.) Whereas, at York, Mary had demanded to have the letters produced, and to be confronted with them, on the nineteenth of December she renewed the demand denouncing them as forgeries, and saying if they are produced "by God's grace we shall have such answer to them that our innocence shall be known to all princes."

THIS DEMAND

was presented by her commissioners (a majority of whom were Protestants, and some Presbyterians). On the twenty-second of November previous she had instructed her commissioners to demand "that she should be permitted to appear in person before Elizabeth, in presence of her nobility and all the foreign embassadors in London, to answer all that may or can be alleged against her by the calumnies of our rebels." And on the tenth of January, the day before Murray was permitted to produce her documents, her commissioners informed Cecil that they were expressly commanded to charge Murray with the forgery, and to answer the charges against their mistress if they were furnished even with copies of the pretended writings. All these now well-authenticated facts are suppressed both by Hume and Froude. (See Hosack, 467.)

No wonder that, immediately after, the best nobility of England—the Earls Arundel, Westmoreland, Pembroke, Northumberland, Sussex and others—espoused her cause, while Cecil, the basest intriguer of the age, Leicester, the murderer of Amy Robsart, and Bacon, the "wisest, greatest, meanest of mankind," and Elizabeth, remained her persecutors.

Seventh—The noblest ladies of Scotland shared the solitude of her prisons in token of their abiding confidence in her integrity.

Eighth—The actual murderers of Darnley, Paris, Hay, Pourry and Dalgleish all on the scaffold attested her innocence.

Ninth—The Lady Lennox, the mother of the murdered king, in noble letters, borne to her in her confinement, full of commiseration, gave assurance of her entire belief in her innocence, to which she signs herself "Your Majesty's most loving Mother and Aunt."

This letter was found among Cecil's papers.

Tenth—And finally, Bothwell, sick unto death in the castle of Malmoe, declared, as he should answer before God at the day of judgment, that the queen was innocent, and he named the authors of Darnley's murder. Now,

WE WISH TO ASK ONE QUESTION,

and to answer it: Was it just, legal, competent, to withhold from her the letters which were offered as the evidence of her guilt, and try her on copies? We summon a witness to answer for us. An English historian, criticising the Leicester letters, says: "But, in any case, it remains to ask why he produced copies of the letters if he was in possession of the originals, unless there was something in the originals which he was unwilling to show." This witness is J. Anthony Froude, volume 7, page 280.

There is one matter in Hume about which we would invite "Scotch-Irish's" opinion. Hume says that after all the conferences Elizabeth offered Mary to bury all in oblivion, if she would resign her crown and let Murray be regent; for which Hume has no reprobation. It was to this ignoble proposition that Mary returned the royal answer: "I am deliberately resolved to die rather than surrender my crown, and the last words that Marie Stuart will utter in her life, shall be those of a queen of Scotland." But it is idle to discuss longer Mr. Froude. He has run away. When he came to the United States, he came to stay, and bunt down the Irish in the same style of tirade, and perhaps under the same auspices as George Thompson hunted another persecuted people in other days. But he was met and vanquished, and *to adult assult rufit.* But "Scotch-Irish" says, "If Elizabeth cruelly and treacherously murdered Marie under the forms of law, it is no more than Marie over and over tried to do for Elizabeth, by treason and assassination." A lord-chancellor of England takes a different view of it.

LORD BROUGHAM SAYS,

in substance, that she was tried without the forms of law, and if she had sought to secure her liberty by taking the life of Elizabeth, she would have had complete justification. Lord Brougham was one of England's most famous lawyers and statesmen. The truth is, Mary died a martyr to her religion. The damnable blot upon a nation that murders an innocent and defenseless woman is indelible. Time never effaces it.

Passing to a less disagreeable topic, the chief complaint against Colonel McRae seems to be that he has robbed the "Scotch-Irish" of the "equal share in the memories of St. Patrick." But this is a "limited conception" of his lecture. He certainly neither asserted nor insinuated that the "self-denying missionary" was not a full-blooded "Scotch-Irishman." He did not take up the vexed question of his birth. But he began with his capture in Gaul, which is authenticated; and he assigned him to the whole of Ireland; introduced him at Tara, *in face of the Boyne*; ascribed to him the conversion of Ireland from Paganism, and the establishment, not the introduction therein of the christian religion. It is true, we understood the lecturer to be of the opinion that the holy saint was a Roman Catholic bishop, and he had reason to think so,

SINCE PATRICK

was educated in the Catholic schools and ordained by the pope, and assigned to Ireland by the papal dispensation. We happen to know that Colonel McRae concurs with "Scotch-Irish," that Protestant christians could have no objection to what he taught; for that gentleman said to us: It seemed to him that St. Patrick held the tenets of the only church in existence in his day, and, with all his study, he said he could not find how any christian church could travel along any ecclesiastical highway from Mount Calvary to any part of the world without passing through Rome. But we have met those who are not so well content that our tutelar saint should be located as the ancestor of Wickliffe and a protestant dissenter. For a real son of Erin, who says he is from both sides of the Boyne, said to us to-day: "Hav ye hard the news? Faix, the Orange thaves of the warld are stealing away the holy Saint Patrick out of heaven and making of him a black pig."

"Making of him a black pig," says I, "what do ye mean, Paddy."

"What do I mane by it. Sure enough I mane a Prosbetarian church, in course, that stretches from Enniskillen to Darry, and back again from Darry to Enniskillen in the valley of the black pig. And what do ye think they'll be after next? They'll be fetching up Oliver Cromwell from the Divil's own cluteches, bad luck to them both, and making him out the Pope of Rome. When *Henry the First*, that died many years before 1154, was forcing the Culdee churches in Ireland to submit to him in 1172—"

"Why," says I, "Paddy, where on airth did ye get such an idee?"

"Tunder and turf," says he, "didn't I hear it read out in a Scotch-Irish history published in the morning APPEAL, of Memphis; and don't we all know that whatever the APPEAL says is all thrue, from cholera to the city government and church appointments, and *vice versa*, which manes back again to the beginning."

We couldn't help a smile, but at the same time could readily see how Paddy, like many other Irishmen, north or south of the Boyne, easily misunderstand a whole matter. SUCCOTH.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Madrid papers confirm the late Carlist victories.

Two deaths from Asiatic cholera occurred at Berlin, Prussia, yesterday.

A Philadelphia saloon-keeper recently drew a prize of five hundred thousand dollars in the Havana Lottery, and now he has contributed two thousand dollars to the fund of an inebriate asylum.

Among "the remarkable sayings" of Lady Ashburton, a late number of the *Scotsman* gives the following: "I am strongly in favor of polygamy. I should like to go out, and the other wife to stay at home and take care of things, and hear all I have to tell her when I come back."

The Dubuque *Telegraph* says: "A carpenter in this city, who has been troubled with rheumatism for a long time, yesterday discovered a novel and simple cure. He was sitting in the sun, and as the warmth seemed to relieve his acute pains, he bared his leg and left it exposed until the heat had almost blistered it. He says the rheumatism is all burned out, and he is entirely cured.

The reconstruction of the Vendome column has begun, and is expected to take three months. After rebuilding the staircase in stone, it will have to be cased with bronze. That metallic coating consists of three hundred and seventy distinct pieces, with bas-reliefs in spiral form, the whole making twenty-two revolutions, of the length of three and a half feet each. The principal difficulty of the operation lies in the adjustment of those pieces.

Athens, Greece, has had a financial disaster similar to that which has just prevailed in Vienna. A sudden fall in the shares of the Laurium mines was the cause of the catastrophe. Speculation had attained unheard of proportions, and, a syndicate of all the mining companies in the country having been formed, the public rushed with avidity for the new scrip before it had been officially quoted. A tremendous fall took place in the end, and many failures are reported.

The New York *Herald* speculates as follows about the late Strasbourg elections: "The late elections in Strasbourg have resulted in the triumph of the anti-German candidates. If France were strong enough to renew the fight Alsace and Lorraine might be relied on to lend effective help. France, however, is not strong enough for any such effort, nor is she likely soon to be; and it is not unfair to take it for granted that time will reconcile the people of Strasbourg to their new masters. Years were needed to make them French. Years of good government will again make them German."

The Andover *Bibliotheca Sacra* for July contains a continuation of Mr. A. M. Tyler's learned criticism on "Paul's Panegyric of Love"—a paper in every way noteworthy, but especially so for its careful research and minuteness of illustration. Hebrew scholars will find interest in an article on the meaning of the verb *nasha*. The leader is on Calvin, and other papers on "The Nation," "The Authorship of Isaiah XL—LXVI," and "The Structure of a Sermon." In an article on Reuchlin as the father of Hebrew learning in the christian church, no mention is made of his position on the question of Greek pronunciation, although his eminence there has given our language the word *Reuchlinian*.

Captain Villere, a Frenchman, who was an officer in the Confederate army, in Wheat's battalion, reached here from Atlanta yesterday morning. At the end of the war he was a prisoner, and after his release a federal soldier attempted to cut the buttons off his coat. This he resented. The soldier spit in his face, and in the difficulty that followed Villere killed him. For this he was tried and sentenced to close confinement at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for five years. This term has extended over three years by those in authority. When he was finally released, about three weeks ago, he set out on foot to reach his old home near New Orleans, and got to Atlanta a few days ago. There some friends raised funds to purchase him a ticket to Montgomery, and we understand that he went to Mobile last night. He is the last Confederate, and hopes to reach his old home in a day or two. He is nearly seventy years of age. *Montgomery Advertiser.*

NEW YORK.

Massachusetts Politics — Ten Thousand Dollars for Fourth of July—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Weekly Bank Statement—Specie Shipments—Name of the Swindling Firm—The Bowen-Beecher Story.

Desperate Attempt to "Shake" the Army—The Great Billiard Match—Crimes, Fires, Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The *Tribune* has a letter from Boston on the political situation of Massachusetts, closing as follows: "The present prospect is that General Butler will gain his nomination through the aid of the administration and the use of party machinery, to which he will be further helped by the dissatisfaction with Governor Washburne's course on the liquor legislation of the State. The same influence will do much to insure his election, and a large accession of votes from the Democratic party will also greatly contribute to this end."

The new commissioners of the park have unanimously re-elected Colonel H. B. Stebbens president. The department will now be thoroughly organized, and the necessary details for efficient work be made without delay. The board has appropriated ten thousand dollars for fireworks in the park on the fourth of July.

Hon. Edward Pierrepont, counsel of the Pacific mail steamship company, has given his opinion to the effect that bonds could not be issued, and money required by the company must be borrowed by pledging its property.

A dispatch from San Francisco says Chancellor Banbriski, of New Jersey, died in that city this morning.

While engine No. 32 was proceeding to a fire early this morning, the tender, containing six men, was upset. Two are thought fatally injured and two painfully.

The following is the weekly bank statement: Loans—increase, $2,602,000; specie—increase, $2,414,800; net deposits—increase, $3,648,300; circulation—decrease, $46,600.

Application was made to-day in the court of general sessions for a new trial in the case of William J. Sharkey, convicted of the murder of Robert Dunn. One of the errors cited is the language used by Recorder Hackett in his charge to the jury: "I consider any man using language that the prisoner did at the time of the killing, as testified by witnesses, would be almost unfit to live." Three of the jurors unite in saying that they would not have agreed to a verdict of murder in the first degree but that they thought the accompanying recommendation to mercy carried with it the sentence of imprisonment for life.

A coroner's jury has found James Jackson guilty of causing the death of Mary Jane Sullivan, found dead in a house in Thompson street on the morning of May 17th. Jackson attempted to kill himself the same morning.

Shipments of specie to-day $1,174,000; $355,000 in silver bars.

The name of the firm whose books were seized by government authorities is Duden, Trels & Co.

Daniel A. Sutherton sought his discharge from the army to-day on the ground of minority. Anticipating a decision in his favor, the United States district attorney obtained an order for his arrest on the charge of perjury, which was served as he left the court. He attempted to run off, but was intercepted by a deputy-marshal, when a rough-and-tumble took place in the corridor of the court-room. Sutherton's father came to the assistance of his son, and at the same time another deputy-marshal came to the assistance of his associate. Sutherton was finally overpowered and taken back to the court-room, where the younger was held on the charge of perjury and the senior on the charge of resisting an officer.

The superior court at its general term to-day confirmed the judgment against the railroad company, amounting to five thousand dollars, to the widow of Avery D. Putnam, the victim of the carhook murder.

Jim Munday, a New York burglar, captured in Cleveland, has arrived here. Louis Spetbler has been arrested on the charge of setting fire this morning to shanties on Eighth avenue.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says the examining committee of Plymouth church have received from F. West a specific charge of slander against Henry W. Bowen. It is charged that he has circulated slanders against H. W. Beecher, which are false, and his (Bowen's) expulsion is called for. An investigation is to be made immediately. Beecher intimates that an investigation be made at once. The matter is referred to the following deacons and members of the examining committee: Elmer H. Garlent, D. H. Hawkins, H. B. White, Lysander W. Manchester, G. H. Day, D. W. Talmage, R. W. Roper, J. T. Howard, C. C. Duncan, M. K. Moody, C. C. Benedict, S. E. Belcher, C. H. Morton, T. J. Tilney, W. Brush Beecher, Holliday, *ex officio*, four deaconesses are members of this committee. The *Eagle* adds: "This morning a reporter called upon Holliday, who, in answer to a request for a copy of the charges, said, 'You can't get them from me.' He further refused any information concerning the proposed investigation. The reporter came in contact with prominent members of Beecher's church, and the general opinion seems to be, it would be better for the church if the investigation were carried on in public. On very good authority it was ascertained that the charges refer, in the main, to certain utterances made by Bowen at a recent conference which took place at the house of Victoria C. Woodhull."

The *Express* says that the name of the firm whose books were seized by the customhouse officials, is Dupen, Freeres & Co., on the charge of having, during a series of years, carried on a systematic course of swindling the revenue department. Their principal house is in Brussels, and they have branch houses in Nottingham, London, St. Petersburg, San Francisco, and New York. Richard and Frederick Muzer carry on the business in New York, and Otto Muzer in San Francisco. Phelps, of the customhouse, has declared his intention of obtaining a *capias* to-day for the arrest of Richard Muzer, the order of arrest to be obtained in New Jersey. Part of the laces have been smuggled into Hoboken, according to affidavits. The penalties will reach the enormous sum of half a million dollars. It is alleged that this house is trying to form itself into a joint stock company, to evade part of the liability. The customhouse officials, it is claimed, have taken illegal steps in seizing the books of the firm, the proper course of action being to have applied to the United States district court to have the books seized and left in the custody of the United States court for examination.

A mass meeting is to held in this city on Monday evening next to excite a public sentiment that will force the stoppage of the traffic in Italian children.

The fifteenth game of the billiard tournament was played this afternoon by Cyrille Dion and Albert Garnier, and was won by the former. The following is the score: Dion—0, 18, 4, 9, 16, 0, 0, 10, 2, 2, 1, 0, 3, 13, 15, 0, 18, 4, 17, 26, 3, 7, 12, 0, 26, 36, 33—300. Garnier—14, 8, 0, 5, 0, 12, 0, 0, 25, 3, 41, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 3, 13, 0, 2, 2, 10, 38, 2, 14, 6, 10, 18—208. Time of game, one hour and forty-one minutes. To-night all the contestants played in a six-handed exhibition. On Monday a game between Cyrille Dion, Garnier and Daly will be played. The defeat of Garnier by Cyrille Dion in the game this afternoon gives New Yorkers hope that their pet, Maurice Daly, may carry off the first prize. Daly has defeated Dion, Garnier conquered Daly, and now Dion has won the victory over Garnier. Each of them has lost one game, and with them now will be the struggle for the championship. Garnier seems to be regarded as having the honor of the west in his keeping. He has made the highest run, which was one hundred and thirteen shots. Daly is expected to bear New York to the front, while to Dion is awarded the task of maintaining the colors of Canada and France.

The thermometer stood at 96° this afternoon. The upper part of the city was visited by a heavy shower, which lasted ten minutes, while the lower part had to be contented listening to the thunder.

The grand international regatta took place at Toronto, Canada, yesterday, at which Coulton, of Pittsburg, was the winner in the first—a single scull—race, making thirty-six strokes per minute, and two miles in fifteen minutes and forty-eight seconds. McKee, also of Pittsburg, was next best, being only half a length behind. Linder, of Pittsburg, won the second race, also a single-scull, making two miles in fifteen minutes and thirty-one seconds, and thirty-four strokes to the minute.

A dispatch from Vienna yesterday has the following: "Complete anarchy prevails in Bosma, caused by the persecution of the christians by the Mohammedans. In one district, one hundred and seventy christians were murdered within six weeks, and no efforts were made to arrest the murderers. The foreign ambassadors to Turkey demand an investigation, and call upon the authorities to afford protection to the persecuted people. The murderers have greatly alarmed the christians, and many are emigrating."

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

Cholera Reports from Nashville and Cincinnati—Smallpox at San Francisco — The Credit Mobilier Suit.

Pistol Success of a Justice of the Peace —A Fatal Cigar—Progress of the Missouri, Kansas and Pacific Railroad.

Cincinnati Cholera Report.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Fourteen deaths from cholera to-day, including that of Dr. C. P. Divan.

At Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 28.—Eight deaths from cholera to-day—four whites and four colored. Scarcely any new cases are reported.

Turf Sports—Murder.

NEW ALBANY, IND., June 28.—The trotting race at Driving park this evening was won by Tom Roach in three straight heats. Time: 2:34, 2:40½ and 2:37. Track heavy.

W. H. Thompson, a justice of the peace, shot and killed Peter Reybolt, at Greenville to-day. Thompson is on ten thousand dollars bail.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Several more cases of smallpox were reported yesterday.

The special committee appointed by the governor to investigate the charges against W. Wilkinson, principal of the State asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind, have filed a report acquitting him. The committee find, however, that on several occasions he employed coarse, insulting language to the female pupils, but that his general deportment was kind and courteous.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

PARSONS, KS., June 28.—Through and close connections are now made between Hannibal, Missouri, and Denison, Texas, over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad, and this company now own and are operating seven hundred and eighty-four miles of road, all of which has been built since August, 1869.

The wheat crop is nearly all harvested in this part of Kansas, and is saved in good order. LaBelle county alone will raise half a million bushels of wheat this year, against two hundred thousand last year.

A Premature Fourth of July Explosion with Fatal Results.

COLUMBUS, June 28.—David Webb, a passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at this point, and Mr. Houseman last night purchased a large quantity of fireworks for the fourth of July. While taking them into the country in a hack a lighted cigar fell into the package, exploding the whole lot, blowing the carriage top off, and throwing Webb into a neighboring ditch. He was badly burned, and can scarcely recover. Houseman is also badly hurt.

LATER—David Webb, who was so badly burned by fireworks last night, died at noon in great agony.

About the Credit Mobilier Suit.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Statements having been published that the Credit Mobilier suit is likely to result in a failure, owing to an alleged movement to withdraw the forces of the Union Pacific railroad company against the government, and to other causes, the attorney-general says that the name of Horace F. Clark was not cited in the bill of equity with the understanding that he and the company would remain neutral, and that the death of Clark will have no other effect than to cause delay until the name of the new president of the company can be substituted. The attorney-general has no reason whatever to change his belief that the proceedings instituted will be successful.

Miscellaneous.

A twenty thousand-dollar fire occurred in a New Orleans drugstore yesterday.

Mrs. Francis G. White has been appointed postministress at Water Valley, Mississippi.

The German Turners at Cincinnati yesterday indulged in swimming and other contests for prizes.

Edward Matson shot himself in Washington yesterday while his parents were attending a funeral.

A party of men, supposed to be Wagner, the escaped False-of-Shoals murderer, and his accomplices, was seen yesterday at Springfield, Massachusetts.

The corner-stone of the Mount Vernon academy at Washington Hights, one of the suburbs of Chicago, was laid yesterday with the usual ceremonies.

An election for member of the house of commons took place in Berwickshire, Scotland, yesterday, and resulted in the return of Mr. Miller, the liberal candidate, by a majority of fourteen.

Pedro Martinez, from Havana, a passenger on the steamer Havana, while laboring under a fit of insanity, jumped overboard at the quarantine station near New Orleans yesterday, and was drowned.

The common council of Chicago last night appropriated seven hundred thousand dollars for the construction of additional sewers in the city, and two hundred thousand dollars for cleaning out the old ones.

An attempt was made Friday night to throw the southern-bound train on the Illinois Central railroad off the track about four miles south of Freeport, by placing ties across the track, but it proved unsuccessful.

In the criminal court at Baltimore yesterday morning James West, colored, was convicted of the murder of Anna Gibson, and Levin Palmer, colored, of a rape on a white girl. Both were sentenced to be hanged.

The proprietors of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* yesterday gave a free steamboat excursion to about five hundred children of the city, and, the day being a beautiful one, and everything being provided for the pleasure and comfort of the young ones, the affair was a decided and pleasant success.

A dispatch from Kenang says that the Dutch government, with a view of terminating hostilities with Acheene, has offered the sultan to pay the expenses thus far incurred by the war, to rebuild the mosque burned by the Dutch troops, acknowledge the independence of the sultan, and to abstain from interference with Mohamedanism. In return Holland asks that certain privileges be granted the Dutch traders at Acheene ports.

ARKANSAS.

Railroad Excursion from Little Rock to Arkadelphia—Speeches by Governor Baxter and Others.

Bully Brooks has Injured Himself by His Intemperate and Revolutionary Harangue.

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, June 28—Five hundred excursionists went from here to Arkadelphia to-day, upon the Cairo and Fulton railroad, finished to that point at ten o'clock this morning. The leading citizens and officials of Little Rock engaged in the festivities. Among them was Governor Baxter, who was called upon and delivered a congratulatory speech to the people of Arkadelphia, which was received with deafening applause. Dr. Kirkwood was also called upon, and in his usual happy manner addressed the audience, stating that he had advocated this wonderful railroad enterprise since 1838. Colonel McMillan, of Arkadelphia, received the gay party and tendered the hospitalities of the city. In the woods the people had prepared an inviting repast, embellished with foreign and Clark county wines. The trip was a most delightful one, and the excursionists returned to-night. Arkansas is no longer the rich harvest for stage lines. Let Memphis build her line to Shreveport at once. There is perfect political peace now at the capital. Brooks's speech has done him harm.

Press Dispatches.]

Progress of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

LITTLE ROCK, June 28.—The Cairo and Fulton railroad was completed today to Arkadelphia, and an excursion party passed over the road to that point from this city, a distance of sixty-five miles. The excursion was given by the officers of the road to the business men of Little Rock, and was composed of the governor and other State officers and leading citizens—about two hundred in all. Arkadelphia is at the head of navigation on the Ouachita river.

Peaceably if I Must! Forcibly if I Can!

LITTLE ROCK, June 28.—Honorable Joseph Brooks, at the close of his speech last night, stated that he had no doubt the circuit court, before which he had brought suit for the office of governor, would decide in his favor; that as soon as it did he should qualify and take possession of the office if he had to do it by force.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

[For full report see third page.]

By Telegraph.

LITTLE ROCK, June 28.—River falling, 5 feet in the channel. Weather warm and cloudy, with another hard rain this evening. Thermometer 79°. No arrivals or departures.

CAIRO, June 28—Noon.—Arrived: City of Chester, Memphis, 3 a.m. Departed: City of Vicksburg, 10 p.m.; City of Chester, St. Louis, 4 a.m.....Night—Arrived: Ella Hughes, Nashville, noon; Belle Memphis, St. Louis, 6 p.m. Departed: Dean, Cincinnati, 7 p.m. The river has fallen 5 inches. Weather clear and pleasant.

NASHVILLE, June 28.—River rising, 6 feet on the shoals. No arrivals or departures.

VICKSBURG, June 28.—Weather cloudy and warm. The river is falling. No boats up. Down: Pauline Carroll.

EVANSVILLE, June 28.—Weather clear and hot. Mercury 79° to 90°. The river is stationary. Port list—Up: Probasco, 6 a.m.; Charmer, 12 noon.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—Weather warm and cloudy. Heavy rain this morning. Thermometer 78°. No arrivals. Departed: Mary Houston, Louisville; Commonwealth, St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—River rising. Weather clear and very warm until 5 o'clock. Arrived: John Kyle and Mary Alice, New Orleans; Grafton, Lasalle. Departed: James Howard, Bismarck, New Orleans; LaBarge, Wolff, Shreveport; Capitol City, Vicksburg.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—River falling, 6 feet 6 inches in channel. Weather warm. Departed: Belle Vernon, Memphis; Shannon, New Orleans.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—The river is falling, 4 feet 3 inches in the canal and 2 feet 3 inches in the chute. Weather clear and hot. Business dull. Arrived: Nashville, Memphis. Departed: Nashville, Cincinnati.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—The Monongahela has 2 feet 2 inches, and is falling slowly. No arrivals or departures.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—For New England States, on Sunday, gentle to fresh winds, shifting to westerly and northerly, and partly cloudy weather, with possible occasional rain on the coast.

For the Middle States, gentle to fresh winds and partly cloudy weather, with possible occasional rain on the coast.

For the lower lake region, gentle to fresh winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region and southward over Missouri and Tennessee, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, partly cloudy weather, and very probably occasional rain areas.

For the gulf States, east of the Mississippi, generally cloudy weather, with rain.

For the South Atlantic States, light to fresh southeast and southwest winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain areas.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

MOBILE, June 28.—Cotton quiet; low middling, 13½c; middling, 18½c; net receipts, 123 bales; exports coastwise, 407 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 14,062 bales.

GALVESTON, June 28.—Cotton is in light demand; good ordinary, 15½c; net receipts, 89 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 20,093 bales.

CHARLESTON, June 28.—Cotton quiet, and good grades and others dull; middling, 18⅞@19c; good ordinary, 17c; ordinary, 14@15c; net receipts, 382 bales; gross receipts, 414 bales; exports coastwise, 5 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7306 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 28.—Cotton firm; middling, 18½c; net receipts, 219 bales; sales 117 bales; stock, 14,001 bales.

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—OF—

ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

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SAINT PAUL & LAKE SUPERIOR.

Fare, $19 to Saint Paul.

Excursion Tickets sold for the Round Trip

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Leaves TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 p.m., connecting on Tuesdays with the light draught steamer JESSIE at the mouth of White river for all points on White, Little Red