THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, January 1 a.m.

For the lower lake region, Mississippi Valley generally cloudy weather and occasions of rain, with southerly to westerly winds, increasing in force followed by clearer and clearing weather and rising barometer during the night.

THE small-beer politicians and go-between candidates have not been able to fix upon a candidate to run against Lippin, but they are working.

THE whitewash brush has been introduced into the Quebec legislature, where a member convicted of irregularities is forgiven because he had made restitution.

THE *Ladies' Bureau*, the organ of the woman's rights women of Iowa, nominates Secretary Belknap for the Presidency. . . . Is there anything that surpasses the love of woman?

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* is out in unreserved terms for Governor Hendricks for the presidency, subject to the Democratic national convention. A good man and a sound Democrat, truly.

THE New York *Tribune* is of opinion that Senator Mitchell's proposal to hunt the bloody Sioux in Mississippi seems to have settled two things—the election of Mr. Lamar to the United States senate, and the impeachment of Governor James and Lieutenant-Governor Davis.

THE outlook in the coal mining regions of Pennsylvania is unusually gloomy. In the Schuylkill district fifteen thousand men, and in the Lehigh district fifteen thousand men, are out of employment. In the Lehigh district the operatives are working from one to two quarters time.

THE dedication of the Fisk university at Nashville yesterday was alike creditable to the State authorities, our leading educators, and the promoters of a beneficence that has already proven of inestimable value to the colored people, not merely of Tennessee, but of the whole south. We congratulate all parties concerned.

THE New York *Tribune* thinks that Secretary Bristow's chances for the presidency have been visibly increased by the ridiculous attack of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. We think otherwise. His chances for the Republican nomination are perhaps increased, but he does not add the ghost of a chance for the Presidency.

THE Chicago crooked whisky ring is out in order for investigation, a verdict and prompt punishment. The poet, novelist and orator—Joyce—who lanches in the Missouri penitentiary, leads the military companions promised him, may yet have a baker's dozen of mercantile supports. Courage, Joyce, courage; all may yet be well.

THE commissioner of pensions does not claim authority to appoint forty new special agents for his bureau, and congress will soon be called upon to act on the request. Under the resolution of economy the house cannot possibly heed to a request that would increase a great army of whose transactions there is already suspicions sufficient to demand a very close investigation.

AN invention that has received little attention in this country has been taken up warmly by the Canadian iron-founder. This is the process of employing crude petroleum in smelting furnaces. The trial thereof at the Hamilton works resulted satisfactorily, and large smelting works are in process of construction at Belleville on this system. Our southern iron-masters would do well to look into this.

OUR citizens have a rare dramatic treat before them during next week, when Mr. Barry Sullivan, one of the greatest of living artists, will appear at our theater in six of Shakespeare's noblest tragic characters. To our citizens who remember Mr. Sullivan's first visit to Memphis it is not necessary to make even this reminder of his status as the mimic stage, but it will help a good way to jog the memory of the younger generation who have put on a man and womanhood since 1859.

HIS particular attention of members of the Mississippi legislature is called to a letter elsewhere, from a distinguished gentleman, who writes persuasively and conclusively on the question of the United States senatorship. His is a letter that cannot fail of effect with thinking men who are desirous that the State so recently emancipated from the thralldom of Radicalism, shall have in the United States senate of the next congress the services of the ablest of her public men.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT has written the following letter to the secretary of the Boston free-trade club:

The request with which I am honored—to compose an essay to be read before the Boston free-trade club—is one which I am proud to acknowledge but not able to comply with, as I have already several literary tasks on hand and my age now protracted beyond the ordinary lot of old men admonishes me against undertaking any more until I have done with these. Your club is engaged in a most honorable cause, and, if I rightly read the signs of the times, will soon have the opportunity of great activity and usefulness.

THE New York *Tribune*, in its issue of the thirtieth ultimo, publishes the result of an interview by one of its correspondents with a Democratic congressman of national reputation, who has been ciphering on the Presidential prospects. He tells the results of this figuring, which is practically to make New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana the battle-ground, and to give the victory to which ever party carries those States. More significant than his calculations is the glimpse this gentleman gives of the Democratic plans in the house. The majority propose, he says, to pass Blaine's amendment, and so put the school question out of the way; and to pass the one-term amendment, and force the Republican senate to do the same, or give our party the advantage of going to the country on that issue also.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *World* announces that the special Centennial committee of the house will probably press upon the early attention of the session the appropriation of one million five hundred thousand dollars, which, it is claimed, are required from the government to complete and insure the success of the exhibition. Against this it will be argued in the house that the act of congress approved June 5, 1874, requesting the President to extend a cordial invitation to the governments of other nations to be represented at Philadelphia, expressly provided that the United States shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, for any expenses attending the exposition. The opponents of the appropriation also intend to cite the vote on Mr. Holman's resolution declaring the judgment of the house to be against any appropriation by congress for any public or private enterprise.

SOME days ago the APPEAL called attention to the unjust and petty persecution to which ex-members of the Confederate navy were being subjected in San Francisco. This has been carried so far by some of the papers of that city, already infamous in connection with the recent monetary crash, that it has been deemed necessary, by a gentleman well known and highly esteemed in Memphis, to come to the defense of Captain Waddel, late commander of the Shenandoah, and incidentally to that of his officers and crew. It will be seen that our correspondent deals with the scurrilous attacks of the San Francisco *Bulletin and Morning Call* in a manly, dignified and scholarly way, quite in keeping with the courage, address and discretion that characterized him and his noble commander during the late war, and that in law, equity and justice he has achieved a victory that no sophistry or prejudice can mar or curtail. Captain Scales deserves, and will, no doubt, receive the thanks of his late companions in arms.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Opinion of Hon. George W. Paschal on the Vexed and Vexing Question.

New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, December 28.—The question who is the real Vice-President of the United States is still exciting interest here. An opinion of Hon. George W. Paschal, of Washington, author of Paschal's *Annotated Constitution*, against Mr. Ferry's right to hold over, has attracted attention. It is found that, with the exception of the first four instances cited by him where the senate met during the absence, permanent or otherwise, of the Vice-President, the president *pro tempore* of the senate have held over. Under Jefferson's construction it was understood that the powers and duties of such officers ceased at the end of the session for which they were elected. In these first four instances referred to, this understanding was observed, but since, to the number of nearly sixty instances it has been ignored, and it has become customary for the president of the senate *pro tempore* to hold over and resume the chair at a subsequent session. In Mr. Paschal's opinion, published this morning, he referred to the case of Daniel Clark, and said that Andrew Jackson, Vice-President, became President by the death of Mr. Lincoln, April 15th, 1865.

"It would seem," he continues, "if there was then any president *pro tempore*, he must have been chosen February 9, 1865. Lafayette L. Foster was chosen March 7, 1865, which would imply that no choice was made after the death of Mr. Lincoln until that time. But the senate record of the second session of the thirty-eighth congress shows that the Vice-President, Mr. Hamlin, being absent, Daniel Clarke, who had been chosen president *pro tempore* at the previous session, resumed the chair and performed the functions of office until the election of Mr. Foster. Mr. Foster, after his election as president *pro tempore*, at the special session of the senate, March 4, 1865, held that office without subsequent election until the end of his term. The first session of the fortieth congress began March 4, 1867, the senate, at the last session, having elected Mr. Wade president *pro tempore*, in place of Mr. Foster, whose term expired with that session. Mr. Wade resumed the chair, and under this appointment he continued to perform the duties of president *pro tempore* during the two remaining sessions of the fortieth congress until the end of his own term of office.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A paper-bag factory at Bloomington, Illinois, was burned Friday morning.

Bishop Dupanloup, of Paris has gone to Rome to urge the canonization of Joan of Arc.

Hon. W. J. Stone was unanimously elected speaker of the Kentucky legislature yesterday.

The new United States frigate Trenton was successfully launched at New York yesterday.

David Garvin, a prominent merchant of Fremont, Ohio, accidentally shot himself to death yesterday.

Several serious and some fatal accidents occurred in New York during the celebration of the New Year.

Charles H. Ham denies the authorship of the *Inter-Ocean* article on the whisky frauds published a week or so ago.

Heavy rains, causing disastrous floods in the rivers, have occurred in the northern part of Scotland during the past four days.

A Washington telegram says that Senator Bogy denies the charge made against him by the Alabama legislative committee.

Ten storehouses, the courthouse, postoffice, and ten other buildings, were destroyed by fire at Piedmont, West Virginia, yesterday morning.

Mrs. Sophia Spain was found dead on her floor, in Nashville, yesterday morning. Joseph Warner, a boarder, was arrested on suspicion of foul play.

Isaac H. Frothingham, chief-clerk in the stamp-department of the Boston postoffice, was arrested on yesterday charged with embezzling stamps.

Asst-Quartermaster-General Thomas, on the retired list since 1873, while walking Friday afternoon near the treasury department, in Washington, was seized with a severe paralytic stroke.

The late Hon. Joel Parker, LL. D., bequeathed property valued at between ninety and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of constituting the law department in Dartmouth college.

A dispatch from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, says: "On Saturday last thirteen persons were poisoned at a dinner-party. Levy Spelgge and Richard Richards, both colored, were arrested, and while being conveyed to jail here, were taken from the posse by a band of armed men. The body of the woman was seen hanging to a tree six miles from here. Nothing has been heard of the man."

A dispatch from Southwest Pass, at the mouth of the Mississippi, yesterday, says: "The captain's gig, of the ship Zalandia, capsized in a heavy sea while en route from East Bay to Pilot Town. It contained Captain Allen, the second mate, and Pilot G. Gersdorf, and seven seamen. They were all washed ashore, with the exception of the second mate, who was drowned. A pilot, who started to their rescue, brought the survivors to Pilot Town."

The Canadian government has been notified that surveys of the Canadian Pacific railway from opposite ends of the route have been connected. These chains of accurate instrumental measurement are the first of the kind that have ever been made between the Atlantic and Pacific within the limits of this dominion. Application will be made to parliament at its next session for an act to incorporate a company to construct a railway tunnel under Detroit river, near Amherstburg, and for other purposes.

Another Big Whisky Mill Seized.

CHICAGO, December 31.—Revenue-Agent Brown and Deputy-Collector Springer, acting under orders of Revenue-Supervisor Matthews, to-day seized the distillery of the Illinois distilling company, formerly known as the Northwestern distilling company. It is the largest house of this kind now running, its fed capacity being two thousand eight hundred bushels a day. It is owned and run by Edward F. Lawrence, Jos. F. Ballentine and John Robinson. There were found two thousand barrels of liquor at the time of the seizure, and a hasty inventory showed the worth of the distillery to be about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Excitement Over Lynching.

CINCINNATI, December 31.—The *Gazette's* Charleston, West Virginia, special says: There was great excitement over the attempted lynching of Dawson, Eastepe and Fetcher, the Lee murderers, last night. The sheriff succeeded in getting away with them by the means of a skiff, and placed them in the Lincoln county jail. It is thought that the mob will capture a train and follow the party. There is intense feeling against the prisoners, and it is generally hoped that the mob will succeed in hanging them.

The New Fugitive Slave Circular Stigmatized.

LONDON, December 31.—The new fugitive slave circular, issued by the British admiralty, causes almost as much dissatisfaction as the first one. The Anti-Slavery society and the Birmingham Liberal association have protested against it. The latter stigmatizes the circular as opposed to human freedom and English feeling, and as disgraceful to the nation.

American Medical Diplomas Questioned.

BERLIN, December 31.—The North German *Gazette* says there is reason to believe that the government will shortly take steps to prevent abuses arising from the sale in Germany of American medical diplomas, nearly all of which purport to come from Philadelphia.

A Catholic Bishop Imprisoned.

POSEN, December 31.—The bishop of Gresen and Posen, who was recently convicted of a violation of the ecclesiastical laws, and condemned to six months imprisonment, has been arrested and sent to prison to serve out the term of sentence.

Another Frightful Accident in the British Channel.

LONDON, December 31.—The British steamer Dante, from Liverpool for Bombay, while going down St. George's channel to-day, came in collision with the Grosevaer. The steamer sank shortly after the collision, and twenty-three persons were drowned.

NEW YEARS.

First Day of the Centennial Year Ushered in with Firing of Cannon, Bonfires and Fire Works.

The President's Reception—An Imposing Display of Official Dignity and Fashionable Beauty.

A Glorious Time at Indianapolis—Religious Services—Speech by Governor Hendricks—Sound Democracy—Etc.

AT LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, January 1.—The bells throughout the city were rung at twelve o'clock last night in honor of the new year, and to-day the national flag was displayed from various public and private buildings.

AT WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—The usual New Year reception was held at the executive mansion to-day, commencing at eleven o'clock, at which time the President received the cabinet and foreign ministers, and afterward the judges of the supreme court, senators and representatives, officers of the army and navy, chiefs of bureaus, associated soldiers of the war of 1812, Mexican war veterans, members of the Oldest Inhabitants association, delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic, and others. The reception of citizens generally commenced at ten o'clock. Among the diplomatic corps were the Spanish minister and his wife. The attendance was large. The marine band furnished the music. Officers of the army and navy and marine corps were out in strong array, and presented a remarkably fine appearance. The reception was very largely attended. Members of the cabinet received from one to four o'clock. About five hundred private residences were open for the reception of visitors. Flags are displayed on all the public buildings, and there is a general holiday. Except representatives of republics, all ministers and members of various legations were in court dress. Ladies of diplomatic corps were very richly attired. Mrs. Grant was assisted by Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Mrs. Louis Dent, Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Belknap, Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Robeson, Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Evarts, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Benjamin, Miss Fish, Miss Lawson, Miss Cadwalader, Misses Stout, and other ladies. At half past eleven o'clock the judges of the supreme court were received. They were led by Chief Justice and Mrs Waite, then followed Justices Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Field, Strong, Bradley and Hunt; then came members of congress, including Senators Ferry, Conkling, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Sherman, Conover, Morrill of Vermont, and Frazier; and Representatives Chittenden, Hamilton Hale, Hazleton, Hubbell, M'Dill, Ainsworth, Tarbox, Ex-Congressman Pratt and others. The court of claims was represented by the judges of that court. The board of trade of the District of Columbia were next ushered in, and at twelve o'clock the army and navy officers were received. The army offices were headed by Adjutant-General Townsend and Judge-Advocate M'Kee Dunn, followed by General Vincent, Inspector-General Terry, Quartermaster-General Stewart Van Vleet, Commissary-General M'Feely, Surgeon-General Barnes, General Humphries, General Crane, Dr. Woodward of surgeon-general's office, General Alvord of the pay department, General Foster Parke, Colonel Carey, Major Elliott and Lieutenant Hoxie of the engineer corps, General Bennett and Lyford of the ordnance department, General Myers, Colonel Mallory and Captain Hoxgate of the signal service, following the representatives of the army came the navy officers headed by Admiral Porter and Rear-Admiral John Rogers. In line were Commanders Wyman, Patterson, and Alden, Surgeon-General Beale, Paymaster-General Wainough, Naval Constructor Hanscom, General Zeilr, Lieutenant Colonel M'Cauley, Major Sher, and others in full uniform. At half past twelve the assistant secretaries of departments, assistant attorney-general, assistant postmaster-general, and heads of bureaus, were received. A forty-five minutes past twelve the associated survivors of the war of 812 and the Mexican war were received, and the members of the Oldest Inhabitants' association. From one until two o'clock the doors were opened to all. A large number of citizens and visiting strangers paid their respects to the President. The residences of all the heads of government departments and four or five hundred private dwellings were opened for the reception of visitors.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 1.—The Centennial year was ushered in at twelve o'clock midnight by the noisiest demonstration possible to be made. At a given signal one hundred strokes were sounded from the fire department. The bells were followed by a peal of "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" from the chimes of Christ's church. This was followed by the firing of one hundred guns, screeching of steam whistles, firing of pistols and firecrackers, and other noisy demonstrations of joy. At ten o'clock a meeting was held at the Academy of Music, at which Mayor Craven presided. After prayer by Rev. E. A. Bradley, rector of Christ's church, Governor Hendricks was introduced, and he addressed the audience briefly; referring to the progress which the country had made during the past century, the population of which had grown from three millions to forty millions. He characterized the emigrant, who had contributed so largely to the American shores, as one of enterprise and courage, and to whom an interest had never been sufficiently valued. It was features of this kind of enterprise and courage and intelligence which had given prominence to our character, and swept from the colonial lines until it has made glorious the Pacific shore; and now American judgment governs from coast to coast, and American ideas and American sentiment predominate in every section. Two ideas were prominently advanced by the governor, of special importance:

First—That while he would not say American schools surpassed those of other countries still the foundation was laid for a system of free schools which, within a quarter of a century, would surpass them. The free school must be regarded as the foundation of American stability, and the people must consider and treat as a foe any one who will bring the system into controversy, with a view to injuring its efficiency.

Second—Since its birth the country has borne itself proudly and successfully against its enemies, first in the seven years war, with Washington at its head, when it laid the foundation for a future permanent government; then in the foreign war, and more recently in the test of civil war; which is the hardest for any government to sustain; and in all of these it came out with its institutions preserved, and its integrity sustained. In conclusion, he drew an eloquent picture of the manner in which American sentiment was recognized by other governments, and said that this sentiment was embraced in the one idea that the government rests upon the content of the governed would eventually end in every man being free.

This was followed by an address by R. J. L. Mathews, editor of the *Sentinel*, "The Centennial of our Flag," in which he traced its success from the time when first flung to the breeze one hundred years ago, by General Washington, to the present era, where, as the ensign of a mighty nation, it commands the respect and admiration of the world. General John Coburn spoke of Indianapolis as it was, as it is, and as it will be, tracing its progress for fifty-five years, from a wilderness to a city, with its present population of over one hundred thousand. The exercises were concluded with an address by C. W. Greene, official Centennial agent.

THE FISK UNIVERSITY.

Dedication Ceremonies Yesterday—"A Feast of Reason and Flow of Soul."

NASHVILLE, January 1.—The new Fisk university, named in honor of General Clinton B. Fisk, was formally dedicated to-day in presence of a large assemblage of people, white and black. Governor Porter and other State officials, Bishop M'Tyeire, of the Methodist church south, and quite a number of clergymen and educators were present. General Fisk, who is president of the board of directors, presided and made the opening address, which embodied an earnest and eloquent plea for cordial relations between the races, for the education and cultivation of the colored people, and for the cultivation of a liberal and patriotic feeling everywhere. Abounding as it did in the most generous sentiments toward the southern people, and urging that the dead past bury its dead, it elicited warm commendations. Governor Porter, Bishop M'Tyeire, Ex-Commissioner Smith, president of Howard university, and others, also made addresses. The occasion was a notable one, marking an important era in the advancing intelligence and progress of the negro race in the south. The university building cost one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, nearly all of which was raised by the Jubilee singers. Mr. Fisk, by personal effort in New York, raised sufficient funds to furnish the forty rooms of the building. The institution partakes some what of the nature of a normal college, as since its establishment, ten years ago, it has annually graduated about one hundred teachers and candidates for the ministry, all colored. The university was established by, and is conducted under the control of, the American missionary association, but various denominations are represented in the board of directors and corps of teachers and professors. The building is on a commanding eminence, about one mile west of the city, and with its superior architectural design and finish, and large and imposing dimensions, presents as fine a view as any college building in America.

THE TEMPEST.

Particulars of the Big Blow on Sunday Last in West Kentucky and Tennessee.

Nashville American.]

From a gentleman who arrived here yesterday from Obion county are obtained the following additional particulars of the tornado which visited western Kentucky and Tennessee late Sunday afternoon. He heard the storm approaching from a long distance. It had a roar as it approached more terrible and ominous than the most terrific thunder. Long before it reached his vicinity he would hear it hurtling through heavy growths of timber. When it crossed a farm a sort of lull would ensue, and then a deeper rumbling as it struck and prostrated tress, large numbers of which had a diameter of four or five feet. It swept down all land-marks, and so mixed up fences that farmers were unable to tell which of the scattered rails belonged to them. Blankets, quilts, and bed-clothing generally, were carried along in the general whirl, and came down five and ten miles distant from the point where they were taken up. A man was actually lifted from the earth and blown thirty or forty yards, landing in a field bruised and demoralized, but not seriously hurt. Lying flat upon his face, he waited until the hurricane had spent its fury, though fearing all the while his brains might be dashed out by a falling rail or limb of a tree. Altogether four negroes were killed. One of these was caught between two logs of his cabin, and while trying to extricate himself from his perilous situation, another log was blown down upon him, crushing him to death. Chuck's residence was completely torn to pieces, and all the members of his family more or less bruised, himself being killed. The top of his dwelling was blown off a distance, carrying with it a trunk, which was burst open and its contents given to the winds. Among other things it contained one hundred and fifty dollars in currency, which was blown in every direction, only thirty-five dollars of it being recovered. Wiley M'Connell's house was also completely wrecked, and himself and family more or less injured. Levi Mattox, who boasted one of the finest orchards in all West Tennessee, had every tree in it destroyed. He picked up the track of the hurricane, which was about three hundred yards wide and fifteen or twenty miles long, was laid flat. Kirk's, Titsworth's and Mrs. M'Gee's houses and premises were all badly damaged. This is the sixth destructive tornado that has visited that immediate locality since 1825. As the hotel at Reelfoot lake was built on piles, it was not a hard matter for such a hurricane to blow it over.

SONORA.

Desperate Condition of Affairs in that State—The People Destitute and Starving—State of the Revolution.

San Diego (Cal.) Union.]

TUCSON, December 20.—Mr. W. S. Bronson and Major T. J. Blakeney, well known in San Francisco and Virginia City, have just arrived here overland from Guaymas through the State of Sonora. They corroborate the reports heretofore received concerning affairs there. They say that the people of the State are in an almost destitute condition. The revolutionary troubles have largely prevented the planting of wheat and being now near the opening year the people must depend upon crops of corn, pumpkins, beans and the like; and from present appearances, less than the usual amount of these will be planted. They took great pains to ascertain the sentiment of the people regarding the present State authorities and the revolutionary forces, and find it general and outspoken in favor of the revolution. When asked why, then, they do not join General Serna's forces, and make the revolution a success, the people shrug their shoulders and make no definite answer. These gentlemen say that three hundred well armed and managed troops could march through the State despite the State forces. They say, also, that the Federal authorities are entirely neutral in the contest now going on, notwithstanding the fact that they have recognized the election of last summer as legal. Messrs. Bronson and Blakely were told by the prefect of Guaymas that if a battle between the revolutionists and State forces should occur there the three hundred Federal troops at that place would take no part whatever. The gentlemen were not molested on their trip, but they were warned at Guaymas and interior towns of the hazardous character of the journey. They believed they never would have got through but for their vigilance and constant display of repeat ng rifles and pistols. The stage lies over nights on that road, and one of them kept watch while the other would take a short nap. They say they never saw a more easy route for a railway than that between Tucson and Guaymas, but there is no hope of prosperity in the State without a new and firm system of government, such as seems impossible under existing circumstances. Mr. Hovey, wagon-master for Goldberg, of Tucson, reports that the herder of the train was stopped a few minutes after starting from the wells, about three miles in the rear of the train, by three Pima Indians, who seized him and decamped with horse, saddle, blankets, etc. Mr. Hovey says this is the fourth time he has lost by these Indians.

HUMBOLDT.

A Healthy Race—Rich Lands and Good Water—Proposed Agricultural School—Mistakes—Etc.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the APPEAL.

HUMBOLDT, December 31, 1875.—I arrived at this railroad center to-day, and as I have only a short time to stay I will give you my impressions of the place. It seems to be too near Forked-Deer river for health, but all accounts agree that it is subject to fewer cases of severe sickness than any town of the same size in the State. This may be owing to the fine water they have here. They say that the experts who examined this place last year in regard to the lunatic asylum did thing great injustice, and it must be admitted that facts appear to sustain them in this assertion. They are now anxious to establish an agricultural school and experimental farm near this place, at which the boys will be taught farming and will practice it. This is considered one of the best places in West Tennessee for a school of that kind, as it is about the center of West Tennessee, and at the junction of two important railroads. They wish to commence with about two hundred acres of land, and they would as soon have poor land as rich, because their object is to show how much it can be improved. It is thought that there are land owners near here who will give forty or fifty acres of land each, so as to make up the requisite amount. Other farmers in the different portions of the State will furnish them with work-stock, fine cattle, hogs, sheep and mares. They do not intend to raise any ordinary stock on the farm. Their object is to show that as fine cattle, horses hogs and sheep can be grown in West Tennessee as in any country. Gibson has been the great grain and stock county in West Tennessee, and, therefore, they think the experiment should be made in this county whether fine stock can be successfully grown in West Tennessee. There is a floating rumor that Colonel Ripley Dunlap, who has just returned from Texas, where he has large landed interests, has an idea of leaving Humboldt. This the people here and the traveling public would greatly regret, and it is hoped that the rumor is without foundation. The people here feel that they made a mistake years ago in not offering the Mississippi Central railroad company inducements to put their workshops here, and such a mistake will never be made by them again. They now see that only towns that have liberality and public spirit can prosper and grow. The United States officers and soldiers who are stationed here make themselves very agreeable, and are quite popular. The health of the garrison shows that this is not a sickly place, as has been reported by some persons whose means of information were not good.

Searcy *Record:* The DeWitt *Indicator* is another new vegetable in the newspaper truck patch, and it looks like a pretty healthy one, too. Hope it will stand droughts as well as any other man and live long. Messrs. Pitts & Johnson do the honors of the *Indicator* establishment.

LAMAR.

What a Tennessee Statesman Thinks of the Leading Candidates for the Senatorship from Mississippi.

If the Democracy, East, West, North and South, Could Only Prevail with the Legislature, He would be Elected.

The following letter, addressed to one of the editors of the APPEAL, on the subject of Lamar's candidacy for the position of United States senator from Mississippi, is from the pen of one of the most distinguished statesmen in Tennessee, a gentleman beloved in his own district of country and honored wherever he is known. What he says of Colonel Lamar will be echoed by every citizen of that State, and will, we hope, have the effect it ought to of convincing the members of the legislature of Mississippi that he is the man above all others for the honorable and distinguished place he aspires to:

WASHINGTON, December 22.—Excuse me for asking a moment of your time. I am about to approach a subject that perhaps the world will say does not concern me or, indeed, you. The senatorial contest now pending in the State of Mississippi is attracting great attention among all parties in this capitol, from the fact that the hope is indulged that Lamar will be chosen senator. Leaving out of view his transcendent genius, his learning, versatile, profound and thorough, whether in science, literature, philosophy or government, which, of course belong to the senatorial character, there is yet another reason just at this juncture of public affairs which more pre-eminently fits him for that exalted station than all these. I allude to the fact that he more particularly has the ear of the people of the northern States than any other southern statesman. Having been upon the ground, and an eye-witness of the desperate attempts and wicked machinations of the extreme fanatics of the Republican party in the forty-third congress, to overthrow several of the southern States, backed up, as they were, by the entire Republican delegation from the south, and led by President Grant, himself a daring and unscrupulous leader, I think I do but record the truth when I say that I believe that it was the influence and power which Lamar exerted upon the wiser, better and more patriotic portion of the party, by his moderation and fairness, and by his manly but respectful presentation of the cause of his people, and, indeed, of the whole people, and their constitutional guarantees, which eventuated in the utter overthrow of the mad scheme of mad men, burning with hate and engaged by their defeat in the preceding elections. Amidst the wildest and most exciting scenes, whenever Lamar appeared upon the floor, the instantaneous effect was to calm all sides and dispose every one patiently to hear what he had to say, and although the sentiments he chose to utter were at variance with the opposition, yet all believed they emanated from an honest heart, and were stimulated by a sincere wish to subserve the cause of truth and right. No wonder, then, he appealed successfully to the wiser and more patriotic element of the Republican party in behalf of the great cause of constitutional liberty; and in a house of which more than two-thirds were Republican, those destructive measures were defeated. I am sincere in saying to you, colonel, that I should regard the election of Lamar at this time to the United States senate as a declaration of peace and justice to all by the State of Mississippi, which would do more to convince the Republicans of the north that there is real peace and just government in that unhappy State, than any other formal declaration she could make. Lamar has boldly defended the rights of the southern people, but it has been done in admirable temper and with consummate skill. His service to our people is simply incalculable; for had the administration not been foiled in its recent efforts to embroil the southern States in still further reconstruction complications, no prophet could have foretold the ruin which it would have entailed upon our people, simply for the selfish and unholy purpose of perpetuating its power. If the voice of the Democracy, north, east and west, and may I not say south, could reach the legislature of that noble State, it would be such an uprising for his elevation to the American senate, as it is a theater commensurate with his splendid talents and unimpeached integrity. His election would indeed be a national Democratic triumph.

JACKSON.

Excessive Rains and Hot Weather—Cotton Ruined—A Progressive, Moral and Public-Spirited Town.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the APPEAL.]

JACKSON, December 31.—The excessive rains and the warm weather are the subjects of conversation generally. It is feared they will injure the health of the country, and affect the crops next year, for it is an old adage, and perhaps a true one, "a cold, dry winter for a good crop." Speaking of crops, I will give you an incident that took place in this county in this year, 1875, that shows the danger of planting large crops of cotton. A planter had eighteen hundred acres in cotton, and made very little over one hundred bales, and the consequence was he had to make an assignment of his property. So long as the southern people plant such large crops of cotton, such results will follow. The motto should be, fewer acres and more good cultivation. I am sorry to inform you that there is less wheat sown in this section than was last year. The only plan now to remedy this is to plant large crops of corn. Nothing yields as much food to the acre as corn, and, if properly managed, nearly all of our land will produce good corn. The people here are very anxious to get the workshops of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad, and what they want they are willing to pay for. They agreed by a full vote to give sixty thousand dollars to get the workshops. Jackson is a progressive and public-spirited town, and if any place in West Tennessee ever improves, it will be Jackson—and her enterprising spirit will be the cause. As an evidence of the moral and religious character of this community, I will mention the fact that the Methodists have three flourishing churches here, and the Baptists, Presbyterians, Cumberland Presbyterians and Roman Catholics each have a church here.

THE DYNAMITE ARTISTS.

Looking After Supposed Accomplices of the Author of the Bremerhaven Catastrophe.

LONDON, December 31.—The London *Times* has the following: "A detective from Bremen has arrived in Liverpool to investigate the operations of Thomassen, alias Thomas, with the view of discovering whether that man had any accomplices. It has been ascertained that Thomassen had made several trips between Liverpool and New York, and he once attempted to obtain heavy insurances on goods which he wished to ship. The suspicion has been raised that he might have been privy to the loss of the steamer City of Boston, in January, 1870. Thomassen and wife left New York in June following that disaster, and went to Dresden, where they lived in a stylish manner. A short time before his death Thomassen was asked if he knew the Boston, he promptly replied; "Yes. Inman steamer. I knew her very well." The Messrs. Inman have no trace of Thomassen, or Thomas, in their books at Liverpool, but most careful inquiries will forthwith be made at New York into the Boston's list of passengers and cargo, and the insurance on the latter. Last October Thomassen engaged passage on the steamer Celtic, and at that time he made several attempts to insure a box which he alleged contained thirty thousand dollars in gold, and was each time talked by a demand for an inspection, but sailed October 14th, and returned, landing at Plymouth, November 7th. The voyage is therefore presumed to have been wasted, having been made only to quiet suspicion. Thomassen's movements in Liverpool were mysterious; although he informed the passage-brokers that he was an entire stranger, he took his meals and slept away from his hotel most of the time he was in the city. He was seen in company with another person at Waterloo dock, after he visited and inspected the Celtic. The police believe he had accomplices in Liverpool, who may still possess his appliances.

ADDITIONAL RIVER REPORTS

ST. LOUIS, January 1.—River stationary. Weather alternately clear and cloudy and very high winds. Rain this afternoon. No arrivals or departures.

LOUISVILLE, January 1.—Weather warm, with indications of rain. Arrived: Louisville, New Orleans. Departed: Iron Mountain, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati. River falling, with 22 feet in the canal and 20 feet on the falls.

CHICAGO WHISKY RING.

The Squeal has been Made and Heard—Eight Rectifiers and Distillers Have Owned Up as State's Evidence.

The Result—What the Government Will Do—No Efforts to be Spared in Effecting the Punishment of Revenue Thieves.

Chicago Times, December 31st.]

There has been a "squeal." In fact, there has been a wholesale "squeal," and the thunderbolt which has been expected for some time in this city has at length fallen among the manufacturers of vinous compounds. On yesterday afternoon there were four distilleries and four rectifying-houses seized by the government and custodians placed in charge of the premises, for alleged violations of the revenue law prior to May 10th of the present year. For some time there have been indications of this movement, and the *Times* has stated on several occasions that these seizures would shortly be made. At the time the seizures were made in May the evidence in the hands of the government was not strong enough against the houses now seized to justify such a step. It was the impression on yesterday among the seized distillers that

THERE HAD BEEN "SQUEALING"

all round, and that the *Times* had clearly foretold the facts two days since, in commenting on the policy of the government. The arrangements of Supervisor Matthews have been taken with wisdom and discretion, and the campaign has been worked up in silence and carried out with great effectiveness at the final moment. Although the fact of these approaching seizures has been repeatedly announced by the *Times*, the parties seized appeared to have been taken entirely by surprise, and they evidently had no intimation of what was going on until the government officials walked in and quietly took possession of their premises. Many of the proprietors of these establishments were quite chagrined at this unexpected measure, and were loud in their expressions of opinion as to its injustice. One gentleman remarked to a representative of the *Times* that this was a geographical war, waged on the manufacturers and rectifiers of spirits by the government for a purpose; that one portion of the country was

SWOOPED DOWN UPON,

and destroyed for the benefit of another portion; that car of Juggernaut was passing over the land, and the manufacturers of spirits were its victims; that the sale of distillation of the whisky men was required to subserve a purpose. He said the bible doctrine which taught that the rain should fall on the just and on the unjust alike, appeared to benighted sinner, for, being accused of not paying the tax on his fermented liquors, these men had been seized, dragged into court, and punished in a more summary manner than a man would be who had committed cruel murder. This is a sample of the sentiment heard among the "seized" on last evening. Visits were paid to the seized premises, under the circumstances of the case, each reader must judge for himself.

THE VICTIMS.

The distilling and rectifying houses seized are as follows:

1. William Cooper's distilling house.
2. South branch distilling company.
3. The Chicago alcohol works.
4. Rectifying house of the Chicago alcohol works.
5. Dickinson, Abel & Co.
6. Rectifying house of the same.
7. Keely & Kerwin, rectifiers.
8. William Matthie, rectifier.

The government officials here have been satisfied for some time that these houses had been guilty of violating the revenue laws, but were not in the possession of facts sufficient to justify a seizure. It then became necessary to adopt some plan by which this evidence could be produced. There was no other course to pursue but to make such overtures to the indicted distillers as would induce them to give up what knowledge they had on the subject of "crooked" whisky. After due consultation with the government, substantially the terms outlined in the *Times* on Tuesday morning were offered the distillers.

THIS PROPOSITION

was formally made on Tuesday afternoon at about five o'clock. The twelve gentlemen mentioned as the number constituting those whom the government had selected for its purposes, received these overtures and accepted them. The information required was at once placed in the hands of the government, and on yesterday the seizures were made on the evidence thus furnished. There was no halting or delay. The hammer which had been suspended for so many months fell, and the result is herewith presented to the public.

THE RESULT

of this will be found as follows:

1. Twelve or more distillers will come into court and plead guilty to the charges contained in the indictments.

2. Twelve or more distillers will be fined and sentenced by the court.

3. Twelve or more distillers will not go to the penitentiary, partly in consideration of the service they have done the government, and partly in consideration of the fact that it would not be public policy to utterly crush them.

4. Any one, or all of these distillers, will hold themselves in readiness to supply any missing link in the evidence that may be wanting concerning which they may have knowledge, to convict those more remotely connected with these revenue transactions.

By requiring these twelve or more distillers to plead guilty or else to stand a trial on evidence which is absolutely conclusive, and must certainly result in a conviction, the government will vindicate itself and show the people that it is in earnest in its policy, and that it has not proceeded on frivolous and insufficient grounds. There will be a conviction in every case where the evidence will justify it, and there will be no relaxation of the government in its efforts to break up all combinations for defrauding the revenue throughout the country.

Max Mueller.

The great philologist, who has just retired from a professorship in Oxford university, which institution derived more honor from his connection with it than he himself derived, has been all his life an indefatigable worker. The main reason of his retirement, as has been stated already, is that he wishes to devote himself exclusively to Sanskrit literature, having begun and desiring to complete a translation of the sacred hymns of Brahma, of which one volume has been published, while seven others are to follow. In regard to the place he has vacated, he says that he has left several pupils who are capable of filling it. The following extract from his letter of resignation, gives some idea of the industry which has marked his career: "I have just finished the work of my life, the *Editio Princeps* of the text and commentary of the oldest of the sacred books of the Brahmans, the oldest book of the Aryan world. This alone first brought me in 1846 to England, where alone I could have found all the manuscripts necessary for that undertaking, and where I afterward obtained, through the liberality of the Indian government, the pecuniary means required for publishing the largest Sanskrit text ever published in Europe. It was in order to be able to stay in England to superintend the printing of this work that I accepted the duties of a professor in your university, and if I tell you that, in addition to my professional duties, I have had to print at your university press what would amount to a