THE DAILY MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY. MARCH 31, 1877. VOL XXXVI.--NUMBER 76

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, March 31, 1 a.m.

For gulf States, Tennessee, Ohio valley and the lake region, falling barometer, warmer easterly to southerly winds during the day, generally cloudy and threatening weather with rain.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, March 30, 1877, 10:08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weath.
Galveston	29.98	68	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Indianola	29.93	70	S.E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Louisville	30.09	56	.....	Calm.	Thr'tng.
Memphis	30.01	65	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.08	60	S.E.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.00	65	S.E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.99	69	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Vicksburg	30.07	67	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

ADVERTISERS are requested to send in their favors for EASTER-SUNDAY MORNING'S APPEAL at as early an hour as possible. By doing so they will secure good display and enable us to make up our paper so as to afford them advantageous space.

Rather Hermaphroditical.

Holly Springs (Miss.) *Reporter*: The Jackson *Times* and Memphis *Avalanche*, both Hayes organs, are disposed to call the *Reporter* a Bourbon, because, forsooth, it criticised Mr. Key for bartering himself to Hayes for a cabinet appointment. While the *Reporter* does not, nor never did, aspire to Bourbonic reputation, it would decidedly prefer it to being the organ of the only fraudulent President this country has ever produced. The *Times* and *Avalanche* are model newspapers in their way; mild as sucking doves, but rather hermaphroditical in politics.

Parties that Know Positively who is Governor.

The Charleston *News and Courier* says "there are four persons in South Carolina who know who is governor. They are Tilda Norris, Amzi Rosborough, David Gordon, and one of the Hamsemann murderers. The three first have been pardoned by Governor Hampton, and released from jail. They are now at liberty. The other was sentenced to be hanged, and was reprieved. His companions, who were not reprieved, were executed. These are concrete facts. Governor Hampton can release from jail, and save from the gallows. On the other hand, there is not a county in the State, that we know of, where a warrant issued by any appointee of Mr. Chamberlain, would be respected; nor is there a jailer who would pay any regard to his so-called pardons. All the power, and strength, and authority, are on the one side, and that is the side of Hampton."

Our Amended Charter.

Brownsville *Democrat*: Senator Ragland's bill to amend the charter of Brownsville, which is now the law, contains all the desired changes necessary to the proper management and control of our city affairs. The election of the board of mayor and aldermen under the new law will be held biennally on the first Monday in September. The city marshal is elected by the board of mayor and aldermen, and is removable by them at pleasure. He is responsible to them for the conduct of his office, as are the other public officers. The factory was not excluded, but still remains in the corporation, subject to taxation as other property. The section excluding it was stricken out in the house, in obedience to obvious constitutional reasons and the strong opposition of the people of Brownsville. We sincerely hope that under the effect of this wise and well-considered law that all discontent and dissatisfaction will disappear among our citizens.

The Unconstitutional Cotton-Tax.

Augusta *Chronicle and Constitutionalist*: We do not pretend to say what will be done with the claim, but we have no hesitation in saying what should be done with it. It should be promptly paid, dollar for dollar, principal and interest. Congress had no shadow of right, under the constitution, to impose the tax. The government had no right to collect it. The money thus wrongfully obtained went into the treasury of the government, or into the pockets of its authorized agents, and it should be refunded. If a private person takes property illegally, the law compels him to make restitution. A government should not be allowed to retain the proceeds of a fraud any more than an individual would be. The southern people do not ask or expect the refunding of this tax as a part of President Hayes's "reconciliation policy." They do not wish a bribe—they desire simply justice. They are not in the political market to be bought, the opinion of northern Democrats and Republicans to the contrary notwithstanding. Repayment of the cotton tax is either right or wrong. We believe it to be right, and our demand for the money which the government appropriated to its own use is based solely on that belief.

Senator Isham G. Harris on the Situation.

The Paris (Tenn.) *Intelligencer* prints in full the speeches made by Senator Harris and Representative Atkins on their return from Washington. From that of the former we copy the following extract:

Senator Harris said: "As touching public affairs, he could but allude to them, as the circumstance did not admit of an extended speech. He alluded to the fair promises of Mr. Hayes in his inaugural address as mere high-sounding words that would not be fulfilled, and as evidence pointed to the delay of the administration in settling the Louisiana and South Carolina agitations; spoke of the new commission to be sent to those States to learn their political status, and asked if Mr. Hayes could need information on that point, in the face of the fact that committee after committee had been sent there, beside a delegation of representative men from various parts of the country at the request of President Grant. He thought Mr. Hayes was only seeking an easy gradation upon which to back down from his promises. He felt that nearly all hope was gone; that military despotism would continue in the States named. However, in justice to the administration, he said that the names spoken of in connection with this commission afforded slight ground of hope that justice might yet be done. Judge David Davis and Ex-Governor John C. Brown were men in whose hands the interests of the south were perfectly safe. Mr. Hoar and Mr. Wheeler he thought would favor sustaining the pretenders with the power of the army."

Sudden Death of a Stranger.

Brownsville *Democrat*: Last Wednesday a stranger came to the boardinghouse of Mrs. Keatley to obtain board for a few days. He said he was from Memphis, was a brick mason, and was in search of work. He remained about his boardinghouse and about town for a day or two, in comparative good health, and the boarders all say he was a pleasant and jovial man. Thursday night he had a chill, and remained about his room Friday quite unwell. He was without money, and did not seek medical attention. Saturday morning he was suddenly taken very sick, when the city authorities were informed of his critical condition. The city authorities employed Dr. W. W. Taylor to attend to the sick man, who visited him at eleven o'clock Saturday morning and found him in a collapsed condition, feet and hands cold, entirely painless, vomiting, purging and very restless. Injections of morphine and brandy under the skin, mustard over the body and every stimulating method of treatment was resorted to, but all without avail. The patient could not be rallied; nothing seemed to have any effect on him. He remained in this condition until five o'clock in the afternoon, when he died. No history of the patient could be obtained by the physician from any one about the boardinghouse, only that the man had been living in Mississippi and had been having chills for some time. It is thought by the physician in attendance that the man died of congestion of the stomach and bowels, due probably to the effect of malarial poison. A *post-mortem* examination could not be had. In the pockets of the stranger's coat were found papers which showed his name to be Daniel Hartritt, and that he was from Memphis. There was also in his pocket a copy of a bill in the chancery court of Shelby county of Daniel Hartritt *vs.* Jacob Thompson, the attorneys being Bigelow & Hill. The man was an Irishman, appeared to be about fifty-five or sixty years of age, and was stoutly built. During his short illness he was well attended to by Mrs. Keatley. He was buried in Oakwood cemetery Sunday morning by the city.

WASHINGTON.

More Promises, More Hugger-Mugger-ing, More Lunch, More Good Feeling, More Assurances of Something Being Done, but Nothing More.

The Cabinet Holds a Meeting and Resolves, and the Individual Members Feel Certain of the President's Policy, but Not One of them Knows what that Policy is.

There is Much of Discussion and Conference, a Great Deal of Running To and Fro, and Much of Sympathy, but the Troops are Not Removed as the People Desire.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The cabinet met again to-day. It is known that the conversation between Hampton and the President formed a prominent topic of consideration.

The cabinet, in session of three hours to-day, fully discussed the South Carolina question. No vote was taken, but the expression of opinion of the different members showed that on a division a majority would be in favor of the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the Statehouse.

The Charges Against Consul-General Seward.

The charges against Ex-Consul-General Seward, now minister to China, have been found to be the result of an old quarrel between Mr. Seward and the present consul general. There is nothing in the department of state showing anything whatever discreditable to either his public or private character.

Louisiana Commissioners in Conference with the President.

General Joseph R. Hawley and General J. M. Harlan, members of the Louisiana commission, had a lengthy interview with the President to-night.

General John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, of the Louisiana commission, had an interview with the President this morning.

A Georgia Judge Soothed by Administration "Pops."

Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, had a long interview with the President last night. The judge says the questions talked over referred more to Georgia State appointments than to national politics. He was impressed with the cordial manner of the President, and was gratified with the result of the conversation. President Hayes was, in his judgment, an honest man, and would, in the proper time, sweep out every official in the State who has clung to office by the adhesion of love for public plunder. The judge says that some Democrats will have place, but they must be men who can popularize the government. The President has made up his mind that his appointments shall come up to the standard of fitness.

Hayes's Love Feast.

A delegation from Arkansas, irrespective of party or color, several accompanied by their ladies, called on the President, and two or three speeches were made, all expressive of the hope that the peace policy of the President would be entirely successful. Attention was called to the circumstance of the Democrats contributing to the election of Dorsey, and of the Republicans assisting in the election of Senator Garland. President Hayes replying, said: "This is a love feast that I did not expect; I am very glad to meet you all, and I am glad to know that an era of good feeling has already arrived for Arkansas, and I hope it may be in no way diminished."

A delegation from the Charleston chamber of commerce have divided themselves into a committee to call on the several secretaries.

Secretary Evarts read to the committee that waited on him a dispatch from the leading bankers of New York urging that the most favorable consideration be given to the Charleston committee's views, and saying that if time had permitted they would have had the dispatch very generally signed. Secretary Evarts said that when the President was prepared to act he would do so on his own responsibility, not seeking to place any part of the burden on the representatives of either side and the parties they represented.

Secretary Sherman said the President would, of course, make a decision in South Carolina's case, but his hope was to relieve that State of one of her two governors in such a peaceful manner as to insure peace and absolute enjoyment of the rights of the colored people. Much stress was laid on this point by all the secretaries.

Postmaster-General Key was cordial in his reception of the sub-committee, and said he had no reason to be discouraged. He said he understood the condition of affairs and need of immediate action.

Secretary Thompson was most uncompromising in the expression of his opinion that the Federal government had no right to intervene in South Carolina, and that State should be left absolutely free to settle her own affairs.

Secretary Schurz was extremely cordial and liberal in all he said.

Current Topics.

The popular demonstration in honor of Governor Hampton has been postponed, the conservative leaders thinking it not in good taste.

Though no direct knowledge is obtained from official sources as to the ultimate intentions of the government upon questions of political issues pending in South Carolina, there is an impression, sustained by various facts, that the end of the deliberations now in progress will be the issue of an order removing the troops from the Statehouse at Columbia. The anxiety is to so consummate the action of the government that no discord can possibly result. A fair inference from the events which have recently occurred, is that it will not be many days before a decision is announced. The deliberations of the cabinet to-day involved a careful review of all statements recently made to the President both by Chamberlain and Hampton, and this will probably be continued to-morrow.

It is understood that the cabinet was engaged for a short time to-day with questions concerning a few appointments to office.

About two hundred employes will be dismissed from the bureau of engraving and printing in the treasury department to-morrow, in order to bring the force down to the actual requirements of the work.

This afternoon the President received a delegation of colored citizens from Alexandria, who urged the appointment of Prof. Langston as commissioner of agriculture. The President said he recognized in the main the justice of the claim for able colored men to be appointed to office, and that he had the highest regard for Prof. Langston, but doubted whether he should appoint him to that particular position.

Governor Hampton wrote a letter to the President to-night, saying that he might not have an opportunity to see him again, and assuring him that he could and would secure absolute freedom and peace and equality to both white and colored citizens of the State as soon as the troops should be withdrawn, but intimating, at the same time, that he would consent to no bargain or compromise whatsoever. In very warm words he thanked the President for the manner in which he had been received, and expressed his confidence that the President would be true to the loyal and patriotic sentiments of his inaugural address.

Some fifteen or twenty temporacy clerks in the navy department will be dismissed to-morrow. They have been employed in the department for two or three years past, and were paids as writers for the navy-yards out of the contingent funds of several bureaus, there being no provision of law authorizing their employment or making appropriations for their compensation as clerks. Secretary Thompson announces it as his purpose to have no one in the department not expressly provided for by law.

South Carolina Adjustment.

Washington correspondent Chicago *Times*: Private advices received here to-day from Columbia say that the plan of adjustment for the South Carolina case is about arranged, and will be perfected in a few days. Upon a careful examination it has been ascertained that the returns, including those of Laurens and Edgefield, show that Hampton received a majority of the votes cast, but they also show that the Republicans of the legislature have a majority of seven on a joint ballot. Up to the present time, it seems, Hampton has had a legal quorum in the house, and Chamberlain a quorum in the senate, but neither has had a legal legislature since the controversy began. The plan of adjustment appears to be the assembling of the legally elected members of both bodies. The Republicans, having a majority, will send a Republican to the senate, but Hampton will be recognized as governor, and the officers under him will remain permanently in power. The troops will be withdrawn as soon as the bargain is consummated.

No Latin in It.

Chicago *Times*: A member of Hayes's cabinet is credited with the theory that all the trouble in Louisiana comes from the fact that a portion of the people of the State are of the Latin race, and therefore not in sympathy with the political methods and ideas of the rest of the American people. With all due deference to the member of the cabinet, the *Times* begs to suggest that the Latin race has nothing to do with the matter. It isn't a race question at all—it's thieves. Durell wasn't a Latin race, so far as heard from; neither was Kellogg nor Wells; and Packard's Latinity isn't half so deserving of hanging as his rascality. When the carpetbag-brigands are eradicated the Latin race will not trouble Louisiana.

The Programme Mapped Out.

Washington correspondent Cincinnati *Enquirer*: The cabinet devoted itself Wednesday to deciding why it appointed a commission, and what the commission was appointed for. It was finally agreed that the commission should investigate nothing; that it should not attempt to find who had been elected governor, but that it should devote its energies to fusing the two legislatures into one on some sort of a compromise basis. "If this compromise can be effected," said the cabinet officer who is authority for this statement to me to-night, "and one legislature organized, which all will respect, and whose authority all will recognize, that legislature can solve all the vexed problems. It can canvass the gubernatorial vote, investigate all charges of intimidation and fraud, and settle which claimant is rightly entitled to the gubernatorial office. It can reorganize the judicial machinery of the State, and, in short, set the wheels of the State government successfully in motion. To get such legislature, organized on some compromise basis to which all shall agree, will be one main object of the commission. "If," said he, further, "the factions there will not agree to any compromise, why, the administration must decide what it will do." To a direct question as to what it would probably do in that event, my informant said that of course a State government could not be supported forever by the Federal troops; that thing must end some time; and probably, if the factions refused to compromise, the administration would say: "I have done all I could to help you out; you have declined my assistance, now you must settle this thing among yourselves. The troops will sustain neither claimant; they will simply prevent bloodshed by either faction." In short, the administration would simply say: "You may wrong and rob each other until complete exhaustion forces a compromise and a settlement of the matter." It would be an exhaustive remedy, and an expensive one for the State, but it would seem to be the only remedy left. This is undoubtedly the present plan of Hayes. He hopes the commission will effect a fusion of the legislatures, but does not expect it. This failing, he hopes and does expect that before the commission can report one or the other faction will have yielded from exhaustion, and he be relieved from making a decision. If the factions still hold out, he will withdraw the troops, reluctantly, if forced to do so by public opinion. Morton and Blaine hope, expect and intend to bring it about that, before that time, the people of Louisiana will be goaded to taking the matter in their own hands, and resist Packard by force, which will make political capital for Blaine and Morton. It is intended to start the commission Monday. Hawley, M'Veigh and Brown will meet here, and Harlan and Stevenson join them on the road. Hayes telegraphed Lawrence to-night that he could start Monday for New Orleans, if he did not wish to come here.

Confession by Hayes's Leading Organ that His Promises Mean Nothing.

The following extract from an editorial in the New York *Times* shows plainly that Hayes is preparing to put upon Hampton and Nicholls the blame for his failure to carry out his promises as to the south: "If, then, Messrs Hampton and Nicholls, acting upon the advice of injudicious or mischievous adherents, remain intractable in spite of the President's efforts to bring about a compromise, his obvious duty will be to proceed with his task, whether they approve of it or not. Their personal preferences ought not to be allowed to block the path of peace. Its leading features cannot be mistaken. One is the withdrawal of troops so soon as guarantees are furnished by local legislation and authority for the protection of the freedmen in the exercise of the privileges conferred upon them by constitutional amendments and federal laws, and for the protection of white Republicans in connection with political affairs. The other is the removal of just grounds of complaint in relation to Federal officeholders, and the display of a reasonable regard for local feeling in dealing with all appointments. Whether the Louisiana commission succeed or fail, whether the proposed South Carolina conference be held or not, the steady pursuit of these objects must sooner or later influence the conduct of a considerable portion of the southern people. They will see through the motives of the angry partisans who keep up an excitement about "bad faith" and "bayonet rule," and are themselves responsible for all there is of either. It will be perceived that the presence of the troops is not a wanton intermeddling with local concerns, but is a consequence of the refusal to give effect to measures which the general government must see enforced. The case against the southern Democrats will be rendered all the worse by their hypocrisy upon this subject. They profess a willingness to furnish the protection required, but withhold the simple proofs of their sincerity which the President is entitled to ask. They clamor for the withdrawal of the troops, and they spurn the equitable suggestion which would make that act feasible. The south has been accustomed to trust its leaders implicitly. By and by it will learn to discriminate between true and false friends."

Hayes's Promises.

Tipton (Tenn.) *Record*: It is evident that Mr. Hayes entered into a compact with southern representatives, that if they would stay the revolutionary proceedings in congress and permit the count to proceed that Hampton and Nicholls would be recognized. Being installed in office he vacillates, seeking by means of a commission to decide a question he has not the moral courage to decide one way or another. The commission business is a dodge. The President knows all that can be learned in reference to matters in South Carolina and Louisiana. The presence of troops in those States to-day is a violation of his pledge, and we fear an earnest of his southern policy. Every moment's delay strengthens Morton and Blaine in their opposition. Three weeks ago Hayes was the strong man, but a stronger than he has entered his house. He is being bound hand and foot, and all the promises of Matthews and Foster are coming to naught.

Key and the Old Whigs.

The Clarksville (Tenn.) *Chronicle*, on Key's letter to Senator Merrimon: "Even so, Amen! it suits us much better than it would to see the postoffice patronage used as a fund for bribing weak-kneed Democrats. But how does Hon. Key like it? We should suppose it rather a humiliating position for him; but that is his business, and if his salary compensates him for all his humiliations we have no word to say against it; only how this is to serve in breaking up the Democratic party and reviving the old Whig party is, as Dundreary says, what 'no fellow can understand,' but that again is the concern of Hon. David M'Kendree Key, postmaster-general."

A correspondent of the Jacksonville *Union* says that engineers are now locating the route of the Thomasville and Florida air-line railroad; that the company is composed of the best practical men in Florida; and that Thomasville and Monticello need no longer trouble themselves over the "missing link," because it will be supplied by the early fall or winter. This is good news indeed, and we hope it will prove all true.

REPUDIATION.

The Tennessee Legislature Fixes the Tax Rate at One Mill on the Dollar, and Refuses to Compromise at Sixty Cents on the Dollar.

Chattanooga correspondence Cincinnati *Commercial*: Not satisfied with introducing about thirty bills to repeal the dog law, the legislature [Tennessee] set about devising means to swindle the creditors of the State of what is justly their due. One of their last acts was to *fix the tax rate at one mill on the dollar*. This is repudiation, and was meant for that. The existing rate of four mills will not pay current expenses and interest on the debt, so the legislature gave the creditors warning of what to expect by putting the rate at one mill on the dollar. And that, too, just after the bondholders in New York had most generously offered to donate to the State forty per cent. of the debt. That is, they offered to take sixty cents on the dollar in new bonds, running thirty years, thus donating to the State nearly one-half of what is owing them; and that, too, when the State is amply able to pay every cent of the debt, face value. This yelp of poverty is merely the cloak of dishonesty. There is not a State which borders Tennessee but that has a higher rate of taxation than four mills. This tells the story of dishonesty and bad faith too plainly to be mistaken. If the rate here was higher than surrounding States there might be some occasion of complaint; but as it is, the present treatment of the creditors is downright dishonesty. Take the average rate of taxation in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, West Virginia, and Kentucky, and apply it to Tennessee, and it would be amply sufficient to pay current expenses and interest on the public debt. Yet, in the face of this, the creditors generously offer to throw off forty per cent. of this debt, and only ask for the interest on the balance, and a very small sum to be laid aside each year as a sinking fund for ultimate redemption of the new bonds given for the old on a basis of sixty cents on the dollar. Yet they are met by a summary reduction of the tax to one mill on the dollar, which will not half pay current expenses. This is to force the creditors to take thirty-three cents on the dollar, or some such small percentage, or repudiate altogether. In the history of rascality and repudiation there are few instances the equal of this. The blush of shame is brought to the face of every State's honor man in Tennessee, for he is made a party to the wrong done these innocent creditors. They have parted with their money on the plighted faith and honor of the State, and after waiting patiently some years for their interest, they are told in effect to take thirty or forty cents on the dollar for their debts, or nothing. And that, too, by a State which is abundantly able to pay, and which has not even the excuse of levying a higher rate of taxation than any of the surrounding States. I understand that the governor and all the State officers are in favor of accepting the sixty per cent. proposition, which is offered by the creditors. That any one should ask more of a sacrifice than this is astonishing, when we reflect that the State debt is only about twenty-three million dollars, while the taxable valuation is about two hundred and seventy-eight million dollars. In other words, the debt is only about eight per cent. of the valuation. A six-mill tax would pay the interest upon it and administer the government. Under these circumstances, the offer of the creditors is simply to tax the State of about nine millions of dollars—a gift they are under no obligations whatever to make. The State is bound for the whole debt, having value received. Many of these bonds were sold long before the war for their face value in gold, and some of them even at a premium. What opinion must we have of a legislature which, in the face of the generous offer to donate forty per cent. of the debt, summarily puts taxation down to one mill on the dollar so as to force the creditors to accept a still lower per cent. than sixty, or get nothing at all? Oh, shame, shame. Eight per cent. upon the taxable valuation of every man's property would pay off every cent of the State's indebtedness, face value, principal and interest, and rather than bear this humiliation as a citizen of the State, I would to-day cheerfully pay that per cent. upon what I owe, and thus save the honor of the State, and return to the hapless creditors that what is justly their due. But the creditors do not ask that. They do not ask that their debt be paid now, or that it all be paid at any time. They generously agree to throw off forty per cent. of what is their, and only ask that a sufficient tax be levied to pay interest upon the remainder, a tax of about one-half of one per cent., or simply one mill more than the old rate of four mills. And the legislature meets the proposition by putting the rate down to one mill on the dollar, which is flat repudiation! The governor will likely call them together, in a few weeks, in extra session, and we shall see if they come back willing to accept the generous terms the creditors offer. Or will they try to grind them to a lower rate? The Republicans all vote for the sixty per cent. compromise, not that they think it just that the creditors should suffer this loss, but because they think it the best that can be done. If they cannot save the honor of the State, they want at least to save sixty per cent. of it.

AFRICAN CHRISTIANITY.

Bishop Haven on the Liberian Experiment—Brief Review of the Condition and Prospects of the African Republic—England's Control in Africa.

New York *Herald*, Tuesday: Not more than a score and a half of the Methodist brotners gathered yesterday at the weekly conference, and after listening to some essays on "Itineracy" it was announced that Bishop Haven, who has just arrived from his visitation to Africa, was present and willing to address them. The bishop and a ministerial traveling companion left here last November and arrived in Monrovia December 16, 1876. He traveled the Liberian coast south as far as Cape Palmas, three hundred miles from the place of landing. He also traveled a day or two's distance up the St. John's and St. Paul's rivers, and went as far inland as there are any Liberian settlements. The bishop gave an outline sketch of the geography and topography of the country, and then described the missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also referred briefly to those of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Episcopal churches of America. The population of Liberia does not exceed twenty thousand souls. Of these one thousand seven hundred and fifty are full members and two hundred probationers of the Liberian colonists. But besides these there are four hundred and fifty members and forty-four probationers gathered in from the aboriginal or native tribes.

The colony contains forty-four local preachers, two of whom are aborigines and presiding elders, and four of the preachers are natives, two of whom are presiding elders. There are twenty preachers in the conference, and the American Methodist Episcopal church spends about seven thousand five hundred dollars a year on the missions there. There are forty-three Methodist Episcopal churches in the colony, thirteen of which are composed of natives and the value of the church property is twenty-five thousand dollars, on which there is an indebtedness of only thirty dollars. They have forty-eight Sunday-schools, with one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one pupils and two hundred and twenty-six officers and teachers. The missions lack money to build day schools and supply instruction to the young. Under the colonization enthusiasm of twenty or more years ago American and English christians spent a great deal of money on the colonists and built them some very fine houses, many of them to-day, the bishop thinks, are better than the homes that we build for our domestic missions. But of late years there has been less attention paid to them and the buildings are falling into decay and the people in some respects lack the energy and inspiration which a moral protectorate of America would give them. England controls nearly all the coast of Africa except Liberia, and he believed she will soon control that. She protects her own interests along the coast, and punishes the natives whenever they molest any of her trading ships. The bishop gave illustrations on this point of the carelessness with which the American government treats its commercial traders and the great care England bestows upon them in Africa. The commercial exports of Liberia consist chiefly of camwood, which commands twenty dollars a ton in this market, and other dyewoods, coffee, sugar, etc. About one-third of the population are aborigines, and they and the semi-civilized chiefs and kings around are begging for schools and teachers for their children. If the church had more money the bishop believes they could push the work very largely and successfully into the interior. What they need very much is a normal school for raising up native teachers who can go out with far greater acceptance than the Liberian colonists. The missions also have suffered from lack of Episcopal visitation from this country. During the bishop's visit he ordained a native preacher, who was also sheriff of his county. The president and vice-president of the republic are Methodists, the latter being a preacher. The bishop's address was full of interest and spiced with humor throughout. Next week the annual conference will meet, and as the time of the brethren will be needed to prepare for these gatherings, they adjourned until the third Monday in April.

OAKEY HALL.

His Luxurious Offices and Lucrative Practice Does Not Prevent his Becoming a Misanthrope—His Reflections on Life.

The following from "Burleigh"—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith—appeared in the Boston *Journal* Thursday: "I had an interview with Ex-Mayor Hall a short time ago. He made some frank personal statements that may be read with interest just at this time. His offices are on the fifth story of the *Tribune* building. These are far above the roofs of the surrounding houses. A finer view cannot be found in the city. Mayor Hall's rooms run clear across, and command Brooklyn and the East river on one side and the North river and Orange mountains on the other, and they sweep down nearly to Sandy Hook. The rooms are spacious, four in number, and open one into another. They are luxuriously furnished. The library is very large and fills the sides of all the rooms. The chairs are sumptuous enough for a salon. The walls are hung with costly paintings and exquisite engravings. The eminent men in the legal fraternity at home and abroad, with leading theatrical characters, have a place in the collection. A more elegant workshop does not exist in New York. Here Mr. Hall has an elaborate bedroom, which is also an office. Mayor Hall was one of the most industrious men in New York. His leisure hours for personal chats were from four to six o'clock in the afternoon. I called on him one day on some business. He was in a talking mood, and spent an hour speaking of himself. He said that fortune had taken the field against him. Everything had slipped from his hands, and it was of little consequence what he did or where he landed. He contrasted his life with a gentleman whom he called the 'Midas of New York.' Everything that man touched turned to gold. For years all his plans had been a success. Schemes which had ruined everybody else pushed him higher up. With many others this Midas had had a lawsuit against the government. Everybody else that he had was bankrupt but this man, and after years of litigation he has obtained a judgment against the government for one million dollars. First, Mr. Hall said he was cheated out of a valuable property. Next, he was seduced from a fine law business to enter political life. When he became mayor, which was a crowning folly of his life, he was young, man ever had a more brilliant future. The governorship was sure to him. A reasonable ambition promised him a seat in the United States senate. Some time or other the Democrats would be in power, and his chances for a seat in the cabinet were as good as any man's in the State. Then came the ring troubles, he had nothing to do with them; was ignorant of all wrong; yet he was crushed in the avalanche that bore the city authorities down. His misfortunes culminated in his abandoning a fine law practice for the stage. His unfortunate star blighted the brilliant prospects that his new career opened to him. He did not regard the selection of the stage as a mistake. The time was bad, and the place unfortunate. He had a brilliant offer for his *debut* if he would wait six months. Had he done so his fortune would have been secured. But his own impetuosity and the pressure of his friends urged him to accept the opening presented, and his failure was disastrous and mortifying. He spoke in bitterness over the brilliant opportunities he had thrown away, and of the magnificent prospects that had faded from his sight."

FIFTY PER CENT. PRIVILEGE-TAX.

The Law Recently Passed Providing for its Repeal—Who is Affected by it.

The following is the law providing for the repeal of the fifty per cent. privilege-tax:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the act passed July 6, 1870, chapter 14, section 4, of said act, which increased the tax on all privileges fifty per cent., be and is hereby repealed, so as to apply only to sections 5554 of Thompson & Steger's Code, subsection 29-38, and section 38, sub-section 52 on the same footing as sub-section 51.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed March 23, 1877.

HUGH M. M'ADOO, Speaker of the Senate.
EDWIN T. TALIAFERRO, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved March 26, 1877.
JAS. D. PORTER.

Who is affected by this act? asks the Nashville *Banner*. Sub-section 20 is in reference to artists taking photographs, ambrotypes, etc. Sub-section 38 is in reference to express wagons, carts, etc. Sub-section 51 is in reference to physicians, dentists, and surgeons, whose income is over eleven hundred dollars, and sub-section 52 is in reference to architects and civil engineers. These sub-sections are a part of the act of 1867-8, defining what are privileges and the amount of tax on each, and the act of 1870 came along and declared that the tax on all privileges shall be increased fifty per cent. from and after the first day of January, 1871. To illustrate: the tax, by the act of 1867-8, on artists located in a city of over three thousand inhabitants, was three dollars and a half; on express wagons or carts engaged in transferring other than those belonging to express or omnibus companies, was five dollars; and on physicians whose income amounted to over eleven hundred dollars, was ten dollars. Now the act of 1870 increased them, as well as all other privileges named in the act of 1867-8, fifty per cent., and the question is, does the present act take the fifty per cent. off of those three sub-sections? or is it taken off all the other privileges named in the act of 1867-8, leaving the fifty per cent. tax in force on the three sub-sections?

"The Left Wing."

Lonoke *Democrat*: The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, in speaking of the probable support of Foster by southern Democrats, says of Senator Garland: "Senator Garland, only a fortnight in the senate, has already come forward as the leader of what Blaine habitually calls the 'left wing' of the administration. He is to deliver three votes." "Here it is again—another wretched falsehood from the whole cloth. The people of Arkansas expect to see Senator Garland a leader on the Democratic side of the senate—not leader of the 'left wing' of the Hayes administration. As to the idle talk about Garland delivering three votes for a Republican candidate, it is only necessary to say that if he even had the inclination, those who know Gunter, Slemons, Gause and Cravens, understand full well that the 'delivery' would be out of the question—an utter impossibility." The above, clipped from the columns of the Little Rock *Gazette*, speaks the true sentiment of every man, woman and child in Arkansas, who know our worthy senator and representatives in congress. Garland, Slemons, Gunter, Cravens and Gause—are too pure to endeavor, or have any desire to ento intre any combinations or trades.

Freight Depot Burned at Fort Worth.

Shreveport *Southwestern Telegram*, 28th: On Friday night, at about half-past seven o'clock, the freight depot of the Texas and Pacific railroad, at Fort Worth, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be reached burned down. There was but little freight in the building; the most of it was removed, but some of it not far enough, and was consumed. Several bales of cotton on the platform were burned. The total loss is estimated at from seven thousand to ten thousand dollars.

ATROCIOUS CRIME.

A Baltimore Lady Answering to an Advertisement for a Guardian is Chloroformed and Brutally Outraged.

Baltimore *Sun*, March 27: The annals of diabolical crime have another atrocity added to them—this time the victim being a Baltimore lady. The names of the parties are not made public by the police, but the circumstances are stated thus: Early last week a gentlemanly-looking person stopped at a leading hotel in Baltimore, and during his stay advertised for a governess for his children. His advertisement was answered by a gentleman of this city who was guardian for a young and estimable lady. The advertiser represented himself as a wealthy citizen of Alexandria, Virginia, with children, for whom he needed a governess. The guardian of the young lady was perfectly satisfied with these representations, and made arrangements for his ward to accompany the advertiser to Alexandria. They arrived at Washington last Friday evening, and the fellow told the unsuspecting lady that there was no way to get to Alexandria that night. He then took her to the National hotel, and engaged two adjoining rooms. During the night he entered her room, chloroformed her, and committed a brutal outrage on her person. When she recovered her senses the villain threatened to kill her if she made any outcry. On Saturday, she having utterly refused to go with him to Alexandria, he placed her on the evening Philadelphia express train. When the train stopped at Baltimore he led her from the car, and leaving her on the platform, jumped on the train as it moved on to Philadelphia. The lady at once went to her guardian's house and told him her sad story, whereupon he immediately communicated with the police department here and at Washington. The police at Philadelphia were also notified. The officers have a full description of the scoundrel, and no efforts will be spared to secure his arrest. At the hotel in Washington the fellow registered under an assumed name, representing on the register the young lady to be his sister, and hailing from Richmond, Virginia. He told the hotel clerk that his sister was an invalid, and that he wanted a room near hers. The hotel books show that Friday night he had numerous "extras" in his room, such as whisky, ale, etc. He left without paying his hotel bill.

STANLEY.

The Latest Letter of the Anglo-American Nile Explorer—Recent Discoveries—The Great Water-shed of Central Africa.

New York *Herald*: Another letter from Mr. Stanley is printed to-day. This letter is the most important contribution made toward the elucidation of the Nile problem since the announcement of the discoveries of the Albert and Victoria Nyanza. It advances one more step toward the conquest of the great secret. With the lacustrine character of the headwaters of the Nile exhibited tolerably well in what was known of the two great Nyanzas, Albert and Victoria, the main problem appeared to be the determination of the source from which their waters were derived, in order that it might be known whether the supply was such as would sufficiently account for the Nile as it exists between the Albert Nyanza and the entrance of the Blue Nile, or whether, the supply being deemed insufficient, it was necessary to continue the hunt for still other elements and parts of the gigantic system of watershed by which old Nile does his ample share in draining the great plateau of Central Africa. In the description given by Stanley last year of the Shimeeyu, a large river which seems to drain the western wall of the system of which Kilimanjaro is the highest point, great probability was added to the theory that the Nyanzas, with their yet undiscovered affluents, would prove to be ample sources of supply for the great stream. But in the present letter Stanley describes a hitherto unvisited feeder of the Victoria, compared to which the Shimeeyu is scarcely more than a trout brook. In the course of this river he also finds a third Nyanza, or great reservoir. This stream, which he names the Alexandra Nile, and a lower portion of which has been called the Kageera on Stanley's former maps, flows through upward of three degrees of longitude and two of latitude, and drains about five square degrees, or eighteen thousand square miles. This great river discharges its water into the Victoria, whence they go to the Albert and so to the White Nile; and these three great Nyanzas, that are only so many successive expansions and storage places of Nile water, with the stream that connects them and with their thousands of minor affluents drain an area of not less than seventy thousand square miles—a territory equal to one-third of France. This is a drainage that amply accounts for all the waters of the Nile, and the exploration of the upper Alexandria Nile will leave little to be learned of the history of the great river. In a spirit of geographical chivalry the learned explorer has attached to the great river he is the first to describe and its attendant lake the name of the Prince of Wales, and thus handsomely maintains the free-masonry of the discoverers who derived the names of the other Nyanzas also from the English royal family.

TELEGRAMS.

Washington, March 30: The President has recognized P. H. Hartman consul of Belgium at Cincinnati.

Little Rock, March 30: A portion of the buildings in the Dutch gardens was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss two thousand dollars.

Pera, March 30: Feeling buoyant and hopes entertained of the preservation of peace in consequence of favorable news from various European capitals.

Montreal, March 30: Joseph Brunet, a contractor and trader of this city, has made an assignment. Liabilities about one hundred thousand and fifty thousand dollars.

Boston, March 30: The North Bridgewater savings bank at Brockton suspended pending the investigation by the bank commissioners. The treasurer, who recently died, proves insolvent.

New York, March 30: Captain A. H. Bogardus, in shooting his great match at Gilmore garden, this evening, broke one thousand glass balls, one at a time in the air, in seventy-seven minutes and forty seconds, he only missing eight balls out of one thousand and twenty-eight.

Cohoes, March 30: During the fire early this morning, at 67 Mohawk street, the walls fell, burying Charles Walker, a fireman, in the ruins and crushing the adjoining residence, killed Mrs. Henry Luddeke. Loss on property will amount to forty thousand dollars, partially insured.

Cincinnati, March 29: The twenty-eighth annual report of pork-packing in the west, by the editor of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, for the winter and year ending March 1st, will appear to-morrow, showing a total number of five million seventy-two thousand three hundred and thirty-nine hogs packed.

London, March 30: Bullion in the Bank of England increased one hundred and twenty-eight thousand pounds in the past week. Proportion of reserve to liability, thirty-nine and one-eighth per cent. Specie in the Bank of France increased four million four hundred thousand francs in the past week.

Cheyenne City, March 30: This morning Norman M'Qua