# MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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# MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY : : APRIL 7, 1877.


## HAYES'S NEXT MOVE—HE WANTS THE HOUSE.

It is stated here that the real cause of the change is to capture the new house, and organize it on a Hayes basis. Matthews, the champion agreement-signer, has the undertaking in hand. The thing looks well, but it will be a good deal like Hayes's southern policy when the time comes to put it in practice. The policy of Hayes, Foster, Matthews & Co. is to have the Louisiana commission return to Washington with its report a few days in advance of the special session. Hayes and his cabinet are to announce enough good intention to reform a harlot, but are to withhold any action until a quid pro quo is forthcoming. The price will be enough Democratic votes to elect either Foster or Garfield speaker. The election of the former is out of the question, but if the southern Democrats lend themselves to a second series of disgraceful bargainings to secure home-rule in Louisiana, enough might be secured to put Foster through. If the carpetbag element will stand by the Republican party. This change of Hayes and Matthews to capture the house organization, again reiterated, will be pooh-poohed alike by Democrats and Republicans. Some will say it is impracticable—nay, impossible. Those who will say it will be the same doubting ones who doubted that Matthews and Foster traded with enough southern Democrats to let Hayes into the Presidency. Louisiana is a very convenient sword of Damocles, and the commission intend to hold it over the heads of enough Democrats to make conciliation work both ways. That is, we will give you Louisiana, if you will meet us half way and give us the house. Then the administration can use, as an argument in favor of its policy, that the lion and the lamb have embraced, and that the blood chasm is indeed bridged. The importance of securing the house is recognized by Hayes, because he is afraid of the senate. The four carpetbaggers' votes against him will give a Democratic majority in that body. Indeed, not only will the carpetbaggers vote against his southern policy, but Jim Blaine will take the leadership, and Morton, in a quiet way, will do the scheming.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

We copy the above in this place because the APPEAL was one of the first among southern journals to discredit the statement of bargain and agreement between Foster and Matthews on one side and certain southern Democrats on the other. We did not think such a thing possible, because we did not see any necessity for it. South Carolina and Louisiana were both in the hands of the Democrats, who had sworn to hold them, and we were quite sure would hold them, or force the alternative of military governments. Besides, Hayes was pledged to the policy the agreement purchased his consent to, and we could not realize, having no faith in the man, that any further pledge from him could more thoroughly assure to the country what he has not yet completed or fulfilled. Caught once, we trust southern Democratic congressmen will not be caught again in the mesh of Radical promises. If they are, with the recently furnished examples before them, they may reasonably expect to be held to a strict accountability by their constituencies, as unworthy of the confidence now reposed in them. No matter what the party dissensions or their origin, no matter what the personal feuds of leaders in the house, the southern Democrat who casts a vote for a Republican for speaker may expect to be classed, and ought at once, like Key, to take his place, with that party in the future. To surrender to the thieves who have plundered the south, now, when the likelihood is that we shall be able to shape and control the legislation of the country, and direct it in channels of economy and reform, would be to betray the people who, through so much of political and social vicissitude, have stood by the Democratic party and made victory possible. This would be to cover the party that has passed through so many heroic struggles, with disgrace. Forewarned is to be forearmed. Members of the house from the south will do well to make a note of this statement of the *Enquirer's*, and watch for the developments in Louisiana. If, as we are inclined to believe, they will pan out according to the *Enquirer's* programme, it will then be apparent that Matthews, who has been everything by turns in politics, and nothing long, has another agreement on hand, by which Hayes will seek to have and to hold the house of representatives as a rod of terrorism over the senate. The Democrat who gives his consent to this seals his own disgrace.

## CARPETBAGGERS AS SQUEEZED LEMONS.

There is trouble brewing between the carpetbaggers and the Republican party. The Democrats will enjoy the fun by getting high up on the fence and egg on the scapegraces. We publish in another column an article from the New York *Tribune*, which may be taken as an indication of the war that the Radicals propose making on the southern carpetbaggers. This is base ingratitude. The carpetbaggers are the children of the Republican party, but it seems the Radicals intend to devour their offspring, just as Saturn did his own progeny. The carpetbaggers were spawned upon the south by the teachings of R. B. Hayes and the party that stole the Presidency for him. For ten years they have been obedient to Radicalism in all its corruptions, whims, caprices and usurpations. What Bullock did in Georgia, Ames in Mississippi, Kellogg in Louisiana, Clayton in Arkansas, a score of others more or less infamous did in other States of the south. Indeed the carpetbaggers have been the pioneers, the couriers sent south by the Radical party. Every slander which the carpetbagger uttered against our people was eagerly caught up by the Republican party and repeated as truth. The wrongs and persecutions of the carpetbagger was the theme that never failed to fire the northern heart. The south was called disloyal because she had no admiration for the adventurers that were plundering the tax-payers. Offices were created for carpetbaggers. If a strolling vagabond was chastised for his insolence, he had only to rush to Washington and unwrap his plastered sores, and straightway an office would be given the poor, persecuted martyr. The carpetbaggers were the natural outgrowth of the policy which the Radicals adopted for humiliating and plundering the south. They came from the slums of northern society, reeking in rags and rascality, but were gladly welcomed by the Radical congress, which sustained them in the offices they had usurped. Backed by the Radical party and bayonets at the throats of the southern people, the carpetbaggers have entombed southern prosperity and liberty—dragged the south through the mire of the filthiest and most infamous rule that ever scourged any people. For ten years we have appealed to the north for justice and relief. They mocked at our misfortunes, and at each succeeding election voted to sustain and indorse the carpetbaggers, but in November last, the people, in tones of thunder demanded the cessation of carpetbag rule and the brutal military tyranny over the south; that the iron heel of the despot be lifted from the necks of a prostrate people, upon whom it had so long trampled in the wantonness of power and in the malevolence of revenge. The northern Republicans heard the thunder of the people—they saw the hand-writing blazing on the wall in letters of living fire, and they propose to regain their lost power by devouring the carpetbaggers, the creatures who did the biddings of the Republican party and have furnished it for ten years with all the food and falsehoods upon which it lived. This ingratitude is in perfect keeping with a party base enough to steal the Presidency. The rule of carpetbagism having become unpopular, he is to be cast away like a squeezed lemon. We have more respect for the carpetbaggers than for the men who, after using them and climbing to power by their corruption and frauds, now propose to kick them over. But the condition of the carpetbagger is indeed pitiable. They have heretofore thrived on misfortune. They rehearsed their tales of woe and magnified their hardships with as much industry as a miner works his gold-placer. They sat up at night with their grievances, painted them black and wrapped them in rags, and to thrust them into a Radical convention, or under the nose of such men as Hayes, secured office, comfort and currency. But, according to the article which we publish from the New York *Tribune* in to-day's APPEAL, hereafter the carpetbaggers will not prosper. The hearts of their confederates, who used them so long, and whom they so faithfully and satisfactorily served, have hardened; the purse of the Radical leaders has contracted. One wearies of giving coppers, day after day, to a beggar who tells the same old story in the same old voice and exposes the same old sores, and even the Republican party has grown weary of the carpetbagger since the last Presidential election. The securing of the inauguration of Hayes by fraud was the last achievement of the carpetbaggers, and now they are in the condition of fat turkeys on Thanksgiving day. But it seems they are going to die game. Like the blind Samson, they intend to pull the Radical temple down and bury the whole party in a common ruin. Kellogg, and Packard, and Dorsey, and Clayton, and Spencer, have laid their ponderous paws upon the crumbling edifice, and the crash is coming. Kellogg said, in Washington, on Tuesday last, that "this man in the White House seems to think those States (meaning Louisiana and South Carolina) are only made to elect a President. Why, hell, gentlemen, we've got to have governors, you bet; and if we don't, something interesting might be developed about the way we manufacture Presidents. You hear me? I'm talking business. Lay low and keep your head to the wind." He thinks he will manage the investigation from this end of the line, and not go back to Louisiana with his carpetbag. If it be true that honest men get their dues when rogues fall out, the Democrats will soon be prosperous. There is richness ahead. The carpetbaggers are familiar with all the inward villainies of the party that has used them, and if they are to find a grave in the bottom of the sea, they will go there as millstones around the neck of the Republican party.

## ARKANSAS.

**The Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas—A Great Big Job, with "Millions in It."**

New York Herald.]

The commissioners appointed last week to take charge of the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas, consisting of Ex-Senator Cragin, of New Hampshire, Ex-Representative Cobourn, of Indiana, and Ex-Governor Stearns, of Florida, are required by the act authorizing their appointment to meet at the Hot Springs within thirty days after their appointment, and proceed to lay out the reservation into squares, lots, streets, etc., adjudicate the claims of persons to tracts of land claimed by reason of improvements made thereon, and to determine the right of each occupant to purchase the land at an appraised value. The tract of land embracing all the warm or hot springs, or what is known as Hot Springs mountain, is to be reserved by the government and placed in charge of a superintendent to be appointed by the secretary of the interior, and this officer is also authorized to fix a special tax on water taken from the springs, sufficient to pay for the protection and necessary improvement of the same. The commissioners are to hold their office for the period of one year, and receive a compensation of ten dollars per day. They are also authorized to employ competent engineers to make the maps and a stenographer. A clause in the sundry civil bill appropriates twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars for the expenses of the commission, such sum to be repaid to the treasury from the fund arising from the sale of the Hot Springs reservation.

**Women in the Legal Profession.**

Chicago *Times:* At a meeting of the bar of Chicago, held to take action in commemoration of the death of Miss Alta M. Hullett, attorney-at-law, the following was one of the resolutions adopted:

"*Resolved*, That although the legal profession has hitherto been almost, if not altogether, considered as exclusively for man to practice, yet we freely recognize Miss Hulett's right to adopt it as her pursuit in life, and cheerfully bear testimony to the fact that in her practice she never demeaned herself in any way unbecoming a woman. She was always true to her clients and their interests, but she was equally true to her sex and her duty; and if women who now are, or hereafter shall become, members of our profession shall be equally true, its honor will never be tarnished, nor the respect, good will, and esteem which it is the duty and pride of men to accord to woman be in the least diminished by their membership."

Which, translated, means that men are not only ready to welcome into one of their own professions women having the requisite intellectual qualifications, but that the welcome will be the warmer if the women entering shall not leave behind the more feminine attributes of the sex. Portia did deliver judgment, but the counselor's cap became the pretty locks it could not hide, and the jurist's cloak lent additional grace to the symmetry and litheness of female youth.

**"Old Si"—Quaint Notions of Salvation.**

Atlanta *Constitution:* Sunday afternoon several darkies were resting on the courthouse steps. Sad one:

"Dat wuz er powerful sarchin sermon dat culled gen'lman preech'd dis ebenin'."

"Wha' wuz do tex'?"

"I wuzn't in der when he gib hit out, but I wuz lose up when he struck de fish bah rales, sho!"

"How did he exzaust de sinners an' wha' new edvice did he gib 'em?" asked Old Si.

"He say dat we sinners is 'standin' 'round hyer like po' fokes dat's wor' out de groun' 'an' got so bad off dat we don t make nuffin' but mushrooms fer co'n, and only haf er crap ob dem 'bout once in two years."

"Dat warn't no bad 'lustrashun, now!"

"An' he say dat de emigrance agints cums 'long 'mongst us an' puts out dere kyards an' figgers on de tickets, an' 'splaines de route dat we outer take, an' all dat, but we stans off ondersided an' axin' fer cheeper far' an' de 'lowance ob mo' baggridge ter de man!"

"He tole de born trute den, fer er fack!"

"Yass, an' he sed dat de longer we wuz puttin' off de trip ter glory de hi'er de rates wuz gittin'; dat we better ketch de fust trane an get er frunt seat in de throo' kyar! Git on dis Baptiss kyar rite now he sez, for ef yer git lef' dis time yer may nebber heah de whissle blow no mo'!"

"Dat's good docktrin', an' dat I aint gwin ter deny, but den hit pears ter me dat he puts de las' chance mos' too strong!" said Si.

"How is dat?"

"Kase hit don't make no difference which one ob de agents yer goes wid, nor which one ob de reg'lar tranes yer gits on, fer de price ob salfashun are de same, an' yer aint 'lowed ter carry no yerthly baggidge on de jurney, no how! But de pint I make is dis, dat while hit's de safes' ter go on de reg'lar passinger skedjule, yit de good Lord is ginerous an' runs de 'kommodashun trane out at de 'levent' hour fer dem dat tarries out late!"

"Dat's de trufe, mighty neah rite!"

"I'm talkin' sense, now, nigger, an' don't yer fergit hit, ef yer misses dat trane you se lef' in dule wil erness whar dar aint no blazed trees ner moss on de norf side of de bark. De nex' time you sees er light hit'll be in de furniss-room' down below dar!"

## STATE FINANCES.

**The Deplorable Muddle Begotten of the Repudiators—The Fair Fame of an Honest Community Dragged in the Mire of Repudiation.**

**The People Willing to Settle at Sixty Cents, but the Repudiators in the Legislature Prevent them—The Equities of the Case Fairly Stated.**

Chattanooga correspondence Cincinnati *Commercial:* The governor has not yet signified his intention to call an extra session of the legislature, to dispose of the State debt question. If he does not, the matter must hang at loose ends for two years more. As he vetoed the one-mill tax-bill, the tax will remain at four mills, which is more than enough to pay current expenses, and something will be left over for the creditors. The one-mill tax meant repudiation, or at least, to force the bondholders to take thirty-three and one-third cents on the dollar for their debt. This action of the legislature is most disgraceful, coming, as it did, after the bondholders had offered to shave down their claims forty cents on the dollar. Meantime, bonds remain at about forty-four cents. For a State having two hundred and seventy-five million dollars of taxable property, and but twenty-three million dollars of debt, to allow her bonds to be hawked about at that price is disgraceful; but the legislature seemed to be without sense of honor. Should the proposition of the creditors be accepted, the debt of the State will be about fourteen million dollars, and the yearly interest account reduced to about eight hundred and forty thousand dollars. This can be met with the present four-mill tax, but it will require strict economy in the management of current expenses. However, the legislature has manifested a steady disposition to economize. They have indeed agonomized to a foolish extent, if any economy can be called foolish, when the State fails to meet her obligations. They have reduced the governor's salary to three thousand dollars and circuit judges to two thousand. Out of this the judge has to pay his traveling expenses, and some of the circuits extend over half a dozen counties. The argument which prevailed with the legislature was that good men accepted those positions before the war at eighteen hundred dollars yearly, and they can do it now, or they can step aside and let those who will. The whole thing is upon the false theory that a four-mill tax is oppressive. There is not a State bordering Tennessee but what has a higher rate. If the sixty-cent compromise is made with the creditors, the rate should be put at five mills, thus paying the interest and not reducing salaries below the point that good and competent men can afford to serve. The attitude of the State is in favor of accepting the sixty-cent compromise, which the creditors so generously offer. The opposition comes from two parties, those who hold the honor and good name of the State at a higher value than dollars, and are in favor of paying the creditors what is honestly their due, and not a cent less. Unfortunately this class is in the minority. Could they shape events they would put up taxation to six mills, where it ought to be, and deal honestly with those who have parted with their money on the plighted faith and honor of the State. On the other hand, there is a party of repudiation who would swindle the creditors out of the whole debt, and at the same time keep all the improvements that were built with this borrowed money—in other words, they would not hesitate to do that which would send the State to the penitentiary were she a person. There is still another party who advocate "compromising" at thirty-three and a third cents—that is, giving the creditors half their claims. The evils of repudiation in whole or in part are greater than that of taxation sufficient to meet just obligations. The example of dishonesty is contagious. Men see the State in which they live swindling its creditors, and they are emboldened to do the same. Credit is broken down and confidence destroyed. The beautiful State capitol was built with borrowed money from these bonds. Yet the repudiationists propose to keep the building and repudiate the debt on the ground that the State is not able to pay! Very well, if the State cannot pay, she should turn over all the public improvements to her creditors, like any other bankrupt. If she is bankrupt, let her act like a bankrupt, and not like a sneak. But she is not bankrupt, and the cry of poverty is the cloak of dishonesty.

THE EQUITIES IN THE CASE.

Nashville *American:* It is time that those who are capable of instructing the people in regard to the footing upon which the State debt stands were engaged in that occupation. The proceedings of the Wilson county meeting show how little is popularly known concerning the real merits of the question. The real point to be considered, admitting the debt of Tennessee to be a valid and subsisting obligation, is how much are the people able to pay, not how little. It is not how much can we compel the holders of Tennessee securities to abate of their demands, but how much of the debt are we able, with care and economy, and unquestionably with some trouble to ourselves, to meet in the future. To demand a reduction to forty cents because bonds happen to be quoted at forty cents in the market reports, is to mistake the entire question. If the question were one, not of how much can we pay of a subsistng debt, but how much is due—one of some equity, entitling us to a reduction, the market quotations would afford no indication as to that amount, and they have really nothing whatever to do with the question except to mislead. Our bonds are quoted at forty and forty-four cents because the interest is not paid. If we were paying interest, and the supposed question of equities should arise on a demand for reduction, we would find our bonds selling at from ninety cents to a dollar. If we were not in default, we would then be the gauge, and according to the present reasoning, would be taken as the standard. Upon such demand they would fall in value, and the fall would be increased by the probability of a reduction being made and by the probable amount of reduction. It can thus be seen how little the market quotations have to do with the question, and how far we should be from mistaking the consequence of our default for an equity in our favor or a measure of the equities in our favor if any there are. Only a few bonds are ever sold at those prices, and those wrested by necessity from holders who can hold no longer or who have utterly lost confidence. The great part of our bonds have not changed hands at any such price. If such a principle were adopted, a State, or a county, or city, or an individual, did the law permit, could by suspending payments reduce the price of their paper, and claim by default an equity against the purchaser for reduction of the amount of his claims. Such a rule would destroy private credit, ruin trade, demoralize society, sap the very foundation of private morals; and certainly there cannot be one rule for the collection of individuals we call the State and another for the individual. Our default was beyond our control, but we should not turn it into an equity in our favor to the injury of others. The people of the State have been misled and misinformed about a subject which could easily be made clear to any candid man. The plain question is, how much of a debt that is due can we meet in the future? Let us meet that in a fair and honest spirit.

CAN THE PRESENT LEGISLATURE BE TRUSTED?

Clarksville *Tobacco-Leaf:* The present legislature, we fear, is not to be trusted to protect the honor of the State or the best interests of the people. Tennessee never needed good credit so much as just now. Our present financial distress comes mostly from bad legislation and the agitation of the doctrine of repudiation by demagogues—office-seekers who always coin sweet sounding sentiments for tax-payers and know how to appeal to prejdudice against capital. The loss of credit has brought reproach upon the State, just as it would affect an individual, and paralyzed all public enterprise. The laboring class are the real sufferers because the result affects the demand and price of labor. This class of people never study financial problems; they rather look to the average politician to do their thinking, and he finds it easy to appeal to prejudice in saddling the blame upon capital. Good credit makes money easy and stimulates enterprise and speculation which are sure to give remuneration to labor. The people as a mass are honest, and would never sanction anything looking to repudiation, if not led on by designing office-seekers. We may expect the repudiators to harangue the people, appealing for an indorsement of their acts and views, and it behooves good men, who would protect the honor and prosperity of the State, to go to work. Tennessee should not be placed in the humiliating attitude of demanding more liberal terms from her creditors. It is altogether a matter of honor and justice with the State whether we pay the debt, and Tennessee will hardly be excused on account of inability or poverty, while other southern States in no better condition are promptly meeting their liabilities. By all means let us accept the proposition of sixty cents on the dollar, submitted by the bondholders, and at once settle the credit of the State. The Democratic party is pledged to this course, and we are, by every interest that is dear, bound to uphold it.

LET US SETTLE.

Tipton *Record:* The legislature has adjourned without taking any definite action in regard to the settlement of the State debt. We hope the governor will call an extra session of that body, and that this vexed question, so material to the prosperity of the State, may be settled. The proposition of the holders of our bonds in reference to its adjustment renders this a propitious time. The proposition to scale the debt forty cents on the dollar is liberal, and gives the desired opportunity of relieving the people of much of the debt, at the same time maintaining the credit of the State.

## SCHOOL MONEY.

**The Comptroller's Semi-Annual Apportionment of Interest in the School Fund—$3,758 58 for Memphis.**

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, TENN., April 4, 1877. }

By section 42 of the ates of 1873, chapter 25, all moneys in the treasury of the State for the annual support of the public schools, on the first Mondays in October and April of each year, shall be apportioned by the comptroller among the several counties of the State, according to the scholastic population as reported to him by the State superintendent. In accordance with this provision of the law, the subjoined apportionment has been made.

JAS. L. GAINES,
Comptroller.

| | Counties. | Scholastic Population. | Semi-annual Interest. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Anderson | 3,183 | $ 552 66 |
| 2. | Bedford | 7,586 | 1,317 12 |
| 3. | Benton | 2,835 | 492 24 |
| 4. | Bledsoe | 1,843 | 320 01 |
| 5. | Blount | 4,696 | 815 53 |
| 6. | Bradley | 3,653 | 634 29 |
| 7. | Campbell | 3,170 | 550 40 |
| 8. | Cannon | 3,566 | 619 16 |
| 9. | Carroll | 6,047 | 1,049 91 |
| 10. | Carter | 2,942 | 510 81 |
| 11. | Cheatham | 2,385 | 414 04 |
| 12. | Claiborne | 3,825 | 664 12 |
| 13. | Clay | 1,946 | 337 89 |
| 14. | Cocke | 4,115 | 714 47 |
| 15. | Coffee | 3,876 | 672 98 |
| 16. | Crockett | 3,987 | 692 25 |
| 17. | Cumberland | 1,409 | 244 65 |
| 18. | Davidson | 22,405 | 3,905 93 |
| 19. | Decatur | 2,510 | 435 81 |
| 20. | DeKalb | 4,254 | 738 61 |
| 21. | Dickson | 3,358 | 583 04 |
| 22. | Dyer | 4,514 | 783 75 |
| 23. | Fayette | 8,789 | 1,525 98 |
| 24. | Fentress | 1,580 | 274 34 |
| 25. | Franklin | 5,168 | 897 20 |
| 26. | Gibson | 9,018 | 1,565 74 |
| 27. | Giles | 10,083 | 1,750 65 |
| 28. | Grainger | 3,467 | 601 97 |
| 29. | Greene | 6,978 | 1,211 55 |
| 30. | Grundy | 1,522 | 264 27 |
| 31. | Hamilton | 2,843 | 493 63 |
| 32. | Hamilton | 4,890 | 849 03 |
| 33. | Hancock | 2,376 | 412 55 |
| 34. | Hardeman | 6,437 | 1,117 44 |
| 35. | Hardin | 4,361 | 757 19 |
| 36. | Hawkins | 5,766 | 1,001 12 |
| 37. | Haywood | 6,614 | 1,148 89 |
| 38. | Henderson | 5,210 | 904 59 |
| 39. | Henry | 6,256 | 1,086 19 |
| 40. | Hickman | 3,285 | 570 59 |
| 41. | Houston | 1,035 | 179 71 |
| 42. | Humphreys | 3,077 | 534 24 |
| 43. | Jackson | 3,347 | 581 12 |
| 44. | James | 1,280 | 222 25 |
| 45. | Jefferson | 5,080 | 883 57 |
| 46. | Johnson | 2,180 | 378 51 |
| 47. | Knox | 10,075 | 1,749 35 |
| 48. | Lake | 929 | 161 30 |
| 49. | Lauderdale | 3,735 | 648 49 |
| 50. | Lawrence | 2,779 | 482 51 |
| 51. | Lewis | 643 | 111 65 |
| 52. | Lincoln | 7,295 | 1,266 37 |
| 53. | Loudon | 2,813 | 488 41 |
| 54. | Macon | 2,505 | 434 93 |
| 55. | Madison | 8,221 | 1,144 72 |
| 56. | Marion | 2,505 | 434 93 |
| 57. | Marshall | 5,285 | 917 60 |
| 58. | Maury | 11,894 | 2,065 07 |
| 59. | M'Minn | 4,952 | 859 79 |
| 60. | M'Nairy | 5,409 | 947 99 |
| 61. | Meigs | 2,169 | 376 60 |
| 62. | Monroe | 4,543 | 788 77 |
| 63. | Montgomery | 7,947 | 1,384 65 |
| 64. | Moore | 1,916 | 332 87 |
| 65. | Morgan | 1,200 | 208 36 |
| 66. | Obion | 6,549 | 1,137 06 |
| 67. | Overton | 3,407 | 591 64 |
| 68. | Perry | 2,325 | 403 67 |
| 69. | Polk | 2,508 | 435 45 |
| 70. | Putnam | 3,505 | 607 56 |
| 71. | Rhea | 2,054 | 356 63 |
| 72. | Roane | 4,075 | 707 52 |
| 73. | Robertson | 5,500 | 954 93 |
| 74. | Rutherford | 10,942 | 1,795 61 |
| 75. | Scott | 1,544 | 268 08 |
| 76. | Sequatchie | 782 | 135 78 |
| 77. | Sevier | 4,569 | 793 29 |
| 78. | Shelby | 21,648 | 3,758 58 |
| 79. | Smith | 4,788 | 831 31 |
| 80. | Stewart | 3,661 | 635 64 |
| 81. | Sullivan | 4,919 | 854 06 |
| 82. | Sumner | 6,721 | 1,166 92 |
| 83. | Tipton | 5,016 | 870 90 |
| 84. | Trousdale | 1,795 | 311 66 |
| 85. | Unicoi | 1,013 | 175 88 |
| 86. | Union | 2,843 | 493 62 |
| 87. | Van Buren | 688 | 119 46 |
| 88. | Warren | 4,322 | 750 40 |
| 89. | Washington | 4,433 | 769 68 |
| 90. | Wayne | 3,262 | 566 26 |
| 91. | Weakley | 6,536 | 1,134 80 |
| 92. | White | 3,252 | 564 63 |
| 93. | Williamson | 8,337 | 1,447 59 |
| 94. | Wilson | 8,917 | 1,548 39 |
| | Total | 434,131 | $75,375 00 |

The warrants for this fund will not be issued until July 1st, at which time the interest matures. The warrants will also be cashed at that time.

## ZEB VANCE

**Comes to the Front and Tells what he Thinks of the Recreant Democrats who have Sold Themselves for Office.**

The duty of northern and southern Democrats is well and clearly set forth in the following extract from a letter of Governor Vance, of North Carolina, to the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Constitutionalist:* "Briefly and simply, then: In everything, except the mere forms of law, I regard Mr. Hayes as a usurper. By maintaining armed intervention in the States recently declared by the commission, under which he claims to be sovereign, that no act of theirs could be impeached or even inquired into, though tainted by a fraud that would have voided any other human transaction, in any court in christendom, he is flagrantly defying the constitution of his country. Every day that United States troops are kept in and about the Statehouses of South Carolina and Louisiana by Mr. Hayes's order, he is guilty of crucifying the constitution afresh and putting it to open shame. And all men who hold office under him of political significance, are holding his garments while liberty is bayoneted to death. The plea of uniting with evildoers for the purpose of controlling them is as contemptible as it is stale. It lost its efficacy in the service of renegade native southerners, who joined the Radicals in time to participate in the reconstruction era of plunder. The duty of the southern Democrats, as well as the northern Democrats, and of Democrats and friends of constitutional liberty everywhere, is to wage open war against Mr. Hayes and all other men who disregard the plain provisions of that great charter of the rights of the States and of the people. Especially is it the duty of the Democracy to see that not another dollar is voted to the support of the army until guarantees are given that it shall no longer be used to destroy the States, and shear them of their just powers."

**Senator Lamar.**

Senator Lamar, on Monday last, being unable to visit Mr. Hayes, wrote him a private letter in regard to the political situation in the south, and deprecating his recent course toward South Carolina and Louisiana. It was couched, the telegraph tell us, in dignified but caustic language, and seemed to make a deep impression upon the President for the moment, at least, for he remarked to a friend that he feared he had alienated Lamar from him.—*Appeal 31st.*

We had supposed that the address of the Democratic committee, of which Senator Lamar was a member, to the people of the United States branding the action of the high joint commission as an outrage and Hayes a usurper, would have alienated things a little. How Lamar, or "any other man," can consistently support a usurper, placed in power by fraud, is a little nut the *Eagle* is unable to crack. But then, "we guess" the careful helmsman of the Memphis *Avalanche* can unravel the yarn and make it appear as clear as—mud.—Oxford (MISS.) *Eagle.*

—Somerville *Falcon:* This section was visited on Sunday morning last by as heavy a rain as we have ever seen fall. We learn that in some portions of the county considerable damage was done by the washing away of fences. A bridge over Wolf river, near Moscow, was washed away and several other bridges in the southern portion of the county badly damaged. A portion of the railroad track between here and Moscow was washed up and the train, Monday morning, delayed several hours on that account.

MILLIONS of bottles of Burnett's cocoaine have been sold during the last twenty years, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the best hair dressing in the world.

THE cheapest and best steam dyeing and cleaning house in the city is at 246 Second street. T. J. WALKER & CO.

## THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

**He Deplores the Treatment of the Church by the Italian Government, and Declares He will Never Surrender.**

**And He Invites the Faithful Everywhere to Act Upon their Governments and Urge upon Them to Cooperate for the Squelching of Italy.**

New York *World:* The allocution which was delivered by Pius IX to the cardinals in secret consistory on the twelfth of March, begins by deploring the attacks upon the Catholic religion of these last years, and points out the increasing gravity of the situation in these words:

"It is already the seventh year since a usurping government, treading under foot every divine and human right, in despite of the most solemn treaties, and profiting by the ill-fortune of a generous nation, occupied by main force all that remained of our provinces and invaded this holy city, filling the universal church with mourning at the consummation of so iniquitous a deed. In spite of the hypocritical and disloyal promises made at that moment by the usurpers to foreign governments, that they would respect the liberty of the church and the independence of the Roman pontiff, we were never under any illusion whatever as to the sad and miserable future in store for us under their dominion. On the contrary, indeed, well knowing the fell designs proper to men bound together by the spirit of revolution and iniquitous ties, we then foretold that the aim of such sacrilegious invasion was not so much the conquest of our state as the wicked design of destroying the more easily, through the suppression of our temporal dominion, all the institutions of the church, of annihilating the authority of the holy see, and of cutting down the supreme power of the vicar of Jesus Christ, to us, although undeserving, confided."

Casting a retrospective glance upon the laws made during this period the pope deplores the suppression of the religious orders as causing the disappearance of so many centers where the religions of other nations were welcomed and as doing immense injury to the propagation of the faith. He declares that young clerics were forced to become soldiers, that a great part of the church's sacred patrimony was usurped, that sacred edifices were reduced to profane uses, that institutions of charity were taken from the church, and finally says:

"We have seen, and we repeat it with the most intense bitterness of soul, both public and private instruction, whether scientific or literary, withdrawn by degrees from the authority and direction of the church, and the office of teaching intrusted to men of suspected faith or to open enemies of the church who had no scruple in making public profession of atheism."

He next takes up the clerical abuses bill, and, having reviewed its provisions, concludes:

"So soon as this law can be sanctioned and promulgated, a lay tribunal must judge if and how a priest, in the administration of the sacraments, disturbs the conscience of the faithful and the peace of families, and the word of the bishops, of the priests, shall remain shackled and smothered, and not less shall be that of the vicar of Jesus Christ, who, although he may be personally called responsible for reasons of policy, shall, nevertheless, be punished in the persons of his accomplices; as a minister had no hesitation in declaring in public parliament, when alluding to our person, he stated that it was neither a novelty nor an anomaly, in penal legislation, to punish accomplices when the principal author was beyond reach."

He finally "utterly condemns and reproves this unjust law, which is called of the *regio placito*, declaring openly that the divine authority of the church is offended by it, and her liberty violated." He cannot understand how men can be found, under these circumstances, to create the belief that the Roman pontiff can exercise his supreme ministry in Rome with tranquillity and freedom:

"For who are they who do not know that the acts which to-day it is boasted are free are not dependent upon our power, but upon that of the present rulers, so that we can only perform them within certain limits, and for so long only as they are not prohibited? That upon them depends the exercise of these acts called free is—even if other evidence were wanting—clearly shown by the last law we have already deplored, in virtue of which, with new and intolerable oppression, the free exercise of our spiritual power, and that of the ecclesiastical ministry, is limited and shackled."

He wishes that such persons could

"Hear the injuries and the insults which are daily launched, even in public parliament, against our humble person—injuries and insults for which, individually, we pardon those imbeciles who pronounce them; but which cannot do other than offend the whole church in the person of its chief, whom they would seek to deprive of that high authority, in the minds of the faithful, which the vicar of Christ requires for the supreme government of the church. They would there be witnesses of the opprobrium and calumnies which in every way possible are vomited forth daily against your sublime senate, and against the high dignitaries of the church, with great disadvantage to their respective administrations."

He complains of profanations of the most august mysteries, of impiety and atheism honored daily with public demonstrations and solemn processions, of blasphemies vomited forth against the church in the parliamentary chambers, where they have gone so far as to qualify her as subversive and aggressive, her liberty as wicked and fatal in principle, her doctrines as perverse, anti-social and immoral, and influences as baneful to society. He would that these sustainers of his pretended liberties would wander through the city and

"Judge if the temples erected to false doctrines, the schools of error found at every corner, the many houses of perdition opened at every step, the most obscene and repulsive spectacles presented to the eyes of the public, make the position tolerable of him who by the duty of the apostolic ministry, ought to prevent, and would prevent, all these disorders, but who, on the contrary, is deprival of every means and of all power of preventing even one, and of guarding against the ruin of so many souls."

He then asks if it is not mockery to ask him to come to an accord with the government, and declares that the world must be enlightened as to the value of the guarantees which a show was made of giving the head of the church, but which have no foundation beyond the caprice of the government which carries them into effect according to its particular interests. His conclusion is that in Rome he

"Must either be, sovereign or a prisoner, and the Catholic world can never be tranquil as long as the action of the Roman pontiff shall be exposed to the agitation of parties, to the arbitrary power of the rulers, to the results of political elections and the calculations of crafty and interested men."

Nevertheless he does not lose courage and does not seek a tranquil asylum in a foreign country. He remains to sustain the interests of the church and to defend inch by inch the little that remains from the usurpation of the revolution. As to the ruling powers, he asks:

"How can they be unaware that there cannot be prosperity for the nations, tranquillity and repose for the peoples, and firmness and stability for thrones, if the authority of the church, which is the foundation of all well-ordered society, is down-trodden and outraged, and if the person of the supreme hierarch is not free and independent in his elevated ministry."

His holiness then passes on to rejoice at the spontaneous and generous movement among the peoples of even the most remote nations in favor of the Roman pontificate and his humble person, and says:

"We would wish only that, as a useful lesson, might be recognized by all, the value and the significance of these pilgrimages, which in being promoted exactly in the greatest moment of peril for the Roman pontificate, are not so much a demonstration of simple affection and reverence toward our humble person as a clear and eloquent manifestation of the internal uneasiness which reigns in the heart of all Catholics as to the abnormal position of their common father, an uneasiness which will not cease, but rather increase until the head of Catholicity returns to the possession of his full and real independence."

After expressing his personal gratitude to all Catholics for their repeated proofs of affection and devotion, he wishes that his voice might reach them all against the persecutions in Italy of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and declares that nothing could be more opportune than that the holy pastors should

"Study to arouse up their faithful flocks to act upon their governments through the means allowed by the laws of their respective countries, in order to induce them to cast a glance upon the situation of the head of the Catholic church, and provide in an efficacious manner for the removal of the obstacles which prevent his full and real independence."

The allocution closes by asking prayers for the conversion of the church's enemies, and urging that there should be no cessation in the combat against the powers of darkness and the perversity of the age.

## THE CARPETBAGGER'S

**Day is Done—Like a Squeezed Orange he is to be Thrown Aside—The Scum of the Political Cauldron is Rejected by those with Whom it has Served a Purpose.**

New York *Tribune:* It is reported that certain senators and thirteen representatives, of the variety called carpetbaggers, have signed an agreement to withdraw from the Republican party. The news is too good to be true. They promise to give the Democratic party control of both houses of congress; but, if even that advantage could be gained, it would be purchased too dearly by affiliation with these persons. The Republican party has been carrying them long enough to know what they cost. If they, and their respected leader, Mr. Butler, wish to do that party the greatest service in their power, we trust they will "stand not upon the order of their going, but go at once." That they do not mean to do the Republican party this favor, and will not go at all if they can help it, we are fully convinced. The fact is, that the Republican party has been running a political poorhouse quite too long. The one fatal defect of its policy, since the war, has been that it gave opportunity for adventurers, who were utterly without standing or consideration in any northern community, and who, if not propped up by United States bayonets, could not have been elected to any office by the colored men of the south, to fasten themselves upon the party and the country as