MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

WEDNESDAY, : MARCH 13, 1878.

THE FAILURE OF INDEPENDENCE.

The fate of Hayes shows that it is only through party organization, and by the support of party, that a President of the United States can accomplish any permanent good for the country. Hayes ignored the party that elected him, became an Independent and set up for himself, and the result is he has the support of nobody but himself. The President not only has no party but his cabinet, but not even individual supporters. Ex Governor Gilbert C. Walker, in a recent speech, said of Hayes: "Weak, vacillating, wedded to abstract theories which it is unable or unwilling to practice; pretending independence, yet abjectly servile; proclaiming with brazen trumpets civil-service reform, yet by its daily practice giving the lie to its professions; with the confidence of none, and the contempt of all political parties, this administration will go down in history as the child of fraud and the maturity of imbecility." This seems to be the general opinion of both parties as to the administration. The southern people have commended the President so far as he has adopted the policy of the Democratic party by removing the troops and giving home-rule to the southern States; but they are compelled to admit that he has contrived to defeat the effect and to weaken the force of every act of his by some irresolute and ungracious qualifying circumstance. If he restored the southern States to their autonomy, he retaliated by giving office to Wells, Anderson, M'Lin, Dunn, etc., and by forcing the senate to admit Kellogg to a seat. He put himself forward as a civil-service reformer, but, while resisting the interference of congressmen and incurring their enmity, has made some of the worst of appointments. Butler, Blaine, Conkling, Cameron, Chandler are all his active enemies, and he has acquired no active friends to offset them. He has lost Butler in Massachusetts, but has not gained Boutwell and Dawes. He has lost Conkling in New York, but has not gained Fenton nor Morgan, nor the *Times*, nor even the *Tribune*, which, after advertising itself "to let—a Presidental tenant wanted," for over a year, has at last gone over to the enemy, with all the spite of a strong-minded young woman jilted for the first time. The fact seems to be that Mr. Hayes is a sort of half-baked President. "His intentions are good, but hazy. He has never been able to formulate his own purposes distinctly. He desires good things, but has not considered now to obtain them. He intends to do right, but objects to making sacrifices. He trusts to Providence, but neglects to keep his powder dry. He will not be induced to do dishonest things if he can help it, but he will not accept the necessity there is upon him to do honest things, to initiate positive action in the direction of positive reforms. Hence it happens that the little finger of the congressional politician is stronger than the President's loins."

BLACKBURN ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

Representative Blackburn, of Kentucky, is one of the ablest men in congress. He has given notice that he intends to press his resolution of inquiry as to whether any person convicted of a penal offense is holding a Federal office. This proposition, of course, refers to the case of Anderson, who still holds an important office in the customhouse at New Orleans, and who is daily escorted from his cell in prison to his place of business—a most disgraceful and humiliating spectacle. Blackburn very properly holds that it is the duty of the house of representatives to accuse and prosecute faithless officers, and as the President is evidently determined not to remove Anderson, the Kentucky representative proposes to bring the matter before the house for its action. In this he will have the hearty support of the public. Even in Washington the retention of Wells and Anderson in Federal office is warmly commented upon, the general impression being that both men should have been long ago removed. The plainest dictates of public decency, it is urged, require the prompt removal of men from Federal office who, even if not openly convicted of crimes, are still of notoriously bad character, because the Federal service should be in the hands of respectable men, in whom the communities among whom they serve have confidence, and who have that influence in such communities which only irreproachable lives and well-established characters can give them. Both Wells and Anderson are men of notoriously bad character, and if there is any way by which they can be relegated back to private life, it ought to be immediately found. The American people don't want convicted felons in office any longer. A few days since the APPEAL expressed the opinion that Governor Nicholls would pardon Anderson, but there seems to be no hope for the great criminal. The Baltimore *Gazette* says that "pressure of every available form has been brought to bear upon Governor Nicholls, from the concealed menace of cabinet meetings at the White House and letters from Hayes to the attorney-general; from the violent bluster of Secretary Sherman, down to the prayers of weak-kneed Democrats and piteous whines and insidious offers of secret emissaries. He seems to have withstood threats and blandishments alike, and to have stood like a rock for justice. He seems to have felt that the dignity of Louisiana required that the foul and brazen outrage upon its laws should be punished, and that this was not a case for executive clemency. It cannot be said that Anderson was vindictively treated. He had a fair trial; the evidence of his guilt was conclusive; he was convicted by a jury who commended him to mercy; and he received mercy—the shortest term of punishment allowed by the law. To carry mercy any further would be weakness, if not a shameful leniency to crime. Anderson must go to the penitentiary and there expiate his offense against the laws of the State. But the disgrace that overwhelms him does not fall on him alone. All those who now enjoy the fruits of his crime must bear a portion of his burning shame. The attempt to convey the impression that his was a 'political offense' will have to be abandoned. The effort to keep him in the honors and emoluments of his United States office, while he remains in the penitentiary, will fail. No administration could stand the blistering disgrace of keeping a penitentiary convict in nominal tenure of an office of the United States, particularly when millions of Americans believe that he obtained that office as a reward for the very crime which now locks him up in the convict's cell. In this slow but inexorable justice there is a new hope for the purity of future elections. It is a valuable lesson to teach this generation that there is danger, as well as disgrace, in tampering with the sovereign will of the American people as expressed in the ballot-box."

WHAT IT COSTS TO VISIT PARIS.

The Paris Exposition will attract many visitors next summer, and there is much inquiry as to the cost of the trip. The New York Rochester *Union* has a long and interesting article on this subject:

From New York to Liverpool and return by return ticket	$180 00
One day in Liverpool, hotel and carriage	5 00
One day in Liverpool on return	5 00
Liverpool to London and return	14 00
Five days in London	27 00
London to Paris and return	27 00
Ninety days in Paris at first-class hotel	450 00
Total	$706 00

For persons who would prefer to travel and live in a more economical style, the following figures will convey an idea of what the usual traveler pays for a trip to Paris and back:

From New York to Liverpool and return, by return ticket, first class, but not choice berths	$144 00
At Liverpool	2 00
Liverpool to London and return, second class carriage	10 50
Five days in London, at three dollars	15 00
London to Paris and return, via New Haven and Dieppe, second class	12 50
Ninety days in Paris, at a good hotel, two dollars and fifty cents per day	225 00
Total	$409 00

Three-fourths of those who travel alone do not expend more money than say five hundred dollars for a four months' trip, while the remaining one fourth lay out eight hundred to fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars for traveling and hotel expenses. On the other hand, a very economical person, traveling for study, gets over as much ground, and perhaps sees and learns more than the stylish voyager, and is not out of pocket more than three hundred dollars. It must be understood that carriages, balls, operas, theaters, etc., are "extras." In order to travel cheaply it must not be forgotten that one should have traveled, and should also understand the language of the countries through which he journeys. The quickest (and most expensive) passages from London to Paris are *via* Dover and Calais, ten hours and twenty-five minutes, and by Folkestone and Boulogne (by special express), nine hours and fifteen minutes. The sea passage is about ninety minutes. The trip from London to Paris by New Haven and Dieppe is longer (but cheaper), and on that account is very distressing to tourists who suffer from sea-sickness, and almost any one, even those who escape the *mal de mer* in crossing the Atlantic are prostrated by it in crossing the channel, however short the passage may be. The ride through Normandy, in going from Dieppe (through Rouen) to Paris, if the daytime, during the spring and summer months, is especially interesting, for the prospect is perhaps the finest in France. One word may be said about the outfit of the trip. Take as little baggage (luggage in England) as possible; a few changes of winter clothing, and a suit of outer garments of heavy woolen goods that may be thrown aside in Liverpool (for the return trip), must be provided. The ocean passage is mostly in high latitudes, and it is nearly always quite cold, even in summer. Travelers will think it is blowing a gale all the time, and the wind is sometimes piercing cold. On arriving out, clothing of every description, except that made of cotton, is much cheaper than with us, and nearly all who visit Europe supply themselves with wearing material made of linen, woolen, silk and skins while in the United Kingdom or on the continent.

ON THE EVE OF PROSPERITY.

The New York papers, which have been prophesying ruin from the passage of the silver bill, are furnishing statistics of the imports and exports at that port which show a handsome balance of trade in our favor. The exports of domestic products last week reached the enormous aggregate of $8,147,765. Since January 1st, the amount of exports from New York has been $60,594,791, against $47,775,350 for the corresponding period last year—a gain of $12,819,341; and at the same time there has been a decrease of over $3,000,000 in imports. In short, the balance of foreign trade is more favorable to this country than it was last year, as far as New York commerce affords any indication, by more than $15,000,000. And the *Tribune* says it is known that exports at Boston and Baltimore have largely increased, while New Orleans has been doing a surprising business. While we have from the gold-croaking *Tribune* the above favorable exhibit of the commerce of New York city, the bureau of statistics at Washington furnishes a comparative statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month ending January 31, 1878, and for the seven months ending with the same date, compared with like data for the corresponding period of the year immediately preceding. From this we learn that the exports for the seven months of 1878 amounted to $413,836,877, and the imports to $273,214,811, showing the handsome balance in our favor of $140,522,066. This is better by $6,000,000 than the corresponding period of 1877. The month of January, however, shows a large proportionate increase of the balance. The exports for that month this year amounted to $72,691,851, and the imports to $37,305,305, showing a balance of nearly fifty per cent. in our favor—$35,386,346, or $8,000,000 better than for the same month in 1877. These statistics of the trade of this country with other countries are highly encouraging. They prove that the tide of prosperity has once more set in toward our shores, bearing to us a great gain in our dealings with other peoples. All that is now required to restore the United States to something as nearly like its old-time condition as the indebtedness of government and people will permit, is for congress to continue legislating in the common interest of all instead of the interest of the owners of moneyed capital, and for all to be industrious in producing something, and especially in producing a standard of honesty and the strickest economy in all public and private expenditures.

THE Nashville *American*, of Sunday, says: "Protection is doomed. The only thing now to be done is to take the easiest way out of it, with the least detriment to our own interests. That we can return to a sound natural system without injury to some interests is not to be expected. If we wait for protectionists to tell us how or when to make the change we will wait until the last syllable of recorded time. No class ever yielded an advantage until it was compelled to do so. The true principle which ought to direct the legislature in forming a new tariff is the fundamental one—that every man should buy where he can buy cheapest and best. It is the only rule based on common sense. There is no more good policy in a country producing everything it uses than in a farmer doing the same thing. The rule of progress is distribution, division of labor and large exchange. We have absurdly tried to prevent exchange, and to become self-sufficient. There is nothing truer than that those who don't buy can't sell."

HEWITT'S HEWING.

Interesting Debate in the House of Representatives on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill—Hewitt, of New York, Bombards the White House.

Excerpt from Monday's proceedings of the house of representatives:

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cox [N. Y.] in the chair, on the diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Hewitt [N. Y.] said that he would not have spoken on the bill except for a recent event which had startled the whole country. That event had been the decision in the case of the fishery commission, by which the large sum of five million five hundred thousand dollars had been awarded as damage to the Canadian government for the privilege enjoyed by United States fishermen. He pictured the array of the leading lawyers who had represented the United States at Geneva, and compared them with the gentlemen who had represented it at the late arbitration with Canada—respectable gentlemen, it was true, but gentlemen who had never been heard of before, while the representatives of Great Britain had been among the shining lights of law. If reciprocity were put off for twenty years by the blunders of the men selected to represent the United States, it was time to ascertain whether the diplomatic system was worthy of respect. The present system was expensive, unnecessary, and, in most cases, a useless sham. The newspapers had taken the place of the old-fashioned diplomatic service of twenty years ago. The United States used to send abroad great and distinguished men, while in these degenerate times foreign missions were a refuge for played-out politicians. He was in favor of having but two European missions; one at London, as the center of the commercial interests of the world, and one at Berlin, as the center of political power. He would have those ministers well paid, so that they would not feel humiliated at association with other ministers. He would then have secretaries at the other different ports, who should report to the ministers. He stated that of twenty important treaties negotiated with European nations, all but one had been negotiated by special envoys, thus showing the inability of the present diplomatic service. He regreted very much that there was no reciprocal treaty between the United States and France, since this country would have so much to gain by such treaty. He was in favor of retaining the missions to the South American States, because those countries were constantly in a state of revolution, and ministers were necessary there, to protect citizens of the United States. Wherever the diplomatic service subserves the interests of commerce, he would sustain it; but where it had only to deal with political questions, he was in favor of reducing the expense of the service and consolidating its departments. The regulations of the whole system of the diplomatic and consular service are in the hands of the President, under the constitution. He could make that system an honor and the source of immense value and prosperity to the country. Referring to civil service reform, he sent to the clerk's desk and had read the civil service order of President Hayes, and then stated that the fifth auditor of the treasury had been making political speeches in New Hampshire. He did not propose to make any comments on that fact. No President had ever made such promises as Mr. Hayes had. No President was ever so bound by every consideration of justice to keep the pledges which he had made. It had been a matter of wonder to everybody, on both sides, that those pledges had not been kept. Here was a President who came into office not by the ordinary mode, but came rather by the Cæsarian operation, and he owed it to both sides, not only to his own side, to which he made these pledges, but to that other and greater party in the country which had, with a forbearance and self-control unparalleled in modern times, kept their faith with him. Had he kept his faith with the people? Men had puzzled their brains to explain why he had not done it. It was assuredly not because he wanted to reward his own party, for he had trampled his own party under foot. It was not because he wanted to come into the arms of the Democratic party, because he knew that while that party sternly did its duty to humanity, it wanted no recruits from that direction. He had said that he would not give appointments from political reasons. That was to the party which had nominated him, and which had tried to elect him, and within very narrow limits he has kept his pledge as to that; but there had been more than one campaign carried on in 1876. There had been a campaign of election and a campaign of electoral action, and when his appointments were turned it would be found that he had rewarded those who had secured his counting into the high office of President of the United States. To begin with his cabinet, there could be found two secretaries who had counseled with the electoral commission.

Mr. Frye—As the gentleman is making an attack on the civil-service reform of the President, because he thought he had no civil-service policy. Among his other appointments were those of Wells, Anderson, Cassanave and Kenner, in Louisiana, and of Stearns, in Florida. The President had also broken his pledge by appointing three personal friends—Noyes, who had put Hayes in nomination, as minister to France; Comly, who had discovered Hayes, as minister to the Sandwich Islands; and Lee, consul to Frankfort. Mr. Hewitt then sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter from Comly to a private friend, in which was pictured the duties of the minister as principally going to take another drink, which was read amid much laughter. Mr. Hewitt resumed his speech, und proceeded to criticise the diplomatic appointments.

Having mentioned the name of Mr. Lee, consul-general at Frankfort, Mr. Jones [Ohio] defended that appointment, and said that Mr. Lee was a man of culture, capacity and integrity, and that no better selection could have been made.

Mr. Hewitt said that he was glad to hear it, but he disclaimed any intention of impugning Lee's character or abilities. His objection to this appointment was that it had been made upon personal grounds. He asked Mr. Jones whether Mr. Lee was a German scholar.

Mr. Jones replied that Mr. Lee could both translate and speak German, and that, in point of culture, he came fully up to the Jeffersonian standard. Mr. Lee's original appointment as private secretary to the President had been made solely on his merits, and he had no doubt that his appointment as consul at Frankfort had also been made on his merits alone.

Mr. M'Mahon asked Mr. Jones whether the appointment had not been made on account of Lee's connection with the American alliance.

Mr. Jones said he had no knowledge on that subject; he only knew that Lee's personal merits justified the appointment he had received.

Mr. Hewitt replied that whatever Lee's personal merits might be, his appointment was excluded by the fact of his personal relations with the President. That was the only point he chose to make in reference to the appointments of Kasson to Austria, Lowell to Spain, Welsh to London, and Bayard Taylor to Germany. There were more or less objections to all of them. He admitted the experience, ability, and eminent fitness of Kasson, but the objection to him was that he had been one of the visiting statesmen; he had gone to Florida, and had rendered valuable services in the electoral struggle. Welsh was a highly respectable merchant, but his selection was not a good one for such an important post. Mr. Lowell was a poet, a man of letters, a scholar, who had done honor to his age, his name and his country, but in view of the delicate and intricate nature of this country's relations with Spain, he questioned the fitness of that appointment. Although he recognized Bayard Taylor's experience and abilities, he believed that in view of the important questions springing up in Europe, the selection was not the best that might have been made. It appeared to him as if the President's will had been paralyzed by threats made on the other side of the house, and by newspaper discussions as to his title to his office. He [Hewitt] wished to say distinctly that Hayes held his title beyond the reach of any proceeding, political or otherwise, except in his own conscience. If there had been a wrong done, it had been done, not by the President, but by the electoral commission. Mr. Hayes held his office by an irrefragable and sacred title, and therefore, he could afford to march firmly forward in the execution of the pledges which he had given; but if the President went on to the end of his term falsifying those pledges, and neglecting the performance of his obligations, then the American people would hold that the fraud had been not in the title, but in the performance.

At this point of the discussion the committee rose, and Mr. Sayler, from the committee on ways and means, reported as unanimous the action of that committee on the joint resolution prescribing the time for the payment of taxes on distilled spirits, and had it referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. He then moved to go into committee for the purpose of considering it. This motion was rejected, and Mr. Sayler gave notice that he would renew the motion very soon.

NAVIGATION IN THE AIR.

A Flying-Machine in which Hon. P. T. Barnum is Interested.

Bridgeport *Standard*: Mr. C. F. Ritchel, of Corry, has been perfecting a flying-machine on a new plan in the Riverside hotel, East Bridgeport; the machine stands in the hall nearly completed. It consists of a black silk cylinder twenty-four feet long and twelve feet in diameter, holding three thousand feet of gas, and a car suspended from the silk cylinder by cords and rods. This car is of slender brass rods, and extends the whole length of the cylinder, tapering to a point at each end. In the center is a platform, upon which the occupant sits. In front of the seat, are two cranks attached to a wheel, which in turn is connected with an upright shaft, at the lower end of which is a fan similar to the screw of a propeller. This fan is about level with the bottom of the platform, and is made of thin brass plates. At the front end of the long car is another brass fan, which is so constructed that it can be turned in any direction by the feet of the occupant of the car, while the center fan is at the same time worked by his hands. A man of ordinary strength can revolve the handles at the rate of one hundred a minute, which gives the fan thirty-five hundred revolutions. The silk cylinder, filled with hydrogen gas, which is the lightest that can be used, is to sustain all but a fraction of the weight to be carried, and the central fan is expected to lift the rest by a pressure upon the air similar to that which a propeller wheel has upon the water. The air being much less dense, the fan or aerial screw is given a rapidity of motion sufficient to partially overcome this difference. By reversing the motion of the fan the power is so exerted as to raise or lower the machine at will. The fan at the end of the framework is also revolved with great rapidity by foot power, and can be turned straight ahead or on either side, working on a plan similar to that of the Fowler steering propeller. By the use of this fan the machine can be steered like a ship, and the inventor expects that aerial navigation will be accomplished in the same manner that the ocean is traversed by ships, the gas-filled cylinder serving the purpose of a sail, and the fans guiding the machine through the air. Mr. P. T. Barnum, who is interested in the invention, was present at yesterday's test. There was a flaw in the steering apparatus, by which the fan was caught and broken; nevertheless, the machine raised as high as the ceiling, and was lowered at the will of the operator. We are informed that the machine was tested a day or two ago in the presence of an expert from New York, and that it worked perfectly, sailing about the room, and all the time under the perfect control of the operator. Mr. Ritchel has been working upon the invention since 1871, and is confident he has found the much-sought-for principle to be safely applied in aerial navigation. He has applied for a patent in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and France. He expects that a larger machine, capable of carrying several men, would work even more successfully than the small one now being tested, as more power could be employed, and he even hopes of a still larger one, in which the motive power will be furnished by a small engine. He informs us that the model of his invention has been shown to the editor of the *Scientific American*, who said he believed it might be made so successful that a trip could be taken to the north pole in it. Mr. Ritchel is a very intelligent looking gentleman, apparently about thirty-five years of age. He claims that all other inventors have failed with their flying-machines because they have trusted entirely to the lifting capacity of the balloon appendage, rising by throwing out ballast and falling by letting out gas. Another defect has been the placing of the steering apparatus in the center, where only a comparatively small amount of power could be exercised.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Marlboro, Mass., March 12: The Acton powder-mill blew up again to-day, killing two men.

London, March 12: Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is sixty-three thousand pounds sterling.

New Haven, March 12: The steamship Remus sailed for Constantinople to-day with a cargo of cartridges and cartridge-making machinery.

New Haven, March 12: The American brush company's factory was burned by an incendiary. Loss, twenty-five thousand dollars. No insurance.

New York, March 12: The loss by fire, early this morning, at 171 Fulton street, will reach thirty-two thousand dollars, mostly covered by insurance.

Moorefild, Ont., March 12: The Maryboro flouring-mills are burned. Loss, thirty thousand dollars; partly covered by twelve thousand dollars insurance.

Detroit, March 12: Five stores were destroyed by fire, at Eaton Rapids, this morning. Loss, ten thousand dollars; insurance, thirty-five hundred dollars.

Great Falls, N. H., March 12: A fire in Central building caused a loss of twenty-five thousand dollars, distributed among a number of occupants, who are insured.

Washington, March 12: Prof. John Brainard, formerly of Cleveland, died last night, aged seventy. He came here during the late war to take a position in the patent office.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 12: Two children named Wood were fatally, and two others seriously, burned by an explosion of coal-oil, with which the oldest, aged eleven, was lighting the fire.

Cincinnati, March 12: A. N. Robinson, who was treasurer at the time of the robbery of the Clermont county treasury, at Batavia, Ohio, some months since, was yesterday arrested for the crime.

Nashville, March 12: The *American's* special, from M'Minnville, states that Miss Carrie Beaumont has been awarded a verdict of ten thousand dollars damages against B. C. Scott in a breach of promise.

Montreal, March 12: John Gunning Bell was dangerously shot in a party riot at the East end last night. Joseph and William Gardner, George Kelly, William Chester and George Beatty, all Protestants, have been arrested.

Cincinnati, March 12: The Farmers and Traders bank, of Lexington, Kentucky, suspended payment yesterday. Its stated loans and discounts aggregate two hundred thousand dollars; deposits will not exceed eighty thousand dollars.

Detroit, March 12: A telegram from Muir reports a fire at the village of Hubbardstown, Ionia county, Sunday morning, which destroyed eleven buildings, including the bank and a hardware store. Loss, eleven thousand dollars; insurance, eight thousand.

New York, March 12: The fire which started last evening at No. 5 Provost street, Jersey City, burned five houses, and made about one hundred persons homeless. The breaking of a ladder probably caused James Killeen and John M'Ginnis, firemen, to be fatally injured.

St. Louis, March 12: A well-dressed man jumped into the river from a barge last evening and was drowned. He left a memorandum on the boat, containing the following: "Whisky did this; take compassion on my little boy. D. Lavin." The writing and papers were identified as belonging to Dominie Lavin, a well to do pedlar, who had been on a spree for several days.

Detroit, Mich., March 12: The engine and seven cars of a freight train bound north, on the Jackson, Lowring and Sanginaw railroad, this morning ran through the bridge at Marsh creek, between St. Charles and Saginaw, killing the fireman, Charles Taylor, and badly injuring the engineer, Silas Hall. The accident was caused by the giving way of the dam above the bridge, which washed out the embankment.

San Francisco, March 12: At the city election at Oakland, yesterday, a large vote was cast. The Workingmen elected all their candidates except the superintendent of the schools and city marshal, by a small majority. The fight was between the Workingmen and the Republicans, the Democrats fusing, to some extent, with the latter. At the municipal election at Salinas, the Citizens' party elected their whole ticket, except one councilman, a Workingman.

JACOB ASHCRAFT, of Owensburg, Indiana, writes: Dr. J. H. M'Leans cough and lung healing globules, for the cure of coughs, colds and consumption, I have used and am well satisfied. Inclosed is one dollar for another full box. Trial boxes twenty-five cents by mail. Address Dr. J. H. M'Lean, St. Louis, Missouri.

MR. VOSBURGH ARRESTED.

Released on $1000 Bail on that Charge of Attempted Wife-Poisoning—His Wife Tells her Story of the Case.

New York *World*, 9th: Rev. George B. Vosburgh, pastor of the Madison avenue Baptist church, Bergen, was informed on Thursday evening that a warrant had been issued for his arrest on a charge of attempted wife-poisoning. The nature of the charge has been explained heretofore. Expecting that the summons would be served within twenty-four hours, he called at the house of William Robertson, one of his parishioners, and arranged to have bail ready. At nine o'clock he took a drive through Greenville, on the outskirts of Bergen, with his aunt. Upon his return, at eleven o'clock, Roundsman E. T. M'Horney, of the fourth precinct, was waiting in the study at the parsonage, and the order of arrest was served. Mr. Vosburgh ordered a carriage and, summoning Mr. Robertson, drove to the stationhouse, near Library hall, in company with his uncle, Mr. Eugene Vosburgh, Mr. Robertson and the officer. Captain Lennon invited them into his office, and expressed his regret at the necessity of the arrest, saying that the entire community sympathized with the prisoner. Then the party drove to headquarters, where they were joined by Chief Nathan and Flavel M'Gee, of the law firm of Bedle, Muirheid & M'Gee, in whose hands the defense of the case had been placed. Justice Davis arrived at about two o'clock, and bail in one thousand dollars was accepted. The affidavit upon which the order of arrest was granted was subscribed by James N. Sickles, a brother of Mrs. Vosburgh. It says:

"James N. Sickles, of Stuyvesant, Columbia county, New York, being duly sworn, complains that on the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth days of February, 1878, at Jersey City aforesaid, some person or persons did wilfully put a quantity of antimonial poison, being a deadly poison, into water and tea, and into a liquid said to contain a homeopathic dose of nux vomica and belladonna, wilfully and maliciously intending to poison one Hattie A. Vosburgh, of Jersey City; and the said Hattie A. Vosburgh then and there did drink the same, whereby she became and was very sick and in danger of losing her life, and that he, the said James N. Sickles, hath just reason to suspect, and doth suspect, that George B. Vosburgh, of 54 Clinton avenue, Jersey City, did then and there wilfully and maliciously put the said poison into the said water and tea, and then and there wilfully attempt to poison the said Hattie A. Vosburgh. Wherefore this complainant prays that the said offender may be dealt with according to law."

At the request of Mr. Sickles the warrant for the arrest was withheld, awaiting his order. Shortly after leaving the justice's office he met Deacon William Reed, and informed him that he had come from Stuyvesant for the express purpose of taking legal action respecting the charges submitted to the board of deacons on the twenty third of February. Deacon Reed protested that the prosecution must necessarily be conducted upon unstable grounds, and that it would merely involve the several parties concerned in great expense without accomplishing anything except to secure an unqualified vindication for Mr. Vosburgh. Sickles replied that he knew his own business best, and walked off. At noon, he called at the residence of Deacon Bumsted, 94 Ocean avenue, Bergen, where he reiterated the course upon which he had determined, but appeared to be solicitous respecting the mortification that his sister would suffer in the event of an arrest while she was at the parsonage. He said that he had requested the warrant to be withheld for the purpose of giving her time to go home, if she so desired, before her husband should be placed in custody. Mrs. Bumsted was accordingly sent to Mr. Vosburgh's residence with a message to the patient asking her to go with Sickles to Stuyvesant that afternoon. She met Vosburgh at the door and told him the object of her errand. He led the way to the sick chamber and repeated the message to his wife, adding that it she desired to go he was willing that she should do so. Mrs. Vosburgh replied that she should remain with her husband. When Sickles was informed of the answer he instructed Justice Davis to issue the warrant forthwith, and quit the city, returning to Stuyvesant by a late afternoon train. No further legal proceedings in this case will be taken until the April term of general sessions, when Mr. Vosburgh will be represented in court by Ex-Governor Joseph D. Bedle and Charles H. Winfield. District-Attorney Alexander T. M'Gill, with whom Sickles consulted respecting the action on February 27th, will conduct the prosecution. Mrs. Vosburgh, thin from her long illness, and lying supported by pillows upon a sofa in a large, sunny room, related to a reporter, yesterday, the story of her sickness. "If I had known," she began, "that this trouble would have been exposed, I think I could not have lived. My brother first mentioned his suspicions to me on the twenty-first of February. I was then convalescent, but was too weak to realize his full meaning. Nevertheless, I told him that I could never share the suspicions, and that he had better dismiss them from his mind. At that time I supposed that the matter was known only to my brother and myself and gave it no further thought. On the following day Dr. Cornell expressed similar convictions to me, but I assured him also that they were entirely groundless, and that my husband was incapable of such conduct. That afternoon I noticed that whenever he brought medicine into the room or anything that he thought I should relish, either the physician or my brother would remove or change them. I also then remembered that for several days when I had refused medicine or dainties from my husband, he seemed much hurt, and at one time that there were tears in his eyes when I refused to take food from him. Thinking that he must suspect that I mistrusted him, I asked him that afternoon to procure a bowl of Indian meal and milk, and ate it in his presence. I felt much better for it, and he seemed pleased. On the twentieth of February, the day on which I subsequently learned the letter to the deacons was written, Dr. Cornell said that I needed no more medicine, as a severe attack, lasting the three days preceding the twentieth, had shown that my stomach was not in a condition to be benefited by it. During these three days I was taking Dr. Cornell's prescriptions half hourly. I began to grow better as soon as I quit taking them. I do not remember much that occurred until Saturday, the twenty-third, except that my brother advised me to tell Mr. Vosburgh of the suspicions, and to avoid taking anything from his hands. I could not do the former, because I knew he was guiltless, and that the blow would crush him if delivered by me; and, having full confidence in him, I would not do the latter. I took medicines and nourishment from him as often as from any one and with the same effect. There was one period when I could retain nothing but ice-water. I am informed by my colored servant, Phyllis Mungeon, that my brother and the doctor had forbidden her to give me some of this, because my husband had prepared it. It relieved me more than anything else I took, and now the girl informs me that she gave it to me out of curiosity, to see what effect it would have upon me. I was to go home on Monday, February 25th, because I thought that the change of air would do me good, and I fully intended to go until the day previous, when I discovered that I was too weak. On that day, also, my husband was informed of these charges, and although he remained at Mayor Seidler's that night, I saw that the suggestion that I should go home was perhaps made for the purpose of citing my conduct in proof of his guilt. Then I determined to remain with him at all hazards. I think my brother has been sincere throughout, but he may have been led to suspect unfair treatment by others. I know but little of Dr. Cornell, but he seemed to me to be convinced of the truth of what he said." Mr. Eugene Vosburgh, the pastor's uncle, arrived from Stuyvesant on Thursday. He is emphatic in denouncing Sickles as a hot-headed, misguided man, without discretion. "The finger marks of Cornell," said he, "can be traced through the entire affair. Why, one day, when he saw that there was danger of publication, and of trouble, the elder Sickles came over here and told George (Vosburgh) that if he would promise not to sue for slander the charges would be dropped. He had just been having a consultation of two hours with Cornell. I haven't quite made up my mind about Cornell. A man who looks through a keyhole, as he said he did, and is able to see a goblet of medicine on a mantel three feet out of the range of vision afforded by the keyhole by 'the Lord enlarging his vision,' is an enigma. Then he said he made the charges under the guidance of the holy spirit. Well, that is well enough, but I know how it would stand in court."

The Manner of Charlotte Harris's Lynching.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A supplementary telegram from Harrisonburg, Virginia, where Charlotte Harris, colored, was hanged a few nights ago on a blackjack tree by masked men, says it took five men to bend the sapling down, which being accomplished, a rope suspended from the tree was fastened to the woman's neck, and the tree then allowed to go up again. The woman was tossed in the air and landed on the opposite side of the tree, which was propped up with a fence-rail, and there left hanging. This occurred Wednesday night last. The body was not cut down until the following Friday afternoon.

Pennsylvania Central Stockholders' Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The annual meeting to-day of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad company was numerously attended. Mayor Stolley presided. During the reading of the report many questions were asked in explanation, and were answered by Colonel Scott. He said his salary was twenty-four thousand dollars a year; since the reduction, the vice-presidents got ten and twelve thousand dollars; the other officers got from ten to two thousand dollars, and the president's assistant got forty-eight hundred dollars. Colonel Scott thought the purchase of the Empire transportation company a profitable investment, and was confident the purchase money could be paid off in four years. The old Empire company made lots of money, and he believed the Pennsylvania company would make money out of it.

Trouble in San Domingo.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A Norfolk dispatch states that the United States steamer Plymouth, now under repairs, has orders to put to sea as soon as she is out of the machinists hands, deferring all other repairs until her return. The Plymouth goes direct to San Domingo, disturbances there having caused the American consul to be imprisoned and the interests of American citizens to be imperiled.

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