MEMPHIS APPEAL

BY

GALLAWAY & KEATING;

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

SATURDAY, : : MARCH 23, 1878.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

We publish this morning an extract from the address of the Democratic executive committee of Alabama. This extract should be read by every Tennessee Democrat, as it applies with equal force to all southern Democrats. In commenting on this address, the Montgomery *Advertiser* says: "Demagogues may deride organization, but trace their derision to its source, and it will be found to spring from disappointed expectations. Men of such high-born expectations as to brook no party trammels, may be heard sowing the seeds of discord, but it will be found that their independence is due to the fact that the people were independent enough to rebuke them when in pursuit of some cherished scheme or office. It principles are to succeed, organization must prevail. The necessity for thorough organization ought to be patent to every intelligent man whose heart is true to the principles of the party. Without it there will always be a multiplicity of candidates, discords and heartburnings. The men who oppose organization must necessarily look to the enemies of the party for success, and in secret must be identified with them. The men who fight Democratic organization are putting clubs into the hands of the enemy with which to belabor the party. With the committee we earnestly beg our friends everywhere to work together. Let the elbows touch. Frown down all divisions and put the seal of condemnation upon those who seek to divide and distract your counsels. Let every man do his duty, stand by his party, its platform and nominees, and victory is ours." Profiting by the ringing words of this address and the example of our Alabama friends, we hope the Democracy of Tennessee will be inspired with a determination to organize and secure that victory which our friends elsewhere are struggling for, and determined to achieve. In discussing the coming campaign the New York *World* says: "The result in New Hampshire confirms the warning given by the skirmishes in this State, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Iowa, that the Democrats must not go to sleep over the congressional elections of 1878. Though the removal of the troops from the southern States assures us that the popular Democratic majority in that section will secure its due representation, we shall have to work against gerrymanders in such States as Ohio and Indiana, and may lose seats in Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, and the far west. The control of the house of representatives in the next congress, in which the Democrats will control the senate, is important to prevent any repetition in 1881 of the deadlock and electoral commission performance of 1877. Only Democratic folly or treachery can lose the Presidential election of 1880, and it would be Democratic folly of the wildest sort to let the Republicans go into that contest with the prestige even of a drawn battle in 1878. Radicalism must be disabled this year if it is to be finally struck down two years hence. The Republicans are fully aware of this, and they will spare no effort to bring every voter into the field next autumn."

COTTON MANUFACTURE AT THE SOUTH.

If with all her advantages and facilities the south should fail to establish cotton manufactures, and finally to export her yarns and fabrics instead of the raw material, it will assuredly be her own fault. The south can not only become a successful rival of the north in the manufacture of cotton, but she can have an exclusive monopoly of the business which has enriched the north. We have often referred to the success of Georgia in the manufacture of cotton, and we cannot refrain from doing so again when we find such facts and figures as are contained in the Baltimore *Bulletin*, of the twentieth instant. A correspondent at Columbus, Georgia, furnishes that paper with much valuable information, and says:

The contiguity to the raw material, the adaptation of the climate, the cheapness of motive power, and the low rate of wages are considerations of the most vital character. So far the production in Georgia has been confined almost to the coarser class of goods, from which a common inference is drawn that that latitude is unfavorable to the production of finer fabrics. This would seem to be an entirely unwarranted assumption, the truth being that, in all pioneer industries, the ruder products are made first, while the finer are forthcoming as the business become more fully developed. The humid, warm temperature of Georgia should be even better adapted to the production of fine yarns than that of New England, where they are now mainly produced. May it not be worth considering by some of our most enterprising printing-cloth manufacturers, who are so closely pressed by competition, whether it would be possible to gain any advantage by the transference of some of their machinery and hands to this or some other section of the south?

The object of this correspondent is evidently to invite the attention of eastern capitalists to the advantages offered by the Sprague, of Rhode Island, which firm, more than ten years ago, and long before their failure, bought some of the most valuable water-power in South Carolina, with a view to beginning manufacturing there. The correspondent shows that the factory labor at the south is exclusively white, native born and obtainable at wages that are thirty-three per cent. less than those paid in New England. The climate allows eleven hours a day labor the year round and saves fuel, clothing and expensive dwellings, while at the same time it contributes materially to the superior quality of the yarn manufactured. Georgia has a State board of engineers, and they report on streams examined by them (representing so far one hundred and ninety-seven water-powers) a total theoretical horse-power, running twenty-four hours a day, of one hundred and ten thousand horses. This by no means represents the total power of the State. The Chattahoochee river, at Columbus, has a fall of one hundred and twenty-five feet in two and a half miles. Coal of good quality is mined at several places in Georgia, or is to be had very cheaply from Tennessee and Alabama, and is laid down at the factories for four to four and a half dollars per ton. The law of Georgia exempts all manufactories of cotton goods from State, county and municipal taxation for a period of *nine years*, in order to promote the establishment of this sort of industry. The result of all this is seen in the fact that there are already *forty-seven* cotton-mills in the State, some of which have a capital of over one million dollars. There are eight mills in Columbus, one company having sixteen hundred looms, with an immense productive capacity. These mills have all the recent improvements, and they enjoy the signal advantage of having been built and equipped at hard-pan prices, instead of at the inflation prices of 1866-70, as was the case with so many New England factories that are now practically insolvent. As to operating expenses, the correspondent says:

The oldest and most successful manufacturer in the State, who is still at the head of the above company, and has been engaged in the business for over a quarter of a century, estimates that the mills at Columbus have an advantage of one and nine-tenths cents per pound in the cost of raw material over their northeastern competitors, and that for a large mill of sixteen hundred looms this advantage amounts to over nine per cent. on the entire capital, or one hundred and twenty thousand dollars per annum. This is nine dollars and thirty-one and one-half cents per bale, estimating the annual consumption at twelve thousand nine hundred bales of four hundred and ninety pounds each.

The Augusta mills made an average of eleven hundred pounds of sizing dollars per loom during the last six months, and the best authorities agree that small mills, with a capital of, say, one hundred thousand dollars, are still more profitable than large ones, and will average a profit of twenty per cent. upon the investment. The correspondent adds:

In almost any locality in the State cotton can be gathered from the field, ginned at the mill, and before night of the second day be manufactured into yarns, or, partly at least, into cloth; the cost of baling, bagging and ties being saved. In addition, the cotton is presented to the preparatory machines in a loose, flocculent state, far better suited to the manufacturer than that which has endured for months the violent compression necessary for economical shipment. A bale of cotton weighing five hundred pounds will average in the mills of Europe about four hundred pounds of goods, and the consumer will be charged with all commissions, storages, freights and insurance on twenty per cent. of the original weights, which is useless waste; while a bale of yarn shipped from a southern mill will yield the same weight to the consumer without any waste whatever. Our factories can be supplied with cotton at one cent less per pound than the New England factories. The two items of purchase of cotton and sale of fabrics at home will give a profit of two cents per pound on the cotton thus consumed. Transportation facilities are ample. The cost of water-power, steam-power, building materials, fuel and subsistence is less in the south than any other part of the United States where cotton can be manufactured. While New England has ceased to compete with the south in the manufacture of coarser yarns (No. 14 and under), southern mills sell heavy sheetings at six and three-fourths cents per yard, shirtings at five and three-fourth cents, eight-ounce osnaburgs, of fine finish, at nine and three-fourth cents, and make money. Can any northern mill do this?

ALABAMA DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic executive committee of Alabama recently met at Montgomery, and issued an address, from which we make the following extract:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—We are about to enter upon another political campaign, the results of which cannot fail to exert an important influence upon the material, social and political interests of the State for two years, and, perhaps, for a much longer time. The wrongs we endured, the injuries we sustained, the indignities to which we were subjected, the disregard of the public interests, and the profligacy and crime which characterized Republican rule in Alabama for more than seven years, are all too fresh in the recollection to require that we be warned to exercise that vigilance which is "the price of liberty," to avoid the recurrence of similar calamities, which would certainly follow the defeat and overthrow of the Democratic and Conservative party in the State. It is not probable that the party from whose rule we have suffered so many evils in Alabama will again meet us in an open contest under its old name and organization. What it cannot hope to accomplish directly, it will seek to effect by indirection. It will next be felt in an attempt to create dissensions in our own ranks, and if we meet it at all, it will probably be under the banner of "independentism," or some other specious disguise. In whatever shape it may present itself, our sacred duty, as well as our most important interests, demand that we should crush it. We that is not for us is against us. No man can be considered a good Democrat who will deliberately place himself outside of our organization and attempt to defeat its chosen standard-bearers. The essential object of our party is to carry into the administration of the government the policies and principles upon which it is founded. Internal dissensions never fail to weaken a party, and often render it an easy prey for its enemies. If our party is defeated, from whatever cause—from dissensions within, or by an open foe without—the essential object of its existence is also defeated and antagonistic principles are apt to become the policy of the government. If any further argument be necessary to induce a firm adherence to our organization and principles, we have but to contrast the administration of the State government for a little more than three years past with the calamitous period to which we have referred. Since our party was restored to the full and undisputed control of the government much good to the people has been effected. A new constitution emanating directly from the people, in lieu of one fastened upon us by arbitrary force, has been established. The legislative power to tax the people has been limited; the power to lend the public credit or to create a public debt beyond the capacity of the people to pay has been annulled; nearly twenty millions of the public debt created by preceding administrations have been swept from existence, the interest upon the remainder reduced; the expenses of the State government have been greatly diminished; public confidence has been restored; our State obligations, which were worth from seventy to seventy-five per cent. on the dollar, now command a premium in the market; the gloom that rested upon the hearts of our people has been dissipated; emigration from the State has in a great measure abated; law and order prevails, while peace, contentment and the evidences of industry, thrift and returning prosperity abound throughout all our borders. Much has been done, much more has been begun, the full fruition of which we may hope to realize under the continued rule of the Democratic and Conservative party. In view of these undeniable facts, and many others which might be presented, we adjure you, fellow-citizens, as you value the highest interests of the commonwealth, that you permit no disorganizing influences to sap our strength or hazard the continued success of our party. But the mission of the Democratic and Conservative party is not limited to the narrow confines of the State. The party, as it exists in this State, is but a segment of that grand organization of patriots extending throughout the Union, whose purpose and destiny are to sweep from power and place the party under whose malign policy and sway every national interest has suffered, and the people brought to the verge of almost universal bankruptcy and ruin. Wherever the Republican party has maintained ascendency for any length of time, either in national or State governments, the history of its conduct of public affairs has been marked by the most flagrant corruptions, and an utter disregard of the rights, the interests and liberties of the people. Its long and uninterrupted career of profligacy and crime found a fitting culmination, at last, in the inauguration of a President and Vice-President of the United States by means of the most shameless frauds, forgeries and perjuries. But few men could now be found in any section of the Union who, in the light of events which have transpired within the last twelve months, would have the temerity to deny that Tilden and Hendricks were fairly elected in the last Presidential campaign, and that Hayes and Wheeler were as fairly defeated. The repetition of a crime so stupendous could hardly fail to result in the complete subversion of the government and the destruction of public liberty. The question then which addresses itself to every patriot is, shall this great crime against the rights and liberties of the people be allowed to pass unchallenged, or shall the people, through the ballot-box, visit upon the party which perpetrated it that condign punishment which shall answer as a perpetual guaranty to the public against any attempt at its repetition? Alabama should be an important factor in the great movement to redress the public grievances, and to bring back the government to its ancient and constitutional courses. In order that she may be effective in this movement, it is indispensable that she preserve her alignment with her sister Democratic States of the Union. Any break in our ranks, however temporary, any exposed weakness in our organization, would encourage the enemy throughout the Union, and dampen in a corresponding degree the ardor of our friends. Let us then, with unbroken unanimity sacrifice, upon the altar of the common good, all individual aspirations and ambitions not in harmony with the success of our party. Let us, by presenting at all times an unbroken front, hold up the hands of our friends in all parts of the Union, and particularly in those sections, where the contest will be deep and bitter and the issue doubtful. Let us in a word discharge with fidelity a sacred public duty and we will yet be allowed to participate in the joys as well as in the glory incident to the full and final consummation of the patriot's most cherished hopes.

THE SAN ELIZARIO TROUBLES.

Unsatisfactory Report of the Commission—Troops to be Stationed at El Paso—A Minority Report will be Submitted.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Dispatches from Texas say that the commission appointed by President Hayes and Governor Hubbard to investigate the San Elizario and El Paso difficulties of a few months ago, have adjourned. They advise the stationing of two hundred cavalry troopers at El Paso. The result of the commission produced great dissatisfaction in Texas. Major Jones, who represented Texas in the commission, will make a minority report, which, it is expected, will set forth the aggressive idea of most Americans, and recommend the punishment of Mexican insolence. It is said that two military officers of the commission appointed by President Hayes were feasted and feted by citizens of El Paso county, who are not only inimical to the people of Texas, but to American interests, and this fact has caused a good deal of comment.

DRESDEN, TENN.

Political Outlook in Weakly County Growing Interesting—The Democracy Organized and Ready to Name the Successful Candidates.

Occasional Correspondence of the Appeal.]

DRESDEN, March 16.—Thinking that a communication from the county of Weakly in reference to the political outlook will interest some of your readers, I write you by to-day's mail. Judicial and county aspirants are with us nearly every day, and as we approach nearer and nearer the first of August, excitement keeps pace with the moments as they pass. We are divided, of course, as to the candidates; but the Democratic party being well up in organization in old Weakly, I think I risk nothing in saying that the nominees of the party will receive the usual majority. The congressional race is waxing hot in this, the ninth congressional district. Already it is said that there are nine "Richmonds" in the field, who propose to follow their fortunes to a nominating convention and abide its results, while there are two claiming to be Democrats who propose to make the race independent of the convention. Should Hon. W. P. Caldwell, the present incumbent, not be a candidate—and I have no hesitation in saying that he will not be—then Hon. W. W. Vaughan, of the county of Haywood, will receive the solid vote of this county. The ability and efficiency with which he served your district, as a member of the forty-second congress, and the energy he has displayed in what he has done in the construction of the Holly Springs, Brownsville and Ohio railroad, has impressed our people in a way friendly to his aspirations, which brings them to his support almost as one man. I know this, because I have visited every portion of our county, and talked freely with our people on the subject. Respectfully, WEAKLY.

KING HUMBERT AND POPE LEO.

"A Barrel of Fat" Succeeded by an Ambitious Man of Brains.

Washington *Post*, 18th: Father Reville, the eloquent Dominican, whose opinions upon matters connected with his church in Europe are entitled to great weight, was sought again last night for an interview as to the progress of reconciliation between the church and State which the accession of Leo XIII seemed to favor. Being interrogated on this subject Father Reville said:

"Owing to the recent action of King Humbert in appointing a bishop, and his well-known, resolute character, I predict a serious and almost hopeless rupture between the king and the pope. You see," said the father in explanation, "it has been the custom, from time immemorial, for the temporal power to appoint three candidates for the office of bishop in a certain diocese. This was, of course, before the holy see had been pillaged of its property and rights by the temporal power. Now the State has forfeited all its ancient privileges, which it had from the church. King Humbert either forgot or ignores this fact. At any rate, he has assumed the power of a spiritual nomination, when he is the possessor of no such power; and more than this, he has not only nominated, but appointed a bishop. Of course the pope will not consent to this flagrant infringement of his power. The pope is liberal in his policy, and perfectly willing to go to certain lengths, but you know that such a person is apt to be very decided in regard to a further advance. King Humbert is greatly different from his father, Victor Emmanuel. The present king confines himself rigidly to business, while his father loved the chase, and left business to his councilors. The present king is a bitter enemy to the church, while his father, at heart, was a Catholic, and the policy of his reign did not emanate from him. I remember in an audience I had in 1865 with Pio Nono, in speaking of the king he said: "Oh, he is only a barrel of fat. I have no fear of him. He is a good Catholic at heart and will die a Catholic. The trouble is with his councilors. I have no enmity toward him, and if you remember," said the father, "the result proved the truth of that remark, he did die a Catholic. Now the aggressive spirit of King Humbert will greatly interfere with the plans of Leo XIII. His election was the triumph of the liberal party of the conclave over the ultramontanes. He is not only the representative of the liberal party, but he is liberal by nature. I was talking only to-day with an American lady, the sister-in-law of Speaker Randall, who knew the pope quite familiarly when he was a bishop, and she spoke of this quality as brought out in his private relations."

"Does not the recent outbreak of the populace in Rome indicate that the policy of aggressive opposition to the papal see is that of the dominant party in Rome?"

"I do not think so. There have always been a few in Rome who were opposed to the pope. They created this disturbance; but it is not the expression of either the majority of Rome or Italy. I do not know where this will end. The pope will resist to the last extremity the encroachments of the civil government. The king is determined and hostile. The outlook is gloomy and the consummation for which all devout Catholics have been hoping and praying seems to be more remote than ever."

Result of the Official Examination of the Condition of the Sub-Treasury.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Messrs. Ewing and Chittenden, of the committee on banking and currency of the house of representatives to attend the examination of the sub-treasury, had a conference this morning with a number of leading bankers. S. D. Babcock, John A. Stewart, James M. Brown, Jacob D. Vermilye, Benj. B. Sherman and George Bliss were invited to meet the committee in the office of Assistant-Treasurer Hillhouse. A private conference was held, lasting about an hour, during which Mr. Ewing asked a number of questions, chiefly in regard to the amount of gold which would probably be necessary for the successful accomplishment of Secretary Sherman's plan of resumption. No definite sum was named in reply, but it was intimated that the passage of the bill had considerably changed the condition of affairs, and that seventy-five million dollars in United States bonds had come back from Europe. The examination of all the accounts, notes, coin and bullion in the sub-treasury by Secretary Sherman's commission had been completed, and the only discrepancy discovered was an excess of thirty-four cents in fractional notes. The amount of gold coin sealed up in the vaults, exclusive of loose gold and bullion, was ninety-seven million dollars.

How many hundreds are afflicted with catarrh? Dr. J. H. M'Lean's catarrh snuff is a never-failing remedy; it soothes and allays irritation, sores in the nose, pimples on the face and sores on the body. Trial box 50 cents, by mail. Dr. J. H. M'Lean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

A BRUTAL VILLAIN.

The Author of Two of the Most Diabolical Deeds Known in the Criminal Calendar, Simply Hanged to Death by the Neck.

Two Innocent School Girls Brutally Murdered and their Persons Outraged After Death—Horrible Particulars of the Fiendish Crimes.

On last Friday Joseph LaPage was launched into eternity at Concord, New Hampshire.

THE CRIME FOR WHICH HE WAS HUNG

was committed on October 14, 1875, when Josie A. Langmaid, then eighteen years old, a happy, light-hearted girl, left her father's house to attend school at the Pembroke academy, about a mile and a quarter from her home. At intervals she was seen and recognized until the sixth and last farmhouse had been passed. She then entered upon that portion of the road which was skirted upon either side by woods. While passing quietly upon her way she was met by her murderer, who, without giving the poor girl a chance to even make a prayer for mercy, proceeded to carry out his hellish purpose. How much resistance the poor girl made will never be known, but from the appearance of the ground on which the remains were found, it is probable that

THE STRUGGLE WAS SEVERE.

She was not missed until the evening of the same day. A search was immediately commenced, and as it was generally known that the girl was missing, a large crowd turned out to aid the distressed parents and friends. Between seven and eight o'clock the search resulted in finding the body about half a mile beyond where she was last seen alive. Her

HEADLESS CORPSE

was discovered in a clump of bushes close by the roadside, and the ground and leaves for quite a space were stained with blood. The clothing of the murdered girl was torn into shreds, and her underclothing saturated with blood, her person being badly mutilated. About eight o'clock the next morning, the search having been kept up through the night, the head was found rolled up in a waterproof cloak, about seventy-five rods northwest of where the body was found. By their side lay an oak stick three feet eight inches in length by one and a quarter square. The stick was broken in three pieces, one of which was stained with blood. The head was cut off clearly, as if taken off by a large, sharp knife. The spinal column was severed between the first and second vertebræ. It was the unanimous opinion of the physicians in attendance that decapitation was commenced before life was extinct. When the fact became known, and as soon as the missing portions of the body were discovered wrapped in the victim's cloak, and concealed in the woods, the public feeling of indignation was so intense that had the murderer been discovered then his life would not have been safe an hour. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the authorities, who summoned to their assistance the best detective skill, the murderer remained undiscovered until the thirteenth of the same month, when Joseph LaPage was arrested upon suspicion. He denied the charge, but proof was gradually adduced against him, and in March, 1876, he was arraigned for trial before the circuit court at Concord. The trial was held in the city hall, which has densely crowded through the nine days of its duration. Evidence was introduced showing that he had made indecent inquiries in reference to, and had

FOLLOWED YOUNG GIRLS;

that he had been on the academy road the day before the murder, and with a stick in his hand; that he was seen to go by the academy on the morning of the murder, with an ax on his shoulder. A knife belonging to the prisoner was produced in evidence, and upon his overcoat, vest, pantaloons, overalls, and hat were found spots resembling blood. He did not take the witness-stand himself, but his defense was an *alibi;* that is, he attempted to make out by the faulty testimony of other woodchoppers that he was elsewhere on the morning in question; but even their testimony did not cover the whole time in which he might have perpetrated the deed. Among the many witnesses against the prisoner was Miss Julene Rouse, a sister of his wife, whom he

OUTRAGED AND LEFT FOR DEAD

at her home in Canada. To her evidence exception was taken, and the full bench decided it to be another and distinct offense, and so remote as to be incompetent to show the motive in this case, and a second trial was granted, which was held in March 1877, and was also very largely attended. A long chain of circumstantial evidence was wound around the prisoner, and he was convicted at the second trial, as he was at the first, and sentenced, the latter time, to be hanged on the fifteenth day of March, 1878. During the last night he confessed to the warden and deputy not only the Langmaid murder, but that of Marietta Ball, at St. Albans, Vermont, in July, 1874. He said: "I kill gal—yes, I kill two gal. Too bad, too bad," and he sobbed and cried most bitterly, and then said that after he met Josie Langmaid he

STRUCK HER WITH A STICK,

and when he struck she threw up her hand, and the cut upon it was caused by the slow of the stick. He then took her into the woods and cut off her head with his knife, carried the head to where it was found, and then went to the brook and washed his hands, knife and coat. He then went across lots; then took the highway back to Suncook, taking his coat and ax with him; got back to Suncook at six o'clock in the evening. His wife burned two coats and two caps four or five days after, and told him he was a bad man; she did not want him any more. He had no clothes in the house. His wife did not burn up the clothes because they were bloody, but because they got into a quarrel. LaPage's story of the

MARIETTA BALL

tragedy was told as unconcernedly as if he was narrating a sporting adventure rather than the commission of an outrage and murder which, for inhuman cruelty, has rarely been paralleled in a christian community. She was a most beautiful and estimable young lady, and LaPage had become fascinated with her in seeing her pass by the field where he was at work in her daily trips to and from the school. On a pleasant Friday afternoon in the month of July, 1874, he resolved to follow her and carry out the base design which he had for

MANY WEEKS IN CONTEMPLATION.

He gave out that he was going berrying, and then went and secreted himself in a piece of woods on St. Albans hill, in the south part of the city. Miss Ball had to pass through this desolate locality on her way from the school to the residence of Mr. Foster Page, where she was going to spend Saturday, a custom of which the murder says he had became aware by observation. It was while passing along this unfrequented and lonely road that the monster fell upon the defenseless girl. He had disguised himself with a rude mask, which he had made from an old foot-mat, but in the struggle which he had with his victim this was torn away, and Miss Ball at once identified him. As the fiend tells the story, she begged him to let her alone, but

HER APPEALS WERE IN VAIN.

Finding that the villain was determined in his purpose, Miss Ball fought with a desperation which can hardly be described, and being of a powerful physique, she gave her assailant many severe scratches and bruises before she was overcome. When she had "become quiet," as LaPage calmly expressed it, he committed repeated outrages upon her person, not desisting until long after she had become cold and rigid in death. But to make sure that his victim would not return to consciousness, he pounded her head to a jelly with stones, and mutilated and disfigured her person otherwise in a manner too horrible and revolting to describe.

The confession of the Marietta Ball murder has been received by the St. Albans people with the greatest eagerness, as it vindicates the young gentleman who was arraigned for the murder of Miss Marietta Ball, and everybody interested in these terrible crimes felt better to be assured beyond the possibility of a doubt that LaPage is the guilty party.

The Old Plantation—Its Poetry and Romance.

Atlanta *Constitution:* Now that the problem of slavery which, even before the desperate cast of the die in 1861, had begun to perplex the more thoughtful of the southern people, is successfully solved, even the bare suggestion of its re-establishment is unsavory; but the memory of the old plantation will remain green and gracious forever. What days they were—those days on the old plantation! How vividly you remember the slightest incident! How picturesque the panorama that passes before your mind's eye! Therejwas the fox-hunt planned for the especial benefit of Miss Carrie de Compton, the belle of Rockville. (If we should give the name of the town, you would abuse us for exposing you in the newspapers.) You remember lying in a state between dreaming and waking as Aunt Patience, fat and cheery—heaven rest the good old negro's soul!—comes into our room, with much ado, bearing a steaming cup of coffee. Curiously enough, you recall almost her very words as she endeavors to arouse you to a contemplation of the necessities of such a momentous occasion as a fox-hunt: "Well, I declar' ter grashus, ef dat chile ain't layin' dar yit! Git outen dat bed dis minit! How yer gwine ter ketch foxes under dat bolster? Git up frum dar! Dat young gal done bin up too long ter talk 'bout!" You remember what an impression the fair Carrie made upon you in her trim riding-habit, and how, when, with one dainty hand holding the gathered folds of her skirt, she stooped to caress your favorite hound, you lost your heart utterly. It is all indelibly impressed upon your memory—the ride to Sir Reynard's range, the casting about of the hounds, the sudden burst of canine melody as the fox gets up right in the midst of the pack, the hard ride at the heels of the hounds for a few moments, and the sudden inspiration on your part that it would be well to guide the fair DeCompton to a point near which the fox (an old customer of yours) would surely pass. You remember how you vainly endeavored to convince your skeptical charge that the slight, dark shadow stealing across the hillside, not a quarter of a mile away, was the veritable fox the dogs were after; how your whole frame tingled with delight when the soul-stirring music of the hounds was borne to your ears on the crisp breeze of morning, and what a thrill came over you as the pack burst into view, running with heads up and tails down, your Flora far to the front, and flying like a meteor! What nights were the nights on the old plantation! The mellow light of the harvest moon crept through the rustling leaves of the tall oaks, fell softly upon the open space beyond, and bathed the brown old barn in a flood of golden glory, while the songs of the negroes at the corn pile—lusty chorus and plaintiff refrain—shook the silence until it broke upon the air in far-reaching waves of melody. But, alas! all these are gone. The moon pursues her pathway as serenely as of old, but she no longer looks down upon the scenes that were familiar to your youth. The old homestead and the barn are given to decay, and the songs of the negroes have been hushed into silence by the necessities of a new dispensation. The old plantation itself has gone. It has passed away, but the hand of time, inexorable yet tender, has woven about it the sweet suggestions of poetry and romance—memorials that neither death nor decay can destroy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Liberian Ship Azar Consecrated in the Presence of 5000 Colored People—Leaders in the System of Plunder—Action of the Legislature.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A Charleston, South Carolina, dispatch states that the Liberian ship Azar was consecrated yesterday in the presence of five thousand colored people by Bishop Brown, of the African Methodist Episcopal church. Several addresses were made, all breathing a missionary spirit. Politics were not touched upon.

A Columbia dispatch says the general assembly of South Carolina, yesterday, by an overwhelming vote, and in the face of the most determined opposition on the part of those who may be properly called the radical Democracy, passed a preamble and resolution directed to the conciliation of the national sentiment of the country. The preamble recites that while adhering steadfastly to the determination that the leaders in the system of plunder whereby the resources of the State were drained shall be brought to well-merited punishment, it is not desired that vengeance should be visited upon those who were but the instruments of the master spirits. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring. That his excellency the governor be authorized and requested, in case he deems it expedient, to instruct an order of *nolle prosequi* to be entered in any of the prosecutions brought, or which may be brought by the State, based upon the facts found by the joint investigating committee on public frauds.

TELEGRAMS.

Rome, March 22: Cardinal M'Closkey and Lieutenant-General Count Gerbaix DeLonnaz, king Humbert's aide-de-camp, have visited General Grant.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 22: There has been no decision yet by the coroner's jury in the Wetzel county triple murder cases. The feeling for a rope to lynch the parties seems to be dying out and better council prevailing.

London, March 22: The steamship Denmark, hence to New York, was spoken in forty-fourth degree north latitude, longitude forty-eight degrees west, and reported her rudder damaged, but declined assistance.

Cincinnati March 22: Long, Clemmens & Drury's wholesale paint and varnish store, Race street, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of twelve thousand dollars; insured in Cincinnati companies for fifteen thousand dollars.

Rome, March 22: It is understood that the foreign policy of the new government will be that of strict neutrality on the eastern question. Italy will, however, exert to the utmost her influence in the congress to oppose Russian predominance in Europe, by seeking to extend the Hellenic kingdom and constituting other christian nationalities.

Financial Difficulties at Tarrytown, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN, March 22.—The failure of the National bank of Tarrytown causes great excitement among the people. Some indignation is expressed that the bank officers should have received deposits up to the close of business yesterday, when they knew the bank must suspend to-day. The examiner threw out a large amount of worthless paper, which the bank had been carrying for some time, and the supervisor of Greenburgh, who is the president, had the public moneys under his control, but were withdrawn some days before the failure. The county treasurer also drew out his deposits. Several parties holding trust funds deposited in the bank are greatly embarrassed. The reliable assets, including cash on hand of twenty thousand dollars, are estimated to exceed eighty thousand dollars; liabilities, one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars. The examiner found about one hundred thousand dollars of worthless paper in the bank.

The Indictment Against Henry Clews Decided Invalid.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The so-called indictment against Mr. Henry Clews, banker and broker, which was obtained in Chautauqua county on *ex-parte* evidence, and upon which Mr. Clews was recently arrested, has been decided invalid by the court of sessions of Chautauqua county, and an order has been entered requiring the same. Mr. Clews has obtained orders of arrest for the parties connected with the conspiracy.

The Stinging Sensation

In the gullet called "heartburn" (why, it is impossible to conceive, since the heart has nothing to do with it), is caused by the acetous fermentation in the stomach of the food contained in it, by an overplus of the gastric juice, which is itself a powerful acid, or by the unnaturally acrid quality of that secretion. The ordinary way of treating this symptom, for it is nothing else, is to administer bi carbonate of soda, an alkali, to neutralize the acid. But sour stomach cannot be cured by alkalis, which tend to weaken the digestive apparatus. A far better remedy is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthens the cellular membrane, the seat of the difficulty, regulates the flow of the gastric secretion, improves the quality if vitiated, and puts the stomach into good working order. Perfect digestion follows as a natural sequence, and there is no more trouble from heartburn or sour stomach. The liver and bowels are also thoroughly regulated by this sovereign alterative.

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