# THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 104


### CLOSING RATES

*Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 5 7-8d. Memphis cotton, 10 1-8c. New Orleans cotton, 10 1-4c. New York cotton, 10 5-8c. New York gold, 100 3-8.*

### WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 5, 1 a.m.

*For Tennessee and the Ohio valley warmer northwest to southwest winds, partly cloudy or clear weather, with stationary or rising barometer.*

### OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, SATURDAY, May 4, 1878, 10:08 p.m.

| Place of Observation. | Bar. | Ther. | Wind. Dir. | Wind. Force. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 30.00 | 71 | S.W. | Light. | Clear. |
| Indianola | 30.11 | 67 | S.W. | Fresh. | Clear. |
| Louisville | 29.83 | 57 | N.W. | Fresh. | Fair. |
| Memphis | 29.95 | 59 | W. | Gentle. | Fair. |
| Nashville | 29.87 | 60 | S.W. | Gentle. | Fair. |
| New Orleans | 30.04 | 67 | N.W. | Light. | Clear. |
| Shreveport | 30.02 | 63 | ... | Calm. | Clear. |
| Vicksburg | 30.02 | 61 | S. | Gentle. | Clear. |

W. M. M'ELROY, sergeant.

JOHN MORRISSEY was buried at Troy, New York, yesterday.

LONDON dispatches report the failure of Corbett & M'Clymont for seven million dollars.

AMICABLE relations between Germany and the Vatican at Rome are supposed to have been re-established.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, the arms manufacturers, of Ilion, New York, are financially embarrassed, and have submitted their affairs to their creditors.

THE Ohio legislature has passed a bill making the wages due laborers to the amount of three hundred dollars the first lien upon property in cases of assignment.

A LONDON dispatch complains of a remarkable absence of news respecting the progress of negotiations between England and Russia, but the latest impressions are more hopeful.

A CONSTANTINOPLE paper concludes that in case of war between England and Russia Turkey will be neutral, but adds that the question is too much involved to allow definitive conviction on the subject.

THE two million additional bond bill for the completion of the Cincinnati Southern railroad was defeated in Cincinnati Friday by a majority of two hundred and nineteen, in a total vote of over twenty-two thousand.

THE members of the New York syndicate yesterday decided to take an additional five million dollars of the four and a half per cent. bonds, making the total amount thus far taken under the second contract, twenty million dollars.

THE London *Economist* concludes that the foreclosure of the Erie railway has lifted a weight off of the American market, as it is hoped that the British bond and shareholders may henceforward appeal to the American courts to obtain their legal rights with some prospect of success.

CONSIDERABLE political importance is attached at Constantinople to the appointment of Prince Labanoff as Russian ambassador to the Porte. The choice is agreeable to the Porte on account of the favorable impression he created during his former tenure of office as Russian ambassador during the Crimean war. The prince is understood to favor an amicable arrangement of the existing difficulties, and is regarded as a man of moderate views.

ON the evening of April 27th, Henry M. Darnall, jr., a citizen of Pemiscot county, Missouri, and a member of the last legislature of that State, was enticed across the Mississippi river into Lake county, Tennessee, and killed by William Shearer, a tenant of his. Shearer fled, but was overtaken next day by a sheriff's *posse* and mortally wounded while attempting to escape from them. Before Shearer died he stated that he had been hired to kill Darnall, but did not say by whom.

THE London *Times*, in commenting on the appearance of the steamer Cimbria, under Russian commission, in American waters, says: "There are good reasons why we should regard proceedings of this kind without alarm. The chief one is, that the United States government, which has always prided itself on fulfilling its neutral duties, has been placed under special obligations in this respect by the Washington treaty. By virtue of its rules, we were condemned to pay a fine of three million pounds sterling for depredations committed by the Alabama and her consorts, and the United States, by accepting that fine, have further pledged themselves to observe on their part the new rules of the treaty. It was an unwelcome penalty to us at that time, but we have the advantage of an additional protection. We may, in fact, be confident that the United States will act honorably and up to its obligations in this respect, and the Russians will consequently find it difficult to execute the enterprises they appear to have planned."

### HOMEWARD BOUND.

**The Beauty and Chivalry of Memphis Returning from the Conquest of the State Capital, Burdened with Glorious Honors.**

Special to the Appeal.]

NASHVILLE, April 4.—The St. Elmo and Cyrene commanderies and the Memphis opera troupe left for home to-night. Many Nashville Knights and citizens saw them off. All the Memphis visitors have won the warmest encomiums from the Nashville people. The excellence of the drill of both the Memphis commanderies, and their knightly bearing, has been commended on all sides, and with well-merited praise.

### APPEALS BY CONVICTS.

**The Defendants Found Guilty by the Criminal Court Juries Appeal their Cases to the Supreme Court.**

This afternoon Sheriff Anderson and deputies will leave for Jackson in charge of the following prisoners, who have taken appeals to the supreme court, which meets to-morrow at Jackson for the consideration of cases in the western district of Tennessee: Sam Brizzell, sentenced to be hung for murder; Frank Barton, grand larceny, three years; Chris Johnson, embezzlement, five years; Wm. Barton, assault with intent to murder, five years; West Banks, grand larceny, five years; Lucy Coleman, malicious cutting, two years; Wm. Dupree, burglary, five years; W. H. Cline, grand larceny, four years; Henry Clay, rape, imprisonment for life; Duck Cohen, grand larceny, three years; Henry Kelly, grand larceny, three years; Henry Dunlap, passing counterfeit money, five years; Doc Goss, breach of trust and larceny, two years; Jim Jackson, grand larceny, three years; John McGoyne, robbery, one year; Jim James, petit larceny, one year; Nelson Walker, petit larceny, two years; Henry Smith, murder, sentenced to be hung; Fred Seymour, robbery, five years; Hans Margergun, robbery, five years; George Houston, malicious shooting, two years. From the Bartlett circuit court the following convicted prisoners likewise go to Jackson: George Patterson, Ben Degraffinreid and John Atkins.

THE annoyance occasioned by the continual crying of the baby at once ceases when the cause is (as it should be) promptly removed by using Dr. Bull's baby syrup. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

## OUR CAPITAL LETTER.

**The Able Speech of Representative Money, from Mississippi, on the Claims Question, Setting Forth Truths Too Palpable for Contradiction—The Southern Claims Question Done For.**

**The Fraud Is to be Investigated, and No Mistake—The People are Impatient for it, and Will Not be Satisfied Without it—The Republicans Urging it.**

**The Bloody Shirt No Longer Vexes the Spirit of the Massachusetts Bull—Exceedingly Cordial Reception to Southern Representatives in Boston.**

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.]

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The speech made by Mr. Money on the claims question has depressed the Republicans as much as it has elated the Democrats. Until the figures published in the APPEAL had been given out by that gentleman, the statements of the New York *Tribune* had full swing and sway. The glaringly erroneous figures of those statements, and the unjust conclusion they were intended to enforce—that the south was solid in a raid upon the treasury—were sent broadcast in pamphlets and posters to those sections of the country where it was believed they would do the most good. The fear that at one time prevailed that if the intelligence of the south was allowed to participate in the administration of the government, through the ascendency of the Democratic party, it would attempt to break down and ruin—that it would try to accomplish by political chicanery what its armies could not in the field—this fear was to be rearoused by this array of figures put forward with seeming fairness as compiled from official sources. New England towns were flooded with copies of the long list, and the dead walls of the manufacturing centers of the northern States were covered with posters, as I am informed, calling attention to these southern claims, no one of which has received the slightest consideration in the house, and few or any of which are likely to. Without a truthful explanation of the chances these claims have of ever going through, and without one word to show that the Democrats are more positively committed to economy in every direction than the Republicans, it is not difficult to realize the sensation the tables of the *Tribune* would have upon people who expect to find all the marks of the devil on every southern man. If, they were told no doubt, the Democratic house encourages one hundred and fifty million of claims from the south, what may we not expect when the senate is Democratic and Tilden is in the place to which he was elected, and of which he was defrauded by the robbers who filched from the ballot-boxes the votes of the people? Visions of the revival of the Confederate war debt as part of the national debt, of the wholesale allowance of all classes of southern claims, of payment for slave property, and finally of a general collapse of the finances of the country as a result of this illegal overloading, flitted through the average Republican mind, reviving the traditional hatred of Democracy and arousing the animosity against the south, which, I fear, will not die until this generation sleeps with those that have gone before. These thrifty people who profited enormously by the war which they carried on by proxy doubtless stood aghast as they contemplated the figures placed before them so as to convey the idea that if they had not they certainly would pass both houses and be paid. Thanks to Mr. Money, the dangerous idea thus plausibly presented, has been exploded. He met the *Tribune* with fact for fact, and utterly destroyed a fabric raised with consummate ingenuity and with a recklessness as to the truth amazing even in these days of disregard for honest, fair dealing. But Mr. Money has not only given the Democratic party a speech on which to build as upon a thousand texts, he has also given an impetus to the investigation by leading Democrats of facts collateral to those which he has engrossed with such telling effect. During the progress of the debate in the house (it being then in committee of the whole) on Tuesday last, on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, discussion took a wide range, the Republicans taking advantage of the occasion to attempt the difficult task of making capital for economy. Mr. Hale, of Maine, for instance, in an elaborate speech claimed a reduction of expenses by the Republicans every year from 1866 to 1874. In reply to him Mr. M'Mahon, one of the rising and most promising men in the Democratic party in Ohio, read from John Sherman's Mansfield speech, wherein he claimed that the Republican party had paid over one hundred million dollars of southern war claims, whereas the Democratic house of last year only paid seventy-four thousand dollars. Mr. M'Mahon, in concluding his well-timed remarks, and in answer to a question of Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, said that all of that vast sum of one hundred million dollars "went to your loyal "citizens, of course, men who could prove "that they were 'Union men' during the "war. All that was necessary to be shown "was that they were good Republicans, and "then their bills were paid. And they were "paid to the tune of one hundred million "dollars. Now what honest or intelligent "member on that side of the house will pre"sume for one moment to claim that our "troops destroyed even ten million of prop"erty belonging to the Union men of the "south? No one. It is a base slander upon "the troops. Yet our treasury was bled by "the Republicans to the extent of one hun"dred million dollars, and for losses alone! "Why, sir, in my judgment you could have "purchased all the property of the true "Union men of the south for one-"fifth of that amount." Mr. Abram Hewitt, of New York, after Mr. Keiffer, who spoke on the Republican side, secured the floor, and called the attention of the house to a comparative record, showing that in the first session of the forty-third congress—a Republican congress—a Republican committee of claims reported favorably one hundred and nine cases for damage in the southern States, aggregating over eight million dollars. They are for horses, for cotton, for mills, for steamboats, for stores, for nursery stock, for damages under contract, for pay as pilot, for every conceivable thing on which a claim could be based, amounting in the aggregate to over eight million dollars. In fact, it the Republicans had carried the forty-fourth congress, this list is very suggestive of the rapid increase which might have been expected in the crop of loyalty in the south under such a course of ample remuneration. "Carpet-bagging," said Mr. Hewitt, "although a profitable branch of industry, must have sunk into comparative insignificance along side of this 'new way to pay old debts.' Now, contrast that with the record in the first session of the forty-fourth congress, when the Democrats for the first time held power. There were fifty-two cases reported favorably, involving a sum of two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars, being one hundred and sixty-one dollars only; and out of those fifty-two cases there were only passed by the house seventeen, amounting to seventy-four thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars, against over eight million dollars reported favorably by a Republican congress, and all war claims, and most of them southern war claims, paid through Republican claim agencies, maintained for party reasons and with party views of party profit. Thus, the *Tribune's* showing, that by the forty-third Republican congress eight million dollars of claims of this kind were paid contrast with seventy-four thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars by the forty-fourth (Democratic) congress, and by Mr. Money's overwhelming array of northern improvement bills before the present congress, aggregating one billion five hundred and sixty-nine million one hundred and twenty two thousand and thirty-five dollars and thirteen cents. But it is not only the figures of Mr. Money's speech that are unanswerable, his logic is equally so. I will quote a few paragraphs to prove this. After prefacing by a general statement of the reasons for his speech, he said:

"I do not deem it necessary to make a thorough exposition of the religious, international or otherwise, that have been given to the press as truth. I will state parenthetically a few prominent examples of duplication and duplicity. The sum of three million is duplicated for the Mississippi levees; a million duplicated in bills providing for the payment of arrearages due certain persons of the United States prior to the war; and bills for railroads over the same line have been aggregated to represent the amount asked. Now, the question, Mr. Speaker, is, is it possible that these claims with which politicians frighten the credulous voter of the north may ever be paid? As far as the payment for slaves and debts of the Confederate States is concerned, that is forever settled by the latter part of the fourth clause of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, which holds this language:

"'But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.'

"These gentlemen know that this clause cannot be amended except by two-thirds votes of both houses and ratification of three-fourths of the States, or by an act of a convention called by two-thirds of the States and ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States. Only eleven States seceded from the Union; only fifteen owned slaves in 1861; and there are thirty-eight States in the Union. We might as well attempt to materialize the shadows of last year's clouds as to fix such claims as a charge upon the public treasury. Coming down to another class of claims for service rendered, property converted, and bills for public improvements, will a careful exegesis show that there is anything unreasonable, unjust, unfair, or dishonest in these claims, or unwarranted by the constitution and the laws as they exist? Is there anything in them that is not approved by a sound equity? * * The idea of payment of claims is calculated for northern latitude exclusively. The southern claimant, poverty-stricken and almost hopeless, feels a growing sense of the injustice of the law's delay. My sympathies have not been very actively excited for those men of the south who prefer accounts against the government for losses sustained during the war, backed by an oath that they never in any manner aided or assisted the rebellion, or sympathized with the people engaged therein. A man of the south who, in that tremendous struggle in whose raging vortex was swept all the hopes, the fears, the aspirations, the prayers of his relatives, friends, neighbors and fellow-citizens, yet stood unmoved, without the consecrated and rational sympathy, or one who, having felt himself moved to encourage and assist, and yet perjures himself simply for the refurnishing of his purse, is a man whose claim I can see fail with profound indifference. But there is a class of claims which is a just indebtedness, and however much I doubt the policy, as I do, of vexing the ear of authority with cries for relief, yet this government cannot afford to ignore them. The proceeds of captured and abandoned property, after the payment of all expenses of collection, after payments made by the secretary of the treasury, and payments made under judgment of the court of claims, can yet be fairly estimated at fourteen million dollars, held in the treasury, by a decision of the supreme court, a trust fund, and not the property of the United States, whose fiduciary capacity must be terminated by payment to the owner who can establish his right of property. Proof of loyalty is demanded as well as proof of proprietorship, and the time for such proof is limited to two years. The general pardon and amnesty of the twenty-fifth of December, 1868, proclaimed restoration of all rights to property, except as to slaves, and in property cases rights of third parties shall have intervened, and the claimant whose disabilities were thus removed have an equitable claim against the government for the property held in trust by the government.' Immediately after the war, when the southern people were stunned and dazed by that great disaster, with the black track of invading armies marking all their territories, countless homes in ashes, fences destroyed, and fields laid waste, they with heart of hope addressed themselves to the task of rebuilding their broken fortunes. Then, when they needed the strong hand of Federal power to sustain them in their efforts, it fell upon them as heavily as the mailed gauntlet of war, taking from their impoverished resources, in four years, in the cotton tax, the vast sum of eighty-three millions—a direct assault upon the great industry of the south. Our people realize that this tax will never be returned, but is it not worth the consideration of those gentlemen who scoff impatiently at the petitions for aid for southern improvements? Would it not be an act of justice, as well as of grace, that some portion of this enormous confiscation should be returned in aid to internal improvements? As the hand of Federal power has rested heavily upon us in anger, would it not be wise and well for it to give one touch of benediction? This government cannot afford to avoid an honest obligation. It cannot afford to do injustice to the meanest of its citizens. * * *

As far as I am concerned, I will cheerfully support a bill to remove every class of claims from congress to a court of proper jurisdiction, for in my opinion it is neither wise nor safe that congress should audit accounts and vote settlements with the individual creditors of the nation. For two reasons they should be removed from congress; first, for judicial determination; and, second, to eliminate them from politics."

After reading the tables already given in this correspondence, and commenting upon them at length, Mr. Money said:

"Happy, indeed, for this country, that in its time of danger and peril there existed a Democratic party in the north who, maintaining the integrity of the Union, yet kept their judgments undimmed by prejudice; and loving the Union as a whole, loved, too, all its sections, and stood the agents of reconciliation to perfect the reunion of States and to protect the prostrate south from the vindictive oppression of those who in the fury and passion of civil strife lost sight of the very genius and character of that union. In what have these Democrats of the north shown themselves unworthy of the most generous trust? In every measure of legislation they have been the faithful champions of the people, whether in a hopeless minority or in a triumphant majority. They have been the enemies of corporations and rings, of centralization and despotism, waging the battle of popular rights, and maintaining the constitution as our fathers gave it and as the years have made it.

When men's passions sink to rest then they begin to think, and this is the danger that threatens the Republican party. The life of that party is in agitation, and if a cause for excitement cannot be found one must be imagined. Hence this yearning solicitude to preserve the fruits of the war. The fruits of the war cannot be endangered. The slave is freed, and nothing can remand him to servitude, less than the power of Omnipotence. He has all the civil and political rights of the white man. Some Republicans may desire his disfranchisement, but to the southern States he is an element of power, an available strength in the electoral college and in congress which we will not willingly give up. Putting it upon the ground of interest, the southern man has a stronger reason than any other can have in preserving the ballot in the hand of the negro. The question of the supremacy of the Federal power has been decided through the arbitrament of the sword, and the constitution of my State declares that every citizen of Mississippi owes a paramount allegiance to the United States. What 'fruits of the war' are threatened with destruction? Is this constant effort to prejudice southern representatives in the minds of northern people really necessary to Republican success? Would not a wiser, more generous and magnanimous policy have fixed the scepter of power in Republican hands through a long succession of administration? Although born and reared in Mississippi, believing slavery was right, indoctrinated in the theory of 'State rights,' giving all I had to the Confederacy, yet I can see that to the world the Republican party, whether justified by the constitution or not, occupied a position as the champion of human freedom that was not only commanding but almost inspired. They had the vantage-ground, but they have lost it by abuse of power, by licentious extravagance, by toleration of rings, by neglect of the interests of labor, by their conspicuous inability to realize that the war is over, and that peace, reconciliation, and good-will are the essentials of public well-being. * *

The Democratic party represents the interests of labor, the sentiments of the people, the spirit of our institutions. I appeal to the past. Go back down the shining years of our country's glory, and note the landmarks of the nation's progress. Every proud event in our history stands as an enduring memorial of Democratic wisdom. Under the guidance of that party the thirteen feeble colonies, a mere fringe upon the Atlantic, have expanded into States and Territories that embrace a continent. Under it, Florida was acquired from Spain; Louisiana, stretching into the far southwest, from France; Texas, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona from Mexico. Successful wars were waged, and in these changing years of peace and war and of almost unmixed prosperity the public expenditures never reached even half the amount of either of the last twelve years of peace. Through all that bright era the national honor was untarnished, not an insult unresented, nor a wrong unredressed. It recognizes sectional lines only in geography, and its mission is restoration!

We of the south ask the consideration given to others, that justice be done exact and equal justice to all. We ask that the home as well as the foreign creditor receive his dues. We know that the affection of the citizen is more valuable than the respect of the alien. We shall exercise charity toward all, and still in our right hand carry gentle peace to silence envious tongues. We may be assailed with epithets, but, so far as manhood will permit, will forbear the expression of even a just indignation. We confide in the public justice, and with patience and hope await the rich blessings that must come of a thorough reconciliation of a united people."

These extracts will serve to show the scope and drift of a speech that has so worthily commanded public attention and which has been commented upon by friends and enemies, as a speech that must not be alowed to pass unchallenged. The *Post*, of this city, praised it highly, as have all the Democratic papers throughout the north, and Senator Lamar, one of the most scholarly men in either house, expressed himself in extravagant terms of praise of it, as the best speech made in this congress.

THE FRAUDS

are to be investigated. When, or how, has not yet been definitely decided upon, but it is thought it will be through the judiciary committee of the house. Mr. Lockwood, of New York, in a speech, at once conservative and sensible, has called the attention of the house to the fact that the people are impatient for it, and will not be contented unless it is had. He says it must be searching and thorough, and that no one is more interested in it than Mr. Hayes himself. The New York *Star*, of this evening, thinks the Democrats are inclined to back down, and says that a majority of Republicans in both houses "are as anxious to have an investigation as "they, and this fact is most perplexing to "those of them who want to get at the bot"tom of the so-called electoral frauds. It is "said, with an honest investigation into "the whole subject of the Presidential "settlement, that the Republicans feel "able to prove that the first overtures "for bargaining came from the south"ern Democrats; that the conference Colonel "Roberts, of the New Orleans *Times*, had "at Columbus with then Governor Hayes, "was an overture from Governor Nicholls; "that in case the Democrats were given lo"cal self-government in Louisiana and South "Carolina, that enough Democrats would "unite with the Republicans to give the dis"puted electoral votes to Hayes, and Wheeler "for, and insure their inauguration; that it "can be proved that Senator Lamar knew "that this proposition was to be made, and "not only sanctioned it but advocated it; "that they expect to prove that his first "initial bargaining at Columbus that the cel"ebrated Wormley conference would never "have been held, and that it was arranged "for by southern Democrats, who invited "leading friends of Governor Hayes to meet "with them to arrange some plan whereby "the fillibusters would be overcome. The "Republicans moreover say that if the true "inwardness of the so-called bargaining is "to be open to investigation, that more "Democratic than Republican hearts will "ache. They will insist that the investiga"tion shall not be confined to Florida, but "that it shall embrace all the averments "pending the electoral count, and they claim "to have material enough on hand to put "several distinguished Democrats on the de"fense." Of course this is put forward in the interest of the Republicans who are implicated in the frauds. Neither Lamar nor any of the Democrats hinted at, have anything to fear from an investigation, whether conducted by a house committee or by a joint special committee. For them it is said that they entered into no agreement until they saw that the Republicans, through Grant (wielding, as he did, the whole power of the government), had determined upon consummating the fraud, peaceably or at the point of the bayonet, when they would be able to charge another rebellion to the south, and so secure a fresh lease of power, and perhaps for a generation. But, even though the statements of the *Star* were true, the investigation must go on, and will go on. The people want to know the truth, no matter who is hurt.

THE BLOODY SHIRT

speech of General Banks, of which by this time he is heartily ashamed, has met with a rebuff that must be very mortifying to him. As you have seen, the Commercial club, of Boston, last week invited a number of senators and representatives to a banquet in that city. Senator Lamar, General Gordon, General Hooker and Messrs. Casey Young and Money were among those who responded to the invitation and made speeches. The affair was in every sense worthy of Boston, and the representatives of the south proved themselves equal to a really trying occasion. The Republicans who originated it were exceedingly cordial in the greeting they extended to their guests, and nothing was omitted in the least calculated to make the southerners feel and know that Boston and New England repudiated the sentiments that General Banks had given utterance to. The members of the club were especially anxious in their endeavors to convince the representatives of the south that, so far as they were concerned, the bloody shirt could not be waved in that section, and that the bloody hatchet of civil war had been buried forever. General Gordon and General Hooker made the notable speeches of the occasion. They addressed themselves to the material prosperity of the country, and pledged the south to peace and prosperity. General Gordon made seven or eight speeches at as many different points of interest, each one of them telling and appropriate to the interests of the people he addressed. Many of the principal manufacturing points were visited, and all of them the southerners made the most favorable impression. And so the bloody shirt is no more so far as New England is concerned. The merchants of Chicago say the same, and, in order that they may be on record with their brothers of Boston, they have invited the same and a few other southern statesmen to a grand banquet, to take place on the twenty-fifth of May. This is to be a superb affair, it which the bloody rag is to be effectually buried by the guests.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHALSHIP

for West Tennessee is not yet settled. General Williamson is here looking after the place Hayes finds it so hard to fill, with what chance of success it is hard to say. His case is "hung up" in the senate committee upon some personal objections that I think he will have little difficulty in disposing of. J. M. K.

### SALVAGE.

**A Suit Libeling the Barges of the Steam Towboat Warner Brought in the United States Admiralty Court.**

At the United States court a suit of libel for salvage was brought yesterday by Brown & Jones, owners of the steam tug DeSoto, and for the crew of said tug, against the model cargo box barge Francis, the model cargo box barge A. T. Baker No. 15, the model cargo box barge Milton, the model cargo box barge Sallie Pierce, the model cargo box barge Louis, the fuel barge Grand Tower and its cargo, consisting of about fifteen hundred boxes of coal and one family boat—the above being the vessels saved from the wreck of the towboat Warner and her tow, which vessels were wrecked on the first of May, in front of Memphis, and within the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States district court. The libelants pray the court to decree to them compensation and reward, together with their costs and expenses; that the court condemn said vessel to sale, if necessary, and compensate libelants out of the proceeds, etc. The libelants are Brown & Jones, John O'Connor, W. H. Jackson and John Brannon.

**Heating Cities by Steam.**

The success of heating the city of Lockport has induced the citizens of Auburn, New York, to also try the experiment. In Lockport they have three miles of pipe laid to test the system financially. The result shows that it will pay. Several consumers were charged the same amount that they paid the previous winter for coal, and this amply repaid the company for expenses. The loss of steam by condensation is about two to two-and-a-half per cent. on a mile of pipe. In houses the coal used is fast supplanted by that collected in reservoirs for domestic purposes, and the cost of fitting a house of average size with appliances is put down at one dollar and thirty-five cents.

WE MUST congratulate the parents and children of our city upon the introduction of Dr. Moffett's teething (teething powders), which has proven an infallible remedy for cholera-infantum, and all the irritations of teething, the summer complaints of children, and the eruptions and sores from which the little fellows so often suffer. N and #2 50. ever received such enthusiastic commendation from those who have used it.

REDUCED TO $2.—The hand-made corsets with side-steels. Dr. Warner's health corsets, $1 25. Cork corsets, $1 25. Abdominal corsets, $2 25. Wide corsets, $2 and $2 50. Long-waisted side-steel corsets, $1 25. All styles of fresh French and home-made corsets reduced so low that economical ladies can buy the best at the manufactory, 383 Main street.

## WASHINGTON.

**The Bill Reported from the Committee on Coinage Legalizing Subsidiary Silver Coins—The House Completes and Passes the Legislative Appropriation Bill.**

**Public Treasury Notes—Amount on Deposit to Secure National Bank Circulation—Colored Laborers Wanted in Brazil at Fair Remuneration—Miscellaneous Matters.**

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Representative Charles G. Williams, of Wisconsin, will deliver an oration at the Arlington, Decoration day.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION SECURITIES, ETC.

The treasury now holds $347,821,850 in United States bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $43,448,000 in bonds to secure the public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation the week ending to-day, $1,073,000; bonds held for circulation withdrawn the week ending to-day, $370,000; internal revenue receipts, $723,839; customs, $285,379; receipts of national bank notes for the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding period last year—1877, $5,067,000; 1878, $3,964,000; receipts, $526,000; subscriptions to four per cent. loan to-day, $388,500.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The journal pension bills passed last night numbered just one hundred. Among them were pensions to the widows of General Robert Anderson, General Charles L. Lovell and Admiral Charles Wilkes.

Mr. Stephens, from the committee on coinage, reported a bill to retire the five and ten-cent silver pieces, and to stop their further coinage, providing that no fractional or subsidiary silver coin shall be a legal-tender to the extent of twenty dollars, and shall be exchangeable at the treasury for other legal-tender money when presented in sums of twenty dollars or over. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The house then took up the unfinished business of yesterday—the legislative appropriation bill—when Mr. Baker made a point of order on the amendment offered by Mr. Gibson for the re-establishment of a branch mint at New Orleans, that it was new legislation and not in the interest of economy.

After a long argument the point of order was overruled, and the house then began to vote on the various amendments agreed to in the committee of the whole. The first on which a division was asked was the one increasing the clerical force in the office of the surgeon-general. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 97; nays, 96—the republican side, as was supported on the Republican side, as necessary for the quicker dispatch of business in the decision of pension claims. The vote resulted—yeas, 115; nays, 114. All the Democrats voted for the amendment, and all Democrats, with the exception of Stephenson and six others, against it. The speaker cast his vote in the negative, thus tieing the vote and defeating the amendment.

The next vote was on a motion to strike out the section which authorizes the entire clerical force, six excepted, now employed on the medical and surgical history of the war to be employed on the work necessary to the prompt payment of pensions. Rejected—yeas, 110; nays, 115.

The amendment increasing the salaries of the principal clerks in the agricultural department was rejected.

The amendment requiring agricultural seeds to be distributed proportionately among the congressional districts was agreed to—111 to 99.

The amendment offered by Mr. Gibson, appropriating one hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars for the re-establishment of the New Orleans mint, was agreed to—yeas, 125; nays, 95.

The bill was then passed, and the house adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The postmaster-general has sent Senator Dorsey, chairman of the committee on appropriations, several letters from bureau chiefs showing why the estimates of the expenses of that department should not be reduced.

Contractor Collins, who is constructing the Madeira and Mamorea railroad, Brazil, is endeavoring to secure colored laborers, whom he offers one dollar and fifty cents a day for two years.

### THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

**The Drill of the Commanderies at Nashville, and Other Proceedings of a Most Interesting Character—St. Elmo, of Memphis, Takes the Prize.**

Nashville *American*, 4th: The talk of the day was the competitive drill to occur on the public square at three o'clock in the afternoon. The various commanderies formed in line in front of Masonic Temple at that hour, and were soon marching off for the scene of contest. From Church street they passed into Summer, through Summer to Cedar and through Cedar to the public square, marching around it, and coming into the space between the market and courthouses, entering it from the north side, the Nashville commandery in the lead, headed by Duff's band, Murfresboro, Jackson, St. Elmo and Cyrene commanderies following, the two last named marching to the airs of the Memphis band. As the Nashville commandery entered the space mentioned it swung around in a magnificent wheel, and marched with even front, stretching entirely across the space to the southern side of the square. The other commanderies followed in sections, and came to a halt with the Nashville commandery. Crowds of people now swarmed around the drill-ground, making an almost perfect and hollow square, standing from ten to twenty deep. The portico of the courthouse represented a pyramid, and every window was filled with a bouquet of ladies. All the windows in the houses on the square, in full view of the grounds, were crowded with the fair sex, and the top of the M'Crea enginehouse was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, while the windows of the city hall were brought into requisition. Even the tops of the tall wholesale and retail houses were utilized by persons anxious to glance on the stirring scene below them. The courthouse fence was a hedgerow of small boys who had fully determined to see the drill out.

An impromptu stand had been erected on the east side of the markethouse, upon which stood Governor James D. Porter, Captain Alexander Porter, and Rev. Mr. Shoup, pastor of the Church of the Advent, the committee, and Grand Commander Foster, Deputy Grand Commander Conner, Past Grand Commander Blackie, Grand Generalissimo Fussell, Eminent Commander G. A. Pope, Past Grand Commander Morton B. Howell and Grand Sentinel George Sieferle.

Jackson commandery, with fourteen members, won the first place, and at once entered for conflict. It got a bad start, but steadily improved, displaying great efficiency, and frequently winning applause. Their time was rather too fast, forcing them to a too rapid evolution of their movements. Perhaps the greatest difficulty which they had to contend with was the rain which poured down heavily during almost the entire time they were out. They, notwithstanding, won warm encomiums for the excellence of their front and oblique movements, their "rally around the flag" and left wheel by sections, and went out of the square with the loud plaudits of the four or five thousand people present. The commandery was drilled by Captain General Bostick.

Sir W. C. Smith, who kept the time, now called in Murfreesboro commandery, which was loudly applauded as it appeared. The front commandery movements were well done and several times evoked the applause of the spectators. Their by threes left wheel evolutions were excellent as was their "rally around the flag," and crosses and triangles, which were loudly cheered. William R. Butler, Captain-general, was in command.

St. Elmo commandery under command of Captain General Haller, started off with sixteen men, and went through all the movements without making a single balk, enkindling a great deal of enthusiasm. They did everything with the greatest precision. Their drill, in fact, seemed as near perfection as it is possible to make it. It was now given up that unless Cyrene could eclipse St. Elmo by some very brilliant evolutions, the latter would be the winner of the prize.

Cyrene commandery entered with the Memphis band, and was loudly applauded. This commandery executed a great many unique evolutions, the men marched well, and but for one or two mistakes, would have made it very hard to decide between them and St. Elmo. Their good points were seen and fully appreciated. They were commanded by Captain-General G. V. Rambaut.

It was the general impression that St. Elmo had won the medal, and this proved to be the case.

At the conclusion of the drill the Grand commandery was inspected and reviewed by Past Grand Commander Edward Worsham, Sir W. C. Smith acting as adjutant. The review was a magnificent spectacle, and while the commanderies were marching around the allotted space, cheer after cheer broke forth from the enthusiastic assemblage of spectators. This over, the commanderies repaired to Masonic Temple.

The Cyrene commandery, of Memphis, G. V. Rambaut, commander, drilled with great precision and soldierly bearing. St. Elmo commandery, Memphis, were well handled, and presented a fine appearance, going through with their evolutions with the precision of mechanism. The Jackson commandery was composed of a splendid body of soldierly-looking men, who stepped with a confidence which exhibited fine training. Although few in numbers their evolutions were very skillfully performed and their drill showed a high proficiency. The Murfreesboro commandery sustained its high reputation for proficiency. Their soldierly bearing and accuracy in maneuvers attracted much attention. They were especially applauded in the sword exercise.

PRESENTATION OF THE MEDAL.

The Nashville commandery, on reaching the Maxwell house dining-room, formed in line, the guests at the same time assembling in that apartment.

Sir Knight W. C. Smith asked Captain General Haller to bring his commandery, St. Elmo, into the room, which he did, Eminent Commander Wheeler at their head.

Governor Porter then announced that the committee, composed of Captain A. J. Porter, Rev. Mr. Shoup, and himself, had awarded the prize to St. Elmo commandery.

Sir Knight Owens, in delivering the medal to Eminent Commander Wheeler, spoke as follows:

THE PRESENTATION ADDRESS.

EMINENT COMMANDER AND SIR KNIGHTS OF ST. ELMO COMMANDERY—I have the honor, in the name of Nashville commandery, to present to you this jewel, to be worn by you, eminent sir, and your successors in office, as a reminder of this day's contest, and a perpetual memorial therein you came off victors. I congratulate you on the excellence of your drill, which of itself attests the labor through which you have attained it. The tiresome tramp, tramp, tramp, the strained attention for weeks, year, yes, year, limbs have drilled know it well. Yet, after all this, can we find in it no higher use than the mere preparation for a holiday pastime? The knights of old, clad in glittering armor, with lance in rest and pennants waving aloft, urged their prancing steeds over the plains of Palestine to do battle with the Paynim foe. With the Templars of to-day the war has changed its character. We need no defense from human enemies. Our swords are but glittering baubles, without reason for being, save in their symbolic character. The Joe with whom we deal are of our own household, those evil impulses, unholy passions and selfish desires of the heart which impede the entrance of the Prince of Peace and the establishment of the kingdom of heaven in the soul. It is that law of correspondence between things natural and things spiritual, by which every inward and spiritual grace is evidenced by an outward and visible sign, that gives to our Templar drill its chief significance. In the mind of a true and courteous Sir Knight perfection in drill becomes the outward sign of many most excellent qualities. The same mental attributes from which arise the patience, perseverance, courtesy and attention, the prompt obedience to the word of command, the exact precision of bodily movement, and all that leads to perfection in drill, make the practiced Knight not only able in conducting the beautiful ceremonies of our order, but so receptive of the solemn and impressive lessons taught therein, that he learns to be conscientious in word and act, pure, noble-minded, courteous, hospitable, high-toned, and a true knight, worthy servant of God, a genuine christian gentleman. The emblems on this jewel present an epitome of our faith. The Beauseant, composed of equal parts, black and white, reminds us that through the sorrows of this life and the blackness of death, we can see, in brilliant light, the glories of a blessed immortality. The cross is here, as well as our chapeau, gauntlet, baldric and sword, in token of our allegiance to our Master. Christ, to whom we have sworn to be faithful soldiers and servants, and in eternity. The true Knight Templar is he who lays not off his emblem with his regalia, but wearing it ever in his heart, carries it with him to his home, to his business, to the ball-room, to all his pleasures, and strives to make every word and act worthy of his high calling. To such a man, though self-denial and sacrifice may make the cross hard to bear, comes at last his reward, the crown of glory.

"Thanks for our privilege to bless
By word and deed
Our brother in his keen distress,
The widow and the fatherless—
The hearts that bleed.
O! such shall seem the sacrifice,
And pain and loss,
When God shall strike the weeping eyes,
For suffering, give the victor's prize
The Crown and Cross."

Eminent Commander Wheeler, in a very graceful manner, expressed the profoundest thanks for his commandery for the beautiful gift, which would ever remain a memento of that day's victory.

Sir Knight Owen, in behalf of the ladies, also presented bouquets to Captain General Haller and Captain General Rambaut, who responded in brief, graceful addresses.

Sir Knight Williamson was called out